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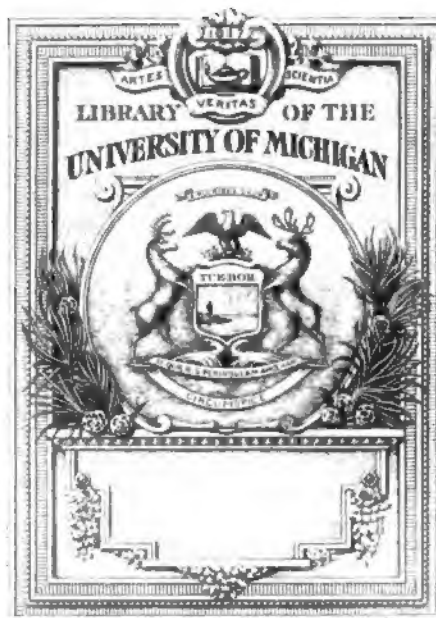
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HAYDN'S
DICTIONARY OF DATES

COMPREHENDING

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, ANCIENT AND MODERN

**THE FOUNDATION, LAWS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES—THEIR PROGRESS IN ARTS
SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE—THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARMS—AND
THEIR CIVIL, MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC
INSTITUTIONS, PARTICULARLY OF**

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

HAYDN'S
=

DICTIONARY OF DATES

AND

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION

RELATING TO

ALL AGES AND NATIONS

SEVENTEENTH EDITION

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD TO
THE AUTUMN OF 1881

BY BENJAMIN VINCENT

LIBRARIAN OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN; COR. MEM. HIST. SOC. NEW YORK

REVISED FOR AMERICAN READERS

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NEW YORK
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1883

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PREFACE TO AMERICAN EDITION.

IN preparing this edition of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates for American publication, it has been the desire of the publishers to make as few and as slight alterations in the text of the latest English edition as might be. The American editor has corrected errors in the English work with respect to American matters; has added American dates to all important titles from which they were omitted in the English work; and has inserted such additional titles, relating to American subjects, as were necessary to fit the work for the use of American readers. He has omitted none of the many titles concerning English matters which would be deemed superfluous if the work were American in its origin, nor has it been possible, without swelling the book to undue size, to add an equally full list of American titles; but it is believed that the additions made include all important matters in American history which readers expect to find in such a work. The Dictionary, as it is now offered to the public, is simply the latest English edition of Haydn with American dates added, and errors of statement and date concerning American matters corrected.

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

PREFACE TO THE SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

WHEN Mr. Joseph Haydn first published this work (in 1841), it was well received, as in some degree supplying a public want; and six editions had been sold, in 1855, when I was earnestly requested by the publisher, Mr. Edward Moxon, to superintend the printing of a new edition. This led, eventually, to my undertaking its thorough renovation, which has been effected by long-continued labor in revision and in selection from an abundance of valuable materials, and now little of the original work remains; the present edition containing twice as much matter as the sixth, published in 1853, at the same price. The new features include Chronological Tables at the beginning of the volume, innumerable literary, scientific, topographical, and geographical facts inserted in the body of the work, and a Dated Index. To make room for these additions, the size of the page has been enlarged, many articles have been condensed or printed in smaller type, and much useless matter has been expunged. The SIXTEENTH EDITION was published in October, 1878.

THIS SEVENTEENTH EDITION has been thoroughly revised, and includes the general history of the world during the last three years, continued under the heads of the respective countries; the more important events being noticed in separate articles. Especial attention has been given to the affairs of our own country, political, ecclesiastical, social, commercial, and philanthropic. Details are given of our recent wars in Afghanistan and South Africa, and of the troubles in Ireland, Russia, and Turkey. The progress of science, and its applications (such as electricity and the electric light, the telephone, and the discovery of new planets and new metals), have been specially noticed, and many small articles have been inserted relating to topics liable to arise in general conversation. This edition contains forty-eight pages more than the last, published in 1878, and one hundred and forty-six more than that published in 1873.

Above a quarter of a century has elapsed since my first connection with this work, and I still feel encouraged to continue to endeavor to make it, not a mere

Dictionary of Dates, but a dated Cyclopædia, a digested summary of every department of human history, brought down to the eve of publication; acting under the influence of the old maxims, "*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto*," and "*Nulla dies sine linea*." The kindness of those friends who have pointed out some of the errors and omissions, which are almost unavoidable in a work of such scope and magnitude, is gratefully acknowledged.

The more important events that have occurred during the printing of this edition are noticed in the Addenda, page 767.

BENJAMIN VINCENT.

ROYAL INSTITUTION,
ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.
Sept. 1881.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE design of the Author has been to attempt the compression of the greatest body of general information that has ever appeared in a single volume, and to produce a Book of Reference whose extensive usefulness may render its possession material to every individual—in the same manner that a London *Directory* is indispensable, on business affairs, to a London merchant. . . .

The Compiler persuades himself that the DICTIONARY OF DATES will be received as a useful companion to all Biographical works, relating, as it does, to *things* as those do to *persons*, and affording information not included in the range or design of such publications.

LONDON, *May*, 1841.

JOSEPH HAYDN.
[Died Jan. 17, 1856.]

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		CASTILE AND LEON.	ARAGON.	PORTUGAL.		
1066. Will. 1.	1067. Malc. 3.	1060. Philip 1.	1066. Sancho 2.	1065. Sancho.	1065. Sancho of	1056. Hen. 4.	1064. Solom.
1067. Will. 2.	1068. Donald		1072. Alfonso 6.		Castile.	<i>emperor.</i>	
	1094. Dunc.			1094. Peter.	1072. Alfonso 6.		1075. Geisa.
	1094. Donald				1093. Henry,		1076. Lad. 1.
	again.				<i>count.</i>		1098. Colo-
	1098. Edgar.						man.
1100. Hen. 1.	1107. Alex. 1.	1108. Louis 6.	1109. Urraca and	1104. Alfonso 1.	1112. Alfonso, as	1106. Hen. 5.	1114. Step. 2.
	1134. Dav. 1.		Alfonso 7.		<i>count.</i>		
			1126. Alfonso 7.			1125. Loth. 2.	1181. Bela 2.
1135. Steph.		1187. Louis 7.		1134. Ramiro.			
1154. Hen. 2.	1153. Mal. 4.		1157. Sancho 3.	1137. Petronella	1139. Alfonso 1,	1188. Conr. 3.	1141. Geisa 3.
	1165. Will.		1158. Alfonso 3.	and Raymond.	<i>as king.</i>		
1172. (<i>Ireland</i>						1152. Fred. 1.	1161. Step. 3.
<i>annexed.</i>)				1163. Alfonso 2.			1173. Bela 3.
1189. Rich. 1.		1180. Philip 2.	1188. Alfonso 9.		1185. Sancho 1.	1190. Hen. 6.	
			(Leon.)	1194. Peter 2.		1198. Philip.	1196. Emeric.
1199. John.							
1216. Hen. 3.	1214. Alex. 2.	1223. Louis 8.	1214. Henry 1.	1213. James 1.	1212. Alfonso 2.	1208. Otho 4.	1204. Lad. 2.
		1236. Louis 9.	1217. Ferdin. 3.			1215. Fred. 2.	1205. And. 2.
			(Castile.)				
			1230. (Leon.)				1235. Bela 4.
	1249. Alex. 3.		1252. Alfonso 10.		1248. Alfonso 3.	1250. Conr. 4.	
						1254. Will.	
1273. Ed. 1.		1270. Philip 3.		1276. Peter 3.		1257. Rich.	1270. Step. 4.
1282. (<i>Wales</i>	<i>Interregnum.</i>	1285. Philip 4.	1284. Sancho 4.	1285. Alfonso 8.	1279. Dionysius,	1273. Ro-	1272. Lad. 3.
<i>annexed.</i>)					or Denis.	dolph.	
	1292. John		1295. Ferdin. 4.	1291. James 2.		1292. Adolp.	
	Balliol.					1298. Alb. 1.	1290. And. 3.
1307. Ed. 2.	1306. Robert	1314. Louis 10.	1312. Alfonso 11.		1325. Alfonso 4.	1308. Hen. 7.	1301. Charo-
	(Bruce) 1.	1316. John 1.		1327. Alfonso 4.		1314. Lou. 5.	bert.
1327. Ed. 3.	1329. Dav. 2.	Phil. 5.					
	1332. Ed. Bal.	1321. Chas. 4.		1336. Peter 4.		1347. Chas. 4.	1342. Louis.
	1342. Dav. 3	1328. Phil. 6.					
	again.						
1377. Rich. 2.	1371. Robert	1350. John 2.	1350. Peter.		1357. Peter.		
	3 (Stuart).	1364. Chas. 5.	1359. Henry.		1367. Ferdinand.	1378. Wen-	
1399. Hen. 4.	1390. Rob. 3.	1380. Chas. 6.	1379. John 1.	1387. John 1.	1383. John 1.	ceslas.	1382. Mary.
			1390. Henry 2.	1395. Martin.		1400. Rupert.	1387. Mary &
							Sigismund.
1413. Hen. 5.	1406. Jas. 1.	1422. Chas. 7.	1406. John 2.	1410. <i>Interreg.</i>		1410. Sigismund.	
1422. Hen. 6.				1412. Ferdinand			
	1437. Jas. 2.			of Sicily.			
	1460. Jas. 3.		1454. Henry 4.	1416. Alfonso 5.	1433. Edward.	1433. Albert.	
1461. Ed. 4.		1461. Louis 11.	1474. Isabella.	1458. John 2.	1438. Alfonso 5.	1440. Fred. 3.	1440. Lad. 4.
				1479. Ferdin. 2.			1445. Lad. 5.
1468. Ed. 5.			Spain.				1458. Mat-
1468. Rich. 3.		1483. Chas. 8.	1479. Ferdinand and Isabella.		1481. John 2.	1493. Max. 1.	thias.
1485. Hen. 7.	1488. Jas. 4.	1498. Louis 12.			1495. Emanuel.	1499. <i>Switz.</i>	1490. Lad. 6.
						<i>independ.</i>	

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

Scandinavia.			Poland.	Eastern Empire.	Italy.	
SWEDEN.	NORWAY.	DENMARK.			POPES.	NAPLES AND SICILY.
1066. Halstan.	1069. Olaf.	1047. Sweyn 2. 1076. Harold. 1080. Canute 4. 1086. Olaus 4. 1095. Eric 1.	1068. Boleslas. 1082. Ladislas.	1068. Rom. 4. 1071. Mich. 7. 1078. Nicep. 8. 1081. Alexius.	1061. Alex. 1. 1075. Greg. 7. 1086. Victor 8. 1088. Urban 2. 1099. Pascal 2.	
1090. Ingo.	1098. Magnus.					
1112. Philip. 1118. Ingo 2. 1129. Swerker.	1103. Sigurd 1, and others. 1122. Sigurd 1.	1105. Eric 2.	1109. Boles. 8.	1118. John Comnenus.	1118. Gelas 2. 1119. Calixt. 2. 1124. Honor. 2. 1130. Innoc. 2. 1143. Celest. 2. 1144. Lucius 2. 1145. Eugen. 3. 1158. Anast. 4. 1154. Adrian 4. 1159. Alex. 3. 1181. Lucius 3. 1186. Urban 8. 1197. Greg. 3. Clem. 8. 1191. Celest. 3. 1198. Innoc. 8.	1131. Roger 1.
1155. Eric 1.	1180. Magnus 4, and others.	1187. Eric 8.	1189. Lad. 2. 1145. Boles. 4.	1148. Manuel Comnenus.	1154. Eugen. 3. 1158. Anast. 4. 1154. Adrian 4. 1159. Alex. 3. 1181. Lucius 3. 1186. Urban 8. 1197. Greg. 3. Clem. 8. 1191. Celest. 3. 1198. Innoc. 8.	1154. William 1.
1161. Char. 7.	<i>Civil war and anarchy.</i>	1147. Sweyn 3. Canute 6. 1157. Walde- mar.	1173. Mieciaslas 3. 1178. Casimir 2.	1180. Alex. 2. 1188. Andronicus C. 1185. Isaac 3. 1195. Alex. 3.	1186. Urban 8. 1197. Greg. 3. Clem. 8. 1191. Celest. 3. 1198. Innoc. 8.	1166. William 2.
1167. Canute.	1186. Swerro.	1182. Canute 6.	1194. Lesk. 5.			1189. Tancred. 1194. William 3.
1199. Swerker 2.						1197. Fred. 2, of Germ'y.
1210. Eric 2. 1216. John 1. 1222. Eric 3.	1209. Hako 3, and others. 1207. Hako 4.	1209. Walde. 2.	1200. Miec. 8. 1202. Lad. 3. 1227. Boles. 5.	1204. Theodo. 1222. John Ducas.	1216. Honor. 3. 1227. Greg. 9. 1241. Celest. 4. 1243. Innoc. 4. 1254. Alex. 4. 1261. Urban 4. 1265. Clem. 4. 1268-9. Vacant. 1271. Greg. 10. 1276. Innoc. 5. Adrian 5. 1276. John 21. 1277. Nichol. 3. 1281. Martin 4. 1286. Honor. 4. 1288. Nichol. 4. 1293-3. Vacant. 1294. Celest. 5. Bonif. 8.	1250. Conrad. 1254. Conradin. 1258. Manfred. 1260. Charles of Anjou.
1250. Birger, Jarl	1263. Magnus 6.	1241. Eric 4. 1250. Abel. 1252. Christo. 1259. Eric 5.		1255. Theo. 2.		
1266. Waldemar.				1259. John Lascaris.		
1275. Magnus 1.	1290. Eric.		1279. Lesk. 6.	1259. Mich. 8.		
1290. Birger 2.	1299. Hako 5.		1289. Anarc. 1290. Premiaslas. 1296. Ladis. 4.	1282. Andronicus 2.		
1319. Magnus 2.	1319. <i>United to Sweden.</i>	1320. Christo. 2.	1300. Wincelas.		1303. Bene. 11. 1305. Clem. 5. (Aragon.) 1314-15. Vac't. 1316. John 22. 1334. Bene. 12. 1342. Clem. 6. 1359. Innoc. 6. 1362. Urban 5. (Rome.) 1370. Greg. 11. 1378. Urban 6. 1389. Bonif. 9.	1300. Robt.
1350. Eric 4. 1359. Magnus 3. 1363. Albert.		1334. Interreg. 1340. Walde. 3. 1375. Interreg. 1376. Olaus 5.	1333. Cas. 3.	1332. And. 3.		1337. Pet. 2.
1389. Margaret.	1389. <i>United to Denmark.</i>	1387. Margaret.	1370. Louis. 1382. Mary. 1384. Hedw. 1396. Lad. 5.	1341. John 5.		1343. Joan 2 1342. Louis. & And'w 1355. Fred. 3. of Hung. 1349. Louis. 1376. Maria & Martin. 1381. Chas. 3. 1385. Ladislas.
1412. Eric 13.						
1440. Christopher 3.			1434. Lad. 6.	1425. John 6.	1404. Innoc. 7. 1406. Greg. 12. 1409. Alex. 5. 1410. John 23. 1417. Martin 5. 1431. Eugen. 4. 1447. Nich. 5. 1456. Calix. 3. 1458. Pius 2. 1464. Paul 2. 1471. Sixtus 4. 1484. Innoc. 8. 1492. Alex. 6.	1402. Mart. 1. 1409. Mart. 2.
1448. Charles 8.		1448. Christ'n 1.	1445. Casl. 4.	1448. Constant. 13.		1414. Joan 2. (<i>United to Aragon.</i>) 1410. Ferd. 2. 1416. Alfo. 1. 1435. Alfonso 1.
1457. Christian 1.				Turkey.		1458. Ferd. 1. 1458. John. 1479. Ferd.
1489. John of Denmark.		1481. John.	1492. Albert.	1433. Mohammed 2. 1481. Bajaz. 2.		1494. Alfo. 2. 1495. Ferd. 2. 1496. Fred. 2.

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		CASTILE AND LEON.	ARAGON.	PORTUGAL.		
1509. Hen. 8.	1513. Jas. 5.	1515. Fr'ncis 1.	1504. Joanna & Philip 1. <u>Spain.</u> 1512. Ferd. 5 (Cast.), 2 (Aragon). 1516. Charles 1 (5 of Germ. 1519). 1556. Philip 2. <u>Holland.</u> 1579. William of Orange, <i>stadtholder</i> . 1587. Maurice.	Ferdinand 2.	1521. John 3.	1519. Chas. 5 (1 of Spain).	1516. Lon. 2. 1526. Jn. Zepolski and Ferd. 2.
1547. Ed. 6. 1553. Mary. 1558. Eliz.	1542. Mary. 1567. Jas. 6.	1547. Henry 2. 1559. Fr'ncis 2. 1560. Chas. 9. 1574. Henry 3. 1589. Henry 4.	1598. Philip 3.	1587. Sebastian. 1578. Henry. 1580. <i>Annexed to Spain</i> .		(EMPERORS—KINGS OF HUNGARY.) 1558. Ferdinand. 1564. Maximilian 2. 1576. Rudolph 2.	
1603. James 1 (6 of Scot.). 1625. Charles 1.		1610. Louis 13. 1643. Louis 14.	1631. Philip 4. 1665. Charles 2. 1700. Philip 5.	1625. Fred. Hen. 1647. William 2. 1650-72. <i>No stadtholder</i> . 1672. Will. Hen. (Will. 3 of England).	<i>Kingd. restored</i> . 1640. John of Braganza. 1656. Alfonso 6. 1667. Peter, <i>regent</i> . 1683. Peter 2.	1612. Mathias. 1619. Ferdinand 2. 1637. Ferdinand 3. 1658. Leopold 1.	
1649. Commonwealth. 1660. Charles 2. 1685. James 2. 1689. William and Mary. 1694. William 3.		1715. Louis 15. 1774. Louis 16. 1793. Louis 17. <i>Republic</i> 1.	1724. (<i>abdicated</i>). " Louis. Philip 5, again. 1746. Ferd. 6. 1759. Charles 3. 1788. Charles 4 (<i>abdicated</i>). 1808. Ferd. 7 (<i>dethroned</i>). Jos. Bonap. 1814. Ferd. 7 (<i>restored</i>).	1702-47. <i>No stadtholder</i> . 1747. Will. Hen. 1757. William 4. 1795. <i>Annexed to France</i> . 1816. Lou., <i>king</i> . <u>Netherlands.</u> 1814. Will. Fred. <i>king</i> . 1840. William 2. 1849. William 3.	1706. John 5. 1750. Joseph. 1777. Maria and Peter 3. 1796. Maria, alone. 1791. John, <i>regent</i> .	1705. Joseph. 1711. Chas. 6. 1742. Chas. 7. 1745. Fr'ncis. 1765. Jos. 2. 1790. Leop. 2. 1792. Fran. 2.	<u>Prussia.</u> 1701. Fred. 1. 1713. Fred. William 1. 1740. Fred. 2. 1786. Fred. William 2. 1797. Fred. William 3.
1702. Anne. 1714. George 1. 1727. George 2.							
1760. George 3.							
1783. [United States independent.]							
1811. (George, Prince of Wales, <i>regent</i>).		1802. C'ss'nt'e. 1804. Napol. 1. 1814. Louis 18.				<u>Austria.</u> 1806. Fran. 1.	
1830. George 4.		1834. Chas. 10.			1816. John 6. 1826. Peter 4. 1828. Miguel. 1833. Maria 2.		
1830. William 4. 1837. Victoria.		1830. L. Phil. 1843. <i>Repub.</i> 2. 1862. Napol. 3. 1870. <i>Repub.</i> 3. 1871. L. A. Thiers, <i>pres</i> . 1873. Marshal MacMahon. 1879. J. Grévy.	1833. Isabella 2. 1863. (<i>dethroned</i>). 1870. Amadeus (<i>abdicated</i> 1873). 1873. <i>Republic</i> . 1875. Alfonso 12.	1840. William 2. 1849. William 3.	1853. Peter 5. 1861. Luis 1.	1835. Ferd. 2. 1848. Francis Joseph.	1840. Fred. William 4. 1860. Will. 1. 1871. <i>Emperor of Germany</i> .

* BELGIUM.—1831, Leopold 1; 1865, Leopold 2.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.—Continued.

Scandinavia.			Poland.	Turkish Empire.	Italy.	
SWEDEN.	NORWAY.	DENMARK.			POPE.	NAPLES AND SICILY.
1520. Christian 2.		1518. Christn. 2.	1501. Alex. 1506. Sig. 1.	1512. Selim.	1508. Pius 3. Julius 2.	1501. United to Spain.
1523. Gustavus Vasa.	Russia.*	1523. Fred. 1 and Norway.		1520. Solyman 2.	1513. Leo 10. 1522. Adrian 6. 1523. Clem. 7. 1534. Paul 3. 1550. Julius 3. 1555. Marcel 2. Paul 4.	
	1533. Ivan 4.	1534. Christn. 3.	1548. Sig. 2.		1559. Pius 4. 1566. Pius 5. 1572. Greg. 13. 1585. Sixtus 5. 1590. Urban 7. Greg. 14. 1591. Innoc. 9. 1592. Clem. 8.	
1560. Eric 14.		1568. Fred. 2.		1566. Selim 2.		
1568. John 3.	1584. Feodor 1.		1573. Henry. 1575. Steph. 1587. Sig. 3.	1574. Amurath 3.		
1592. Sigismund.	1599. Boris.	1588. Christn. 4.		1595. Mah. 3.		
1604. Charles 9. 1611. Gustavus Adolphus.	1606. Basil. 1613. Michael (Romanoff).			1608. Ach. 1. 1617. Must 1. 1618. Osm 2. 1622. Mustafa, again. 1623. Ann 4. 1640. Ibrahim. 1648. Mah. 4. 1687. Solyman 3. 1691. Ach. 2. 1695. Must. 2.	1605. Leo 11. Paul 5. 1621. Greg. 15. 1623. Urban 8. 1644. Innoc. 10. 1655. Alex. 7. 1667. Clem. 9. 1670. Clem. 10. 1678. Innoc. 11. 1689. Alex. 8. 1691. Innoc. 12.	
1633. Christina.	1645. Alexis.	1648. Fred. 3.	1632. Lad 7. 1643. John C. 1659. Mich. 1674. John Sobieski. 1697. Fred August 1.			
1654. Charles 10. 1660. Charles 11.	1675. Feodor. 1682. Ivan 5 and Peter 1. 1689. Peter 1.	1670. Christn. 5. 1699. Fred. 4.		1703. Ach. 3. 1730. Mah. 5. 1754. Osm 3. 1757. Must. 3.	1700. Clem. 11. 1791. Innoc. 13. 1724. Bene 13. 1780. Clem. 12. 1740. Bene. 14.	
1719. Ulrica and Frederick 1.	1725. Cathr. 1. 1727. Peter 2. 1730. Anne.	1730. Christn. 6.	1704. Stan. 1. 1709. Fred. Augustus, restored. 1733. Fred. August 2.			Naples and Sicily.
1741. Fred. 1. 1751. Adolphus Frederick.	1740. Ivan 6. 1741. Elizabeth.	1746. Fred. 5.	1764. Stan. 2.	1774. Abdul-Hamid 1 or Ach. 4. 1789. Selim 3.	1713. Chas. 3. Naples. Victor Am of Savoy, Sicily. 1790. Annex to Germany. 1788. Chas 4. Naples. 1729. Fred. 4. Sicily.	Sardinia.†
1771. Gustav. 3.	1762. Peter 3. Cathr. 2.	1766. Christn. 7.	1795. Partition.		1769. Clem. 13. 1769. Clem. 14. 1775. Pius 6.	1790. Victor Amadens. 1790. Chas. Emman. 1. 1773. Victor Amadens 2. 1794. Chas. Roman. 2.
1792. Gustav. 4.	1796. Paul 1.	1784. Prince Fred., regent.			1800. Pius 7.	
1809. Charles 13. 1814. Norway annexed. 1819. Charles 14.	1801. Alex. 1. 1828. Nicholas.	1808. Fred. 5. 1814. Norway taken away.	Greece.	1807. Must. 4. 1808. Mahmud 6.		Naples.
		1838. Christn. 9.	1832. Otho 1.	1839. Abdul Medjid.	1823. Leo 12. 1829. Pius 8. 1831. Greg. 16.	1806. Joseph Bonaparte 1808. Joach. Murat.
1844. Oscar 1.		1848. Fred. 7.			1846. Pius 9.	Naples and Sicily.
	1855. Alex. 2.					1814. Victor Emman. 1. 1821. Chas. Felix. 1831. Chas. Albert. 1849. Victor Emman. 2.
1869. Charles 15.		1863. Christn. 9.	1868. Geo. 1.	1861. Abdul Aziz. 1876. Amurath 5. May 1876. Abdul-Hamid 2. August.	1855. Ferd. 1. 1825. Fran. 1. 1830. Ferd. 2. 1860. Fran. 2. 1860. Annex. to Italy.	
1872. Oscar 2.	1881. Alex. 3.				1878. Leo 13.	Italy.
						1861. Victor Emmanuel. 1873. Humbert.

* See article Russia for preceding Rulers.

† See article Savor.

POPULATION AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

(According to the *Almanach de Gotha*.)

COUNTRIES—RELIGIONS	POPULATION.	RULERS.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Anhalt, E. <i>Population in Dec.</i> 1875	213,639	Frederick, duke	29 April, 1831.	22 May, 1871.
Argentine Confederation, R.C. 1869	1,377,490	N. Avellaneda, president		12 Oct. 1874.
Austrian Empire, R.C. (after census 1866)	37,904,485	Francis Joseph, emperor	18 Aug. 1830.	9 Dec. 1848.
Baden, R.C. 1876	1,507,179	Frederick, grand-duke	9 Sept. 1836	24 April, 1852.
Bavaria, R.C. (after census 1866)	5,093,590	Louis II., king	25 Aug. 1845	10 March, 1864.
Belgium, R.C. 1875	5,403,086	Leopold II., king	9 April, 1835.	10 Dec. 1865.
Bolivia, R.C. 1880	2,325,000	N. Campero, president		1 June, 1860.
Brazil, R.C. 1876	10,108,291	Pedro II., emperor	2 Dec. 1825.	7 April, 1831.
Brussels, L. 1875	237,493	William, duke	25 April, 1804.	20 April, 1831.
Bulgaria 1878	1,986,474	Alexander I., prince	5 April, 1867.	29 April, 1879.
Chili, R.C. 1870	2,136,794	Amibal Pinto, president		18 Sept. 1878.
Chinese Empire (estimated), B. 1877	454,600,000	Kwang-su, emperor	1871.	Jan. 1875.
Colombia, state, R.C. 1880	8,080,000	Aguileu Parra, president		1 April, 1870.
Costa Rica, R.C. 1880	284,000	Thomas Guardia, president		Oct. 1877.
Denmark & colonies, L. (estm.) 1878	2,032,000	Christian IX., king	6 April, 1818.	15 Nov. 1863.
Egypt, etc., M. 1874	16,922,000	Mehemed Tewfik, khedive	1852.	8 Aug. 1870.
Equatorial, R.C. (estimated) 1877	1,040,400	J. de Veintimilla(?), president		8 Sept. 1876.
France alone, R.C. 1876	36,906,788	Jules Grévy, president	15 Aug. 1813.	20 Jan. 1879.
Germany, R.C., L. and E. 1875	42,727,360	William I., emperor	22 March, 1797	18 Jan. 1871.
Gr. Britain & colonies, P. (estm.) 1877	239,159,800	Victoria, queen	24 May, 1819.	20 June, 1837.
Greece & Ion. Is., G.C. (estm.) 1870	1,457,694	George I., king	24 Dec. 1845.	6 June, 1863.
Guatemala, R.C. 1880	1,190,754	Rafaele Barrios, president		1879.
Havyl (estimated) 1875	872,000	Gien, Salomon		July, 1876.
Hesse-Darmstadt, L. 1875	583,218	Louis IV., grand-duke	19 Sept. 1837.	13 June, 1877.
Holland, not colonies, C. 1879	4,007,010	William III., king	10 Feb. 1817.	17 March, 1849.
Honduras, R.C. 1874	351,700	M. A. Soto, president		20 May, 1877.
Italy, R.C. (estimated) 1875	27,145,583	Humbert I., king	14 March, 1844.	9 Jan. 1878.
Japan (estimated) 1875	35 to 40 mil.	Mutsu Hito, mikado	1852.	1867.
Liberia, P. 1876	580,000	A. W. Gardner, president		1850.
Liechtenstein, R.C. 1876	9,264	John II., prince	5 Oct. 1810.	19 Nov. 1853.
Lippe, C. 1875	112,462	Waldemar, prince	13 April, 1824.	8 Dec. 1870.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, L. Dec. 1875	653,755	Frederic Francis, grand-duke	29 Feb. 1823	7 March, 1849.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, L. 1875	95,675	Frederic William, grand-duke	17 Oct. 1819.	6 Sept. 1850.
Mexico, R.C. (estimated) 1879	9,056,777	Miguel O. manles, president		1 Dec. 1850.
Munaco, R.C. 1875	5,741	Charles III., prince	6 Dec. 1816.	29 Jan. 1856.
Montenegro, G.C. (estm.) 1875	170,000	Nicholas I., prince	7 Oct. 1841.	14 Aug. 1860.
Morocco, M. 1875	5,000,000	Muley Hassan, sultan		25 Sept. 1873.
Nicaragua, R.C. 1875	800,000	Joaquin Zavala, president		1 March, 1879.
Oldenburg, P. (estimated) 1870	314,591	Peter, grand-duke	8 July, 1827	27 Feb. 1853.
Papal States annexed to Italy 1871		Leo XIII., pope	2 March, 1810.	20 Feb. 1878.
Paraguay, R.C. 1875	221,072	Candillo Bareiro, president		25 Nov. 1878.
Persia, M. (estimated) 1877	7,000,000	Nasir-ed-Deen, shah	1830	10 Sept. 1848.
Persia, R.C. (estimated) 1876	2,073,075	N. de Pierola, president		23 Dec. 1870.
Portugal and col., R.C. 1872	7,845,729	Luis I., king	31 Oct. 1838.	11 Nov. 1861.
Prussia, E. 1871	20,742,204	William I., king	22 March, 1797.	2 Jan. 1861.
Reuss, L. 1871	149,360	Henry XXII., prince	28 March, 1846.	5 Nov. 1850.
Romania (Dan. Princip.), estm. 1875	4,000,000	Cas. of Hohenzollern, king	20 April, 1839.	30 April, 1866.
Russia, G.C., Poland, etc. (estm.) 1874	85,655,945	Alexander III., czar	10 March, 1845.	13 March, 1891.
Sandwich Islands (Hawaii, etc.) 1861	69,800	Kulakoa I., king	16 Nov. 1836	12 Feb. 1874.
San Marino, R.C. 1874	7,518	Capitani regenti		May, 1876.
San Salvador, R.C. 1874	600,000	R. Zaldivar, president		8 Aug. 1863.
Saxe-Altenburg, P. 1875	148,844	Ernest, duke	16 Sept. 1836	29 Jan. 1844.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, L. 1875	182,599	Ernest II., duke	21 June, 1813.	20 Sept. 1866.
Saxe-Meinungen, L. 1875	194,494	George II., duke	2 April, 1830.	6 July, 1853.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, L. 1875	292,933	Char. Alexander, grand-duke	24 June, 1815.	29 Oct. 1873.
Saxony, P. 1875	2,760,586	Albert, king	23 April, 1828.	21 Nov. 1860.
Schannburg Lippe, L. 1875	85,183	Adolphus, prince	1 Aug. 1817	20 Nov. 1869.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, L. 1875	76,616	George, prince	28 Nov. 1835	17 July, 1860.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, L. 1875	67,430	Charles, prince	7 Aug. 1839	10 June, 1863.
Serbia, G.C. (estimated) 1875	1,535,505	Milko IV.		2 July, 1874.
Spain and colonies, R.C. (estm.) 1870	26,719,976	Alfonso XII.	28 Nov. 1857.	1850.
St. Domingo, R.C. (estimated) 1870	136,800	F. A. de Merlino	10 Aug. 1854.	18 Sept. 1872.
Sweden, Norway, L. (estimated). 1871	6,127,550	Oscar II., king	21 Jan. 1829.	4 June, 1871.
Switzerland, R.C. and P. Dec. 1876	2,759,854	E. Marti, president		31 Aug. 1876.
Turkish Empire, M. (estimated) 1874	41,627,000	Abdul-Hamid II., sultan	22 Sept. 1842.	11 March, 1880.
Uruguay, R.C. 1875	450,000	F. S. Vidal, president		1879.
Venezuela, R.C. 1875	1,734,194	A. G. Blanco, president		25 June, 1864.
Wurtemberg, L. 1875	1,851,506	Charles, king	6 March, 1823.	19 Sept. 1851.
United States of America, P. 1880	50,165,733	Chester A. Arthur, president	5 Oct. 1830.	

PREDOMINANT RELIGIONS.—R.C., Roman Catholic; G.C., Greek Church; P., Protestant; L., Lutheran; E., Evangelical Church—a combination of Calvinists and Lutherans; C., Calvinist or Reformed; M., Mahometan; B., Buddhist.

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

AAR

Aargau (Switzerland), formerly included in Berne, was made an independent canton in 1803, and settled as such in 1815. It was much disturbed by religious dissensions in 1841; and the expulsion of the Jesuits was demanded in 1844.

Abacus, the tile on the capital of a column. That on the Corinthian column is ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.—This name is also given to a frame traversed by stiff wires, on which beads were strung, used for calculating by the Greeks, Romans, and Chinese. M. Lalanne published an **ABACUS** at Paris in 1845.—The multiplication-table has been called the Pythagorean abacus.

Abancay, a river in Peru, on the banks of which the Spanish marshal Almagro defeated and took prisoner Alvarado, a partisan of Pizarro, 12 July, 1537.

Abattoirs, slaughter-houses for cattle. In 1810 Napoleon decreed that five should be erected near Paris, which were opened in 1818. One was erected at Edinburgh in 1851; and they form part of the new London metropolitan cattle-market, opened on 13 June, 1855. Abattoirs were first introduced into America in 1866.

Abbassides, descendants of Mahomet's uncle, Abbas-Ben-Abdul-Motalleb. Merwan II., the last of the Omniades, was defeated and slain by Abul Abbas in 750, and became caliph. Thirty-seven Abbasside caliphs (including Haroun al Raschid, 786-809) reigned from 750 to 1258. They settled at Bagdad, built by Al-Mansour about 762. Their color was black; that of the Fatimites being green, and that of the Omniades white.

Abbaye, a military prison near St.-Germain-des-Prés, Paris, where 164 prisoners were murdered by infuriated republicans led by Maillard, 2 and 3 Sept. 1792.

Abbeville, N. France. Here Henry III. met Louis IX. of France and made peace, renouncing his right to Normandy and other provinces, 20 May, 1259.

Abbeys, monasteries for men or women; see *Monachism and Convents*. The first abbey founded in England was at Bangor in 560; in France, at Poitiers, about 360; in Ireland in the fifth century; in Scotland in the sixth century. 110 alien priories were suppressed in England, 2 Henry V. 1414.—*Salmon*. The gross disorders in these establishments occasioned their destruction in Britain. After visitations of inquiry, king Henry VIII. commenced the suppression of small monasteries to raise revenues for Wolsey's colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, 7 June, 1525; many small monasteries were suppressed in 1536; and all religious houses were suppressed throughout the realm by parliament, 1539-40.—186 large monasteries (revenue 104,919*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*), 347 less monasteries (revenue 33,479*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*), and 48 houses of the knights hospitaliers (revenue 2385*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*); total, houses, 608; estimated revenue, 140,784*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.*).—*Tamer*. Many abbeys were suppressed in France in 1790, in Spain in 1837 and 1868, and in Italy in 1866-73.

Abbot (from *Ab*, father), the head of an abbey. In England, mitred abbots were lords of parliament; twenty-seven abbots and two priors thus distinguished, 1329; the number reduced to twenty-five, 1396.—*Coke*. The

ABE

abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, were executed as traitors for denying the king's supremacy, probably for not surrendering their abbeys, 1539; see *Glastonbury*.

Abbot's Ripton, see *Railway Accidents*, 1876.

A B C Club, a name adopted by certain republican enthusiasts in Paris, professing to relieve the *abaissés*, or depressed. Their insurrection, 5 June, 1832, was suppressed with bloodshed, 6 June. These events are described by Victor Hugo in "*Les Misérables*" (1862).

Abdications of sovereigns, voluntary or compulsory, have been numerous:

Sylla, Roman dictator	B. C.	79
Diocletian, Roman emperor	A. D.	305
Stephen II. of Hungary		1131
Albert the Bear of Brandenburg		1142
Lescov V. of Poland		1200
Uladislaus III. of Poland		1203
John Balliol of Scotland		1296
Otho (of Bavaria) of Hungary		1309
Eric IX. of Denmark, etc.		1439
Pope Felix V.		1449
Charles V. as emperor	25 Oct.	1555
as king of Spain	16 Jan.	1556
Christina of Sweden	16 June,	1654
John Casimir of Poland		1669
James II. of England	died 11 Dec.	1688
Frederick Augustus II. of Poland		1704
Philip V. of Spain (resumed)		1724
Victor Amadeus of Sardinia		1730
Charles of Naples		1759
Stanislaus of Poland		1795
Charles Emmanuel II. of Sardinia	4 June,	1802
Francis II. of Germany, who became emperor of Austria	11 Aug.	1804
Charles IV. of Spain, in favor of his son, 19 March; in favor of Bonaparte; see <i>Spain</i>	1 May,	1803
Joseph Bonaparte of Naples (for Spain)	1 June,	1803
Gustavus IV. of Sweden		1809
Louis of Holland	1 July,	1810
Jerome of Westphalia	20 Oct.	1813
Napoleon I. of France	5 April,	1814
Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia	13 March,	1821
Pedro IV. of Portugal	2 May,	1826
Charles X. of France	2 Aug.	1830
Pedro I. of Brazil	7 April,	1831
Dom Miguel of Portugal (by leaving it)	26 May,	1834
William I. of Holland	8 Oct.	1840
Louis Philippe of France	24 Feb.	1848
Louis Charles of Bavaria	21 March,	1848
Ferdinand of Austria	2 Dec.	1848
Charles Albert of Sardinia	23 March,	1849
Leopold II. of Tuscany	July,	1859
Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen	20 Sept.	1866
Isabella II. of Spain	25 June,	1870
Amadeus of Spain	11 Feb.	1873

Abecedarians, followers of Storch, an Anabaptist in the sixteenth century, derive their name from their rejection of all worldly knowledge, even of the alphabet.

Abecedarium, a logical machine, constructed by Mr. William Stanley Jevons, and described in his "*Principles of Science*," 1874. He states that, by means of symbolic terms, it can perform all the processes of analytic reasoning with infallible accuracy.

Abelard, a celebrated teacher of theology and logic, in 1118 fell in love with Heloise, the niece of Fulbert, a canon of Paris, became her tutor, and seduced her. After a compulsory marriage, he placed her temporarily in a

convent. Having been cruelly mutilated at the instigation of her relatives, he entered the abbey of St. Denis, from which he was compelled to depart, accused of heresy, on account of his censuring the dissoluteness of the monks. He then built and lectured at the oratory of the Paraclete (or Comforter) which eventually he made a convent, with Heloise for the abbess. He died under the charge of heresy, 21 April, 1142, and was buried in the Paraclete, where also Heloise was laid, 17 May, 1164. Their ashes were removed to the garden of the Muséum Français in 1800, and to the cemetery of Père la Chaise in 1817. Their epistles, etc., were published in 1616.

Abencerrages, a powerful Moorish tribe of Granada, opposed to the Zegris. From 1480 to 1492 their quarrels deluged Granada with blood and hastened the fall of the kingdom. They were exterminated by Boabdil (Abu Abdallah), the last king, who was dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492; his dominions were annexed to Castile.

Abensberg, Bavaria. The Austrians were here defeated by Napoleon I. 20 April, 1809.

Abeokuta, see *Dahomy*.

Aberdeen (N. Scotland), said to have been founded in the third century after Christ, and erected into a city about 893. Old Aberdeen was made a royal burgh in 1154; it was burned by the English in 1336; and soon after New Aberdeen was built. A statue of the prince consort was inaugurated by the queen 13 Oct. 1863; and one of queen Victoria by the prince of Wales, 20 Sept. 1866.

The University was founded by bishop William Elphinstone, who had a bull from pope Alexander VI. in 1494. *King's college* was erected in 1500-6. *Marischal college* was founded by George Keith, earl marischal of Scotland, in 1595; rebuilt in 1837. In 1858 the university and colleges were united. By the reform act of 1868, the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow send one member to parliament. Above thirty persons drowned by overcrowding a boat, 5 April, 1876.

Malcolm III., having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new *Bishopric*, in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Mortlach in Banffshire, where St. Beatus was first bishop, 1015. The sec. removed to Aberdeen early in the twelfth century, was discontinued at the revolution, 1689, and is now a post-revolution bishopric, instituted in 1721; see *Bishops in Scotland*.

Aberdeen Act, introduced by the earl of Aberdeen, and passed, 1845, to enforce the observance of a convention made with Brazil in 1826 to put down the slave-trade. Repealed in April, 1869.

Aberdeen Administration, called the *Coalition Ministry*, as including Whigs, Radicals, and followers of sir R. Peel. Formed in consequence of the resignation of the first Derby administration; sworn in, 28 Dec. 1852; resigned 30 Jan. 1855; succeeded by the *Palmerston administration*, which see.

Earl of Aberdeen, * *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Cranworth, *lord chancellor*.

Earl Granville, *president of the council*.

Duke of Argyll, *lord privy seal*.

Lord John Russell, † *foreign secretary*.

Viscount Palmerston, *home secretary*.

Duke of Newcastle, † *colonial and war secretary*.

William Ewart Gladstone, *chancellor of exchequer*.

Sir James Graham, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Sir Charles Wood, *president of the India board*.

Edward Cardwell, *president of board of trade*.

Hon. Sidney Herbert, *secretary-at-war*.

Sir William Molesworth, *chief commissioner of works*.

Marquess of Lansdowne (without office).

Viscount (annexed, lord Stanley of Alderley, right hon. Edward Strutt, etc.

* Born in 1784; engaged in foreign diplomacy, 1813; became foreign secretary, Jan. 1823; joined the party of sir R. Peel, 1846; died 14 Dec. 1860.

† Lord John Russell was succeeded as foreign secretary by the earl of Clarendon (Feb. 1863); but continued a member of the cabinet, without office; he afterwards became president of the council, in the room of earl Granville, appointed to the duchy of Lancaster (June, 1864).

‡ In June, 1864, the offices were separated; the duke of Newcastle remained *secretary of war*, and sir George Grey was made *colonial secretary*.

Aberdeen Peerage Case. George, earl of Aberdeen, grandson of the premier, succeeded his father, 22 March, 1864. After travelling in a yacht, he became a merchant seaman, and chief mate of the *Hera*; he was drowned 27 Jan. 1870. His brother John's claim to the succession was allowed by the house of lords, 3 May, 1872.

Aber Edw, S. Radnorshire. Near here Llewelyn, the last independent prince of Wales, was surprised, defeated, and slain by the lords marchers, 11 Dec. 1282.

Abergele (N. Wales), see *Railway Accidents*, 20 Aug. 1868.

Aberration of Light; discovered by James Bradley, through his observation of an apparent motion of the fixed stars, 1727.

Abhorers, a name given in 1679 (reign of Charles II.) to the court party in England, the opponents of the Addressers (afterwards *Whigs*), so called from their address to the king praying for the immediate assembly of the parliament, which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court. The former (afterwards *Tories*) expressed their abhorrence of those who endeavored to encroach on the royal prerogative, 1680.—*Hum*. The commons expelled several members for being Abhorers, among them sir Francis Withens (whom they sent to the Tower), and prayed his majesty to remove others from places of trust. They also resolved, "that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a parliament, and that to traduce such petitions as tumultuous and seditious is to contribute to the design of altering the constitution." Oct. 1680.

Abingdon Law. In 1645, lord Essex and Waller held Abingdon, an ancient abbey town in Berks, against Charles I. The town was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Stephen Hawkins in 1644, and by prince Rupert in 1645. On these occasions the defenders put every Irish prisoner to death without trial; hence the term "Abingdon law."

Abiogenesis (α , not, β ios, life), a term given to spontaneous generation by professor Huxley in his British Association address, 1870.

Abjuration of the pope was enjoined by statute in the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I., and of certain doctrines of the church of Rome by stat. 25 Charles II. 1673. The oath of abjuration of the house of Stuart was enjoined by stat. 13 & 14 Will. III. 1702; the form was changed in after-reigns. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1858) one oath for the three oaths of abjuration, allegiance, and supremacy was substituted; see *Oaths*.

Abkasia, a province of the Caucasus, annexed by Russia, the last prince (Michael Shervashiji) being deposed. An insurrection against the Russian authorities, 8 Aug. 1866, was quelled with much bloodshed.

Abney Park, see *Cemeteries*.

Abo, a port of Russia, founded prior to 1157, was till 1809 capital of Swedish Finland. It has suffered much by fire, especially in 1775 and 1827; was seized by the Russians in Feb. 1808; ceded to them, 17 Sept. 1809; and rebuilt by them after the great fire in 1827. The university, erected by Gustavus Adolphus and Christina, 1640 et seq., was removed to Helsingfors, 1827. The *peace of Abo*, by which Sweden ceded part of Finland to Russia, was signed 18 Aug. 1743.

Abolitionists, the party in the northern part of the United States opposed to slavery. They formed a small society at Boston about 1832, which became the nucleus of a great political party, and ultimately attained its object by the war of 1861-5. During the revolution, and when the constitution was made, various societies were formed for the abolition of slavery. The first of these originated in Philadelphia, 14 April, 1775, Benjamin Franklin president. John Jay, and after him Alexander Hamilton, were the first presidents of a second society for the same purpose, formed in New York, 25 Jan. 1785. Others followed in different parts of the Union.

The meetings, publications, and petitions of these bodies were treated respectfully until the development of cotton-planting in the early part of the nineteenth century raised the value of slaves. Then began the struggle between the antislavery and proslavery interest, which culminated in the emancipation proclamation of 1 Jan. 1863. By the 13th article of amendment to the constitution, adopted by congress, 31 Jan. 1865, and proclaimed, after ratification by the requisite number of state legislatures, 18 Dec. 1865, slavery was forever prohibited "within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Aborigines (without origin), a name given to the earliest known inhabitants of Italy (whence came the Latini); now applied to the original inhabitants of any country.—The Aborigines Protection Society was established in 1838. Reports on the condition of the aborigines in the British colonies were presented to parliament in 1834 and 1837. The society was active in 1874.

Aboukir (Egypt), the ancient Canopus. In the bay Nelson defeated the French fleet, 1 Aug. 1798; see *Nile*. A Turkish army of 15,000 was defeated here by 6000 French under Bonaparte, 25 July, 1799. A British expedition to Egypt under general sir Ralph Abercromby landed here, and Aboukir surrendered to them after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, 8 March, 1801; see *Alexandria*.

Abraham, ERA OR, used by Eusebius; so called from the patriarch Abraham, who died 1822 a.c. The era began 1 Oct. 2015 a.c. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months.—*Nicolas*.

Abraham, HAZORR OR, near Quebec, Lower Canada. The French were defeated and Montcalm, their commander, killed here by general Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory, 13 Sept. 1759; see *Quebec*.

Abrahamites, a sect holding the errors of Paulus, was suppressed by Cyriacus, the patriarch of Antioch, early in the ninth century. A deistical sect of this name was banished from Bohemia by Joseph II. in 1783.

Abrantes (Portugal). By a treaty between France and Portugal, signed here 29 Sept. 1801, the war was closed, and the French army withdrew; a money compensation having been agreed to, and territories in Guiana ceded to France.

Abasalom's Rebellion and death (1024-28 a.c.) is described 2 Sam. xv.-xix.

Abasconding Debtors' Act, passed 9 Aug. 1870.

Absentee Tax (4s. in the pound), levied in Ireland in 1715 on the incomes and pensions of absentees (long complained of), ceased in 1753. A tax of 2s. in the pound was proposed in vain by Mr. Flood in 1778 and by Mr. Molyneux in 1783.

Absolution. Till the third century, the consent of the congregation was necessary to absolution; but soon after the power was reserved to the bishop; and in the twelfth century the form "I absolve thee" had become general; see *Holy Cross*.

Abstinence. It is said that St. Anthony lived to the age of 105 on twelve ounces of bread and water daily, and James the hermit to the age of 104; that St. Epiphanius lived to 115; Simeon the Stylite to 112; and Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, to 185 years of age.—*Spotiswood*.

Cirely de Ridgway said to have fasted forty days rather than plead when charged with the murder of her husband, John; discharged as miraculously saved, 1347.

Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, Staffordshire, was said to have lived twenty months without food, but her imposture was detected by Dr. A. Henderson, Nov. 1808.

A man named Cavanagh at Newry, in Ireland was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink Aug. 1840. His imposture was discovered in England, where he was imprisoned as a cheat, Nov. 1841.

Sarah Jacobs, the Welsh fasting girl, aged thirteen, said by her father to have lived for more than a year without food, after being closely watched for a week, died from exhaustion 17 Dec. 1860. Her parents were sentenced at Carmar-

then to imprisonment for fraudulent deception, 15 July, 1870.

Dr. Tanner at New York, fasted forty days and nights, drinking a little water occasionally, losing 35 lbs. from 157; lbs.: noon 20 June to noon 7 Aug. 1830, see *Fasts, Fasting-days*. Mr. Griescom, of Chicago, said to have fasted thirty six days, 6 July, 1861.

Abstinents, an ascetic sect in Gaul and Spain: about 288.

Abydos, see *Hellepont*. The tablet of Abydos, dedicated to the memory of his ancestors by Pharaoh Ramesses II. (1811-1245 a.c.), was bought for the British Museum, 1837.

Abyssinia, the country of the Habesh, N. E. Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain. The kingdom of the Auxumitis (its chief town Auxum) flourished in the first and second centuries after Christ. The religion of the Abyssinians is a corrupt form of the Christianity introduced about 329 by Frumentius. About 960, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped; and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the person of his descendant Leon Amlac. In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John, or Prete Janni. The Portuguese missions, commenced in the sixteenth century, after much struggling against opposition, were expelled about 1633. The encroachments of the Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. From the visits of James Bruce, 1768-73; Henry Salt, 1809-10; Edward Knapell, 1834-7; major Harria, 1841; Mansfield Parkyns, 1844-7, much information respecting Abyssinia has been gained. Several expeditions into Abyssinia have been organized by the French government. The brothers Antoine and Arnauld Abbé visited the country 1837-45. Abyssinia was divided into four provinces. In 1847 Ras Ali was ruler of Amhara; Ras Ubie of Tigre and Samien; and Sabala Selassie of Shoa. Population between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000.

Treaty of commerce with the king of Shoa concluded by captain Harris 16 Nov. 1841
Mr Floueden (made British consul at Massowah, 1848) concludes treaty with Ras Ali ruler of Amhara, 2 Nov. 1849
Ras Ali deposed by his son-in-law Theodore, who is crowned, and takes the title of *negus*, or king of kings, 11 Feb. 1855

Protestant missionaries received, replacing Roman Catholics 11 Feb. 1855

Mr Floueden (who had joined the party of Theodore) killed by rebels, Feb., his friend Bell killed soon after, when avenging him, Theodore overcomes the rebels and massacres about 150 prisoners as a sacrifice to the *manes*. 1860

Captain L. D. Cameron appointed to succeed consul Floueden. Nov. 1861

He arrived at Massowah 9 Feb., goes to Abyssinia, May; received by Theodore, 7 Oct., is sent away with a letter for the queen, desiring alliance against the Turks, which arrived. 12 Feb. 1863

It is decided that this letter is not to be answered, Cameron, ordered by earl Russell to remain at Massowah, returns to Abyssinia. June. "

Rev. H. Stern, missionary, beaten and imprisoned for alleged intrusion upon Theodore. Oct. "

Cameron and all British subjects and missionaries, imprisoned for pretended insults, 3 Jan., report of imprisonment reached London, 7 May, prisoners sent to Magdala, and chained like criminals. Nov. 1864

Mr Hormuzd Rassam, a Chaldee Christian, first assistant British political resident at Aden, sent on mission to Abyssinia, arrives at Massowah, 24 July, lieut. Pridéaux and Dr. Blanc appointed to accompany him. "

Mr Rassam having negotiated without effect for a year, Mr Gifford Palgrave is appointed by earl Russell to go to Abyssinia, July, but is stopped on the intelligence that Theodore has invited Rassam to come to him. 12 Aug. 1866

Mr Rassam, lieut. Pridéaux, and Dr. Blanc arrive at Ma temba from Massowah, 21 Nov. 1866; and are well received by Theodore. 24 Jan. 1868

Prisoners released, 12 March, all seized and imprisoned about 13 April. "

Mr Flad sent to England by Theodore to obtain British workmen, April, arrives, July; introduced to queen Victoria, and receives from her an autograph letter, dated. 4 Oct. "

Mr Flad returned with workmen to Massowah, 29 Oct.; Theodore received the queen's letter. about 19 Dec. "

Lord Stanley's ultimatum to Theodore, demanding release of the captives in three months (not received) sent 16 April, 1867

Mr. Find received by the king, and made to join his family in prison. . . . May, 1897
 Preparations for war, sir Robert Napier appointed commander of an expedition, pioneer force sent from Bombay. . . . 14 Sept.
 A formal letter from the British government sent to Theodore (never arrived). . . . 9 Sept.
 Advanced brigade (3000) sail from Bombay, T. 6 Oct., land at Zoula. . . . 31 Oct.
 Napier's proclamation issued in Abyssinia. . . . 26 Oct.
 Captives at Magdala reported well. . . . 11 Nov.
 Report that the Gallas have joined the revolt against Theodore. . . . 26 Nov.
 The British parliament meets, the queen's speech announces the war, 19 Nov., 2,000,000 voted 26, 27 Nov.
 Third ultimatum sent by sir R. Napier, intercepted by a rebel chief and given to Mr. Ramsay, who supposed it as likely to endanger the lives of the captives. . . . 1898
 Arrival of sir R. Napier at Anseley bay. . . . 4 Jan.
 The captives relieved of their chains. . . . 20 March.
 Sir R. Napier arrives below Magdala. . . . 2 April.
 Theodore massacres about 300 native prisoners. 9 April.
 Battle of Atrope, Theodore's troops attack the British first brigade, defeated with much slaughter (Good Friday). . . . 10 April.
 Theodore requests Mr. Ramsay to mediate, Lieut. Pridenox sent to sir R. Napier returns with a letter, Theodore receives it indignantly, and sends an insulting reply. . . . 11 April.
 Theodore sends a letter of apology offering a present of cattle, Mr. Ramsay, understanding this present to have been accepted, tells the king's agents, the European artisans and families sent to the British camp 12 April.
 Part of the Abyssinian troops mutiny, Magdala bombarded and stormed, Theodore kills himself. 13 April.
 ["I fail to discover a single point of view from which it is possible to regard his removal with regret."—Sir R. Napier. . . . 18 June.]
 Magdala burned to the ground. . . . 17 April.
 Death of Theodore's queen. . . . 10 May.
 Henry Duffon of the "Intelligence department" shot by Shoshos robbers. . . . 26 May.
 Immediate return of the troops, — all had embarked. . . . 2 June.
 Troops arrive at Plymouth, 21 June, sir R. Napier at Dover. . . . 2 July.
 [Cattle said to have been employed in the expedition 48 elephants, 7417 camels, 12,920 mules and ponies, 7023 bullocks, 227 donkeys. Natives largely employed in the transport service.]
 Theodore's son Alamayou, aged 7, arrives at Plymouth, 14 July, presented to queen Victoria. . . . 16 July.
 Fusion of 3000, to col Cameron (he died 30 May, 1870); 8000, given to Mr. Ramsay, 2000, to Dr. Blane, 2000, to Lieut. Pridenox, announced. . . . 22 Dec.
 Prince Alamayou sailed to India for education (returned to England end of 1871). . . . 20 Jan.
 Expenses of the war 5,000,000, voted 18 Dec 1898, 2,300,000 more voted. . . . 4 March.
 [Total 8,377,800. . . . Feb. 1899]
 Report of a commission on the expenses of the expedition disclosed much waste, attributed to urgency and divided authority. . . . Aug. 1870
 War between Gobayze, king of Amhara, and Kassa, king of Tigré, Kassa victor. . . . 21 June.
 Gobayze broken and taken prisoner. . . . 11 July.
 Kassa proposes to be crowned emperor and negus of all Abyssinia 21 Nov., punishes the Catholic missionaries for partnership, and forms alliance with Egypt. July.
 Kassa crowned at Axum as Johannes II. . . . 12 Jan. 1872
 Said to be ruling tyrannically. . . . 1872-4
 War with Egypt, the Khedive's troops enter Abyssinia, the natives retire, but massacre and defeat the Egyptian troops at Kherat Inka (a massacre) and at Gonda Gouda (a desperate fight). . . . 16 Oct. 1875
 Abyssinians defeated in three days' conflict. 17-19 Feb. 1876
 Col. Gordon said to be negotiating peace for Egypt. June, 1877
 King Johannes totally defeats Mescelek, king of Shoa, middle of June.
 Mescelek submits, permitted to rule, — reported great battle, Mescelek said to be killed. . . . 17 Sept.
 Col. Gordon concludes peace, Abyssinians to have a port ship. 1879
 Prince Alamayou dies at Leeds, 14 Nov., buried at Windsor.
 King Johannes, said to have been killed in battle, succeeded by his son Michael (?). . . . April, 1881

Abyssinian Era is reckoned from the creation, which the Abyssinians place in the 5493d year a.c., on 29 Aug. old style, their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years, 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years, 125 days.

Acacians. 1. Followers of Acacius, bishop of Caesarea, in the fourth century, who held peculiar doctrines respecting the nature of Christ. 2. Partisans of Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, promoter of the Henoticon (which see), 482-4.

Academical Study, see Education, 1872.

Academia. Academia was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed by Academicus for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academici, 378 a.c. *Stanley.*—Rome had no academies.*—Ptolemy Heter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria, about 314 a.c. Abderrahman I., caliph of Spain, founded academies about a.d. 778. Theodosius the Younger, Charlemagne, and Alfred are also named as founders of academies. Italy is celebrated for its academies, and Jarchius mentions 550, of which 25 were in Milan. In 1874 Girolamo Ponti, of Milan, bequeathed about 25,000*l.* to the academies of science of London, Paris, and Vienna.

PRINCIPAL ACADEMIES

American Academy of Sciences, Boston, 1700
 American Philosophic Society, 1743; Natural Science, Phila., 1818
 Amiens, 1750
 Ancona, of the Captains, 1663
 Angers, *Belles-lettres*, 1600
 Basel, 1460
 Berlin, Royal 1700, of Princes, 1706, Architecture, 1799
 Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1607, Mathematics, 1600, Sciences and Arts, 1712
 Bordeaux, Arts, Sciences, and *Belles-lettres*, 1703
 Brescia, of the *Erasmis*, 1626
 Brest and Toulon, Military, 1692
 Brussels, *Belles-lettres*, 1773
 Caen, *Belles-lettres*, 1705
 Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, New Haven, 1799
 Copenhagen, of Sciences, 1743
 Cortona, Antiquities, 1736
 Dijon, 1740
 Dresden, Fine Arts, 1697
 Dublin, Arts, 1743, Painting, Sculpture, etc., 1823
 Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1764
 Faenza, the *Philoponi*, 1612
 Florence, *Belles-lettres*, 1773, *Della Crusca* (now united with the *Florentine*, under that name), 1683, *Del Cimento*, 1687 (by card de' Medici), Antiquities, 1607
 Geneva, Medical, 1718
 Genoa, Painting, etc., 1781, Sciences, 1703
 Germany, *Natura Curiosa*, now *Lampadius*, 1682
 Göttingen, 1734-7
 Haarlem, the Sciences, 1700
 Irish Academy Royal, Dublin, 1702
 Lisbon, History, 1720, Sciences, 1779
 London, see *Societas* Royal Academy of Fine Arts, 1702, of Music, 1734-44, and 1872
 Lyons, Sciences, 1710, Physic and Mathematics added, 1768
 Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713, History, 1720, Painting and the Arts, 1753
 Mannheim, Sciences, 1765, Sculpture, 1778
 Mantua, the *Figuranti*, Sciences, 1704
 Marneville, *Belles-lettres*, 1736
 Massachussetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780
 Milan, Architecture, 1680, Sciences, 1719
 Montauban, 1744
 Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1709, Sciences, 1779
 Naples, *Romano*, 1640, Mathematics, 1680, Sciences, 1686; *Herulanum*, 1755
 National Academy (American) of Sciences, 1863
 National Academy of Design, New York, 1825
 New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814
 Niemea, Royal Academy 1602
 Padua, for Poetry 1613, Sciences, 1792
 Palermo, Medical, 1645
 Paris, Sorbonne, 1264, Painting, 1301, Music, 1343 and 1672, French (by Richelieu), 1635, Fine Arts, 1648, *Inscriptions et Belles-lettres* (by Colbert), 1663, Sciences (by Colbert), 1666, Architecture, 1671, Surgery, 1731, Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1794
 Parma, the *Immemoriali*, 1550
 Perouse, *Incessanti*, 1661, *Fligirti*, 1574
 Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1813
 Portsmouth, Naval, 1722, enlarged, 1808
 Rome *L'incerta*, 1611, *Pandectae*, 1626, *Infrafronti*, 1643; Painting, 1646, *Arcois*, 1690, English, 1762, *Linari*, about 1800, *Amor Lincei*, 1847
 Rosen, Science and Art, 1737
 Romania, 1674
 St. Petersburg, Sciences, 1726, Military, 1729; the School of Arts, 1764
 Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles-lettres*, 1783, Agriculture, 1781, Royal Swedish, 1788
 Toulon, Military, 1692
 Toulous, Floral Games (*Jour Florans*), 1323; Science, *Inscriptions et Belles-lettres*, 1782
 Turin, Sciences, about 1750, Fine Arts, 1778
 Turkey, Military school, 1778
 United States American Institute of Instruction, 1820; Amer-

* Cicero termed his villa "Academia," and here composed his "Academic Questions."

ican Association for the Advancement of Education, 1849;
American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1846;
Association of American Geologists, 1840.
Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
Venice, Medical, etc., 1701.
Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.
Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental,
1810.
Warsaw, Languages and History, 1753.
Washington, United States, America, 1863.

Academy. An educational institution, in grade between a school and a college. Among the most important in the United States are: the Free Academy of New York, established 1851; Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass., 1780; Phillips Academy, Exeter, 1781; Groton (now Lawrence) Academy, 1845; Boston Latin School, 1635; Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, 1854.

Academy, MILITARY. A special school for the instruction of youth in military or naval science and art. Such are, for instance:

Addiscombe, East India Company.....	1818
Alabama, Military.....	1831
Annapolis, Md., Naval.....	1845
Brest, Military.....	1862
Kentucky, Military.....	1846
Lexington, Va., Military.....	1839
University of Chicago, Military.....	1866
Louisiana, Military.....	1859
Lehigh University, Pa., Military.....	1866
North Carolina, Military.....	1789
Norwich, Vt., Military.....	1820
Portsmouth, England, Naval.....	1723
St. Cyr, Military.....	1803
St. Petersburg, Military.....	1792
Sandhurst, Military.....	1812
Toulon, Military.....	1682
Turiu, Military.....	1875
Vincennes, Military.....	1775
West Point, Military*.....	1802
Woolwich, Artillery and Engineering.....	1741

Acadia, see Nova Scotia.

Acanthus, the foliage forming the volutes of the Corinthian capital, ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.

Acapulco, Mexico. A Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares (estimated at above 1,000,000*l.* sterling), taken by commodore Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his voyage amounting to 600,000*l.*, June, 1743. He arrived at Spithead in the *Centurion*, having circumnavigated the globe, 15 June, 1744.

Acarnania, N. Greece. The people became prominent in the Peloponnesian war, having invited the help of the Athenians against the Ambraciens, 432 B.C. The Acarnanians were subdued by the Lacedæmonians in 390; they took part with Macedon against the Romans in 200, by whom they were defeated in 197, and subjugated in 145.

Accadians, a name now given to the primitive inhabitants of Babylon. The rev. A. H. Sayce (1877) considers them to have been the earliest civilizers of Eastern Asia, and the source of the philosophy and arts of the Assyrians and Phœnicians, and hence of Greece. Their libraries are said to have existed seventeen centuries B.C.

Accents were first introduced in the Greek language by Aristophanes of Byzantium, a grammarian and critic who taught at Alexandria about 264 B.C. Accents were

first used by the French in the reign of Louis XIII. (about 1610).

Accession, THE, i. e. that of the House of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain, in the person of George I., elector of Hanover, son of Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He succeeded, 1 Aug. 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III., 12 June, 1702, which limited the succession to his mother (as a Protestant) in the event of queen Anne dying without issue.

Accessories to CRIMES. The law respecting them consolidated and amended in 1861.

Accidents, see under Coal, Fires, Railways, etc. For compensation for accidents, see *Campbell's Act and Passengers*. In 1865 it was computed that, in one year, about 250 persons are killed, and 1200 injured, in the streets of London; 231 were killed in 1875; 237 killed, 3185 injured, 1 Jan. 1878-31 Jan. 1879; 136 killed in 1879.

Accident Relief Society, London, established 1836.

Society for Preventing Street Accidents and Dangerous Driving, formed in 1879; met at the Mansion House, London, 30 Jan. 1880; wound up, 1 July, 1881.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1856, 9716	1862, 9005	1868, 11,033	1874, 11,783
1857, 8930	1863, 9952	1869, 10,725	1875, 12,254
1858, 8947	1864, 10,997	1870, 10,906	1876, 11,641
1859, 9241	1865, 11,397	1871, 11,316	1877, 11,194
1860, 9225	1866, 11,262	1872, 11,435	1878, 12,103
1861, 9213	1867, 11,172	1873, 11,284	1879, 10,787

Acclimatization of ANIMALS. This has been prosecuted with great vigor since the establishment of the Zoological Society of London in 1829, and of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris. Numbers of European animals have been naturalized in Australia; the camel has been conveyed to Brazil (1859); alpacas are bred at Paris; and ostriches in Italy (1859). On 6 Oct. 1860, the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, was opened as a zoological garden, containing only acclimatized animals. An English acclimatization society was founded 10 June, 1860, by hon. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. J. Crockford, Mr. F. Buckland, etc., and the prince of Wales became president in April, 1865. It was not successful. An acclimatizing garden was established at Melbourne, Australia, in Feb. 1861, and efforts made to naturalize English birds, fishes, etc.

Accoltellatori (gladiators), secret assassins, at Ravenna and other places in Italy, 1874.

Accordion, a small free-reed wind-instrument with keys, invented at Vienna by Damian about 1829, and soon after introduced into England.

Accountant-General in CHANCERY, etc., an office instituted in 1726, and abolished by an act passed 6 Aug. 1872. In 1841, the office of accountant-general of the court of exchequer was abolished, and the duties transferred to the accountant in chancery.

Accountants' INSTITUTE, established at a meeting, 30 July, 1870; the Accountants' Society in 1872. Five societies were incorporated as "The Chartered Institute of Accountants of England and Wales" in 1880.

Accusers. By occult writers, such as Agrippa, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called Asteroth, or Spy. In Rev. xii. 10, the devil is called "the accuser of the brethren." *False accusers* were to be hanged, by 24 Henry VI. 1446; and burned in the face with an F, by 37 Henry VIII. 1545.—*Stow*.

Acelanda, a field said to have been the one bought with the thirty pieces of silver given to Judas Iscariot for betraying Christ, is still shown to travellers. Matt. xxvii. 8; Acts i. 19.—This name was given to an estate purchased by judge Jeffreys after the "bloody assizes" in 1685.

Accephali (Greek α, no; κεφαλή, head), a term applied to certain sects who resisted their bishops and met privately, about 450; and since to *levellers*.

* "This admirable institution has supplied the nation with 2200 accomplished officers, of which any army might well be proud; has filled every arm of the service with talent, efficiency, and integrity; has materially aided in successfully conducting three great wars; has constructed and armed our fortifications, improved our harbors, lakes, and rivers, defined our boundaries, surveyed and lighted our coasts, and explored the length and breadth of our land; has given to our militia and volunteers large numbers of valuable officers, and to our colleges able presidents and professors; has furnished distinguished civil engineers, who have bound our territory together with a network of railways and canals; . . . and through the contributions and text-books of its graduates has greatly elevated the scientific standard of most of the educational institutions throughout our country, and even extended its influence abroad."—*G. W. Cullom*.

Acetylene, a luminous hydrocarbon gas resembling coal gas, discovered by Berthelot, and made known in 1862.

Achaia (N. Peloponnesus), Greece, said to have been settled by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, about 1330 B.C. (?). The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Ætolians until about 284 B.C. The Achæi, descendants of Achæus, originally inhabited the neighborhood of Argos; but when the Heraclidæ drove them thence they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz. Pellene, Ægira, Ægium, Bura, Tritæa, Leontium, Rhypes, Ceryneæ, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ, forming the **ACHÆAN LEAGUE**.

Achaia invaded by Epaminondas.....	A.C.	366
The ACHÆAN LEAGUE revived by four cities about 280.....		275
and by others.....		274
Aratus made prætor.....		245
The league joined by Corinth (captured 243), Megara, etc.....		242-228
Supported by Athens and Antigonus Doson.....		229
The Achæans defeated at Ladocea, by the Spartans, under Cleonenes III., 226; totally defeat them at Sellasia.....		221
The Social war begun; battle of Caphyæ in Arcadia; Aratus defeated.....		220
The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians.....		219
Peace of Naupactus.....		217
Aratus poisoned at Ægium.....		213
Philopœmen, leader of the league, defeats the Spartan tyrant Machanidas.....		208
Alliance of the league with the Romans.....		198
Philopœmen defeated by Nabis in a naval battle.....		194
All the Peloponnesus joins the league.....		191
War with Messene: Philopœmen made prisoner and slain.....		183
The Achæans overrun Messenia with fire and sword.....		182
The Romans enter Achaia, and carry off numbers, including Polybius the historian.....		165
War with Rome, 150; Metellus enters Greece.....		147
The Achæans defeated by Mummius at Leucopetra, 147; the league dissolved; Corinth taken; Greece subjected to Rome, and named the province of Achaia.....	A.D.	146
Achaia made a Latin principality by William of Champlitte.....		1205
Obtained by Geoffrey Villehardouin, 1210; by Geoffrey II. By his brother William, 1246; who conquers the Moors, 1248; makes war with the emperor Michael, 1259; and gains three fortresses.....		1262
Succeeded by Isabella, 1277; who marries Florenz of Hainault.....		1291
Their daughter Maud, princess, 1311; thrice married; forcibly married to John de Gravina, and dies in prison.....		1324
Achaia, a fief of Naples.....		1246-1430
Conquered by the Turks.....		about 1540

Acheen, capital of a kingdom N.W. of Sumatra, was visited by the Portuguese about 1509. Factories were set up here by the Dutch, 1596; by the English, 1602; by the French, 1621. For the war with the Dutch, see *Sumatra*.

Achonry, Sligo (N. Ireland), a bishopric founded by St. Finian, who erected the church of Achad, or Achonry, about 520, and conferred it on his disciple Nathy (Dathy, or David), the first bishop. The see, held with Kilala, since 1612, was united with Tuam in 1834.

Achromatic Telescopes, in which color is got rid of, were invented by John Dollond, and described in *Phil. Trans.* of the Royal Society, London, 1753-8.

Acids (now defined as salts of hydrogen) are generally soluble in water, redden organic blues, decompose carbonates, and destroy the properties of alkalies, forming alkaline salts. The number of acids was increased by the Arabs; Geber (8th century) knew nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Theories of the constitution of acids were put forth by Becher (1669), Lemery (1675), and Stahl (1723). After the discovery of oxygen by Priestley, 1 Aug. 1774, Lavoisier (1778) concluded that oxygen was a constituent of all acids; but about 1810 Davy, Gay-Lussac, and others proved the existence of acids free from oxygen. In 1816 Dulong proposed the binary or hydrogen theory of acids, and in 1837 Liebig applied the theories of Davy and Dulong to explain the constitution of several organic acids. Oxygen acids were termed anhydrides by Gerhardt (died 1856). Many acids

have been discovered through the advance of organic chemistry.—*Watts*.

Acolytes, an inferior order of clergy in the Latin church, unknown to the Greek church for four hundred years after Christ.

Acoustics (from Greek *ἀκούω*, I hear), the science of sound, so named by Sauveur in the 17th century. The formation of sound in the air by the vibrations of the atmosphere, strings, etc., was explained by Pythagoras about 500 B.C., and by Aristotle, 330 B.C.; see *Telephone*, *Microphone*, *Megaphone*.

The speaking-trumpet said to have been used by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C.

Galileo's discoveries, about A.D. 1600.

His theorem of the harmonic curve demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor in 1714; further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernoulli, and La Grange, at various periods of the eighteenth century.

Hooke calculated the vibration of sounds by the striking of the teeth of brass wheels, 1681.

Sauveur determined the number of vibrations belonging to a given note, about 1700.

Velocity of sound said to be 1473 feet in a second by Gaspari; 1172 feet by Cassini, Römer, and others; 968 feet by Newton; 1090 feet, at the temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, by Tyndall. The velocity increases with the rise of temperature.

Chladni (who raised acoustics to an independent science) published his important discoveries on the figures produced in layers of sand by harmonic chords, etc., in 1787, and since.

Cagniard-Latour, invented the *Sirène* (which see), 1819.

Savart determined the range of the perception of the human ear to be from 7 to 24,000 vibrations a second, 1830.

Blot, Savart, Wheatstone, Lissajous, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and others, in the present century, have greatly increased our knowledge of acoustics.

Over-tones, harmonics, well investigated by Helmholtz; under-tones by Auerbach, 1878.

Tyndall's experiments off the South Foreland on fog signals and gun-cotton demonstrated that the transmission of sound is checked by the non-homogeneity of the air, independently of fog and rain, July, 1873.

The results of Tyndall's experiments showed that the parabolic muzzle gun with gun-cotton, and that of sir Richard Collinson's gun-cotton rocket, are very effective fog-signals. Fine-grain gunpowder with howitzers is the best sound-producer; pebble powder the worst, 1874-7.

Sound produced by electricity, light, and from radiant heat, see *Telephone* and *Photophone*, 1881.

Acre, a land measure, formerly of uncertain quantity, and differing in various parts of the country, was reduced to a standard by Edward I., about 1305. In 1824 the standard acre was ordered by statute to contain 4840 square yards.

Acre, Acca, anciently Ptolemais, in Syria, was taken by the Saracens in 638; by the crusaders under Baldwin I. in 1104; by Saladin in 1187; and again by Richard I. and other crusaders, 12 July, 1191, after a siege of 2 years, with a loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers. It was then named *St. Jean d'Acre*. It was retaken by the Saracens in 1291, when 60,000 Christians perished, and the nuns, who had mangled their faces to preserve their chastity, were put to death. Acre was gallantly defended by Djeddar Pacha against Bonaparte, till relieved by sir Sidney Smith, who resisted twelve attempts by the French, between 16 March and 20 May, 1799, when Bonaparte retreated. Acre, as a Turkish pachalic, was seized 27 May, 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted. On 3 Nov. 1840, it was stormed by the allied fleet under sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upwards of 2000 in killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, while the British had but 12 killed and 42 wounded; see *Syria* and *Turkey*.

Acropolis, the ancient citadel of Athens, built on a rock. Near it stood the temple of Minerva, the Parthenon, which see. Other cities had similar fortresses.

Acrostic, a poem in which the first or last letters of each line, read downwards, form a word, is said to have been invented by Porphyrius Optalianus in the fourth century. Double acrostics became very popular in 1867.

Acz, or **Acz** (Hungary). The Hungarians under Görgey were defeated here by the Austrians and Russians on 2 and 10 July, 1849.

Act of SETTLEMENT, etc., see *Accession, Succession, Supremacy, and Uniformity Acts*.

Acta Diurna, see *Newspapers*.

Acta Sanctorum ("acts of the saints"), a work begun by the Jesuits. The first volume appeared in 1643: the publication was interrupted in 1794, when 54 volumes, bringing the work down to 15 Oct., had been published. The work was resumed by the Jesuits in 1837, and 6 more volumes had been published in 1867. The writers have been named *Bollandists*, from John Bolland, who published the first two volumes.

Actinometer, an instrument to measure the heating power of the solar rays, invented by sir John F. Herschel, and described by him in 1825; see *Sun*.

Actium, a promontory of Acarnania, W. Greece, near which was fought, 2 Sept. 31 B.C., the battle between the fleet of Octavius Caesar and that of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, which decided the fate of Antony, 300 of his galleys going over to Caesar. This victory made Octavius master of the world, and the Roman empire is commonly dated 1 Jan. 30 B.C. (the *Actian Era*). The conqueror built Nicopolis (the city of victory), and instituted the Actian games.

Acton-Burnel, or Shrewsbury. At the parliament held here by Edward I., Oct. 1283, the "statute of merchants" against debtors was enacted.

Acton Murder, see *Trials*, 1880.

Actresses appear to have been unknown to the ancients, men or eunuchs performing the female parts. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the public appearance of women on the stage in England in 1662, but Anne, queen of James I., had previously performed in a theatre at court. *Theat. Biog.* Mrs. Colman was the first English public actress; she performed the part of *Jamie* in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in 1656.—*Victor*.

Acts, in dramatic poetry, first employed by the Romans. Five acts are mentioned by Horace ("Art of Poetry") as the rule (about 8 A.C.).

Acts of the Apostles, supposed to have been written by Luke in continuation of his Gospel. It terminates A.D. 63.

Acts of Parliament, or **STATUTES**, see *Parliament*. The following are among the most celebrated early statutes:

Provisions of Merton, 1236-4.

Statute of Marlborough, 1267.

" of Bigamy, 1275-6.

" of Gloucester the earliest statute of which any record exists, 6 Edw. I. 1278.

" of Mortmain, 1279.

Quo Warranto, Oct. 1290.

Statute of Merchants or Acton-Burnel, 1283.

Statutes of Wales, 1284.

" of Winchester, Oct. 1294.

" of Westminster, 1275, 1285, 1290.

Statute forbidding the levying of taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297.

" of Premunire, 1306.

Statutes first printed in the reign of Richard III., 1483.

" of the Realm from Magna Charta to George I., printed from the original records and MSS. in 12 vols. folio, under the direction of commissioners appointed in 1801, 1811-23.

The statutes passed during each session were formerly printed annually in 4to and 8vo, now in 8vo only. Abstracts are given in the *Cabinet Library*.

Between 1823 and 1829, 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel. Of these acts, 1344 related to the kingdom at large, and 225 to Ireland solely, and in 1866 many obsolete statutes (enacted between 1265 and 1777) were repealed.

By the Statute Law Revision Act of 1861, 770 acts were wholly repealed, and a great many partially. By similar acts since passed a great number of enactments have been repealed, commencing with the Provisions of Merton, 20 Henry III. (1235-6), and ending 1844.

" Acts of parliament abbreviation bill," introduced by lord Brougham 12 Feb., passed 10 June, 1850.

1410 acts (passed between 1089 and 1770) partially or wholly repealed, 1867.

" Chronological Table and Index to the Statutes to the end of 1866," published 1870.

New Index to acts 1235-1874, published 1876.

Publication of the revised edition of the statutes (1325-1868), 15 volumes published, 1870-8.

Report of select committee on acts of parliament, published July, 1875.

The greatest number of acts passed in any one year since 1800 was 570, in 1846 (the railway year), 402 were local and personal, 61 private, and 117 public acts. In 1841 only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. In three instances only, the annual number was under a hundred. The average number of the first ten years of the present century was 132 public acts. In the ten years ending 1850, the average number of acts, of public interest, was 112.

The number of public general acts passed in 1851 was 106; in 1852, 88; in 1853, 137; in 1854, 123; in 1855, 134; in 1856, 120; in 1857, 86; in 1858, 109; in 1859, 101; in 1860, 154; in 1861, 134; in 1862, 114; in 1863, 126; in 1864, 121; in 1865, 127; in 1866, 122; in 1867, 146; in 1868, 130; in 1869, 117; in 1870, 112; in 1871, 117; in 1872, 98; in 1873, 91; in 1874, 96; in 1875, 96; in 1876, 81; in 1877, 69; in 1878, 79; in 1879, 78; in 1880, 19 and 49 (new parliament).

Actuary, **ACTUARIUS**, the Roman accountant. The Institute of Actuaries, founded in 1848, publishes its proceedings in the *Assurance Magazine*.

Adam and Eve, **ERA 'OK**, in the English Bible, 4004 A.C.; see *Creation*.

Adamites, a sect said to have existed about 130, and to have been quite naked in their religious assemblies, asserting that if Adam had not sinned there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus; they defied the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ. *Eusebius*. A sect with this name arose at Antwerp in the 12th century, under Taudemus or Tanchelin, whose followers, 3000 soldiers and others, committed many crimes. It became extinct soon after the death of its chief; but another of the same kind, named Turlupin, appeared shortly after in Savoy and Dauphiny. Picard, a Fleming, revived this sect in Bohemia, about 1415; it was suppressed by Ziska, 1420.

Adda, a river N. Italy, passed by Suwarrow after defeating the French, 27 April, 1799.

Addington Administration. Mr. Pitt, having engaged to procure Roman Catholic emancipation to promote the union with Ireland, and being unable to do so as a minister, resigned 3 Feb. 1801. A new ministry was formed by Mr. Addington, March-July, 1801; after various changes it terminated about 10 May, 1804.

Henry Addington, * first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Eldon, lord chancellor.

Duke of Portland, lord president.

Earl of Westmorland, lord privy seal.

Lord Pelham, home secretary.

Mr. R. B. Jenkinson (lord Hawkebury, 1803; and earl of Liverpool, 1805), foreign secretary.

Lord Hobart, colonial secretary.

Earl St. Vincent, first lord of admiralty.

Earl of Chatham, ordnance.

Charles Yorke, secretary-at-war.

Viscount Lewisham, lord Auckland, etc.

Addiscombe College, near Croydon, Surrey, purchased by the East India company in 1803, for education of candidates for scientific branches of the Indian army, was closed in 1861.

Addison's Disease, a dangerous affection of the renal capsules, described by its discoverer, Dr. Thomas Addison, in 1855.

Additional Curates, the society for their employment in populous places was founded in 1837 (High Church).

Added Parliament, see *Parliament*.

Addressers, see *Abhorrrers*.

Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, was

* Born 1787, became viscount Sidmouth, Jan. 1803; held various offices afterwards, and died in 1844. His circular to the lords lieutenant, dated 27 March, 1817, directed them to adopt severe measures against the authors of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets, was greatly censured, and not carried into effect.

founded in 1836. It contained 14,000 inhabitants in 1850, and 18,259 in 1855; about 30,000 in 1875. It was made a bishopric in 1847. University founded, 1876. It was visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 1 March, 1869.

Adelphi (Greek for brothers), several streets on the south side of the Strand, London, erected about 1768 by the brothers John, Robert, James, and William Adam, after whom the streets are named. **ADELPHI THEATRE**, built 1806, rebuilt 1858; see under *Theatres*.

Aden, a free port on the S.W. corner of Arabia, where in Dec. 1836 a British ship was wrecked and plundered. The sultan promised compensation, and agreed to cede the place to the English. The sultan's son refusing to fulfil this agreement to captain Haynes, a naval and military force, under captain H. Smith, of the *Volage*, was despatched to Aden, which captured it, 19 Jan. 1839. It is now a garrison and coal depot for Indian steamers, etc.

Adiaphorists (from *adiaphora*, indifferent things), a term applied to Melancthon and others, who were willing to give up certain things to the Romanists as indifferent, about 1548.

Adige, a river in N. Italy, near which the Austrians defeated the French on 26, 30 March, and 5 April, 1799.

Adjutors, see *Agilators*.

Administrations OF ENGLAND AND OF GREAT BRITAIN. Until the Restoration, 1660, there was not any cabinet in the modern sense. The sovereign was aided by privy-councillors, varying in number, the men and offices being frequently changed. The separation of the cabinet from the privy council became greater during the reign of William III., and the control of the chief, now termed the *premier*, began in the reign of Anne. "The era of ministries may most properly be reckoned from the day of the meeting of the parliament after the general election of 1698."—*Macaulay*.^{*} For a fuller account of each administration since 1700, see separate articles headed with the name of the **PREMIER**, given below in *italics*.

HENRY VIII. —Archbishop Warham; bishops Fisher and Fox; earl of Surrey, etc.	A. D. 1509
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, etc.	1514
Earl of Surrey; Tunstall, bishop of London, etc.	1523
Sir Thomas More; bishops Tunstall and Gardiner, and Cranmer (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury), and Archbishop Cranmer; lord Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex; Thomas Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, etc.	1529
Thomas, duke of Norfolk; Henry, earl of Surrey; Thomas, lord Audley; bishop Gardiner; sir Ralph Sadler, etc.	1532
Lord Wriothesley; Thomas, duke of Norfolk; lord Lisle; sir William Petre; sir William Paget, etc.	1540
EDWARD VI. —Lord Wriothesley, now earl of Southampton, lord chancellor (expelled); Edward, earl of Hertford, lord protector, created duke of Somerset; John, lord Russell; Henry, earl of Arundel; Thomas, lord Seymour; sir William Paget; sir William Petre, etc.	1544
John Dudley, late lord Lisle and earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland; John, earl of Bedford; bishop Goodrich; sir William Cecil, etc.	1547
MARY. —Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; Edmund Bonner, bishop of London; William, marquess of Winchester; s r Edward Hastings, etc.	1551
	1554

^{*} Till 1850 the cabinet council usually consisted of the following twelve members: First lord of the treasury; lord chancellor; lord president of the council; chancellor of the exchequer; lord privy seal; home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; first lord of the admiralty; president of the board of trade; president of the board of control; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1850 the number was *fifteen*, and included the secretary-at-war, the postmaster-general, and the chief secretary for Ireland. In the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (*which see*), the president of the poor-law board replaced the secretary for Ireland. In 1868 the Gladstone cabinet consisted of 15; that of Mr. Disraeli, in Feb. 1874, of 12. The *average duration* of a ministry has been set down at four, five, and six years; but instances have occurred of the duration of a ministry for much longer periods: sir Robert Walpole was minister from 1721 to 1742 (21 years); Mr. Pitt, 1783 to 1801 (18 years); and lord Liverpool, 1812 to 1827 (15 years). Several ministries have not lasted beyond a few months, as the *Coalition Ministry* in 1783, and the "*Talents*" Ministry in 1806. The "*Short-lived*" Administration lasted 10 to 12 Feb. 1746.

ELIZABETH. —Sir Nicholas Bacon; Edward, lord Clinton; sir Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester; sir William Cecil, afterwards lord Burleigh.	1558
William, lord Burleigh (minister during nearly all the reign); sir Nicholas Bacon, etc.	1572
Lord Burleigh; s r Thomas Bromley; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (a favorite); earl of Leicester; earl of Lincoln; sir Walter Mildmay; sir Francis Walsingham, etc.	1579
Lord Burleigh; Robert, earl of Essex; sir Christopher Hatton, etc.	1587
Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset; sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards lord Ellesmere and viscount Brackley; sir Robert Cecil, etc.	1590
JAMES I. —Thomas, earl of Dorset; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Edward, earl of Worcester; Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, etc.	1603
Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Henry, earl of Northampton; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk, etc.	1609
Henry, earl of Northampton; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Edward, earl of Worcester; sir Ralph Winwood; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Robert, viscount Rochester, afterwards earl of Somerset, etc.	1612
Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Charles, earl of Nottingham; sir George Villiers (a favorite), afterwards viscount Villiers, and successively earl, marquess, and duke of Buckingham.	1615
Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards viscount Mandeville and earl of Manchester.	1620
Lionel, lord Cranfield, afterwards earl of Middlesex; Edward, earl of Worcester; John, earl of Bristol; John Williams, dean of Westminster; George Villiers, marquess of Buckingham; sir Edward Conway, etc.	1621
CHARLES I. —Richard, lord Weston, afterwards earl of Portland; sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry; Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, afterwards viscount, Conway); William Laud, bishop of London; sir Albert Morton, etc.	1628
William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury; Francis, lord Cottington; James, marquess of Hamilton; Edward, earl of Dorset; sir John Coke; sir Francis Windebank, etc.	1635
William Juxon, bishop of London; sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch; Francis, lord Cottington; Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Algernon, earl of Northumberland; James, marquess of Hamilton; Laud, archbishop of Canterbury; sir Francis Windebank; sir Henry Vane, etc.	1640
[The king beheaded, 30 Jan. 1649.]	
COMMONWEALTH. —Oliver Cromwell, protector, named a council, the number not to exceed 21 members, or be less than 13.	1653
Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, succeeded on the death of his father. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford house.	1658
CHARLES II. —Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon; George Monk, created duke of Albemarle; Edward Montagu, created earl of Sandwich; lord Saye and Sele; earl of Manchester; lord Seymour; sir Robert Long, etc.	1660
George Monk, duke of Albemarle, made first commissioner of the treasury, etc.	1667
" <i>Cabal</i> " Ministry: Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale (see <i>Cabal</i>).	1670
Thomas, lord Clifford; Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury; Henry, earl of Arlington; Arthur, earl of Anglesey; sir Thomas Osborne, created viscount Latimer; Henry Coventry; sir George Carteret; Edward Seymour, etc.	1672
Thomas, viscount Latimer, afterwards earl of Danby, made lord high treasurer.	26 June, 1673
Arthur, earl of Essex (succeeded by Lawrence Hyde, afterwards earl of Rochester); Robert, earl of Sunderland, etc.	1679
The king nominated a new council on 21 April, consisting of 30 members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and great officers of the household.	
Sidney, lord Godolphin; Lawrence, earl of Rochester; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Robert, earl of Sunderland; sir Thomas Chicheley; George, lord Dartmouth; Henry, earl of Clarendon; earls of Bath and Radnor.	1684
JAMES II. —Lawrence, earl of Rochester; George, marquess of Halifax; sir George Jeffreys, afterwards lord Jeffreys; Henry, earl of Clarendon; sir John Erskine, viscount Preston, etc.	1685
The earl of Rochester was displaced, and John, lord Belasyse, made first commissioner of the treasury in his room, 4 Jan.; the earl of Sunderland made president of the council; viscount Preston, secretary of state, etc.	1687-8
The king left Whitehall in the night of 11 Dec., and, quitting the kingdom, landed at Ambleside, in France, Dec. 1688.	
WILLIAM III. AND MARY. —Charles, viscount Mordaunt; Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created marquess of Carmarthen, afterwards duke of Leeds; George, marquess of Halifax; Arthur Herbert, afterwards lord Torrington; earls of Shrewsbury, Nottingham, and Sun-	

derland; earl of Dorset and Middlesex; William, earl (afterwards duke) of Devonshire; lord Godolphin; lord Montagu; lord De la Mere, etc., etc., etc.	1689
Sidney, lord Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Danby; Richard Hampden; Thomas, earl of Pembroke; Henry, viscount Sydney; Daniel, earl of Nottingham, etc., etc.	1690
Sir John Somers became lord Somers in 1697, and lord chancellor; Charles Montagu, afterwards lord Halifax, was made first commissioner of the treasury, 1 May, 1698, succeeded by Ford, earl of Tankerville, etc., etc.	1699
ANNE.—Sidney, lord (afterwards earl of) Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Pembroke, etc., etc., etc.	1702
Robert Harley, earl of Oxford; sir Simon Harcourt, etc., etc.	1711
Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, made lord treasurer three days before the queen's death, etc., etc., etc.	1714
GEORGE I.—Charles, earl of Halifax (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle), etc., etc., etc.	"
Robert Walpole, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, etc., etc., etc.	1715
James (afterwards earl) Stanhope; William lord Cowper, etc., etc., etc.	1717
Charles, earl of Sunderland, etc., etc., etc.	1718
Robert Walpole, afterwards sir Robert Walpole, and earl of Orford, etc., etc., etc.	1721
GEORGE II.—Robert Walpole continued.	1727
[Sir Robert remained prime-minister twenty-one years, numerous changes occurring in the time; see Walpole.]	
Earl of Wilmington; lord Hardwicke, etc., etc., etc.	1742
Henry Pelham, in the room of earl of Wilmington, deceased, etc., etc., etc.	Aug. 1743
"Broad-bottom" administration—Henry Pelham; lord Hardwicke, etc., etc., etc.	Nov. 1744
"Short-lived" administration—earl of Bath; lords Winchelsea and Granville, etc., etc., etc.	10-12 Feb. 1746
Henry Pelham, etc., again, etc., etc., etc.	12 Feb. "
Thos. H. Pelham, duke of Newcastle; earl of Holderness, etc., etc., etc.	April, 1754
Duke of Devonshire; William Pitt, etc., etc., etc.	1756
Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, etc., etc., etc.	June, 1757
GEORGE III.—Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Pitt's ministry, continued, etc., etc., etc.	1760
Earl of Bute; lord Henley, etc., etc., etc.	May, 1762
George Grenville; earls of Halifax and Sandwich, etc., etc., etc.	April, 1763
Marquess of Rockingham; earl of Winchelsea, etc., etc., etc.	July, 1765
Earl of Chatham; duke of Grafton, etc., etc., etc.	Aug. 1766
Duke of Grafton; lord North, etc., etc., etc.	Dec. 1767
Frederick, lord North; earl Gower, etc., etc., etc.	Jan. 1770
[Lord North was minister during the whole of the American war.]	
Marquess of Rockingham; lord Camden; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, etc., etc., etc.	March, 1782
Earl of Shelburne (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne); William Pitt, etc., etc., etc.	July, "
"Coalition Ministry," duke of Portland; lord North; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, etc., etc., etc.	April, 1783
William Pitt; Henry Dundas, etc., etc., etc.	Dec. "
[During Mr. Pitt's long administration, numerous changes in the ministry took place.]	
Henry Addington; duke of Portland; lord Eldon, etc., etc., etc.	March et seq. 1801
William Pitt, lord Eldon; George Canning, etc., May et seq. [Mr. Pitt died 23 Jan. 1806.]	1804
"All the Talents"—lord Grenville; lord Henry Petty; lord Erskine; C. J. Fox; sir Charles Grey (afterwards earl Grey), etc., etc., etc.	Feb. 1806
[Mr. Fox's death, 13 Sept. 1806, led to numerous changes.]	
Duke of Portland; lord Eldon, etc., etc., etc.	March, 1807
Spencer Perceval; earl of Liverpool; viscount Palmerston, etc., etc., etc.	Nov. and Dec. 1809
REGENCY.—Mr. Spencer Perceval (shot by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812), etc., etc., etc.	5 Feb. 1811
Earl of Liverpool; lord Eldon; Mr. Vansittart; lord Melbourne; viscounts Castlereagh, Palmerston, etc., etc., etc.	May June, 1812
GEORGE IV.—Earl of Liverpool, etc., etc., etc.	29 Jan. 1820
[During lord Liverpool's long administration numerous changes occurred.]	
George Canning; lord Lyndhurst; viscount Goderich; William Huskisson; viscount Palmerston; duke of Clarence, etc., etc., etc.	April, 1827
[Mr. Canning died 8 Aug. 1827.]	
Viscount Goderich; viscount Palmerston; marquess of Lansdowne; W. Huskisson, etc., etc., etc.	Aug. "
Duke of Wellington; Robert Peel; Mr. Huskisson; etc., etc., etc.	Jan. 1828
The ministry reconstructed on the retirement of the earl of Dudley, lord Palmerston, Mr. Grant, Mr. Huskisson, etc., etc., etc.	May and June, 1828
WILLIAM IV.—Duke of Wellington, etc., etc., etc.	26 June, 1830
Earl Grey; marquess of Lansdowne; lord Brougham; viscount Althorp; earl of Durham; viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich; sir James Graham; lord John Russell, etc., etc., etc.	Nov. "
Earl Grey resigns, owing to a majority against him	
in the lords, on the Reform bill, 10 May; but resumes his post, etc., etc., etc.	18 May, 1832
Viscount Melbourne, etc., etc., etc.	July, 1834
[Melbourne administration dissolved, Nov. 1834. The duke of Wellington held the seals of office till the return of sir Robert Peel from Italy, Dec. 1834.]	
Sir Robert Peel; lord Lyndhurst; duke of Wellington; earl of Aberdeen; etc., etc., etc.	Nov. and Dec. "
Viscount Melbourne, etc., etc., etc.	April, 1836
VICTORIA.—Viscount Melbourne, etc., etc., etc.	20 June, 1837
Subsequent accessions: F. T. Baring; earl of Clarendon; T. B. Macaulay, etc. Viscount Melbourne resigned, and sir Robert Peel received the queen's commands to form a new administration, 8 May. This command was withdrawn, and lord Melbourne returned to power, etc., etc., etc.	10 May, 1839
Sir Robert Peel; duke of Wellington; lord Lyndhurst; sir James Graham; earl of Aberdeen; lord Stanley, etc., etc., etc.	Aug. and Sept. 1841
[Accessions: Sidney Herbert; W. E. Gladstone, etc.]	
Lord John Russell; viscount Palmerston; earl Grey, etc., etc., etc.	July, 1846
[Accessions: earl Granville; Mr. Fox Maule; earl of Carlisle; sir Thomas Wilde, created lord Truro, etc.]	
Lord John Russell and the marquess of Lansdowne on the 24 Feb. announced the resignation of ministers, owing to their defeat on Mr. Locke King's motion respecting the franchise: they informed parliament that, it having been found impossible to construct a coalition ministry, the queen, by the advice of the duke of Wellington, had called upon her late ministers to resume office. Lord Stanley (since earl of Derby), in the interval, had been unable to form a cabinet, etc., etc., etc.	3 March, 1851
Earl of Derby (late lord Stanley; lord St. Leonards; Benjamin Disraeli; Spencer H. Walpole; earl of Malmesbury; sir John Pakington; duke of Northumberland, etc., etc., etc.	27 Feb. 1852
Earl of Aberdeen; lord John Russell; viscount Palmerston, etc., etc., etc.	28 Dec. "
Various changes of offices took place; a fourth secretary of state was appointed, by the separation of the war from the colonial department; see Secretaries of State. The retirement of lord J. Russell, 24 Jan. 1855, and a majority in the commons against ministers of 157 (305 to 148), on Mr. Roebuck's motion respecting the conduct of the war, led to the resignation of lord Aberdeen and his colleagues, 30 Jan.; the cabinet was reconstructed by	
Viscount Palmerston; lord Cranworth; etc., etc., etc.	7 Feb. 1855
Seccession of sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. S. Herbert. Accession of lord John Russell; earl of Clarendon; sir G. Grey; sir G. C. Lewis; sir W. Molesworth, etc., etc., etc.	24 Feb. "
On the second reading of the Foreign Conspiracy bill, the government (defeated by a vote of censure being passed by a majority of 19, on the motion of Mr. Milner Gibson) resigned immediately, etc., etc., etc.	19 Feb. 1858
Earl of Derby; Benjamin Disraeli; Spencer Walpole; lord Stanley; sir F. Tesiger (lord Chelmsford), etc., etc., etc.	26 Feb. "
[The Derby administration, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in it being carried by a majority of 13, 10 June, 1859, resigned the next day. Earl Granville failed to form an administration.]	
Viscount Palmerston; lord John (since earl) Russell, etc., etc., etc.	18 June, 1859
[Lord Palmerston died 18 Oct. 1865.]	
Earl Russell; W. E. Gladstone; earl of Clarendon; etc., etc., etc.	Oct. 1865
Resigned, in consequence of a minority on the Reform bill, 19 June, etc., etc., etc.	26 June, 1866
Earl of Derby; Benjamin Disraeli; lord Stanley, etc., etc., etc.	6 July, "
For changes, see Derby Administrations, etc., etc., etc.	Feb. 25, 1868
Earl of Derby resigned through ill-health, etc., etc., etc.	
B. Disraeli reconstituted the administration, etc., etc., etc.	29 Feb. "
Mr. Disraeli resigned in consequence of the elections in November giving a majority of about 114 to the Liberals, etc., etc., etc.	2 Dec. "
W. E. Gladstone; earl of Clarendon; Robert Lowe; John Bright, and others, received seals, etc., etc., etc.	9 Dec. "
Lost their majority by the general election, Feb.; resigned, etc., etc., etc.	17 Feb. 1874
B. Disraeli (earl of Beaconsfield, 16 Aug. 1876); the earl of Derby; the marquess of Salisbury, and others, received seals, etc., etc., etc.	21 Feb. "
[For changes, see Disraeli Administrations.]	
Lost their majority by elections in April; resigned, etc., etc., etc.	22 April, 1880
W. E. Gladstone; earl Granville; marquess of Hartington; duke of Argyll; sir Wm. Harcourt; John Bright, and others, received seals, etc., etc., etc.	28 April, "
[For changes, see separate articles under the premier's name.]	

ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. The following is a list of the presidents of the United States and their respective cabinet officers, from the commencement of the federal government to 1881:

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.—1789 to 1797.

President: George Washington, of Va.
Vice-president: John Adams, of Mass.

* The duel between lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, 22 Sept. 1809, led to the breaking up of this administration.

Secretaries of State: Thomas Jefferson, of Va., 26 Sept. 1789; Edmund Randolph, of Va., 2 Jan. 1794; Timothy Pickering, of Mass., 10 Dec. 1795.

Secretaries of the Treasury: Alexander Hamilton, of N. Y., 11 Sept. 1789; Oliver Wolcott, of Conn., 3 Feb. 1795.

Secretaries of War: Henry Knox, of Mass., 12 Sept. 1789; Timothy Pickering, of Mass., 2 Jan. 1795; James McHenry, of Md., 27 Jan. 1795.

Secretaries of the Navy: No navy department was organized during Washington's administration.

Postmasters-general: Samuel Osgood, of Mass., 26 Sept. 1789; Timothy Pickering, of Mass., 7 Nov. 1794; Joseph Habersham, of Ga., 25 Feb. 1795.

Attorneys-general: Edmund Randolph, of Va., 26 Sept. 1789; William Bradford, of Pa., 27 Jan. 1794; Charles Lee, of Va., 10 Dec. 1795.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION—1797 to 1801.

President: John Adams, of Mass.

Vice-president: Thomas Jefferson, of Va.

Secretaries of State: Timothy Pickering, continued in office; John Marshall, of Va., 13 May, 1800.

Secretaries of the Treasury: Oliver Wolcott, continued in office; Samuel Dexter, of Mass., 31 Dec. 1800.

Secretaries of War: James McHenry, continued in office; Samuel Dexter, of Mass., 13 May, 1800; Roger Griswold, of Conn., 3 Feb. 1801.

Secretaries of the Navy: George Cabot, of Mass., 3 May, 1798, declined; Benjamin Stoddert, of Md., 21 May, 1798.

Postmaster-general: Joseph Habersham, continued in office.

Attorney-general: Charles Lee, continued in office.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION—1801 to 1809.

President: Thomas Jefferson, of Va.

Vice-presidents: Aaron Burr, of N. Y., from 1801 to 1805; George Clinton, of N. Y., from 4 March, 1805.

Secretary of State: James Madison, of Va., 5 March, 1801.

Secretaries of the Treasury: Samuel Dexter, continued in office; Albert Gallatin, of Pa., 26 Jan. 1802.

Secretary of War: Henry Dearborn, of Mass., 5 March, 1801.

Secretaries of the Navy: Benjamin Stoddert, continued in office; Robert Smith, of Md., 26 Jan. 1802; Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass., 2 March, 1805.

Postmasters-general: Joseph Habersham, continued in office; Gideon Granger, of Conn., 26 Jan. 1802.

Attorneys-general: Levi Lincoln, of Mass., 5 March, 1801; Robert Smith, of Md., 3 March, 1805; John Breckinridge, of Ky., 17 Jan. 1806; Caesar A. Rodney, of Del., 20 Jan. 1807.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION—1809 to 1817.

President: James Madison, of Va.

Vice-presidents: George Clinton, of N. Y., died 20 April, 1812; Elbridge Gerry, of Mass., 4 March, 1813—died 23 Nov. 1813.

Secretaries of State: Robert Smith, of Md., 6 March, 1809; James Monroe, of Va., 2 April, 1811.

Secretaries of the Treasury: Albert Gallatin, continued in office; George W. Campbell, of Tenn., 9 Feb. 1814; Alexander J. Dallas, of Pa., 6 Oct. 1814.

Secretaries of War: William Eustis, of Mass., 7 March, 1809; John Armstrong, of N. Y., 13 Jan. 1813; James Monroe, of Va., 27 Sept. 1814, acting secretary; William H. Crawford, of Ga., 3 March, 1815.

Secretaries of the Navy: Paul Hamilton, of S. C., 7 March, 1809; William Jones, of Pa., 12 Jan. 1813; Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Mass., 17 Dec. 1814.

Postmasters-general: Gideon Granger, continued in office; Return J. Meigs, of O., 17 March, 1814.

Attorneys-general: Caesar A. Rodney, continued in office; William Pluckney, of Md., 11 Dec. 1811; Richard Rush, of Pa., 10 Feb. 1814.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION—1817 to 1825.

President: James Monroe, of Va.

Vice-president: Daniel D. Tompkins, of N. Y.

Secretary of State: John Quincy Adams, of Mass., 5 March, 1817.

Secretary of the Treasury: William H. Crawford, of Ga., 5 March, 1817.

Secretaries of War: Isaac Shelby, of Ky., 5 March, 1817, declined the appointment; George Graham, of Va., 7 April, 1817; John C. Calhoun, of S. C., 8 Oct. 1817.

Secretaries of the Navy: Benjamin W. Crowninshield, continued in office; Smith Thompson, of N. Y., 9 Nov. 1818; John Rogers, of Mass., 1 Sept. 1823; Samuel L. Southard, of N. J., 16 Sept. 1823.

Postmasters-general: Return J. Meigs, continued in office; John McLean, of O., 26 June, 1823.

Attorneys-general: Richard Rush, continued in office; William Wirt, of Va., 13 Nov. 1817.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION—1825 to 1829.

President: John Quincy Adams, of Mass.

Vice-president: John C. Calhoun, of S. C.

Secretary of State: Henry Clay, of Ky., 7 March, 1825.

Secretary of the Treasury: Richard Rush, of Pa., 7 March, 1825.

Secretaries of War: James Barbour, of Va., 7 March, 1825; Peter B. Porter, of N. Y., 26 May, 1828.

Secretaries of the Navy: Samuel L. Southard, continued in office.

Postmaster-general: John McLean, continued in office.

Attorney-general: William Wirt, continued in office.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION—1829 to 1837.

President: Andrew Jackson, of Tenn.

Vice-presidents: John C. Calhoun, of S. C.—resigned 28 Dec. 1832; Martin Van Buren, of N. Y., 4 March, 1833.

Secretaries of State: Martin Van Buren, of N. Y., 6 March, 1829; Edward Livingston, of La., 24 May, 1831; Louis McLane, of Del., 29 March, 1833; John Forsyth, of Ga., 27 June, 1834.

Secretaries of the Treasury: Samuel D. Ingham, of Pa., 6 March, 1829; Louis McLane, of Del., 8 Aug. 1831; William J. Duane, of Pa., 29 May, 1833; Roger B. Taney, of Md., 23 Sept. 1833—not confirmed by the senate; Levi Woodbury, of N. H., 27 June, 1834.

Secretaries of War: John H. Eaton, of Tenn., 9 March, 1829; Lewis Cass, of Mich., 1 Aug. 1831—resigned Nov. 1836.

Secretaries of the Navy: John Branch, of N. C., 9 March, 1829; Levi Woodbury, of N. H., 23 May, 1831; Mahlon Dickerson, of N. J., 30 June, 1834.

Postmasters-general: William T. Barry, of Ky., 9 March, 1829.

Previous to this date the postmaster-general had not been recognized as a member of the president's cabinet. Amos Kendall, of Ky., 1 May, 1835.

Attorneys-general: John McPherson Berrien, of Ga., 9 March, 1829; Roger B. Taney, of Md., 27 Dec. 1831; Benjamin F. Butler, of N. Y., 24 June, 1834.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION—1837 to 1841.

President: Martin Van Buren, of N. Y.

Vice-president: Richard M. Johnson, of Ky.

Secretary of State: John Forsyth, continued in office.

Secretary of the Treasury: Levi Woodbury, continued in office.

Secretary of War: Joel R. Poinsett, of S. C., 7 March, 1837.

Secretaries of the Navy: Mahlon Dickerson, continued in office; James K. Paulding, of N. Y., 20 June, 1838.

Postmasters-general: Amos Kendall, continued in office; John M. Niles, of Conn., 18 May, 1840.

Attorneys-general: Benjamin F. Butler, continued in office; Felix Grundy, of Tenn., 7 July, 1838; Henry D. Gilpin, of Pa., 10 Jan. 1840.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION—1841 to 1845.

President: William Henry Harrison, of O. Died 4 April, 1841, when John Tyler, the vice president, became president.

Vice president: John Tyler, of Va.

Secretaries of State: Daniel Webster, of Mass., 5 March, 1841—resigned 8 May, 1843; Hugh S. Legaré, of S. C., 9 May, 1843—died 20 June, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, of Va., 24 July, 1843—killed by the bursting of a cannon, 28 Feb. 1844; John Nelson, of Md. (acting secretary), 29 Feb. 1844; John C. Calhoun, of S. C., 6 March, 1844.

Secretaries of the Treasury: Thomas Ewing, of O., 5 March, 1841—resigned 11 Sept. 1841; Walter Forward, of Pa., 13 Sept. 1841—resigned 1 March, 1843; Caleb Cushing, of Mass., rejected by the senate; John C. Spencer, of N. Y., 3 March, 1843; George M. Bibb, of Ky., 15 June, 1844.

Secretaries of War: John Bell, of Tenn., 5 March, 1841—resigned 11 Sept. 1841; John McLean, of O., 13 Sept. 1841, declined; John C. Spencer, of N. Y., 12 Oct. 1841; James M. Porter, of Pa., 8 March, 1843, rejected by the senate; William Williams, of Penn., 15 Feb. 1844.

Secretaries of the Navy: George E. Badger, of N. C., 5 March, 1841—resigned 11 Sept. 1841; Abel P. Upshur, of Va., 13 Sept. 1841; David Henshaw, of Mass., 24 July, 1843, rejected by the senate; Thomas W. Gilmer, of Va., 15 Feb. 1844—died 28 Feb. 1844; John Y. Mason, of Va., 14 March, 1844.

Postmasters-general: Francis Granger, of N. Y., 6 March, 1841—resigned 12 Sept. 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Ky., 13 Sept. 1841.

Attorneys-general: John J. Crittenden, of Ky., 5 March, 1841—resigned 11 Sept. 1841; Hugh S. Legaré, of S. C., 13 Sept. 1841; John Nelson, of Md., 1 July, 1843.

TENTH ADMINISTRATION—1845 to 1849.

President: James K. Polk, of Tenn.

Vice president: George M. Dallas, of Pa.

Secretary of State: James Buchanan, of Pa., 5 March, 1845.

Secretary of the Treasury: Robert J. Walker, of Miss., 5 March, 1845.

Secretary of War: William L. Marcy, of N. Y., 5 March, 1845.

Secretaries of the Navy: George Bancroft, of Mass., 10 March, 1845; John Y. Mason, of Va., 9 Sept. 1846.

Postmaster-general: Cave Johnson, of Tenn., 5 March, 1845.

Attorneys-general: John Y. Mason, of Va., 5 March, 1845; Nathan Clifford, of Me., 17 Oct. 1846; Isaac Toucey, of Conn., 21 June, 1848.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION—1849 to 1853.

President: Zachary Taylor, of Ia. Died 9 July, 1850, and was succeeded by the vice-president.

Vice president: Millard Fillmore, of N. Y.

Secretaries of State: John M. Clayton, of Del., 7 March, 1849—resigned 10 July, 1850; Daniel Webster, of Mass., 20 July, 1850—died 24 Oct. 1852; Edward Everett, of Mass., 9 Dec. 1852.

Secretaries of the Treasury: William M. Meredith, of Pa., 7 March, 1849—resigned 10 July, 1850; Thomas Corwin, of O., 20 July, 1850.

Secretaries of War: George W. Crawford, of Ga., 7 March, 1849—resigned 10 July, 1850; William A. Graham, of N. C., 20 July, 1850—resigned 15 July, 1852; John P. Kennedy, of Md., 22 July, 1852.

Secretaries of the Interior (a new office): Thomas Ewing, of O., 7 March, 1849—resigned 10 July, 1850; James A. Pearce, of Md., 20 July, 1850; T. McKennon, of Pa., 15 Aug. 1850, and died soon afterwards; Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Va., 12 Sept. 1850.

Postmasters-general: Jacob Collamer, of Vt., 7 March, 1849—resigned 10 July, 1850; N. K. Hall, of N. Y., 20 July, 1850—resigned Aug. 1852; Samuel D. Hubbard, of Conn., 31 Aug. 1852.

Attorneys-general: Reverdy Johnson, of Md., 7 March, 1849—resigned 10 July, 1850; John J. Crittenden, of Ky., 30 July, 1850.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION—1853 TO 1857.

President: Franklin Pierce, of N. H.

Vice-president: William R. King, of Ala. Died 18 April, 1853.

Secretary of State: William L. Marcy, of N. Y., 5 March, 1853.

Secretary of the Treasury: James Guthrie, of Ky., 5 March, 1853.

Secretary of War: Jefferson Davis, of Miss., 5 March, 1853.

Secretary of the Navy: James C. Dobbin, of N. C., 5 March, 1853.

Secretary of the Interior: Robert McClellan, of Mich., 5 March, 1853.

Postmaster-general: James Campbell, of Pa., 5 March, 1853.

Attorney-general: Caleb Cushing, of Mass., 5 March, 1853.

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1857 TO 1861.

President: James Buchanan, of Pa.

Vice-president: John C. Breckinridge, of Ky.

Secretaries of State: Lewis Cass, of Mich., 6 March, 1857—resigned 14 Dec. 1860; Jeremiah S. Black, of Pa., succeeded him.

Secretaries of the Treasury: Howell Cobb, of Ga., 6 March, 1857—resigned 10 Dec. 1860; Philip F. Thomas, of Md.—resigned 11 Jan. 1861; John A. Dix, of N. Y.

Secretaries of War: John B. Floyd, of Va., 6 March, 1857—resigned 29 Dec. 1860; Joseph Holt, of Ky., 30 Dec. 1860.

Secretary of the Navy: Isaac Toucey, of Conn., 6 March, 1857.

Secretary of the Interior: Jacob Thompson, of Miss., 6 March, 1857—resigned 8 Jan. 1861.

Postmasters-general: Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn., 6 March, 1857—died 8 March, 1859; Joseph Holt, of Ky., July, 1859; Horatio King, of Me., 12 Feb. 1861.

Attorneys-general: Jeremiah S. Black, of Pa., 6 March, 1857; Edwin M. Stanton, of O., Dec. 1860.

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1861 TO 1869.

Presidents: Abraham Lincoln, of Ill.—died 15 April, 1865. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., succeeded Abraham Lincoln, 15 April, 1865.

Vice-presidents: Hannibal Hamlin, of Me.; Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., 4 March, 1865—died 31 July, 1875.

Secretary of State: William H. Seward, of N. Y., March, 1861.

Secretaries of the Treasury: Salmon P. Chase, of O., March, 1861; William P. Fessenden, of Me., Sept. 1864; Hugh McCulloch, of Ind. March, 1865.

Secretaries of War: Simon Cameron, of Pa., March, 1861; Edwin M. Stanton, of O., Jan. 1862.

Secretary of the Navy: Gideon Welles, of Conn., March, 1861.

Secretaries of the Interior: Caleb B. Smith, of Ind., March, 1861—resigned Dec. 1862; John P. Usher, of Ind., Jan. 1863; James Harlan, of Ia., May, 1865; O. H. Browning, of Ill., July, 1866.

Postmasters-general: Montgomery Blair, of Md., March, 1861; William Dennison, of O., Oct. 1864; Alexander W. Randall, of Wis., July, 1866.

Attorneys-general: Edward Bates, of Mo., March, 1861; James Speed, of Ky., Dec. 1864; H. F. Stansberry, of Ky., July, 1866.

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1869 TO 1877.

President: Ulysses S. Grant, of Ill.

Vice-presidents: Schuyler Colfax, of Ind.; Henry Wilson, of Mass., 4 March, 1873.

Secretaries of State: Elihu B. Washburne, of Ill., 5 March, 1869; Hamilton Fish, of N. Y., 11 March, 1869.

Secretaries of the Treasury: George S. Boutwell, of Mass., 11 March, 1869; Will am A. Richardson, of Mass., 17 March, 1873; Benjamin H. Brewster, of Ky., 2 June, 1874; Lot M. Morrill, of Me., 21 June, 1876.

Secretaries of War: John A. Rawlins, of Ill., 11 March, 1869; William T. Sherman, of O., 9 Sept. 1869; William W. Belknap, of Ia., 25 Oct. 1869.

Secretaries of the Navy: Adolph E. Borie, of Pa., 5 March, 1869; George M. Robeson, of N. J., 25 June, 1869.

Secretaries of the Interior: Jacob D. Cox, of O., 5 March, 1869; Columbus Delano, of O., 1 Nov. 1870; Zachariah Chandler, of Mich., 19 Oct. 1875.

Postmasters-general: John A. J. Creswell, of Md., 5 March, 1869; James W. Marshall, of Pa., 3 July, 1874; Marshall Jewell, of Conn., 24 Aug. 1874; James N. Tyner, of Ind., 12 July, 1876.

Attorneys-general: Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Mass., 5 March, 1869; Amos T. Akerman, of Ga., 23 June, 1870; George H. Williams, of Or., 10 Jan. 1872; Edwards Pierrepont, of N. Y., 15 May, 1875; Alphonso Taft, of O., 22 May, 1876.

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1877 TO 1881.

President: Rutherford B. Hayes, of O.

Vice-President: William A. Wheeler, of N. Y.

Secretary of State: William M. Evarts, of N. Y., 12 March, 1877.

Secretary of the Treasury: John Sherman, of O., 8 March, 1877.

Secretaries of War: George W. McCrary, of Ia., 12 March, 1877; Alexander Ramsey, of Minn., 10 Dec. 1879.

Secretaries of the Navy: Richard W. Thompson, of Ind., 12 March, 1877; Nathan Goff, Jr., of W. Va., 6 Jan. 1881.

Secretary of the Interior: Carl Schurz, of Mo., 12 March, 1877.

Postmasters-general: David M. Key, of Tenn., 12 March, 1877; Horace Maynard, of Tenn., 2 June, 1880.

Attorney-general: Charles Devens, of Mass., 12 March, 1877.

SEVENTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1881.

President: James A. Garfield, of O.—died 19 Sept. 1881, when vice-president Chester A. Arthur, of N. Y., became president. Vice-president: Chester A. Arthur, of N. Y., succeeded to the presidency 19 Sept. 1881.

Secretaries of State: James G. Blaine, of Me., 5 March, 1881; F. T. Frelinghuysen, of N. J., 12 Dec. 1881.

Secretaries of the Treasury: William Windom, of Minn., 5 March, 1881; Charles J. Folger, of N. Y., 27 Oct. 1881.

Secretary of War: Robert T. Lincoln, of Ill., 5 March, 1881.

Secretary of the Navy: William H. Hunt, of La., 5 March, 1881.

Secretary of the Interior: Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Ia., 5 March, 1881.

Postmasters-general: Thomas L. James, of N. Y., 5 March, 1881; Timothy O. Howe, of Wis., 20 Dec. 1881.

Attorneys-general: Wayne McVeagh, of Pa., 5 March, 1881; Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Pa., 16 Dec. 1881.

Administrative Reform Association derived its origin from an opinion that the disasters which occurred to the army in the Crimea in 1854-5 were attributable to the inefficient and irresponsible management of the various departments of the state. The association was organized in London, 5 May, 1855. A meeting was held in Drury-lane theatre on 13 June, and Mr. Layard's motion on the subject in parliament was negatived 18 June following. The association was reorganized in 1856, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., becoming chairman, but soon became unimportant; see *Civil Service*.

Admiral. The title does not appear to have been adopted in England until about 1300, but was previously in use in France.—*Sir Harris Nicolas.* Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings were commanders of their own fleets. The first French admiral is said to have been appointed 1284. The rank of *admiral of the English seas* was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297.—*Spelman; Rymer.* The first Lord High Admiral in England was created by Richard II. in 1385; there had been previously high admirals of *districts*—the north, west, and south. The duties have generally been executed by lords commissioners; see *Admiralty*. A similar dignity existed in *Scotland* from the reign of Robert III. In 1673, Charles II. bestowed it upon his natural son Charles Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in 1703: after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of *Ireland* (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Butler by Henry VIII. in May, 1534. The *Admiral of the Fleet* is the highest rank in the Royal navy, corresponding to that of field-marshal in the army. We have now 5 admirals of the fleet, 16 admirals, 19 vice-admirals, 31 rear-admirals, and 174 captains (April, 1881). The rank of admiral in the United States navy was created July 25, 1866, for the purpose of honoring David G. Farragut and suitably rewarding him for his eminent services.

Admiralty, COURT OF, a court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs, said to have been erected by Edward III. in 1357. It was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII. that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, some of the judges at Westminster (or, as now, at the Old Bailey) assisting. The judgship of the admiralty was constituted in 1514, and was filled by two or more functionaries until the Revolution, when it was restricted to one.—*Beulson.* The judge has usually been an eminent doctor of the civil law. In 1844 the criminal jurisdiction of this court was removed, and by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (1857), the judge of the Probate court was to be also judge of the Admiralty court. The judge of the Admiralty court, Dr. Stephen Lushington (appointed in 1838), resigned 1 July, 1867, and was succeeded by Sir Robert Phillimore. The jurisdiction of this court was extended in 1861; see

Supreme Court. In the United States admiralty jurisdiction is exercised by the circuit and district courts.

Admiralty, Whitehall. "At the south end of Duke street, Westminster, was seated a large house made use of for the admiralty office, until the business was removed to Greenwich, and thence to Wallingford house, against Whitehall." It was rebuilt by Ripley about 1726, the screen was erected, to conceal the ugliness of the building, by the brothers Adam, in 1776.—Lord Nelson lay in state in one of the apartments on 8 Jan. 1806, and on the next day was buried at St. Paul's.

Admiralty and War-office Act, to facilitate improvements in the organization of these offices, by the retirement of clerks from certain of the civil departments by granting gratuities, was passed 10 Aug. 1878.

Admiralty Office dates from 1512, when Henry VIII. appointed commissioners to inspect his ships of war. During the Commonwealth the admiralty affairs were managed by a committee of the parliament; and at the restoration in 1660, James, duke of York, became lord high admiral. In 1662 the admiralty was first put into commission, the great officers of state being the commissioners; see succeeding changes *below*. In 1688-9 the admiralty was put into commission, and the board appears to have assembled at admiral Herbert's lodgings, in Channel row, Westminster, he being at that time first lord. In 1830, 1832, and 1836 various changes were made in the civil departments, several offices being abolished or consolidated with others. In March, 1861, a royal commission recommended the abolition of the board of admiralty and the appointment of a minister of the navy department. The board was reconstituted 14 Jan. 1869, and 4 May, 1872.

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1660. JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, lord high admiral, 6 June.
 1673. KING CHARLES II. 14 June.
 " PRINCE RUPERT, 9 July.
 1679. Sir Henry Capel, 14 Feb.
 1680. Daniel Finch, esq., 19 Feb.
 1681. Daniel, lord Finch, 20 Jan.
 1683. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, 17 April.
 1684. KING CHARLES II.
 1685. KING JAMES II., 17 May. *Office in commission.*
 1689. Arthur Herbert, esq., 8 March.
 1690. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, 20 Jan.
 1692. Charles, lord Cornwallis, 10 March.
 1693. Anthony, viscount Falkland, 15 April.
 1694. Edward Russel, esq. (afterwards earl of Orford), 2 May.
 1699. John, earl of Bridgewater, 2 June.
 1701. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, 4 April.
 1702. GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, lord high admiral, 20 May.
 1706. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, ditto, 29 Nov. *Office in commission.*
 1709. Edward, earl of Orford, 8 Oct.
 1710. Sir John Leake, 4 Oct.
 1712. Thomas, earl of Strafford, 30 Sept.
 1714. Edward, earl of Orford, 14 Oct.
 1717. James, earl of Berkeley, 19 March.
 1727. George viscount Torrington, 2 Aug.
 1733. Sir Charles Wager, knight, 25 June.
 1742. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, 19 March.
 1744. John, duke of Bedford, 27 Dec.
 1748. John, earl of Sandwich, 10 Feb.
 1751. George, lord Anson, 22 June.
 1756. Richard, earl Tenipide, 19 Nov.
 1757. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, 6 April.
 " George, lord Anson, 2 July.
 1762. George M. Dunk, earl of Halifax, 19 June.
 1763. George Grenville, esq., 1 Jan.
 " John, earl of Sandwich, 23 April.
 " John, earl of Egmont, 10 Sept.
 1766. Sir Charles Saunders, 10 Sept.
 " Sir Edward Hawke, 10 Dec.
 1771. John, earl of Sandwich, 12 Jan.
 1782. Hon. Augustus Keppel, 1 April.
 " Augustus, viscount Keppel, 18 July.
 1783. Richard, viscount Howe, 24 Jan.
 1788. John, earl of Chatham, 10 July.
 1794. George John, earl Spencer, 20 Dec.
 1801. John, earl St. Vincent, 10 Feb.
 1804. Henry, viscount Melville, 15 May.
 1805. Charles, lord Barham, 2 May.
 1806. Hon. Charles Gray, 10 Feb.
 " Thomas Grenville, esq., 23 Oct.
 1807. Henry, lord Mulgrave, 6 April.
 1809. Charles Yorke esq., 10 May.
 1812. Robert, viscount Melville, 25 March.
 1827. WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF CLARENCE, lord high admiral, 2 May, resigned 12 Aug. 1828.

1830. Robert, viscount Melville, 19 Sept.
 1830. Sir James Robert George Graham, bart., 26 Nov.
 1834. George, lord Auckland, 11 June.
 " Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, 23 Dec.
 1836. George, lord Auckland, 25 April.
 " Gilbert, earl of Minto, 19 Sept.
 1841. Thomas, earl of Haddington, 8 Sept.
 1846. Edward, earl of Ellenborough, 13 Jan.
 " George, earl of Auckland, 24 July.
 1849. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, 18 Jan.
 1852. Algernon, duke of Northumberland, 25 Feb.
 1853. Sir James Robert George Graham, 5 Jan.
 1855. Sir Charles Wood, bart., 24 Feb.
 1858. Sir John Pakington, bart., 26 Feb.
 1859. Edward, duke of Somerset, June.
 1866. Sir John Pakington, bart., 6 July.
 1867. Henry Lowry Corry, 8 March.
 1868. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, 9 Dec.
 1871. George Joachim Göschen, 9 March.
 1874. George Ward Hunt, 21 Feb., died 29 July, 1877.
 1877. William Henry Smith, about 7 Aug.
 1890. Thomas George Baring, earl of Northbrook, 29 April.

"**Admonition to the PARLIAMENT,**" condemning all religious ceremonies but those commanded by the New Testament, was published by certain Puritans in 1571. Its presumed authors, Field and Wilcox, were imprisoned. A second Admonition, by Thomas Cartwright, was answered by archbishop Whitgift.

Adorno and Fregoso, two families, of which the doges were frequently members, disturbed Genoa from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century; the former favoring the emperor, the latter the French king. Their power was annihilated by Andrea Doria about 1528.

Adrian's (or Hadrian's) Wall (to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government) extended from the Tyne to Solway frith, and was eighty miles long, twelve feet high, and eight feet in thickness, with watch-towers; built 121. It was repaired and strengthened by Severus, 207-210.

Adrianople, in Turkey, so named after its restorer, the emperor Adrian, or Hadrian (who died 10 July, 138). Near here Constantine defeated Licinius and gained the empire, 8 July, 323; also, near here the emperor Valens was defeated and slain by the Goths, 9 Aug. 378. Adrianople was taken by the Turks, under Amurath, in 1361, and was their capital till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. It was taken by the Russians on 20 Aug. 1829, and restored 14 Sept. same year; occupied by the Russians, without resistance, 20 Jan. 1878; see *Turkey*.

Adriatic. The ceremony of the doge of Venice wedding the Adriatic sea (instituted about 1173) took place annually on Ascension-day. The doge dropped a ring into the sea from his Bucentaur, or state barge, being attended by his nobility and foreign ambassadors. The ceremony was first omitted in 1797.

Adullam, a cave to which David fled from the persecution of Saul about 1062 B.C. (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2).

Mr. Horman, Mr. R. Lowe, earl Grosvenor, lord Elcho, and other liberals who opposed the Franchise bill in 1866 were termed "Adullamites." During a debate on this bill on 13 March, 1866, Mr. Bright said of Mr. Horman that he "had retired into what may be called his political cave of Adullam, to which he invited every one who was in debt, and every one who was discontented," etc. On 19 April, lord Elcho said, "No improper motive has driven us into this cave, where we are a most happy family, daily—I may say, hourly—increasing in number and strength where we shall remain until we go forth to deliver Israel from oppression." Although their opposition led to the defeat and resignation of the Russell ministry, they declined to take office under lord Derby in July, 1866. They did not vote together uniformly in 1867, and (lord Elcho and Mr. Wyld excepted) voted with Mr. Gladstone for the disestablishment of the Irish church, 1 May, 1868.

Adulteration. That of food was prohibited in England in 1267, and punishments for it enacted, 1561, 1604, 1836, 1851, etc. Much attention was drawn to it in 1822, through Mr. Accum's book, called "Death in the Pot," and in 1835 through Dr. Hassall's book, "Food and its Adulterations." By an act for preventing the adulteration of food, passed in 1860, parochial chemical analysts may be appointed. An act to prevent adulteration of seeds passed 16 Aug. 1869, amended 1878. Another

to prevent adulteration of food and drugs passed 10 Aug. 1872. Penalties for adulterating liquors were imposed by the new licensing act passed same time. The report of a commission, issued in July, 1874, declared that the public "were cheated rather than poisoned." All the anti-adulteration acts were repealed by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, passed 11 Aug. 1875; which was amended in 1879.

Adultery was punished with death by the law of Moses (1490 B.C.; Lev. xx. 10), and by Lycurgus (884 B.C.). The early Saxons burned the adulteress and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer. The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1031. Adultery was ordained to be punished capitally by the parliament, May 14, 1650; but there is no record of this law taking effect; and it was repealed at the restoration. In New England the punishment for adultery was made capital to both parties, and several suffered for it, 1662.—*Hardie*. Till 1857 the legal redress against the male offender was by civil action for a money compensation, the female being liable to divorce. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857), the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished, and the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes established with power to grant divorces for adultery and ill-usage; see *Divorce*. An act was passed in 1869 permitting parties to suits for adultery to give evidence. In the United States adultery is variously punished under differing state laws, usually by fine or imprisonment or both. It is also good ground for absolute divorce in all the states.

Advent (*adventus*, arrival). The season includes four Sundays, previous to Christmas, the first the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), before or after. Homilies respecting Advent are mentioned prior to 378. Advent Sunday, 1880, 28 Nov.; 1881, 27 Nov.; 1882, 3 Dec.; 1883, 2 Dec.; 1884, 30 Nov.; 1885, 29 Nov.

Adventists. An American sect who look for the early second coming of Christ. A fanatical member of the sect in Pocasset, Mass., professing to imitate Abraham, sacrificed his child, the mother looking on, May, 1879.

Adventure Bay, S.E. end of Van Diemen's Land, discovered in 1773 by capt. Furneaux in his first voyage to the Pacific, and named from his ship *Adventure*. It was visited by capt. Cook 1777; by capt. Bligh in 1788 and 1792.

Adventurers, see *Merchants*.

Advertisements IN NEWSPAPERS, as now published, were not general in England till the beginning of the eighteenth century. A penalty of 50*l.* was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 1754. The *advertisement duty* (first enacted 1712), formerly charged according to the number of lines, was afterwards fixed, in England, at 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in Ireland at 2*s.* 6*d.* each advertisement. The duty (further reduced, in England to 1*s.* 6*d.* and in Ireland to 1*s.* each, in 1833) was abolished in 1853.

Early advertisements are found in *Perfect Occurrences of every Day*, 26 March to 2 April, 1647, and *Mercurius Elencicus* 4 Oct. 1648
H. Sampson's "History of Advertising," published, Nov. 1874
The whole libretto of Macfarren's opera "Robin Hood" inserted as an advertisement in the *Times* (4*½* columns) 16 Oct. 1860
A debate in the Portuguese parliament, translated, inserted as advertisement in the *Daily News* (8 columns) 3 May, 1877
ADVERTISING VANS, a great nuisance, prohibited 1853

The American system of advertising agencies was originated by Orlando Bourne in 1828. The system was brought to perfection in 1860.

Advocate, THE KING'S (always a doctor of the civil law), was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes about 1597. The LORD ADVOCATE in Scotland is the same as the attorney-general in England with judicial powers.—It was decided in the

parliament of Paris in 1685 that the king's advocate of France might at the same time be a judge; and in Scotland, sir William Oliphant (1612) and sir John Nesbit (1666) were lord advocates and lords of session at the same time.—*Beaton*. The Advocates' library in Edinburgh was established by sir G. Mackenzie about 1682; see *Judge Advocate*.

Ædiles. Roman city officers of three degrees, said to owe their name to having had charge of the *ardes*, or temple, of Ceres. 1. Two plebeian ædiles were appointed with the tribunes to assist them in looking after buildings, weights, and measures, the supply of provisions and water, etc., 494 B.C. 2. The *ædiles curules*, at first patricians, were appointed 365 B.C. 3. Julius Cæsar appointed *ædiles cereales* for watching over the supply of corn. The ædiles became a kind of police under the emperors.

Ædui, or *Hedui*, a Celtic people, N.E. France, who were delivered from subjection to the Sequani by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 58; but afterwards, opposing him, were subjugated by him, 52. Their insurrection, headed by Julius Sacrovir, A.D. 21, was quelled by C. Silius.

Ægates Isles, W. of Sicily: near these, during the first Punic war, the Roman consul C. Lutatius Catulus gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno, 10 March, 241 B.C. Peace ensued, the Romans obtaining Sicily and a tribute of 3200 talents.

Ægina, a Greek island, a rival of Athens, was humbled by Themistocles, 485 B.C.; and taken and its works destroyed, 455. Its inhabitants expelled, 431, were restored by the Spartans, 404; they renewed war with Athens, 388, and made peace, 387.

Ægospotami (the Goat-rivers), in the Chersonesus, where Lysander, the Lacedæmonian, defeated the Athenian fleet, 405 B.C., and ended the Peloponnesian war.

A. E. I. O. U. (for "Austria est imperare orbi universi," "Austria is to rule all the world") was the motto of the weak and unfortunate emperor Frederick III., 1440-93.

Ælfric Society, founded 1842; closed 1856; published "Homilies of Ælfric, Archbishop of Canterbury," and other Anglo-Saxon works.

Ælia Capitolina, built on the ruins of Jerusalem by the emperor Adrian, 130.

Æmia, the name given to the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, united to Sardinia in 1860, and now part of the kingdom of Italy.

Æneid, the great Latin epic poem relating the adventures of Æneas, written about 24 B.C. by Virgil, who died 22 Sept. 19 B.C., before he had finally corrected the poem. It was first printed in 1469 at Rome.

Ænigma. Samson's riddle (about 1141 B.C.; Judg. xiv. 12) is the earliest on record. Gale attributes ænigmatical speeches to the Egyptians. The ancient oracles frequently gave responses admitting of perfectly contrary interpretations. In Nero's time, the Romans had recourse to this method of concealing truth. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond (mistress of our Henry II. about 1173) is a mediæval specimen: "Hic jacet in tombâ Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda; Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

Æolia, in Asia Minor, was colonized by a principal branch of the Hellenic race about 1124 B.C. The Æolians built several large cities both on the mainland and the neighboring islands; Mitylene, in Lesbos, was considered the capital.

Æolian Harp. Its invention is ascribed to Kircher, 1650, who wrote on it, but it was known before.

Æolina, a free-reed wind-instrument, invented by Wheatstone in 1829.

Æolopile, a hollow ball with an orifice in which a tube might be screwed, was used in the seventeenth century as a boiler for experimental steam-engines; a similar apparatus is described by Vitruvius, first century, A.D.

Æqui, an ancient Italian race, were subdued by the Romans, and their lands annexed, after a severe struggle, 471-302 B.C.

Æras, see *Eras*.

Aerated Waters. Apparatus for combining gases with water were patented by Thomson in 1807, F. C. Bakewell in 1832 and 1847, Tylor in 1840, and by others.—**ÆRATED BREAD** is made by processes patented by Dr. Daughish, 1856-7.

Aerians, followers of Aerius, a presbyter in the fourth century, who held that there was no distinction between a bishop and a presbyter; that there was no Pasch to be observed by Christians; that the Lent and other fasts should not be observed; and that prayers should not be offered for the dead.—*Epiphanius*.

Aerolites, see *Meteors*.

Aeronautics AND Aerostatics, see *Balloons and Flying*. The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain was established by the duke of Argyll and others, 12 Jan. 1866.

Aerophore, an apparatus invented by M. Denayrouze to enable persons to enter a noxious inflammable atmosphere. It comprises an air-pump, lamp, and flexible tubing. It was tried at Chatham, 12-14 Jan. 1875, and reported successful. A gold medal was awarded to the inventor at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

Aero-steam Engine, see under *Air*.

Æsculapius, god of medicine: his worship introduced at Rome, about 291 B.C.

Æsop's Fables, see *Fables*.

Æsthetics (from the Greek *αἰσθητικὴ*, perception), the science of the beautiful (especially in art); a term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "*Æsthetica*" was published in 1750.

Æthiopia, see *Ethiopia*.

"**Æthiopica**," see *Romances*.

Ætians, followers of Aetius, an Arian heretic about 851.

Ætna, see *Etna*.

Ætolia, in Greece, a country named after Ætolus of Elis, who is said to have accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here. After the ruin of Athens and Sparta, the Ætoli-ans became the rivals of the Achæans, and were alternately allies and enemies of Rome.

The Ætoli-ans join Sparta against Athens..... B.C. 455
The Ætolian league of tribes opposes Macedon..... 323
Invaded by Antipater during the Lamian war..... 322
Aid in expulsion of the Gauls..... 279
Invade the Peloponnesus, ravage Messenia (Social war), and defeat the Achæans at Caphyæ..... 220
Philip V. of Macedon invades Ætolia, and takes Thermum—Peace of Naupactus concluded..... 217
Alliance with Rome..... 211
Deserted by the Romans, the Ætoli-ans make peace with Philip..... 205
War with Philip, 200; he is defeated at Cynoscephalæ..... 197
The Ætoli-ans invite the kings of Macedon, Syria, and Sparta to confederate against the Romans..... 193-2
Defeat of the allies near Thermopylæ..... 191
Conquered by the Romans under Fulvius..... 189
Leading patriots massacred by the Roman party..... 167
Ætolia made a province of Rome..... 146

Affinity. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred was prohibited in almost every age and country, but has yet taken place to a considerable extent. The Jewish law is given in Lev. xviii. (1490 A.C.). In the English Prayer-book the table restricting marriage within certain degrees was set forth by authority, 1563. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the 99th canon, in 1603. All marriages within the forbidden degrees are declared to be absolutely void by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, 1835; see *Marriage (of Wife's Sister)*. The prohibited degrees were set forth in 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22, 1533-4.

Affirmation; see *Quakers*. The affirmation was

altered in 1702, 1721, 1837, and in April, 1859.—The indulgence was granted to persons who were formerly Quakers, but who had seceded from that sect, 2 Vict. 1838; and extended to other dissenters by 9 Geo. IV. c. 32, 1828, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 2, 1855. For Mr. Bradlaugh's case, see *Parliament*, 1880-1.

Afghanistan (the Greek *Ariana*), a large country in central Asia, successively part of the Persian and Greek empires. Chief cities, Cabul, Herat, Candahar, Ghuznee. The tribes are ruled by sirdars.

Early Afghan conquests in India..... 1200-1290
Conquests of Genghis Khan about 1221, and by Tamerlane..... 1398
Baber conquered Cabul..... 1525
On his death Afghanistan divided between Persia and Hindostan.
The Afghans revolt in 1720; invade Persia and take Ispahan; repulsed by Nadir Shah in 1728, who subdues the whole of the country..... 1738
On his assassination, one of his officers, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, made Afghanistan independent, and reigned prosperously..... 1747-73
Timur Shah (son), succeeds, 1773; rules cruelly; dies, leaving 23 sons..... 1793
Zeman becomes ameer, 1793; cripples the power of the sirdars; blinded and dethroned..... 1800
Mahmud Shah, son, ameer 1800; deposed for his brother, Suja Shah, 1803; Mahmud restored, Futth Khan the vizier predominant, 1809; Futth blinded; Mahmud flees from Cabul and becomes ruler at Herat..... 1816
Impotent rulers at Cabul; Dost Mahomed Khan becomes ameer..... 1826
He is dethroned by the British, and sent to Calcutta; Suja Shah restored..... 1838
British occupation of Cabul causes great discontent; insurrection; sir Alexander Burnes and 23 others killed, 2 Nov. 1841
Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahomed, head of the rebels; invites sir Wm. Macnaghten to meet, and assassinates him and others..... 23 Dec. "
The British army retires from Cabul, and is destroyed by the Ghilzais in the Khyber pass; of 3849 soldiers, and about 12,000 camp-followers, only Dr. Brydone and four or five natives escaped massacre..... 6-13 Jan. 1842
Sir George Pollock forces the Khyber pass; defeats Akbar Khan at Tezeen; captures Cabul and releases lady Sale and others, 16 Sept.; destroys the great bazaar; retires..... 12 Oct. "
Dost Mahomed becomes ameer..... "
His treaty of friendship with lord Dalhousie (faithfully kept)..... 30 March, 1855
He dies, leaving 16 sons; appointing as his successor Shere Ali, the third son, 9 June; who is much opposed by his brothers, especially by Ufzul, the eldest son (and his son Abdul-Rahman, or Abdur-Rahman), Azim, Ameen, and Shureef; yet is recognized by them, Sept. Unsuccessful insurrection of Ufzul and Azim; Azim flees to British territories, 16 May; Ufzul reconciled to Shere Ali..... 2 June, 1864
Insurrection of Abdul-Rahman; Ufzul imprisoned..... Aug. "
Shere Ali enters Cabul..... 14 Nov. "
Azim and his confederates defeated at Kujhbaz, near Khatlat-i-Ghilzaye, by Shere Ali (whose gallant son is killed), 6 June; he enters Candahar..... 14 June, 1865
Azim joins his nephew Abdul-Rahman; defection of Mahomed Rufeek from Ibrahim (Shere Ali's son) weakly ruling Cabul; it surrenders to Azim..... 2 March, 1866
Shere Ali rouses himself from his grief; raises an army; some of his treacherous friends return to him; he is defeated at Sheikhabad, and flees to Candahar, 10 May Ufzul (sensual and easy) and Azim (cruel and tyrannical) rule at Cabul..... May, et seq. "
Azim and Abdul-Rahman defeat Shere Ali at Kujhbaz, 17 Jan.; he flees to Candahar; shut out, flees to Herat held by his son Yakooob..... Jan. 1867
His army again defeated and his general and brother, Fyz Mahomed, killed..... 17 Sept. "
Ufzul dies; Azim sole ruler at Cabul..... Oct. "
He quarrels with Abdul-Rahman; who leaves him, and refuses to help him..... March, 1868
Yakooob defeats Azim's troops, and enters Candahar April, "
Azim leaves Cabul, July; his army dissolves by desertion; Shere Ali enters Cabul..... 8 Sept. "
Sir John Lawrence helps Shere Ali with arms and money; the attempts of Abdul-Rahman repulsed, Nov., Dec. Shere Ali totally defeats him and Azim (who dies soon after)..... Jan. 1869
Shere Ali honorably received at Umballah by the viceroy, the earl of Mayo, and receives a subsidy, 27 March et seq. "
The limits of his territories defined..... about June, 1870
His son Yakooob rebels; captures Herat..... 6 May, "
Feramoz Khan, his father's general, assassinated, June, 1871
Yakooob reconciled to his father through lord Mayo, July; made governor of Herat; soon rebels..... Sept. "
Udum, murderer of Feramoz, killed in prison..... Oct. "

Shere Ali agrees to new boundaries, and receives another British subsidy, Oct.; nominates his youngest son, Abdoola Jan, his successor, to the great dissatisfaction of his older son Yakooob. Dec. 1873

Yakooob Khan imprisoned by his father. about Dec. 1874

Shere Ali refusing to allow a British resident, the subsidy withheld; he raises an army, and is said to promote defection to the British. 1877-8

Death of the heir Abdoola Jan. 17 Aug. 1878

Stolietoff, a Russian envoy, favorably received at Cabul, June; a treaty signed; Russia to be the guardian of the ameer. Aug.

The nawab Gholam Hussein Khan sent as envoy to the ameer with letters from the viceroy (16 and 24 Aug.), 30 Aug.; dismissed with presents; intercourse with the British declined. Sept.

A mission with military escort under sir Neville B. Chamberlain, commander of the Madras army, starts from Peshawur. 21 Sept.

At Ali Musjid, a fort in the Khyber pass, major Cavanari and an advance party are threatened with attack if they proceed, 22 Sept.; they retire to Peshawur, 23, 24 Sept.; Gholam Hussein sent with an ultimatum (answer required before 20 Nov.). 28 Oct.

British army formed in three divisions: at Quettah, Peshawur, and Kuram (31,730 natives, 12,740 Europeans). about 16 Nov.

Despatch from lord Cranbrook supporting the viceroy, 18 Nov.

No answer received from the ameer; the army advances, 21 Nov.

Ali Musjid shelled and occupied by the British; 21 guns taken; major Birch and lieutenant Fitzgerald and about 35 men killed. 22 Nov.

The viceroy's proclamation to the Afghans issued, 23 Nov.

Occupation of Dikka and Pishcen, 23 Nov.; of Kuram fort. 26 Nov.

Kuddum burned to punish marauding hillmen. 1 Dec.

Gen. Roberts victorious at the Iwar pass (which see), 2 Dec.

Evasive reply of the ameer, dated 19 Nov., received 3 Dec.

The British occupy Jellalabad. 20 Dec.

Shere Ali flees from Cabul to Balkh, 13 Dec.; Yakooob Khan assumes command; the Russian mission withdraws. 1 Dec.

Gen. Roberts proclaims annexation of Kuram district, etc. 26 Dec.

He enters the Khoost territory, 3 Jan.; defeats the Mangals near Matoon. 7 Jan.

Candahar abandoned 6 Jan.; entered by general Stewart unopposed. 7 Jan.

Wali Mahomed, a relative of Shere Ali, joins the British, Jan.

The Alizais defeated in an attack. 16 Feb.

Death of Shere Ali, the ameer (announced). 20 Feb.

About 46 of the 10th hussars drowned by current while crossing the Cabul river, 10 p.m. 31 March.

Gen. Gough, with the 10th hussars and others, defeats about 5000 Khuginnis near Futehabad; gallant major Wigram badly killed. 2 April.

Yakooob Khan, son of the late ameer, arrives at Gandamak to negotiate, 8 May; recognized as ameer, 9 May.

Treaty of peace signed at Gandamak (the British to occupy Khyber pass, and the Kuram and Pishcen valleys; to have a resident at Cabul; and to pay an annual subsidy of (0,000) to the ameer), 26 May; ratified 30 May; the British troops retire. 8 June.

Sir Louis Cavagnari and escort honorably received in Cabul. 24 July.

Thanks of the house of lords voted to the viceroy, officers, and men. 4 Aug.

Several regiments of Afghan soldiers arrive in Cabul from Herat; about 18 Aug., aided by the populace, they besiege the British residents, who, after a brave resistance, are massacred (including sir L. Cavagnari, Mr. Jenkins, his secretary, lieutenant Hamilton, and Dr. Ambrose Kelly), with about 26 native cavalry and 50 infantry; a few natives escape. 3, 4 Sept.

Gen. Roberts marches towards Cabul. 6 Sept. et seq.

Mutiny at Herat; military and civil governors killed, 6 Sept.

Repulse of an attack on Baker's entrenchments at Shutargardan. 10 Sept.

A British convoy attacked by Mongols near Shutargardan; 8 sepoy and 15 muleteers killed; mules taken, 22 Sept.

Gen. Baker reaches Kushi 24 Sept.; receives the ameer Yakooob and his son, his general Daoud, and suite, 27 Sept.

Gen. Roberts arrives at Cabul, 28 Sept.; occupies Dikka, 29 Sept.

Attack on British camp at Shutargardan repulsed, 2 Oct.

Battle of Chamsiab; severe conflict with Afghans before Cabul; capt. Young, Dr. Duncan, lieutenant Fergusson, and about 70 killed and wounded. 6 Oct.

The enemy decamps, about 98 guns abandoned; pursued by cavalry; small parties only overtaken, 8-9 Oct.

Gen. Roberts visits the abandoned Bala Hissar, 11 Oct.; enters Cabul, 12 Oct.; Jellalabad occupied by Gough, 14 Oct.

Gen. Roberts's proclamation; heavy fine; martial law;

gen. Hills to be military governor, with Gholam Hussein Khan. 14 Oct. 1879

Great explosions (supposed treacherous) in the Bala Hissar; destruction of much arms and ammunition; capt. Shafto and about 20 others missing. 16 Oct.

Abdication of Yakooob Khan announced. 19 Oct.

5 prisoners (mollahs and others) hanged as murderers of major Cavanari and others. 20-24 Oct.

Sahib Jan, a freebooter, with a strong force of Taraki Ghilzais, defeated and killed by gen. Hughes at Shahjui, near Candahar. 24 Oct.

Proclamation of gen. Roberts announcing British occupation of Cabul, etc. 30 Oct.

Junction of columns of gens. Macpherson and Bright at Katsang. 6 Nov.

163 Afghan mutineers, etc., tried; 87 executed as murderers; 76 released. Oct., Nov.

Combination of tribes under Mahomed Jan Wardak, Dec.

Continued severe fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, 11-14 Dec.

Gen. Roberts concentrates his forces in the Sherpur cantonments. 14 Dec.

Musa Khan, son of Yakooob, said to be proclaimed ameer about 17 Dec.

Gen. Gough at Jagdalak attacked; retreats into the fort, 16 Dec.; indecisive conflicts. 18, 19 Dec.

The Afghans (25,000) defeated with great loss near Sherpur cantonments, by gens. Roberts and Gough. 23 Dec.

Cabul left by the enemy, 24 Dec.; the city and Bala Hissar reoccupied by the British. 26 Dec.

The enemy dispersed. 28 Dec.

Attack of Afghan chiefs on col. Norman repulsed at Jagdalak. 29 Dec.

Ghazni seized and held for Musa Khan, as the new ameer, by Mohammed Jan. about 10 Jan. 1880

Gen. Roberts proclaims an amnesty with few exceptions; the hill tribes generally subdued. about 6 Jan.

Mohmands and other tribes defeated in an attack near Dikka. 15 Jan.

Correspondence with Russia; papers found in Cabul (to be kept secret). 6 Feb.

Musa Khan and chiefs at Ghazni submit. 21 March.

Mahomed Jan defeated and killed, fighting with Hazaris. about 3 April.

A camp at Duwai attacked by Pathans; garrison killed, 16 April.

Shere Ali, cousin of the late ameer, made wali or governor of Candahar by the British (see Candahar), April.

Gen. sir Donald Stewart defeats a furious attack of Ghilzais at Ahmad Khel, 19 April; again near Ghazni, 23 April.

Col. Jenkins, at Char-ashab, attacked by 4000 Logarists; resists till reinforced by gen. Macpherson; totally defeats them. 25 April.

Sir D. Stewart takes chief command at Cabul. 2 May.

Alleged defeats of Safis and Ghazis near Jellalabad, 19, 22 May.

Gen. Burrows (with about 2400 men) sent from Bombay towards Candahar. 1 July.

The troops of the inefficient wali of Candahar, Shere Ali, revolt and join Ayooob Khan, about. 14 July.

Gen. Burrows at Maiwand, near Kuski-i-Sakhd (which see), recognized as ameer at Cabul by the British, and proclaimed. 17 July.

Abdul Rahman, or Abdur-Rahman (see above, 1863 et seq.), recognized as ameer at Cabul by the British, and proclaimed. 22 July.

Ayooob Khan (son of the late ameer, Shere Ali), governor of Herat, marches upon Candahar with about 12,000 men and 20 guns; defeats the attack of gen. Burrows after severe conflicts; heavy loss on both sides; many officers of 66th regiment killed. 27 July.

Candahar citadel held by British with about 4000 men, 28 July.

Ayooob encamped at Kokaran. 9 Aug.

Gen. sir F. Roberts with about 10,000 men, etc., marches from Cabul to relieve Candahar. 9 Aug.

Sir D. Stewart, with all the troops, after an interview with the ameer Abdur-Rahman, withdraws from Cabul. 11 Aug.

Attack of Pathans (hill-tribes) on the post at Kaeh Arandan firmly beaten off by sepoy; 80 Pathans killed, 16 Aug.

Ineffectual sortie from Candahar, under gen. Primrose, against Deh Kwajee village, with heavy loss on both sides; gen. Brooke, col. Newport, majors Vandeleur and French, capt. Cruickshank, lieutenant Marsh, and rev. Mr. Gordon, and 180 men killed. 16 Aug.

Ayooob Khan's army (strengthened by Ghilzais) about 20,000 about 25 Aug.; he retires from Candahar, about 30 Aug.

Gen. Roberts arrives at Candahar, 31 Aug.; declines Ayooob's terms; defeats and disperses his army at Mizra near the Argandab, and captures his camp at Baba Wali Kotul (see Hazra). 1 Sept.

Ayooob Khan arrives in Herat; reported. 10 Oct.

Tranquillity at Cabul announced. Nov.

Shere Ali, wali of Candahar, resigns and retires to India, Dec.

Alleged expenses of the war, 1878-80, 16,605,000l. Jan. 1881

Russian correspondence with the ameer Shere Ali in

1878 published; explained by Russia as relating to probable war in the East. . . . 9, 10 Feb. 1881
 Thanks of parliament voted to gen. Roberts and the army in both houses. . . . 5 May, "
 Prospect of war between Ayoub Khan of Herat and Abdur-Rahman of Cabul. . . . May, June, "
 Conflicts between partisans of the ameer and Ayoub Khan; the latter defeated. . . . 3, 11 June, "
 Ayoub Khan defeats the ameer's army under Gholam-Hyder at Karez-i-Iatta, 26 July; enters Candahar
 30 July, "

Africa, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the globe; said to have been first peopled by Ham. For its history, see *Egypt, Cape, Carthage, Cyrene, Abyssinia, Algiers, Morocco, Ashantee, South Africa, etc.*

Carthage subdued by the Romans, 146 B.C.; other provinces gained by Pompey, 82.
 Revolt subdued by Diocletian, A.D. 296; by Theodosius, 373.
 N. Africa conquered by the Vandals under Genseric, 429-35; reconquered by Belisarius, 533-55.
 The Saracens subdue the north of Africa, 639-709.
 Cape of Good Hope discovered by Diaz, 1487.
 Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape and explores the coast, 19 Nov. 1497.

Portuguese settlements begun, 1450.
 English merchants visit Guinea in 1550; and Elizabeth granted a patent to an African company in 1588.
 Dutch colony at the Cape founded, 1650.
 Capt. Stubbs sailed up the Gambia, 1723.
 Bruce commenced his travels in 1768.
 Sierra Leone settled by the English, 1787.

Mungo Park made his first voyage to Africa, 22 May, 1795; his second, 30 Jan. 1804, and never returned; see *Park*.
 Africa visited by Salt, 1805 and 1809; Burckhardt, 1812; Campbell, 1813; Hornemann, 1816; Denham and Clapperton, 1822; Laing, 1826; the brothers Lander, 1830.

The great Niger expedition to start a colony in Central Africa (for which parliament voted 60,000*l.*), consisting of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan* steamships, commenced the ascent of the Niger, 20 Aug. 1841; when they reached Idadah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return, the *Albert* having ascended the river to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, 28 Sept. The expedition was relinquished owing to disease, heat, and hardships, and all the vessels had cast anchor at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, 17 Oct. 1841.

James Richardson explored the great Sahara in 1845-6, and in 1849 (by direction of the Foreign Office) he left England to explore central Africa, accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg. Richardson died 4 March, 1851; and Overweg died 27 Sept. 1852.

Dr. Vogel sent out with reinforcements to Dr. Barth, 20 Feb. 1853; in April, 1857, said to have been assassinated.
 Dr. Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal, 16 May, 1856. His travels were published in 5 vols. in 1858.

Dr. David Livingstone, a missionary traveller, returned to England in Dec. 1856, after an absence of 16 years, during which he traversed a large part of the heart of S. Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles, principally over country hitherto unexplored. His book was published in Nov. 1857. In Feb. 1858, he was appointed British consul for the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and left England shortly after.
 Du Chaillu's travels in central Africa, 1856-9, created much controversy, 1861.

Second expedition of Dr. Livingstone, March, 1858.
 Capt. S. Speke and Grant announce the discovery of a source of the Nile in lake Victoria Nyanza, 23 Feb. 1863.
 [Capt. Speke was accidentally shot by his own gun while alone near Batli, 15 Sept. 1864.]

Some Dutch ladies unsuccessfully explore the White Nile, and undergo many privations, July, 1863-4. (One Miss Tinné said to have been killed; reported 5 Sept. 1869.)

The "Universities Mission to E. central Africa," consisting of Charles F. Mackenzie, bishop of central Africa, and six clergymen and others, started Dec. 1860, and arrived at the Zambesi, in Feb. 1861. All died from privations and disease except two, who returned in 1864. The bishop died 31 Jan. 1862; succeeded by Dr. Tozer.

Du Chaillu starts on a fresh expedition, 6 Aug. 1863; after being robbed, and undergoing many privations, returned to London near the end of 1865. He gave an account of his journey at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, 8 Jan. 1866.

Dr. Livingstone returns 23 July, 1864.
 Death of Dr. W. B. Baikie, at Sierra Leone, 30 Nov. 1864. [He was sent as special envoy to the negro tribes near the Niger by the Foreign Office, about 1864. He opened commercial relations with central Africa.]

Mr. (afterwards sir) Samuel Baker discovered a lake, supposed to be another source of the Nile, which he named Lake Nyanza Albert, 14 March, 1864.

Dr. Livingstone appointed British consul for inner Africa, 24 March, 1865.

Narrative of Livingstone's Zambesi expedition, 1858-64, published 1866.

Livingstone left Zanzibar to continue his search for the sources of the Nile, March, 1866.

[See his narrative below.]
 Reports of the murder of Livingstone near Lake Nyassa, in Sept. 1866-March, 1867; doubted July, 1867.

Expedition of E. D. Young in search of Livingstone, sailed 9 July, 1867, returned and reported to the Royal Geographical Society his conviction that Livingstone was alive, 27 Jan. 1868.

Letter from Dr. Livingstone dated Bembo, 2 March, 1867; heard of down to Dec. 1867.

His despatch to lord Clarendon dated 7 July, 1868; read to the Royal Geographical Society, 8 Nov. 1869.

Letter dated 30 May, 1869, published Dec. 1869.

Uncredited reports of his murder by negroes, Jan.; his probable safety reported by Dr. Kirk, 22 June; said to be at Mozambique, Nov. 1870.

Expedition of sir Samuel Baker to put down slave-trade on the Upper Nile (see *Egypt*), Jan. 1870.

Expedition in search of Livingstone, under lieut. Dawson, organized by the Royal Geographical Society; started 9 Feb. 1872.

[It returned on hearing that Stanley had found Livingstone.]

Dutch Guinea settlements purchased and transferred (see *Elmina*) 6 April, 1872.

Reports current that Livingstone is alive, May, June, 1872.

Expedition sent in search of Livingstone by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, at a cost of about 8000*l.*

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, chief of the expedition, left Zanzibar, and, after much opposition from the native chiefs, accidentally fell in with Livingstone at Ujiji, near Unyanyembe, 10 Nov. 1871, and remained with him till 14 March, 1872, when he brought away his diary and other documents. Mr. Stanley reported that Livingstone had arrived at Ujiji in bad condition, having been robbed and deserted by his attendants. Much controversy ensued between Mr. Stanley, the members of lieut. Dawson's expedition, Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Kirk, the Royal Geographical Society, and others, Aug.-Oct. 1872.

Letter from Dr. Livingstone, at Ujiji, dated Nov. 1871, to Mr. Bennett (printed in *New York Herald* 26 July, and reprinted in the *Times* 27 July, 1872). He describes his explorations and his painful journey to Ujiji; his meeting with Mr. Stanley; and he speaks of the Nile springs being about 600 miles south of the most southerly part of lake Victoria Nyanza; and also of about 700 miles of water-shed in central Africa, of which he had explored about 600; and of the convergence of the water-shed first into four, and then into two, mighty rivers in the great Nile valley (?) between 10° and 12° S. lat. Second letter (dated Feb. 1872) describes the horrors of the slave-trade in E. Africa, printed in the *Times* 29 July, 1872.

Livingstone's despatches, dated 1 and 15 Nov. 1871, received by the Foreign Office, 1 Aug.; letter dated 1 July received 2 Oct. 1872.

Mr. Stanley described his discovery of Livingstone to the British Association at Brighton in presence of the emperor and empress of the French, 16 Aug., and received a gold snuff-box from the queen about 30 Aug. 1872.

Livingstone died of dysentery in Ilaala, central Africa; his pupil Jacob Wainwright, a young negro missionary, present, 1 May, 1873; his remains interred in Westminster Abbey, 18 April; his last journals published Dec. 1874.

New Expedition, under sir Bartle Frere, to Zanzibar, to suppress the E. African slave-trade; lieut. Verney Lovett Cameron's offer to aid in the furtherance of Livingstone's expedition was accepted; sailed 20 Nov. 1872; see *Zanzibar*.

Expedition to explore the upper part of the Congo (Mr. Young, of Kelly, to subscribe 2000*l.* Royal Geographical Society to supplement it), proposed Nov. 1872.

Lieut. Verney Cameron, after the finding of Livingstone, continued his explorations, 1872-3.

Leaving Ujiji, 14 May, 1874, he followed Livingstone's route; explored 1200 miles of fertile country; arriving at Portuguese settlements, 4 Nov. 1875.

He was received by Royal Geographical Society, and gave account of his journey, 11 April, 1876.

Expedition of Mr. H. M. Stanley (supported by *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald*); he surveyed lake Victoria Nyanza (230 miles by 1840), 1875, well and successful; last letter dated 24 April, 1876.

Stanley reports survey of lake Tanganyika; and states that he left Ujiji and crossed Africa from east to west, and identified the Luabala with the Congo river, which has an uninterrupted course of over 1400 miles, 24 Aug. 1876-6 Aug. 1877. Arrives at Cape Town, 21 Oct. 1877; in London 22 Jan.; published "Through the Dark Continent," May, 1878.

Italian expedition under marchese Antinori well received by king of Scida; announced 2 Dec. 1876; his death reported, Nov. 1877.

Portuguese government grant 20,000*l.* for expedition into the interior, announced Dec. 1876.

Dr. Güssfeldt, a German, after his exploration into S. W. Central Africa, 1873, declared the difficulties insuperable, 1875.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, with an international Belgian expedition, explored the Congo, 1879-80.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S successful expedition into E. Africa, under Mr. A. Keith Johnston, leaves England 14 Nov. 1878, starts from Zanzibar about 14 May, 1879. Mr.

Johnston dies 28 June; succeeded by Joseph Thomson, who returns to England Aug. 1860.

Alleged massacre of col. Flatters's party (American) by Touss. rega. 16 Feb. 1881.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, for promoting the exploration of central Africa, was formed in June, 1788, principally by sir Joseph Banks, and under its auspices many additions were made to African geography by Ledyard, Park, Burckhardt, Hornemann, etc. It merged into the Royal Geographical Society, July, 1821.

AFRICAN CHURCH. In 1866 Robert Gray, bishop of Capetown (in consequence of a decision of the privy council, *non Church of England*), established synods of the "Church of South Africa."

AFRICAN COMPANY (merchants trading to Africa) arose out of an association in London formed in 1598. A charter was granted to a joint-stock company in 1618; a second company was created in 1631, a third corporation in 1662, another was formed by letters patent in 1673, remodelled in 1696. In 1821 the company was abolished.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION FUND, founded by Royal Geographical Society, May, 1877.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, founded in London in 1807, for the abolition of the slave-trade and the civilization of Africa. Many schools have been established with success, particularly at Sierra Leone.

African Confederation, see *South African Confederation*.

Agapæ (*ἀγάπη*, Greek for love, charity), "feasts of charity," referred to Jude 12, and described by Tertullian, of which the first Christians of all ranks as one family partook, as Christ did with his disciples. Disorders creeping in, these feasts were forbidden to be celebrated in churches by the council of Laodicea (366) and Carthage (390). They are still recognized by the Greek church, and are held in their original form weekly by the Glasites or Sandemanians, and in some degree by the Moravians, Wesleyans, and others.

Agapemones (Greek, the abode of love), an establishment at Charlinch, near Bridgewater, Somersetshire, founded in 1845, where Henry James Prince* and his deluded followers, formerly persons of property lived in common, professing to devote themselves to innocent recreation and to maintain spiritual marriage. The Agapemone is described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his "Spiritual Wives," published in Jan. 1868. Meetings of the sect were held at Hamp, near Bridgewater, Dec. 1872.

Agar-town, the name given to a district in St. Pancras parish, N. London. It consisted of hovels erected on the site of the grounds of councillor Agar, after 1841, which, from their filthy and uncivilized condition, were termed by Charles Dickens, in 1851, the English Connemara. The entire district was cleared by the Midland Railway Company.

Age. Chronologists have divided the time between the creation and the birth of Christ into ages. Hesiod (about 850 B.C.) described the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron ages; see *Dark Ages*.

	B.C.
FIRST AGE (from the Creation to the Deluge).....	4004-2349
SECOND AGE (to the coming of Abraham into Canaan).....	2349-1922
THIRD AGE (to the Exodus from Egypt).....	1921-1491
FOURTH AGE (to the founding of Solomon's Temple).....	1490-1014
FIFTH AGE (to the capture of Jerusalem).....	1014-586
SIXTH AGE (to the birth of Christ).....	586-4
SEVENTH AGE, to the present time.	

* Prince was born in 1811; educated for the medical profession, and licensed to practise, 1832; gave it up for the church and entered St. David's college, Lampeter, and there commenced ultra-revivalist movements in 1836; and finally claimed to be an incarnation of the Deity, with corresponding authority over his followers. On 22 May, 1860, Thomas Robinson sought to recover the possession of his child from the care of its mother (from whom he had separated), the application was refused by the vice-chancellor, to "have the child from the pollution of the parent's teaching."—On 21 Aug. 1860, Miss Louisa Jane Nottidge died, having transferred her property to Mr. H. J. Prince. Her brother, Mr. Nottidge, by an action, recovered from Prince £720, as having been fraudulently obtained. Extraordinary disclosures were made during the trial, 26 July, 1860. In the autumn of 1860, the Rev. Mr. Price, after several vain attempts, succeeded in rescuing his wife from the Agapemones. They had both been early supporters of it.

Age. In Greece and Rome twenty-five was full age for both sexes, but a greater age was requisite for the holding certain offices: e. g. thirty for tribunes, forty-three for consuls. In England the minority of a male terminates at twenty-one, and of a female in some cases, as that of a queen, at eighteen. In 1647, the majority of Edward VI. was, by the will of his father, fixed at eighteen years; previously to completing which age, his father, Henry VIII., had assumed the reins of government, in 1509.—A male of twelve may take the oath of allegiance, at fourteen he may consent to a marriage or choose a guardian, at seventeen he may be an executor, and at twenty-one he is of age; but according to the statute of wills, 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, no will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid. A female at twelve may consent to a marriage, at fourteen she may choose a guardian, and at twenty-one she is of age. In the United States the legal age of majority is twenty-one years, but in some of the states eighteen is the legal age for women. Men of eighteen and women of sixteen may devise property by will, and at fourteen and twelve, respectively, they may contract marriage. The president and vice-president of the United States must be thirty-five years of age, senators thirty, and members of the House of Representatives twenty-five.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, founded 1807; asylums, 1826 and 1871.

Agincourt, or **AZINCOURT** (N. France), a village where Henry V. of England, with about 9000 men, defeated about 60,000 French on St. Crispin's day, 25 Oct. 1415. Of the French, there were, according to some accounts, 10,000 killed, including the dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights; and 14,000 prisoners, among whom were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 barons, knights, and gentlemen. The English lost the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk, and about 20 others. St. Rémy asserts, with more probability, that the English lost 1600 men. Henry V. soon after obtained the kingdom of France.

Agincourt iron-clad, see *Nary*, 1871.

Agitators (or **Adjutors**), officers appointed by the Parliamentary army in 1647 to take care of its interests: each troop or company had two. The general, Cromwell, was eventually obliged to repress their seditious power. At a review he seized the ringleaders of a mutiny, shot one instantly, in the presence of his companions and the forces on the ground, and thus restored discipline.—*Hume*. Daniel O'Connell, the *agitator of Ireland*, was born in 1775. He began to agitate at the elections in 1826; was elected for Clare, 5 July, 1828; the election being declared void, he was re-elected 30 July, 1829. After the passing of the Catholic Emancipation bill, he agitated in vain for the repeal of the union, 1834 to 1843. He died 15 May, 1847.—Richard Cobden and John Bright were the chief *Anti-corn-law agitators*, 1841-5. Mr. Bright became a *Reform agitator* in 1866.

Agnadello (N.E. Italy). Here Louis XII. of France gained a great victory over the Venetians, some of whose troops were accused of cowardice and treachery; 14 May, 1509. The conflict is also termed the battle of the Rivolta.

Agnostæ (from *ἀγνοια*, Greek, ignorance). I. A sect founded by Theophrastus of Cappadocia about 370; said to have doubted the omniscience of God. II. The followers of Themistius of Alexandria, about 580, who held peculiar views as to the body of Christ, and doubted his divinity.

Agnostics, name given to philosophers who assert that we have no knowledge but what we acquire by means of our senses, about 1876. Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. John Fiske are eminent agnostics.

Agonistici (from *ἀγών*, Greek, a conflict), also

termed *circutores*, a branch of the Donatists (*which see*) in the fourth century. They preached with great boldness, and incurred severe persecution.

Agra (N.W. India), founded by Akbar in 1566, was the capital of the Great Mogul; see *Mausoleums*. In 1658 Aurungzebe removed to Delhi.—The fortress of Agra, "the key of Hindostan," in the war with the Mahrattas surrendered to the British forces, under gen. Lake, 17 Oct. 1803, after one day's siege: 162 pieces of ordnance and 240,000*l.* were captured.—In June, 1857, the city was abandoned to the mutineers by the Europeans, who took refuge in the fort, from which they were rescued by major Montgomery and colonel Greathed. Visit of the prince of Wales, 25 Jan. 1876.—Allahabad was made capital of the N.W. provinces of India, instead of Agra, in 1861.

Agram (formerly Zagrab), a city of Croatia, Hungary, residence of the ban; suffered much by earthquakes, 9-12 Nov. 1880.

Agrarian Law (*Agraria lex*) decreed an equal division among the Roman people of all the lands acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy. It was first proposed by the consul Spurius Cassius, 486 B.C., and occasioned his judicial murder when he went out of office in 485.—An agrarian law was passed by the tribune Licinius Stolo, 376; and for proposing further amendments Tiberius Gracchus in 133, and his brother Cornelius in 121, were murdered. Livius Drusus, a tribune, was murdered for the same cause, 91. Julius Cæsar propitiated the plebeians by passing an agrarian law in 59.—In modern times the term has been misinterpreted to signify a division of the lands of the rich among the poor, frequently proposed by demagogues, such as *Gracchus Babeuf*, editor of the *Tribun du Peuple*, in 1794. In 1796 he conspired against the Directory with the view of obtaining a division of property, was condemned, and killed himself, 27 May, 1797.

Agricola's Wall, see *Roman Walls*.

Agricultural Children Act prohibits employment of children under eight years of age, and provides for the education of older children, 5 Aug. 1873.

Agricultural Holdings Act, passed 13 Aug. 1875, relates to compensations of landlords and tenants, for improvements, etc.

Agriculture. "Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground," Gen. iv. 2. The Athenians asserted that the art of sowing corn began with them; and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians made the same claim.

Cato the Censor (died 149 B.C.) and Varro (died 28 B.C.) were eminent Roman writers on agriculture. Virgil's *Georgics*, 30 B.C. Agriculture in England improved by the Romans after A.D. 44.

Fitzherbert's "Book of Husbandry," printed 1524.

Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry," 1562.

Blythe's "Improver," 1649.

Hartlib's "Legacy," 1650.

Jethro Tull's "Horse hoeing Husbandry," 1701.

About the end of the eighteenth century, fallowing was gradually superseded by turnips and green crops.

In Aug. 1855, a committee presented a report on the best mode of obtaining accurate agricultural statistics. There were, in 1831, 1,056,982 agricultural laborers in Great Britain, and in 1831, 1,131,715.

Acres of crops, and number of cattle, sheep, and pigs in Great Britain and Ireland, beginning with 1866, published in the annual "Statistical Abstract," since 1869.

It was reckoned by the Agricultural Committee that the cultivation of waste lands would yield above 20,000,000*l.* a year. It was calculated in 1854 that there were in England 32,160 acres in cultivation, of the annual value of 37,412,000*l.* Since that time, much land has been brought into cultivation; see *Wheat*.

"History of Agriculture and Prices in England (1259-1400)," by prof. James T. Rogers, published June, 1866.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The earliest mentioned in the British Isles was the Society of Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland, instituted in 1723. A Dublin Agricultural So-

ciety (1749) gave a stimulus to agriculture in Ireland; its origin is attributed to Mr. Prior of Rathdowney, Queen's County, in 1731. The Bath and West of England Society established 1777; and the Highland Society of Scotland, 1793. County Agricultural Societies are now numerous. London Board of Agriculture established by act of parliament, 1793.

Francis, duke of Bedford, a great promoter of agriculture, died 2 March, 1802.

American Institute of Agriculture, New York, incorporated 1829.

Royal Agricultural Society of England established in 1838 by noblemen and gentlemen, the chief landed proprietors in the kingdom, and incorporated by royal charter, 26 March, 1840. It holds two meetings annually—one in London, the other in the country. It awards prizes, and publishes a valuable journal.

1839. Oxford.	1854. Lincoln.	1868. Leicester.
1840. Cambridge.	1855. Carlisle.	1869. Manchester.
1841. Liverpool.	1856. Chelmsford.	1870. Oxford.
1842. Bristol.	1857. Salisbury.	1871. Wolverhampton.
1843. Derby.	1858. Chester.	1872. Cardiff.
1844. Southampton.	1859. Warwick.	1873. Hull.
1845. Shrewsbury.	1860. Canterbury.	1874. Bedford.
1846. Newcastle.	1861. Leeds.	1875. Taunton.
1847. Northampton.	1862. Battersea.	1876. Birmingham.
1848. York.	1863. Worcester.	1877. Liverpool.
1849. Norwich.	1864. Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1878. Bristol.
1850. Exeter.	1865. Plymouth.	1879. London.
1851. Windsor.	1866. Bury St. Edmunds.	1880. Carlisle.
1852. Lewes.	1867. No meeting.	1881. Derby.
1853. Gloucester.		

International Agricultural Exhibition, promoted by the Society, and held at Kilburn, London, N.W. Occupied 106 acres. It was opened by the prince of Wales 30 June, visited by the queen in July, and closed finally 10 July, 1879.

Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, instituted 1841.

"*Chambers of Agriculture*" were established in France in 1851. In Great Britain, 1868, they had increased from 36 to 70. A journal commenced early in 1868.

Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, organized 1842; chartered, 1845.

Suffolk Agricultural College at Bury St. Edmunds opened 1874. Other colleges opened.

British Dairy Farmers' Association.—Inaugurated; first show opened at Agricultural Hall, London, 24-28 Oct. 1876.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution.—It relieves farmers and their widows and orphans; founded chiefly by Mr. Mechi, 1860.

The Associated Agriculturists of Great Britain, a limited company, proposed April, 1881.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Sir Humphry Davy delivered lectures on this subject (afterwards published), at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, in 1812; but it excited little attention till the publication of Liebig's work in 1840, which made a powerful impression. Bousisingault's "Economie Rurale," an equally important work, appeared in 1844. The immoderate expectations from this study having been somewhat disappointed, a partial reaction took place. Liebig's "Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1859.

AGRICULTURAL GANGS.—In the spring of 1867, most painful exposures were made of the prevalence of much cruelty and immorality in the gang system (in which boys and girls are employed) in several of the eastern and midland counties; and, in consequence, an act was passed 20 Aug. for regulating these gangs, licensing gang-masters, etc.

A Union of Agricultural Laborers, managed chiefly by Joseph Arch, formerly a laborer, afterwards a Methodist preacher, was inaugurated at Leamington, Warwickshire, 29 March, 1872. The movement spread, being countenanced by Auberger Herbert, M.P., and others. The Union met in London, Arch re-elected president, 16 17 May, 1877.

Lock-out of agricultural laborers belonging to the Union (lasted 18 weeks, costing the Union much money), began at Alderton, Suffolk, March, 1872.

Dispute between Lincolnshire farmers and laborers settled, 18-20 May; Suffolk and Norfolk farmers refuse compromise about 25 May; the Union ceased to support the locked-out laborers, leaving them to emigration, or to seek employment. 27 July, 1872.

The agitation subsided; the laborers were employed autumn, 1876; agricultural return for Great Britain, 1873; reported steady increase in prosperity, 1875.

A partial strike and lock-out of laborers in Kent and Sussex, Oct.-Dec. 1878.

The delegates of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union met 26 Oct. 1875.

Very great agricultural depression through bad seasons, and foreign importations; many landlords remit large part of rents, 1877-9.

Royal Commission of Inquiry appointed 4 July, 1879.

The following table, drawn up by Mr. William Couling, C.E., in 1827, is extracted from the Third Report of the Emigration Committee:

Country.	Cultivated.	Waste Capable of Improvement.	Uncultivated.	Total.
England...	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,266,400	32,352,400
Wales.....	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland.....	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland.....	12,125,380	4,900,000	2,416,684	19,441,944
British Isles...	383,090	166,000	560,480	1,119,169
Totals.....	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,403	77,394,433

At that period it was computed that the soil of the United Kingdom was annually cropped in the following proportions:

Wheat.....	7,000,000
Barley and rye.....	1,950,000
Potatoes, oats, and beans.....	6,500,000
Turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables.....	1,150,000
Clover, rye-grass, etc.....	1,750,000
Fallow.....	2,900,000
Hop grounds.....	80,000
Nursery grounds.....	20,000
Enclosed fruit, flower, kitchen, and other gardens.....	110,000
Pleasure grounds.....	100,000
Land depastured by cattle.....	21,000,000
Hedge-rows, copses, and woods.....	2,000,000
Ways, water, etc.....	2,100,000

Cultivated land..... 46,540,000

CROPS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	Corn Crops.	Green Crops.	Grassland, etc.
1850 Great Britain ..	9,252,744	3,562,434	17,064,553
Ireland	2,174,183	1,481,825	12,806,191
1870 Great Britain ..	9,544,411	3,596,730	17,577,740
Ireland	2,173,109	1,494,712	18,056,217
1876 Great Britain ..	1,844,487	1,351,248	18,740,097
Ireland	1,761,909	1,204,610	

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Cattle first carried to America by Columbus in his second voyage, 1493.

Swine brought into the present territory of the United States by De Soto, 1538.

First slave labor within present territory of the United States at the founding of St. Augustine, 1565.

Tobacco carried to England from America by Raleigh, 1586.

First cattle and swine brought to Massachusetts, 1624.

Hops first brought to present territory of the United States, 1628.

First horses in Massachusetts, 1629-30.

First apples picked in present territory of the United States in Boston, 1639.

Sugar-cane brought into Louisiana, 1761.

First improved cattle brought into the United States, 1763.

South Carolina and Philadelphia Agricultural Societies founded, 1784.

[Most of the other states now have them.]

First cotton (8 bales) sent from the United States to England, and seized by custom house on the ground that the United States cannot have produced so much, 1784.

First recorded United States thresher patent, 1791.

Thence to 1810 were granted in the United States 30 patents for reapers; from 1810 to 1835, 240 more; and many have been granted since.

Whitney's cotton gin invented, 1793.

First cast-iron plough patent issued to Newbold of New Jersey, 1797.

Jefferson investigates scientifically the Mould Ward question, 1798.

First Agricultural Exhibition in the United States at Georgetown, D.C., May 10, 1810.

First useful mowing-machine (Manning's) patented in the United States, 1831.

First useful reaper patents in the United States, Schnebly's and Hume's, both of Maryland, granted, 1833.

Goano begins to come into use about 1840.

Yale College Agricultural Department established, 1852.

World's Fair, New York, promotes use of agricultural machinery, 1853.

Great trial of threshing, reaping, and mowing machines in France—the American machines gaining a complete victory, 1855.

The United States Government Agricultural Department established by an act of Congress, May 15, 1862.

First great cotton fair held at Atlanta, Ga., 1881.

The following table, furnished by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, shows the acreage, quantity, and money value of the principal crops of the United States for the year 1890.

Product.	Number of Bunches, etc.	Number of Acres.	Value.
Indian corn bushels.	1,717,434,543	62,317,442	\$879,714,493
Wheat, "	408,549,898	37,990,717	474,281,850
Rye, "	24,541,829	1,767,619	18,544,560
Oats, "	417,845,340	16,187,977	150,244,565
Barley, "	45,165,146	1,843,329	30,000,742
Buckwheat, "	14,617,345	822,942	8,542,448
Coal ton, "	107,450,470	1,842,511	81,000,214
Tobacco pounds.	446,286,899	602,510	36,414,615
Hay tons.	31,925,233	25,863,355	371,811,084
Cotton bales.	6,343,269	15,475,300	204,290,244
Grand total.		164,710,567	\$2,131,051,809

In addition to these are the grass crop, market gardening, fruit products, sugar-cane, rice, and several minor crops. The dairy industry is a manufacture founded on and mainly included in grass and grain production. Meat products are also secondary, giving increased value to the primary products from which they are made. An exact estimate of all farm production has never been made and is difficult to calculate with close precision, but it is probable that the figures given above are about two thirds of the real value of the primary products of American agriculture.

Agricultural Hall, Islington, N. London, chiefly for the meetings of the Smithfield Club. The foundation-stone was laid by the president, Lord Berners, 5 Nov. 1861. The hall has been much used for industrial exhibitions, public meetings, equestrian and pedestrian performances, concerts, etc.

It was opened for an exhibit on dogs, 24 June, 1863; horses and donkeys exhibited, July, 1864, and annually since.

First Smithfield annual cattle show here, 3 Dec. 1862.

A great reform demonstration was made here, 30 July, 1866.

Grand ball to the Belgian visitors, volunteers, and garde civique, prince of Wales present, 18 July, 1867.

Excellent horse shows held here, May, 1868 et seq.

Theatrical bull fights here stopped, on account of cruelty, 20 March, 1870.

Workmen's International Exhibition opened by the prince of Wales, 16 July, 1870.

National Exhibition of machinery, appliances, manufactures, and produce, opened 29 Sept. 1879.

Exhibition by the building trades, opened 12 April, 1880.

International food exhibition, opened 13 Oct. 1880.

Milling exhibition (under direction of National Association of British and Irish Millers), 10-15 May, 1881.

Agigentum (now *Girgenti*), a city of Sicily, built about 582 B.C. It was governed by tyrants from 566 to 470; among these were—Phalaris (see *Brazen Bull*); Alcamares; Theron, who, with his stepfather Gelon, defeated the Carthaginians at Himera, 480; and Thrasydæus, his son, expelled in 470, when a republic was established. It was taken by the Carthaginians in 405 B.C., and held, except during short intervals, till gained by the Romans in 262 B.C. From A.D. 825 till 1086 it was held by the Saracens.

Ahmednuggur (W. India), once capital of a state founded by Ahmed Shah, about 1493. After having fallen into the hands of the Moguls and the Mahrattas, it was taken from the latter by Arthur Wellesley, 12 Aug. 1803, and restored to the British dominions, June, 1817.

Aid, see *Ayde*.

Aid to the Sick and Wounded, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR. On 4 Aug. 1870, soon after the breaking-out of the Franco-German war, a meeting was held in London, which established this society under the rules of the Geneva Convention (*which see*).

The queen, patron; the prince of Wales, president; col. Loyd Lindsay, chairman of committees, active supporters, duke of Manchester, earl of Shaftesbury, lords Overstone and Bury, s.r. Harry Verney, gen. sir John Burgoyne, surgeon-gen. Longmore, and capt. Douglas Galton. The operations were chiefly directed by capt. Henry Brackenbury at the seat of war, and by Mr John Furley and gen. sir Vincent Eyre.

A fruitless meeting to promote the incorporation of the society. It was then reported that 290,298 had been received, together with stores valued at 45,000*l*. 1 Aug. 1871 Col. Loyd Lindsay conveyed to Versailles and Paris from the society 40,000*l*, equally divided between the Germans and French (gratefully acknowledged) about 11 Oct. 1870.

The crown prince of Prussia wrote to col. Loyd Lindsay—“In this, as on other occasions of distress, the help of the English public has been poured out with a liberal and an impartial hand. The gifts which have been offered in a truly Christian spirit have excited a feeling of heart-felt gratitude among those on whose behalf I speak.”..... ..2 Nov. 1870

Subscription Lists published:

3d, 17 Aug.	2,377.	50th, 11 Oct.	243,444.
10th, 25 Aug.	32,339	60th, 26 Oct.	260,849
20th, 6 Sept.	68,677	70th, 30 Nov.	280,598
30th, 17 Sept.	153,214	78th, 7 Jan. (received to 31 Dec.)	289,674
40th, 29 Sept.	203,147		

The society afforded much help during the Servian war, July–September, 1876, and the Russo-Turkish war, 1877–8.

Allantine, see *Silk*.

Ainadin, see *Ajnadin*.

Air, or **ATMOSPHERE**. Anaximenes of Miletus (530 B.C.) declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of everything created. Posidonius (about 79 B.C.) calculated the height of the atmosphere to be 800 stadia. The pressure of air, about 15 lbs. to the square inch, was discovered by Galileo, 1564, and demonstrated by Torricelli (who invented the barometer) about A.D. 1643, and was found by Pascal, in 1647, to vary with the height. Halley, Newton, and others up to the present time have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed; among others, the **AIR-GUN** of Guter of Nuremberg about 1656; the **AIR-PUMP**, invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg about 1650; improved by Robert Boyle in 1657, by Robert Hooke about 1659;* and the **AIR-PIPE**, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1756. The density and elasticity of air were determined by Boyle; and its relation to light and sound by Hooke, Newton, and Derham. The extension of our atmosphere above the surface of the earth has been long considered as about 45 miles.—Its composition,† about 77 parts of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 2 of other matters (such as carbonic acid, watery vapor, a trace of ammonia, etc.) was ascertained by Priestley (who discovered oxygen gas in 1774), Scheele (1775), Lavoisier, and Cavendish; and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr. Bradley, 1737. The researches of Dr. Schönbein, a German chemist of Basel, between 1840 and 1859, led to his description of two states of the oxygen in the air, which he calls *ozone* and *autozone*. Dr. Stenhouse's *Air-filters* (in which powdered charcoal is used) were first set up at the Mansion-house, London, in 1854. In 1858, Dr. R. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the amount of organic matter in the air, and published his "Air and Rain" in 1872; see *Oxygen, Nitrogen, Ozone, Atmospheric Railway, Balloons, and Pneumatic Despatch*.

The *Aero-steam Engine*, the invention of George Warsop, a mechanic of Nottingham, who, by employing compressed air united with steam, is said to have effected the saving of 47 per cent. of fuel. The plan was reported to the British Association at Exeter in Aug. 1869, and was said to act successfully in a tug steamer (for China) in the Thames, 26 March, 1870.

Col. Beaumont's *air-engine* for propelling railway-carriages, tried at Woolwich, reported successful (a little steam is used), 6 Oct. 1880.

*Victor Popp applies compressed air as a motive power to clocks, 1881.

An *Air-telegraph*, in which the waves of air in a tube are employed instead of electricity, invented by sig. Guattari, was exhibited in London in 1870. It obtained a gold medal in Naples.

Isaac Wilkinson patented a method of compressing air by a column of water in 1757, and William Mann patented stage-pumping by compressed air in 1829. The force of compressed air was employed in boring the Cenis tunnel (which see).

Air-Gas-light COMPANY: proposed to use hydro-carburetted air as a source of light; established 1872.

Air-tight Stove, designed to economize fuel, invented by Isaac Orr, 1836.

Air-whistle. A shrill whistle worked by an air-pump, and audible at three or four miles distance, used as a marine fog-signal; invented by C. Daboll, of New London, Conn. 1850.

* Sprengel's excellent air-pump, in which water or mercury is employed, was invented in 1863.

† Air, as well as its gaseous components, has been compressed into the liquid state by means of great pressure and intense cold, 1877–8, by Raoul Pictet of Geneva, and Calletet of Paris, Dec. 1877, Jan. 1878.

Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), a Roman city, now in Rhenish Prussia. Several ecclesiastical councils held here (799–1165). Here Charlemagne was born, 742, and died, 814; having built the minster (796–804), and conferred many privileges on the city, in which fifty-five emperors have since been crowned. The city was taken by the French in Dec., 1792; retaken by the Austrians, March, 1793; by the French, Sept. 1794; ceded to Prussia, 1814.

First *Treaty of Peace* signed here was between France and Spain, when France yielded Franche-Comté, but retained her conquests in the Netherlands, 2 May, 1668.

The second celebrated *treaty* between Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Genoa. (By it the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nimwegen in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alliance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1734, were renewed and confirmed.) Signed on the part of England by John, earl of Sandwich, and sir Thomas Robinson, 7 Oct. 1748.

Congress of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assisted by ministers from England and France, met at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a convention signed, 9 Oct. 1818, which led to the withdrawal of the army of occupation from France.

Air Roads, see *Rockefort*.

Ajaccio, see *Corsica*.

Ajnadin, or **Aznadin** (Syria). Here the Mahometans defeated the army of the emperor Heraclius, 13 July, 633. They took Damascus in 634.

Akerman (Bessarabia). After being several times taken, it was ceded to Russia in 1812. Here the celebrated treaty between Russia and Turkey was concluded, 4 Sept. 1826, which secured for the former the navigation of the Black Sea, recognized the Danubian principalities, etc.

Akhalkikh (Armenia). Near here prince Paskievitch and the Russians defeated the Turks, 24 Aug., and gained the city, 28 Aug. 1828.

Alabama, a Southern state of the United States of America; originally a part of Georgia; made a state in 1819; commercial metropolis, Mobile. Passed an ordinance of secession, 11 Jan. 1861; was readmitted to representation in Congress, 1868. Pop. 1880, 1,262,794.

Alabama, a steam-vessel of 900 tons, with engines of 300 horse-power, constructed by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, for the Confederate service; launched 15 May, 1862. During the judicial inquiries after her character, she sailed from the Mersey, 28 July, the day before the British government telegraphed to detain her. Under the command of capt. Semmes, she did great damage to the American mercantile shipping, until her destruction by the federal iron-clad *Kearsarge*, capt. Winslow, off Cherbourg, 19 June, 1864. Several of her crew were saved by Mr. John Lancaster in his yacht. Admiral Semmes died Sept. 1877.

Discussion between the two governments respecting claims for damage by the <i>Alabama</i>	1865
A fruitless convention for their settlement by a commission signed at London	10 Nov. 1868
Another convention, signed by the earl of Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, 14 Jan.; rejected by the United States senate	13 April, 1869
Joint commission (<i>British</i> , earl de Grey, sir Stafford Northcote, and others; <i>American</i> , secretary Fish, gen. Schenck, and others) to settle fishery disputes, Alabama claims, etc. Announced, 9 Feb.; met at Washington, 27 Feb.; signed a treaty at Washington	8 May, 1871
Commission for Anglo-American claims met at Washington	25 Sept. "
Formal meeting of the arbitration commission at Geneva (adjourns to 15 June)	18 Dec. "
The British and American cases presented 20 Dec. Great excitement in England at the introduction of enormous claims for indirect losses into the American case, loss by transfer of trade from American to British ships, increased rates of marine insurance, and losses incident to the prolongation of the war	Jan. 1872
Correspondence between the governments; British despatch, 3 Feb.; reply, 1 March; continued; counter-claims presented at Geneva	15 April, "
Continued correspondence, draft for a supplementary treaty, by which both nations agree in future to abstain from claims for indirect losses presented to American senate; approved	25 May, "
The British government object to certain modifications;	

further correspondence; great excitement in parliament; proposed adjournment of the meeting of the arbitration commission; differences about the mode of procedure; congress adjourns, leaving the affair unsettled. . . . 10 June, 1872

The Arbitration tribunal, consisting of count Frederic Sclopis for Italy, president; baron Staempfli for Switzerland; vicomte d'Itajuba for Brazil; Mr. C. F. Adams for United States, and sir Alexander E. Cockburn for Great Britain, meet at Geneva. The British government present a note of the existing differences; the conference adjourns. . . . 15 June, "

Further adjournment, 17 June; the arbitrators voluntarily declare that the indirect claims are invalid, and contrary to international law, 19 June; president Grant consents to their withdrawal. . . . 25 June, "

The British government withdraw their application for adjournment of the conference. . . . 27 June, "

The Arbitration commission records its decision against the indirect claims, and the proposed long adjournment, and adjourns to 15 July. . . . 28 June, "

Final meeting; all the arbitrators agree to award damages for the injuries done by the *Alabama*; four for those done by the *Florida*; and three for those done by the *Shenandoah*. The judgment not signed by sir A. Cockburn, whose reasons were published; the damages awarded (including interest), about 3,229,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; those claimed, 9,470,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (Decision based on the admission of a new *ex-post-facto* international law, by Great Britain by the treaty of Washington). . . . 14 Sept. "

The judgment of sir A. Cockburn admitting the award for the *Alabama*; opposing the other awards; yet counselling submission to the judgment, signed 14 Sept., and published in *London Gazette* along other documents. . . . 20 Sept. "

3,200,000*l.* were voted; the receipt of 3,196,874*l.* acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Fish. . . . 9 Sept. "

Aladja Dagh, near Kars, Armenia. Here the Turks, under Ahmed Mukhtar, after severe conflicts, were totally defeated by the Russians under the grand-duke Michael, and gens. Loris Melikoff, Lazareff, and Heimann, 14, 15 Oct. 1877.

The Turkish army was divided and broken up, the strong camp taken, with many prisoners, including 7 pashas and 38 guns. The Russian strategy was highly commended. This overwhelming disaster, which led to the investment of Kars, was attributed to Mukhtar's maintaining too extended lines, which were turned (20 miles with only 40,000 men; when 200,000 were required).

Alamo, a fort in Texas, near San Antonio. Here occurred the massacre of the Alamo, 6 March, 1836, on which day a Mexican force of 1500 or 2000 men, under Santa Anna, after having in vain besieged and bombarded its garrison of 140 Texans, under col. Travis, ever since the 23d of the preceding month, stormed the place and took it, after being twice repulsed. But six Texans were left alive after the assault, and these were murdered in cold blood in Santa Anna's presence, by his order, after surrender on promise of protection.

Aland Isles (Gulf of Bothnia), taken from Sweden by Russia, 1809; see *Bomarsund*.

Alani, a Tartar race, invaded Parthia, 75. They joined the Huns in invading the Roman empire, and were defeated by Theodosius, 379-382. They were subdued by the Visigoths, 452, and eventually incorporated with them.

Alarcos (central Spain). Here the Spaniards, under Alfonso IX., king of Castile, were totally defeated by the Moors, 19 July, 1195.

Alaska, the name given to the Russian possessions in North America, purchased by the United States by treaty, 13 March, 1867, for \$7,200,000, received 1 Aug. 1868. Sitka is the principal station.

Alba Longa, an ancient city of Italy, said to have been founded by Ascanius, son of Aeneas, 1152 B.C. Its history is mythical.

Ascanius, son of Aeneas, 1152 B.C.; Sylvius Posthumus, 1143; Aeneas Sylvius. . . . B.C. 1114

Reign of Latinus, 1048; Alba, 1038; Atya, or Capetus, 1002; Capys, 976; Capetus. . . . 916

Reign of Tiberinus, 903; being defeated in battle near the river *Albula*, he throws himself into the stream, is drowned, and hence this river is called the *Tiber*. . . . 895

Agrippa: Romulus Silvius, 864; Aventinus, 846; Procas, 806; Numitor. . . . 796

Amulius, the brother of Numitor, seizes the throne, 794;

killed by Romulus, who restores his grandfather Numitor. . . . B.C. 754

Romulus builds and fortifies Rome (see *Rome*). . . . 753

Alba conquered by Tullius Hostilius, and incorporated with Rome (see *Horatii*). . . . 665

Albania, a province in European Turkey, formerly part of the ancient Epirus. The Albanians became independent during the decline of the Greek empire. • They were successfully attacked by the Turks in 1388. About 1443, under George Castriot (Scanderbeg), they baffled the efforts of Mahomet II. to subdue them till the siege of Scutari in 1478, when they submitted. Ali Pacha, of Janina, in 1812, defeated the Turkish pashas, and governed Albania ably, but cruelly and despotically, till Feb. 1822, when he and his two sons were slain, after surrendering under a solemn promise of safety. A revolt in Albania was suppressed in 1843.

An Albanian league (favored by the Turks) formed to resist the cession of any part of the country to Austria and Montenegro in April, said to have caused the death of Mehemet Ali. . . . 7 Sept. 1878

The country semi-independent. . . . April, 1879

Army formed rebel against Turkey. . . . April, 1880

The league forces defeated in an attack on Dervish Pacha in Uskub between Pristina and Priensd, 19 April; he reported the country settled, but asked for reinforcements; more fighting; Albanians said to be defeated, and struggle almost over, 12 May, 1881.

See *Dulcigno*.

Albans, St. (Hertfordshire), near the Roman Verulam, derived its name from Alban, the British protomartyr, said to have been beheaded during the persecution by Diocletian, 23 June, 286. A stately monastery to his memory was erected about 795, by Offa, king of Mercia, who granted it many privileges. Its superior sat as premier abbot in parliament till the dissolution in 1539. A meeting was held 22 June, 1871, to raise a fund for the restoration of the abbey, the earl of Verulam chairman. The results were favorable, and the work was confided to Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, who issued a report in June, 1872. Verulam was built on the site of the capital of Cassivelaunus, taken by Julius Caesar, 54 B.C. It was retaken, after much slaughter, by Boadicea or Boudicca, queen of the Iceni, A.D. 61.

First battle of St. Albans, when the Lancastrians were defeated, their leader, Edmund, duke of Somerset slain, and king Henry VI. taken prisoner by the duke of York and his partisans, 22 or 23 May, 1455.

Second battle, queen Margaret totally defeated the Yorkists under the earl of Warwick, and rescued the king, Shrove-Tuesday, 17 Feb. 1461.

St. Albans incorporated by Edward VI. 1553.

Disfranchised for bribery, 17 June, 1852.

Act passed to make arrangements for erecting a bishopric of St. Albans, 29 June, 1875. See constituted, 30 April; made a city, 28 Aug. 1877.

BISHOP.

1877. Thomas Legh Cloughton (trans. from Rochester).

St. Albans Raid, see *United States*, Oct. 1864.

St. Albans Murder, see *Trials*, 1880.

Albans, St., Church, Holborn; see under *Church of England*, 1867.

Albany, or ALBAINN, the ancient name of the Scottish Highlands. Robert Stewart, the brother of king Robert III., was created the first duke of Albany in 1398, and the title has ever since been connected with the crown of Scotland. The young pretender, prince Charles Edward, and his wife took the title of count and countess of Albany; see *York*.

DUCKS OF ALBANY.

1398. Robert; regent; 1406; died 3 Sept. 1420.

1420. Murdoch, son; regent; executed for treason by king James I., 1424.

1452. Alexander, brother of king James II.; acted treasonably; exiled; killed accidentally at Paris, 1485.

1514. John, son; regent; went abroad; died at Paris, 1526.

See *York and Albany, dukes*.

1881. Prince Leopold, fourth son of queen Victoria, was created duke of Albany 24 May, 1881.

Albany, the capital city of the state of New York; founded by the Dutch, 1614; incorporated as a city, 1686; made the capital, 1797; capital built, 1807; act authorizing the building of a new capitol passed, 1865;

first appropriation for that purpose, 1867; corner-stone laid 24 June, 1871. Dudley Observatory incorporated, 1852; dedicated, 1856. Except Jamestown, Va., Albany is the oldest settlement in the thirteen original states. Henry Hudson visited the place in his ship the *Half Moon*, Sept. 1609. The town was originally named New Orange; name changed to Albany, 1664. First convention for the union of the colonies (B. Franklin, president) assembled at Albany, 1754.

Albert Memorials (see *England, Queen*). The Prince-consort died on 14 Dec. 1861, deeply lamented by the whole civilized world. His remains were transferred to the mausoleum of Frogmore, 18 Dec. 1862. The sarcophagus is composed of the largest known block of granite without flaw. A meeting to organize a method of receiving contributions for a great national memorial was held at the Mansion-house, 14 Jan. 1862; and a large sum was quickly subscribed. 36,000*l.* had been received on 1 March; 50,220*l.* on 11 June, 1862; and parliament voted 50,000*l.*, in addition to the 60,000*l.* received by voluntary contributions, 23 April, 1863.

The nature of the memorial was referred to the queen herself. In a letter to the lord mayor, dated 19 Feb. 1862, sir Charles Grey says, on behalf of her majesty, "It would be more in accordance with her own feelings, and she believes with those of the country in general, that the monument should be directly personal to its object. After giving the subject her maturest consideration, her majesty has come to the conclusion that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it. Nor would any proposal that could be made be more gratifying to the queen herself personally, for she can never forget that the prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised on the same spot in remembrance of the Great Exhibition." In a second letter the queen expressed her intention of personally contributing towards erecting the memorial, that "it might be recorded in future ages as raised by the queen and people of a grateful country to the memory of its benefactor." Shortly after a committee was appointed to fulfil her majesty's desire. As a suitable block of granite could not be obtained, the proposal for an obelisk was given up.

The queen approved of the design of Mr. Gilbert G. Scott for an Eleanor Cross, with a spire 150 feet high, accompanied by statues, etc., 22 April, 1863; work begun 13 May, 1864.

The sculptors employed were McDowell, Foley, Theed, John Bell, and Armistead: material, Sicilian marble. (Jan. 1865.) The gilt statue by Foley uncovered 9 March, 1876. The memorial, complete, except the statue by Foley (delayed through illness), was given up to her majesty privately, 1 July, 1876.

Doyle C. Bell's Descriptive and Illustrated Account of this Monument, published by Mr. John Murray, 1873.

Inscription on the "Memorial Cairn" on a high mountain overlooking Balmoral Palace:—"To the beloved memory of ALBERT, the great and good Prince-consort, erected by his broken-hearted widow, VICTORIA R., 21 Aug. 1862." Upon another dressed slab, a few inches below the above, is this quotation: "He being made perfect in a short time, fulfilled a long time: for his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hastened he to take him away from among the wicked."—*Wisdom of Solomon*, iv. 13, 14.

▲ statue of the prince-consort (by Theed) inaugurated at Roseau, his birthplace, in the presence of the queen and the royal family, 19 Aug. 1865.

"Early Years of the Prince-consort," edited by the Hon. Charles Grey, published 6 July, 1867.

Another statue by Theed at Balmoral, inaugurated 15 Oct. 1867.

The statue at the Holborn Circus, uncovered by the prince of Wales, 9 Jan. 1874.

The Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor opened to the public, 1 Dec. 1875.

Life, by Theodore Martin, 5 vols., published 1875-80.

The Scottish National Memorial to the prince, Edinburgh, inaugurated by the queen, 17 Aug. 1876.

Statue at Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, uncovered by the prince of Wales, 22 Jan. 1878.

Many other memorials of the prince have been set up throughout the empire.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES: The erection of a great building for congresses, concerts, etc., was proposed by the prince-consort at the close of the exhibition of 1861, and an estate at Kensington was purchased; a committee, with the prince of Wales at the head, to erect the building, was appointed 6 July, 1865; circulars soliciting subscriptions were issued April, 1866; and the first stone was laid by the queen, 20 May, 1867.

The building was erected by col. Scott, chiefly after designs by capt. Fowke, and cost about 200,000*l.* The organ, by Willis, is said to be the largest in the world. An experimental con-

cert was given to the workmen 25 Feb., and the hall was opened by the queen 29 March, 1871, when a grand concert was given.

ALBERT BRIDGE, Chelsea, opened 23 Aug. 1873; freed from toll 24 May, 1879.

ALBERT EMBANKMENT, etc., see *Thames*, 1869; *Docks*.

ALBERT INSTITUTE, Windsor, opened by the prince of Wales, 10 Jan. 1880.

ALBERT MEDALS, to be awarded to persons who endanger their lives by saving others from shipwreck, appointed by royal warrant, 3 March, 1866. The first was given to Samuel Popplestone on 14 May, 1866, for saving life on 23 March previous; medals awarded to Pontypridd miners and others for saving men imprisoned in a mine through inundation (see *Coal: Accidents*), April, 1877.

ALBERT MEDAL (gold), awarded by the Society of Arts to sir Rowland Hill, 1864; Napoleon III. 1865; Michael Faraday, 1866; Charles Wheatstone and William Fothergill Cooke, 1867; Joseph Whitworth, 1868; Justus Liebig, 1869; Ferdinand de Lesseps, 1870; Henry Cole, C.B., 1871; Henry Bessemer, 1872; Michel Eugène Chevreul, 1873; C. William Siemens, 1874; Michel Chevallier, 1875; sir G. B. Airy, 1876; Jean Baptiste Dumas, 1877; sir William G. Armstrong, 1878; sir William Thomson, 1879; James Prescott Joule, 1880.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot; founded 1864.

Albigenses, a name given to various persons who opposed the doctrines and corruptions of the Church of Rome, living at Albi, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse in the 12th century. They were persecuted as Manichæans, 1163, and a crusade (proclaimed by pope Innocent III.) against them commenced in 1207. Simon de Montfort commanded 500,000 men, and at Beziers, 1209, he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword, saying, "God will find his own!" At Minerva he burned 150 of the Albigenses alive; and at La Vaur he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. He defeated Raymond, count of Toulouse, but was himself killed in 1218. Louis VIII. and IX., kings of France, patronized the crusade; count Raymond was subdued, and abdicated in 1229; and the heretics were given up to the Inquisition. They had little in common with the Waldenses (which see).

Albion. Britain is so called by Aristotle (died 322 B.C.). Julius Caesar and others are said to have given it the name (from *albus*, white) on account of its chalky cliffs.

Albuera, or **ALBUERA**, Estremadura, Spain. Here a battle was fought between the French, commanded by marshal Soult, and the British and Anglo-Spanish army, under marshal (afterwards lord) Beresford, 16 May, 1811. The allies obtained a brilliant victory. The French loss exceeded 8000 men previously to their retreat; but the allies lost a large number. The chief brunt of the action fell on the British; colonel Inglis, 22 officers, and more than 400 men, out of 570 who had mounted a hill, fell—out of the 57th regiment alone; the other regiments were scarcely better off, not one third being left standing: "1500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on this fatal hill."—*Napier*.

Albufera (Spain, East Central), a lagoon near which the French marshal Suchet (afterwards duke of Albufera) defeated the Spaniards under Blake, 4 Jan. 1812: this led to his capture of Valencia on 9 Jan.

Alcala, Spain, near the Roman Complutum. At the university here was printed the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, at the expense of cardinal Ximenes, 1502-15.

Alcantara, a town on the Tagus, W. Spain. A fine bridge was built here by Trajan about 104. The duke of Alva acquired Portugal for Spain by defeating the Portuguese army here, 24 June, 1580. The Spanish military order of knighthood of Alcantara was established in 1156. The sovereign of Spain has been grand-master since 1495.

Alcazar-Quiver, near Fez, N.W. Africa, where the Moors totally defeated the Portuguese, whose gallant king Sebastian was slain, 4 Aug. 1578. The Portu-

gunner disbelieved his death and long expected his return; this led to the appearance of five impostors.

Alchemy, the forerunner of chemistry; its chief objects being the discovery of the philosopher's stone (which was to effect the transmutation of metals into gold), an alkahest, or universal menstruum, and the elixir of life.* The alchemists assert that their founder was Hermes Trismegistus (thrice greatest), an ancient Egyptian king.—Pliny says the emperor Caligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off, because the charge exceeded the profit.

Zosimus wrote on the subject about 410.

The Arabians cultivated alchemy and were followed (in the thirteenth century) by Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, Raymond Lullius, Basil Valentine (born 1304), Paracelsus (died 1541), and others.

In 1404 the craft of multiplying gold and silver was made felony by 5 Hen. IV. c. 4, which act was repealed in 1688.

A license for practicing alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals was granted to one Richard Carter, 1476.—*Rymer's Fodera*.

Dr Price, of Guildford, in 1782 published an account of his experiments, and brought specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder. Being a fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, under pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Wolfe (some say Higgins), but after much equivocation and delay he took poison and died, Aug. 1783.

Alcohol. Pure spirit of wine or hydrated alcohol is said to have been obtained by the distillation of fermented liquors by Abocanis in the twelfth century; and the dehydration of this liquor to have been partially effected by Raymond Lullius in the thirteenth century by carbonate of potassium. Alcohol has never been reduced to the solid state, but becomes viscid at very low temperatures. In 1820, Faraday and Hennell obtained traces of alcohol by passing olefiant gas (bicarburetted hydrogen) through sulphuric acid; and in 1862 this process was examined and confirmed by Berthelot; see *Distillation, Spirits, Brandy, Gin, Rum*. About 250 medical men, including the president of the Royal College of Physicians, and many hospital officials, issued a cautionary declaration concerning the use of alcohol in medicine, Dec. 1871; see *Temperance*.

Alcolea (Andulania, S. Spain). Near the bridge a sharp engagement took place between the royalists under gen. Pavia y Lacy, marquis de Novaliches, and the insurgents under marshal Serrano, 27 Sept. 1868. The former was defeated, and, being severely wounded, surrendered 28 Sept. About 600 were killed on both sides.

Al-coran, or **AL-KORAN**, see *Koran, Mahometanism*, etc.

Alderman. The Saxon *ealdorman* was next to the king and frequently a viceroy; but after the settlement of the Danes the title was gradually displaced by that of *aurt*. Aldermen in corporations are next in dignity to the mayor. They were appointed in London (where there are twenty-six) in 1242; and in Dublin (where there are twenty-four) in 1323. Aldermen chosen for life, instead of annually, 17 Rich. II. 1394. Present mode of election established, 11 Geo. I. 1725. Aldermen made justices of the peace, 15 Geo. II. 1741.

London aldermen are elected by the wards. In 1877 the court of aldermen exercised their ancient right of veto against Mr John Bennett (thrice chosen alderman for the ward of Cheap), and chose Mr Edgar Brett, 23 Oct. 1877.

Alderney (English Channel), with Jersey, etc., was acquired by William the Conqueror, 1066. The "Race" is celebrated for two fatal occurrences; William of Normandy, son of Henry I. of England, and many young nobles (140 youths of the principal families of France and Britain), were overtaken by a storm, and all lost, 25 Nov.

* M. Martin Ziegler patented a method of producing a "vital fluid" by combining nitrogen and carbon in a porous cell containing ammonia, immersed in a vessel filled with molasses. The current was to flow through silk threads attached to the vessel, about 1866.

1120. The British man-of-war *Victory*, of 100 guns and 1160 men, was wrecked here, 5 Oct. 1744; the admiral, sir John Balchen, and all his crew, perished. Through this strait the French escaped after their defeat at La Hogue by admirals Russell and Rooke, 19 May, 1692. The construction of a breakwater, in order to make Alderney a naval station, was begun in 1852, and after having cost 1,237,100*l.*, was suspended by parliament in 1871. In 1874 the harbor and lands were transferred from the control of the board of trade to that of the admiralty and the war department.

Aldershot Camp, on a moor near Farnham, about 85 miles from London. In April, 1854, the War-office, having obtained a grant of 1,000,000*l.*, purchased 4000 acres of land for a permanent camp for 20,000 men.

Additional land purchased in 1864. Barracks since erected for 4000 infantry, 1800 cavalry, and several batteries of artillery. Great improvements in military cookery introduced (see *Cookery*) under the superintendence of capt. John Grant, 1867.

Visited by the queen, 18, 19 April, 1866. The troops returned from the Crimea, reviewed by her, 7, 16 July 1855.

About 18,000 men were stationed here, 1869.

Cost of the camp, said to be 1,291,531*l.* up to Feb. 1860.

An industrial and fine-art exhibition, furnished by officers and men and their wives, opened 28 June, closed 14 July, 1864.

Camp set up for 40,000 men to execute military manoeuvres, Aug. Sept. 1871. Many horses broke away through a fright, 30 Aug. 1871.

Review of 14,000, etc., by the queen, 6 July, 1872.

Summer manoeuvres here, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877.

Review by the queen, 13 May, 1878.

Aldine Press, that of Aldo Manuzio (Aldus Manutius) at Venice, where were printed many of the first editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics, commencing in 1494 with *Museus*.

Ale, Bean, AND WINE are said to have been invented by Bacchus. Ale was known as a beverage at least in 404 B.C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley-wine to Isia, the wife of Osiris, and a beverage of this kind is mentioned by Xenophon, 401 B.C. The Romans and Germans very early learned from the Egyptians the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation.—*Tuckius*. Ale-houses are mentioned in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex. Booths were set up in England, 728, when laws were passed for their regulation. None but freemen were allowed to keep ale-houses in London, 13 Edw. I. 1285. They were further subjected to regulation by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 25, 1551. By 1 James I. c. 9, 1603, one full quart of the best, and two quarts of small ale, were to be sold for one penny. Excise duty on ale and beer was imposed by the parliament in 1643, and continued by Charles II., 1660; repealed, 1 Will. IV. c. 51, 1830; see *Porter, Wine, Victuallers*.

Alemanni, or **ALL MEX** (i. e. men of all nations), hence *Allemand*, German. A body of Suevi, who took this name, were defeated by Caracalla, 214. After several repulses, they invaded the empire under Aurelian, who subdued them in three battles, 271. They were again vanquished by Julian, 356, 357; by Jovinus, 368. They were defeated and subjugated by Clovis at Tolbiac (or Zulpich), 496. The Suabians are their descendants.

Alançon (N. France) gave title to a count and duke.

1264-65. Peter, made Count by his father king Louis IX.

1283. Charles I. of Valois, made Count by his brother, king Philip the Fair.

1325. Charles II. (his son), killed at Crécy.

1346. Charles III. (his son), became a priest.

1361. Peter, his brother.

1404. John (his son), made Duke in 1416, killed at Agincourt, 1418.

1418. John II. (his son), prisoner in England, 1424-9. Imprisoned against the French king, died in prison, 1470.

1476. Charles IV. Died after the battle of Paris in 1525, and died shortly after of chagrin. The duchy was annexed by the crown.

Aleppo (N. Syria), a large town named Icona by

Seleucus Nicator, about 299 B.C. The pacha of Aleppo is one of the five governments of Syria. It was taken by the Saracens, A.D. 638, who restored its ancient name Haleb, or Chaleb; by Saladin, 1183; and sacked by Timour, Nov. 1400. Its depopulation by the plague has been frequent: 60,000 persons were computed to have perished by it in 1797, many in 1827. The cholera raged here in 1832. Aleppo suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1622 and 1680, and has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. On 16 Oct. 1850, the Mahometans attacked the Christians, burning everything. Three churches were destroyed, five others plundered, and thousands of persons slain. The total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling; no interference was attempted by the pacha.

Alessandria, a city of Piedmont, built in 1168 under the name of Casar by the Milanese and Cremonese, to defend the Tanaro against the emperor, and afterwards named after pope Alexander III. It has been frequently besieged and taken. The French took it in 1796, but were driven out by Suwarrow, 21 July, 1799. They recovered it after the battle of Marengo, 14 June, 1800, and held it till 1814, when the strong fortifications erected by Napoleon were destroyed. These have been restored since June, 1856.

Aleutian Isles, in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Behring, 1741; visited by Cook, 1778; and settled by Russians, 1786.

Alexander, ERA OF, dated from the death of Alexander the Great, 12 Nov. 323 B.C. In the computation of this era, the period of the Creation was considered to be 5502 years before the birth of Christ, and, in consequence, the year 1 A.D. was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year A.D. 284, which was called 5786. In the next year (A.D. 285), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used in the Abyssinian era (which see). The date is reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

"**Alexandra Case**," see *Trials*, 1862-4.

Alexandra Park, Muswell Hill, London, N., purchased by a company, and named after the princess of Wales, was opened with a flower show, 23 July, 1863. A portion of the Exhibition building of 1862 was to be erected here. The work proceeded rapidly in 1864, was suspended in 1865, recommenced in 1866, and completed in 1873.

Home races first held here 30 June, 1 July, 1866
The prospectus of a scheme to organize an institution resembling the South Kensington Museum and the Crystal Palace by means of a lifetime (to cease 30 June, 1866) was issued 23 July, 1871
The affairs were to be managed by "The Alexandra Palace and Muswell Hill Estate Management Company (Limited)." Public lectures on the subject, Aug 1871; the company's affairs were wound up Feb. 1872
The purchase of the land and buildings for the public proposed by the lord mayor and others July, "
The palace was opened with a grand concert, etc. 24 May, destroyed by fire 9 June, 1873
Two women, incautiously viewing the ruins, buried, 26 June, bodies found 21 Aug. "
The new building (306 by 184 feet) opened 1 May, 1876
84,126 persons said to have entered the park, Whit Monday 17 May, "
Balfie memorial festival 29 July, 1876
Petition for winding up, 24 Oct. 1876, carried out Jan. 1877
The palace reopened (annual subscription, 10s. 6d.) 10 May, "
Arrival of Nubian hunters with elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, zebras, ostriches, etc. (imported by Carl Hag-nbeck) 7 Sept.-13 Oct. "
Opened by new proprietors (Mr Willing and others) with new attractions 17 May, 1880
267,882 visitors (bank holiday) 2 Aug. "
Taken by Jones and Barber Nov. "
Put up for sale, unsold 11 Feb. 1881
Varied entertainments June, "

Alexandria (Egypt), the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, was founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C., who was buried here 323. It became the resi-

dence of the Greek sovereigns of Egypt, the Ptolemies, 323. Seventeen councils were held here, A.D. 231-693.

Ptolemy Soter erects the Museum, the Serapeum, the Pharos, and other edifices, and begins the library about 300 B.C.
These works completed by his son, P. Philadelphus, and his grandson, P. Evergetes 246-273
Alexandria taken by Julius Cæsar; when a library is burned 47
Which Antony replaces by one brought from Pergamus, 36
The city restored by Adrian 132
Massacre of the youth by Carnacina in revenge for an insult 214
Alexandria, supporting the usurper Achilleus, is taken by Diocletian after a long siege 297
Alexandria disturbed by the feuds between the Athenians and Ariana 321
George of Cappadocia was killed, 362, and Athanasius finally restored 368
80,000 persons perish by an earthquake 368
Paganism suppressed by Theodosius, when a second library is burned 390
Alexandria captured by Chosroes II. of Persia 616
And by Amrou, the general of the caliph Omar, who ordered the library to be burned, whereby the baths were supplied with fuel for six months 23 Dec. 640
Recovered by the Greeks, retaken by Amrou 644
Cairo founded by the Saracens, which tends to the decay of Alexandria 900
Alexandria plundered by the Crusaders 1208
The French capture Alexandria July, 1798
Battle of Alexandria, or Canopus, the British under general Ralph Abercromby defeat the French under Meunier 21 March, 1801
Abercromby dies of his wounds, 26 March, Meunier and 10,000 French surrender it to Hutchinson 2 Sept. "
Alexandria taken by the British under Fraser, 30 March; evacuated by them 25 Sept. 1807
By the convention of Alexandria, Egypt was guaranteed to Mehemet Ali and his successors 1841
Railway to Cairo formed 1851
New port, first stone laid by the Khedive 15 May, 1871

Alexandrian Codex, a MS. of the Septuagint translation of the Bible in Greek, said to have been transcribed by a lady named Thecla, in the sixth century, and to have belonged to the patriarch of Alexandria in 1028. It was presented to Charles I. of England in 1626 by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, and was placed in the British Museum in 1753. It was printed in fac-simile, 1786-1821.

Alexandrian Era, see *Mundana*.

Alexandrian Library, see under *Alexandria*.

Alexandrian Schools of Philosophy. The first school arose soon after the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B.C. It flourished under the patronage of the Ptolemies till about 100 B.C. It included Euclid (300), Archimedes (287-212), Apollonius (250), Hipparchus (150), and Hero (150). The second school arose about A.D. 140, and lasted till about 400. Its most eminent members were Ptolemy, the author of the Ptolemaic system (150), Diophantus the arithmetician (200), and Pappus the geometer (350).

Alexandrine, verses of twelve syllables, first written by Alexander of Paris, about 1164, and since called after him. The last line of the Spenserian stanza is an Alexandrine. In Pope's "Essay on Criticism" this verse is thus happily exemplified:—

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

The longest English poem wholly in Alexandrine verse is Drayton's "Polycolbon," published 1612-22.

Alexinatz, a town in Servia. Severe fighting took place here between the Turks and Servians, Aug.-Sept. 1876. The town, headquarters of the Servians, was captured 31 Oct. This led to an armistice and peace, see *Turkey*.

Alford (N. Scotland), BATTLE OF. Gen. Baillie, with a large body of covenanters, was defeated by the marquess of Montrose, 2 July, 1645.

* The saying of Omar—"That if the books agreed with the book of God, they were useless; if they disagreed, they were pernicious"—is denied by Mahometans. It is also attributed to Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria (380), and to cardinal Ximenes (1600).

Algebra: Diophantus, said to be the inventor, wrote upon it probably between the third and fifth centuries. It was cultivated in the ninth century by the Arabs, who brought it into Spain; and in Italy by Leonardo Bonaccio of Pisa, in 1220. In 1494 Luca Pacioli published the first printed book on Algebra in Europe.—*Serret*. Some of the algebraic signs were introduced either by Christophe Rudolph (1522-6) or Michael Stifelius of Nuremberg, 1544, and others by Francis Vieta, in 1590, when algebra came into general use.—*Moréri*. Jerome Cardan published his "Ars Magna," containing his rule, 1545. Thos. Harriot's important discoveries appeared in his "Artis Analyticæ Praxis," 1631. Descartes applied algebra to geometry about 1637. The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668. Dean Peacock's "Algebra" is a first-class work.

Algeria, see Algiers.

Algesiras, or OLD GIBRALTAR (S. Spain). Here the Moors entered Spain in 711, and held it till taken by Alfonso XI., March, 1344.—Two engagements took place here between the English fleet under sir James Saumarez and the United French and Spanish fleets, 6 and 12 July, 1801. In the first the enemy was victorious; but the British honor was redeemed in the latter conflict, the *San Antonio*, 74 guns, being captured. Two Spanish ships fired on each other by mistake, and took fire; of 2000 men on board, 250 were saved by the English.—*Alison*.

Algiers, now ALGERIA, N. W. Africa; part of the ancient Mauritania, which was conquered by the Romans, 46 B.C.; by the Vandals, A.D. 439; recovered for the empire by Belisarius, 534; and subdued by the Arabs about 690. Population of Algeria in 1866, 2,921,146; 1872, 2,146,225; 1875, 2,448,691.

The town Algiers founded by the Arabs near the site of Icosium about 935
Becoming the seat of the Barbary pirates, captured by Ferdinand of Spain, 1509; retaken by Horuc and Hayreddin Barbarossa, and made the capital of a state; governed by a dey, nominally subject to Turkey..... 1516-20
The emperor Charles V. loses a fine fleet and army in an expedition against Algiers..... 1541
Algiers terrified into pacific measures by Blake, 1655; by Du Quesne..... 1683-4
For continued piracy, the city successfully bombarded by the British fleet, under lord Exmouth 27 Aug. 1816
A new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished "
Algiers surrendered to a French armament under Bournont and Duperré, after severe conflicts; the dey deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown..... 5 July, 1830
The Arab chief Abd-el-Kader preaches a holy war, becomes powerful, and attacks the French, at first successfully..... 1833
He is recognized as emir of Mascara by treaty with the French..... 1834
The French ministry announce their intention to retain Algiers permanently..... 20 May, "
War renewed..... 1835-6
The French take Mascara..... 5 Dec. 1835
Marshal Clausel defeats the Arabs in two battles, and enters Mascara..... 8 Dec. 1836
Gen. Damremont killed in taking Constantina..... 13 Oct. 1837
Abd-el-Kader, thoroughly defeated, recognizes the French supremacy..... 30 May, "
War renewed; French defeated..... Dec. 1839
Algeria annexed to France, and the emir declared a rebel..... Feb. 1842
He is defeated by Bugeaud at Isly..... 14 Aug. 1844
500 Arabs in a cave at Karthani refuse to surrender; suffocated by smoke; said to have been ordered by gen. Pelissier..... 18 June, 1845
After a long struggle Abd-el-Kader surrenders to Lamoricière..... 23 Dec. 1847*

* He, with his suite, embarked at Oran, and landed at Toulon on 28 Dec. following. He was removed to the castle of Amboise, near Tours, 2 Nov. 1848, and released from his confinement by Louis Napoleon, 16 Oct. 1852, after swearing on the Koran never to disturb Africa again. He was to reside henceforward at Broussa, in Asia Minor; but in consequence of the earthquake at that place, 24 Feb. 1855, he removed to Constantinople. In July, 1860, Abd-el-Kader held the citadel of Damascus, and there protected many of the Christians whom he had rescued from the massacres then in perpetration by the Turks. He received honors from the English,

Fresh revolts, 1849; subdued..... 1850
An insurrection of the Kabyles subdued by the French, after several sharp engagements..... 1851
Another insurrection suppressed..... 1857
The government intrusted (for a short time) to prince Napoleon..... 1858
The Arab tribes attack the French; defeated, 31 Oct. and 6 Nov. 1859
Algiers visited by Napoleon III..... Sept. 1860
Marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakhoff, appointed governor-general of Algeria..... "
The emperor promises a constitution securing the rights of the Arabs, saying, "I am as much emperor of the Arabs as of the French."..... Feb. 1863
Insurrection of the Arabs, May; submission..... June, 1864
Death of marshal Pelissier, 22 May; M'Mahon, duke of Magenta, succeeds him..... 8 Sept. "
Fresh revolts; insurgents defeated by Jolivet..... 2 Oct. "
The emperor well received during his visit, 3 May—June, 1865
More rights and privileges promised to the natives..... July, "
The emperor publishes his letter on the policy of France in Algeria (20 July)..... Nov. "
4000 Arabs defeated by col. Sounis..... 2 Feb. 1869
Algeria proclaimed in a state of siege..... 15 Aug. 1870
State of siege raised..... 24 June, 1871
Gen. Chanzy accused of governing despotically; his resignation not accepted by marshal M'Mahon, July; replaced by Albert Grévy..... 1878
An insurrection soon quelled..... June, 1879
Dispute with Tunis; outrages of the savage tribes, Kroumirs, etc. (see *Tunis*)..... April, 1881
Arab insurrection, headed by Bou Ameema, June; he is said to be defeated, and a fugitive..... 13 July, "

Alhambra, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada, S. Spain, founded by Mohammed I. of Granada about 1253. It was surrendered to the Christians about Nov. 1491. The remains have been described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones and Jules Goury, published 1842-5. Washington Irving made the palace and its surroundings the subject of an exquisitely graceful and pleasing work, entitled *The Alhambra*, published 1832. A fac-simile of a part of this palace in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was destroyed by the fire, 30 Dec. 1866.—The Panopticon (*which see*) was opened as a circus, etc., under the name of Alhambra, in March, 1858. The Alhambra Palace Company, incorporated in July, 1863, applied for dissolution in Jan. 1865.

Ali, SECT OF (Shiites, or Fatimites). Ali married Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about 632, and became vizier, 613; and caliph, 655. Ali was called by the prophet "the lion of God, always victorious;" and the Persians follow the interpretation of the Koran according to Ali, while other Mahometans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. Ali was assassinated 23 Jan. 661.†

Alien and Sedition Laws. In 1798, when war between France and the United States was threatened, there were in the United States, by estimate, 30,000 Frenchmen organized in clubs, and 50,000 sympathizers with France, who had been British subjects. In apprehension of danger from these men, Congress passed an act June 25 authorizing the president to banish alien enemies at his discretion during the ensuing two years. Another act authorizing the president to apprehend and remove alien enemies was passed 6 July. These alien laws were never actively enforced. On 14 July, 1798, the sedition act became a law. This statute defined sedition and affixed severe penalties to offences of that nature. These alien and sedition laws were very unpopular, and the fall of the Federal party from power was due in part to the ill-feeling aroused by them.

Aliens, or FOREIGNERS, were banished in 1155, being thought too numerous. In 1343 they were excluded from enjoying ecclesiastical benefices. By 2 Rich. II. st. 1, 1378, they were much relieved. When they were to be tried criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1430. They were restrained from

French, and Sardinian sovereigns. He visited Paris and London in Aug. 1865. He offered to serve in the French army in July, 1870.

† The first four successors of Mahomet—Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, his chief agents in establishing his religion and extirpating unbelievers, and whom on that account he styled the "cutting swords of God"—all died violent deaths; and his family was wholly extirpated within thirty years after his own decease.

exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483, a prohibition which was relaxed in 1663.

Alien priories (cells and estates belonging to foreign persons) suppressed in England, 1414.

The *Alien Act* passed, Jan. 1793.

Act to register aliens, 1795.

Baron Geramb, a fashionable foreigner, known at court, ordered out of England, 6 April, 1812.

Bill to abolish naturalization by the holding of stock in the banks of Scotland, June, 1820.

New registration act, 7 Geo. IV. 1826. This last act was repealed and another statute passed, 6 Will. IV. 1836.

The rigor of the alien laws was mitigated by acts passed in 1844 and 1847.

"*Foreigners* have reclaimed our marshes, drained our fens, fished our seas, and built our bridges and harbors."—*Smiles*, 1861.

Their status defined by the Naturalization Act, passed 12 May, 1870.

By act of Congress passed 1798, alien enemies might be restrained, secured, or removed from the territories of the United States. An act of Congress relieving the children born abroad of United States fathers from alienage was passed 1854. In 1857, the United States attorney-general officially asserted that a United States citizen may renounce his citizenship. Aliens may readily naturalize themselves in the United States; see *Naturalization*. In the United States aliens may sue and be sued, but cannot serve a process, vote, or hold office. With respect to the power of aliens to hold real estate, the laws of the several States are not alike. Some impose restrictions, while others do not. The question of the inheritance of the property of aliens has been the subject of several treaties between the United States and foreign nations.

Aliwal, a village of N.W. India, the site of a battle, 28 Jan. 1846, between the Sikh army under sirdar Runjeet Singh Majethea, 19,000 strong, supported by 68 pieces of cannon, and the British under sir Harry Smith, 12,000 men with 32 guns. The contest was obstinate, but ended in the defeat of the Sikhs, who lost nearly 6000 killed or drowned.

Alizarine, a crystalline body, the coloring principle of madder, discovered in it by Robiquet and Colin in 1831. Schunck showed that all the finest madder colors contained only alizarine combined with alkalies and fatty acids. Gräbe and Liebermann obtained anthracene from alizarine in 1868, and alizarine from anthracene in 1869. The crystalline body anthracene was discovered in coal oils by Dumas and Laurent in 1832; see *Madder*.

Aljubarrota, Portugal. Here John I. of Portugal defeated John I. of Castile, and secured his country's independence, 14 Aug. 1385; see *Batalha*.

Alkahest, see *Alchemy*.

Alkalies (from *kali*, the Arabic name for the plant from which an alkaline substance was first procured) are ammonia, potash, soda, and lithia. Black discovered the nature of the difference between caustic and mild alkalies in 1736.

The fixed alkalies, potash and soda, decomposed, and the metals potassium and sodium formed, by Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution, London, 1807.

Dr. Ure invented an alkaliometer, 1816.

The manufacture of alkalies, very extensive in Lancashire and Cheshire, is based on the decomposition of common salt (chloride of sodium) by a process invented by a Frenchman named Le Blanc, about 1792.

Mr. Loeb obtained crystals of soda from brine about 1814. Various modifications of these processes are now in use.

"*Alkali works*" are defined as works for the manufacture of alkali, sulphates of soda, sulphate of potash, and in which muriatic gas is evolved.

Mr. William Gossage's process for condensing muriatic acid gas patented in 1836.

The "ammonia process" of making soda invented by Dyer and Hemming in 1838; patents respecting it taken out by Solvay, 1863, 1867, 1872; Gossage, 1854; Schloosing, 1854, 1858; Young, 1871, 1872; Weldon, 1872, 1873; and by others.

Mr. Walter Weldon received the French Lavoisier medal for his most important improvements in the alkali manufacture, July, 1877.

In consequence of the injury to vegetation produced by the alkali works in Lancashire and Cheshire, the Alkali Works Act "for the more effectual condensation [of 95 per cent.]

of muriatic acid gas" (or hydrochloric acid) was passed, 28 July, 1863. It came into operation 1 Jan. 1864, proved successful, was re-enacted 1868, and amended 1874; see *Chemical Works*.

Alkmaer, see *Bergen*.

Allahabad (N.W. Hindostan), the "holy city" of the Indian Mahometans, situated at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. The province of Allahabad was successively subject to the sovereigns of Delhi and Oude, but in 1801 was partially and in 1803 wholly incorporated with the British possessions. By treaty here, Bengal, etc., was ceded to the English in 1765.—During the Indian mutiny several sepoy regiments rose and massacred their officers, 4 June, 1857; col. Neil marched promptly from Benares and suppressed the insurrection. In Nov. 1861, lord Canning made this city the capital of the N.W. provinces. Visit of the prince of Wales, 7 March, 1874.

Allatoona Pass (Ga.), BATTLE OF, fought 6 Oct. 1864. After his evacuation of Atlanta, Hood covered the road to Macon. Soon, however, he shifted southward to the West Point road, and then boldly pushed northward against Sherman's communications. Sherman followed him with the bulk of his army, but on 6 Oct. had only reached Kenesaw. Hood, farther north, that day attacked Allatoona Pass, the most important station on the road, and stored with one and a half million of rations. Gen. Corse conducted the defence, and all day long held out against the assailing force, retaining his position until relief approached and Hood was compelled to withdraw. Corse was severely wounded.

Allegiance, see *Oaths*.

Allegory abounds in the Bible and in Homer: see Jacob's blessing upon his sons, Gen. xlix. (1689 A.C.), Psa. lxxx., and all the prophets. Spenser's *Fuërie Queene* (1590) and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) are allegories throughout. The *Spectator* (1711), by Addison, Steele, and others, abounds in allegories. The allegorical interpretation of the Scriptures is said to have begun with Origen in the third century; but see Gal. iv. 24.

Alley, see *Almshouses* and *Dulwich*.

Allia (Italy), a small river flowing into the Tiber, where Brennus and the Gauls defeated the Romans, 16 July, 390 A.C. The Gauls sacked Rome and committed so much injury that the day was thereafter held to be unlucky (*nefius*), and no public business was permitted to be done thereon.

Alliance, TREATIES OF, between the high European powers. The following are the principal (see *Coalitions*, *Conventions*, *Treaties*, *United Kingdom*, etc.):

ALLIANCE.	
Of Leipsic.....	9 April, 1631
Of Vienna.....	27 May, 1687
The Triple.....	28 Jan. 1698
Of Warsaw.....	31 March, 1698
The Grand.....	12 May, 1699
The Hague.....	4 July, 1717
The Quadruple.....	2 Aug. 1718
Of Vienna.....	16 March, 1731
Of Versailles.....	1 May, 1756
Germanic.....	23 July, 1756
Of Paris.....	16 May, 1795
Of St. Petersburg.....	8 April, 1805
Austrian.....	14 March, 1812
Of Sweden.....	24 March, " "
Of Töplitz.....	9 Sept. 1813
Holy Alliance.....	26 Sept. 1815
Of England, France, and Turkey (at Constantinople),	12 March, 1844
Of England and France ratified.....	3 April, " "
Of Sardinia with the Western Powers (at Turin).....	26 Jan. 1855
Of Sweden with the Western Powers.....	19 Dec. " "
Of Prussia and Italy.....	June, 1866

All-night Sitzings, see *Parliament*, 1877 and 1881.

All-saints' Day (Nov. 1), or ALL-HALLOW'S, a festival said to have been begun by pope Boniface IV. about 607, celebrated in the Pantheon at Rome, and established by pope Gregory IV. (about 830) for the commemoration

of all those saints and martyrs in whose honor no particular day is assigned. The reformers of the English church, 1549, struck out of their calendar a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which at *their* time were connected with popular feeling or tradition.

All-souls College, Oxford, see *Oxford*.

All-souls' Day (2 Nov.), a festival of the Roman Catholic church to commemorate the souls of the faithful, instituted, it is said, at Cluny about 993 or 1000.

"All the Talents" Administration, see *Grenville Administrations*.

Allobroges, Gauls, defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus, near the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, 121 B.C.

Allotments, see *Land*, note.

Alma, a river in the Crimea, near which was fought a great battle on 20 Sept. 1854; see *Russo-Turkish War* and *Crimea*. The English, French, and Turkish army (about 57,000 men) moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on 19 Sept., and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganak. The Russians (commanded by prince Menschikoff), mustering 40,000 infantry, had 180 field-pieces on the heights, and on the morning of 20 Sept. were joined by 6000 cavalry from Theodosia (or Kaffa). The English forces, under Lord Raglan, consisted of 26,000 men; the French of 24,000, under marshal St-Arnaud. At 12 o'clock the signal to advance was made; the river Alma was crossed, while prince Napoleon took possession of the village under the fire of the Russian batteries; and at 4, after a sanguinary fight, the allies were completely victorious. The enemy, utterly routed, threw away their arms and knapsacks in their flight, having lost about 5000 men, of whom 900 were made prisoners, mostly wounded. The loss of the British was 26 officers and 827 men killed, and 73 officers and 1539 men wounded (chiefly from the 23d, 7th, and 33d regiments); that of the French, 3 officers and 233 men killed, and 54 officers and 1033 men wounded. Total loss of the allies about 3400.

Almack's Assembly-rooms, King street, St. James's, London, at first very exclusive, were erected by a Scotchman named Almack, and opened 12 Feb. 1765. They are now termed *Willis's Rooms*, from the name of the present proprietors.

Almanacs (from the Arabic *al manah*, to count). The Egyptians computed time by instruments; the Alexandrians had almanacs, and log calendars are ancient. In the British Museum and universities are specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostradamus, the astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1556.—*Dufresnoy*. Prof. Augustus De Morgan's valuable "Book of Almanacs, with an index of reference, by which the almanac may be found for every year," was published in March, 1851.* Among the earlier and more remarkable almanacs were

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford.....	1380
One in Lambeth Palace, written in.....	1460
First printed one, published at Buda.....	1472
"Shepherd's Kalendar" (first printed in England) by Richard Pynson.....	1497
Tybal's Prognostications.....	1533
Almanac Liegeois.....	1636
Lilly's Ephemeris.....	1644
Poor Robin's Almanac.....	1652
British Merlin.....	1658
Connaissance des Temps (by Picard).....	1679
Edinburgh Almanac.....	1683
Moore's Almanac.....	1698 or 1713
Lady's Diary.....	1705
Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac.....	1732
Season on the Seasons.....	1735
Gentleman's Diary.....	1741
Nautical Almanac, begun by Dr. Neville Maskelyne (materially improved, 1834).....	1767
British Imperial Kalendar.....	1809
Hone's Every-day Book.....	1826

* Murphy's Almanack for 1838 predicted correctly a frost on 7 Jan.; thaw and frost 14th; severe frost 21st, and then thaw. A great sale of the almanac ensued. Afterwards the predictions failed.

British Almanac and Companion.....	1828
Anniversary Calendar, published by W. Kidd.....	1832
Nautical Almanac (U. S.).....	1849
Chambers's Book of Days.....	1862-63
Whitaker's Almanack.....	1869
Spofford's American Almanac.....	1878

Most of the great daily journals in New York and other American cities publish almanacs containing elaborate and detailed political and industrial statistics.

The Stationers' Company claimed the exclusive right of publishing almanacs in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to them and the two universities; but the monopoly was broken up by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1775. A bill to renew the privilege was lost in 1779.

The *Stamp Duty* on English almanacs first imposed in 1710, was abolished in Aug. 1834; since when almanacs have become innumerable, being issued by tradesmen with their goods.

Of Moore's (under the management of Henry Andrews, the able compiler of the "Nautical Ephemeris") at one time upwards of 430,000 copies were annually sold. He died in 1820.

Of *Foreign Almanacs*, the principal are the "Almanach de France," first published in 1699, and the "Almanach de Gotha," 1764.

Almanza (S.E. Spain). Here on 25 April (o.s. 14), 1707, the English, Dutch, and Portuguese forces under the earl of Galway were totally defeated by the French and Spanish commanded by James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (illegitimate son of James II.). Most of the English were killed or made prisoners, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge.

Almeida (Portugal), a frontier town, captured by Massena, 27 Aug. 1810. The French entered Spain, leaving a garrison at Almeida; blockaded by the English 6 April, 1811. Almeida was retaken by Wellington (11 May), and Massena retired from Portugal.

Almenara, a village N.E. Spain, where, on 28 July, 1710, an English and German army defeated the Spanish army supporting Philip V., the grandson of Louis XIV. of France. Stanhope, the English general, killed the Spanish general, Amezaiga, in single conflict; an act almost unexampled in modern warfare.

Almohades, Mahometan partisans, followers of Mohammed ben Abdalla, surnamed El-Mehedi, in Africa, about 1120. They subdued Morocco, 1145; entered Spain and took Seville, Cordova, and Granada, 1146-56; and founded a dynasty and ruled Spain till 1232, and Africa till 1278.

Almoner, an office anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman who gave the first dish from the royal table to the poor, or an alms in money. By an ancient canon all bishops were required to keep almoners. The grand-almoner of France was the highest ecclesiastical dignity in that kingdom before the revolution, 1789. Queen Victoria's almoner (Rev. Dr. Wellesley, dean of Windsor, appointed 28 May, 1870), or the sub-almoner, distributes the queen's gifts on *Maundy-Thursday* (which see).

Almoravides, Mahometan partisans in Africa, rose about 1050; entered Spain by invitation, 1086; were overcome by the Almohades in 1147.

Almshouses for aged and infirm persons have been erected by many public companies and benevolent individuals, particularly since the abolition of religious houses at the Reformation in the sixteenth century. A list of them, with useful information, will be found in "Low's Charities of London," 1862; frequently republished.

Armorer's almshouses, Bishopsgate.....	1551
Cornelius Van Dun founded the Red Lion almshouses, Westminster.....	1577
Emmanuel College, Westminster. founded by lady Dacre.....	1594
Alley'n's almshouses, near City road, founded by E. Alley'n.....	1620
Whittington's almshouses, founded in 1621, were rebuilt near Highgate hill by the Mercers' Company.....	1826
The Fishmongers' Company founded almshouses in 1618, and rebuilt them on Wandsworth common.....	1850
Haberdashers' almshouses, Hoxton, founded by Robert Aske.....	1692
Dame Owen's almshouses, Islington, built in 1613 (in gratitude for her escape from an arrow-shot), were rebuilt by the Brewers' Company.....	1839
Bancroft's almshouses, Mile End, were erected.....	1735

The London almshouses, in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill, built at Brixton..... 1833
Numerous almshouses since erected for printers, bookbinders, etc.

Alney, an island in the Severn, near Gloucester. Here a combat is asserted to have taken place between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in sight of their armies, 1016. The latter was wounded, and proposed a division of the kingdom, the south part falling to Edmund. Edmund was murdered at Oxford shortly after, it is said, by Ædric Streon; and Canute obtained possession of the whole kingdom.

Alnwick (Saxon *Ealnwic*), on the river Alne in Northumberland, was given at the Conquest to Ivo de Vesci. It has long belonged to the Percies. Malcolm, king of Scotland, besieged Alnwick, and he and his sons were killed 13 Nov. 1093. It was taken by David I. in 1136, and attempted in July, 1174, by William the Lion, who was defeated and taken prisoner. It was burned by king John in 1215, and by the Scots in 1448. Since 1854 the castle has been repaired and enlarged with great taste and at unsparing expense.

Alpaca, or *Paco*, a species of the S. American quadruped, the llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of cloths. It was introduced into this country, about 1836, by the earl of Derby. An alpaca factory (covering eleven acres), with a town, park, almshouses, etc., for the work-people, was erected at Saltaire, near Shipley, Yorkshire, by Mr. (afterwards sir) Titus Salt in 1852. A statue of him at Bradford was unveiled 1 Aug. 1874. He died 29 Dec. 1876.

Alphabet. Athotes, son of Menes, is said to have been the author of hieroglyphics, and to have written thus the history of the Egyptians, 2122 B.C. — *Blair*. But Josephus affirms that he had seen inscriptions by Seth, the son of Adam: this is deemed fabulous.

The Egyptian alphabet is ascribed to Memnon, 1822 B.C. The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *alpha*, and abbreviated by the moderns to A. The Hebrew is supposed to be derived from the Phœnician.

Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., is said to have brought the Phœnician letters (fifteen in number) into Greece, viz.—A, B, Γ, Δ, I, K, A, M, N, O, Π, P, Σ, T, Y. These letters were originally either Hebrew, Phœnician, or Assyrian characters, and changed gradually in form till they became the ground of the Roman letters, now used all over Europe. Palamedes of Argos invented the double characters Θ, X, Φ, Ξ, about 1224 B.C.; and Simonides added Ζ, Ψ, Η, Ω, about 489 B.C.—*Arundelian Marbles*. When the E was introduced is not precisely known. The Greek alphabet consisted of 16 letters till 399 (or 403) B.C., when the Ionic of 24 characters was introduced. The small letters are of later invention. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters:

English.....	26	Arabic.....	28
French.....	25	Persian.....	32
Italian.....	22	Turkish.....	28
Spanish.....	27	Sanscrit.....	44
German.....	26	Chinese radical characters.....	214
Slavonic.....	42	Chinese alphabet said to be invented by bishop Eligius Cossi of Canton (1890).....	33
Russian.....	35		
Latin.....	22		
Greek.....	24		
Hebrew.....	22		

Alphonsine Tables, astronomical tables, composed by Spanish and Arab astronomers, and collected in 1253 under the direction of Alphonso X. of Castile, surnamed the Wise, who is said to have expended upwards of 400,000 crowns in completing the work; he himself wrote the preface. The Spanish government ordered the work of Alphonso to be reprinted from the best MSS.; the publication begun in 1663.

Alps, European mountains. Those between France and Italy were passed by Hannibal, 218 B.C.; by the Romans, 154 B.C.; and by Napoleon I., May, 1800. Roads over Mont Cenis and the Simplon, connecting France and Italy, were constructed by order of Napoleon, between 1801–6; see *Simplon*. The "Alpine Club," which consists of British travellers in the Alps, was founded in 1858, and published its first work, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," 1859; and a journal since; see *Matterhorn*.

Mont Cenis or Col de Fréjus Tunnel.—A tunnel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long through Mont Cenis, connecting Savoy and Piedmont, was proposed by M. Medail, and, after long lying dormant, was discussed and plans drawn up in 1848. The execution was prevented by the war of 1849.

The work of excavation was begun by king Victor Emmanuel, 31 Aug. 1857.

The boring was at first effected by ordinary piercing machinery; steam power was employed in 1860; and latterly compressed air.

Engineers—Grattoni, Grandis, and Sommeiller; the boring was completed 25 Dec. 1870.

The total cost was about 2,600,000*l*. As the Italians had executed the work within the given time, the French government bore the chief expense.

The first experimental trip was made in 40 minutes, 13 Sept., and the tunnel was solemnly inaugurated by the passage of 22 carriages in 20 minutes, 17 Sept. 1871; regular trains pass through, 16 Oct. 1871.

A railway for locomotives over Mont Cenis was constructed upon Mr. Fell's plan in 1867 (see *Railways*), and opened for traffic, 15 June, 1868.

The overland mail first travels through the tunnel to Brindisi, saving 24 hours, 5 Jan. 1872.

St. Gotthard Tunnel (part of a railway system to connect the North Sea and the Mediterranean), about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, $21\frac{1}{2}$ broad; compressed air employed in boring; begun June, 1870; completed 29 Feb. 1880; through failure in vaulting, May, 1880, opening deferred.

Alresford, BATTLE OF, or Cheriton, *which see*.

Alsace, *ELSAZS*, formerly part of the kingdom of Austria, afterwards the French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It was incorporated with the German empire in the tenth century. A portion was restored to France, 1648, and the whole, including Strassburg, in 1697. Alsace was reconquered by the Germans, Aug.-Sept. 1870; and annexed to their empire, May, 1871; by law, 9 June, 1871. The Alsatians were permitted to choose their nationality, before 30 Sept. 1872. Many emigrated into France, with much regret.—**ALSACE-LORRAINE** was constituted a province of the German empire, having been ceded by France by the treaty of peace concluded 10 May, 1781; see *Belfort*. The province sends 15 members to the German parliament. Administrators, prince Bismarck, 1781; field-marshal Manteuffel, 1 Oct. 1879. Population of Alsace-Lorraine, 1875, 1,529,408.

Alsatia, a name given to the precinct of Whitefriars, London, is described in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." Its privilege of sanctuary was abolished in 1697.

Alsen (Denmark), besieged by the Prussians, and heroically defended, 26 June; taken, 29 June, 1864.

Altar. One was built by Noah, 2348 B.C. (Gen. viii. 20); others by Abraham, 1921 (Gen. xii. 8). Directions for making an altar are given, Exod. xx. 24, 1491 B.C. Altars were raised to Jupiter, in Greece, by Cecrops, 1556 B.C. He introduced among the Greeks the worship of the deities of Egypt.—*Herodotus*. The term "altar" was applied to the Lord's table for the first three centuries after Christ (Heb. xiii. 10). Christian altars in churches were instituted by pope Sixtus I. A.D. 135; and were first consecrated by pope Sylvester. The Church of England terms the table on which the elements are placed an *akar*. Since the time of Elizabeth there has been much controversy on the subject, and the Puritans in the civil war destroyed many of the ancient stone altars, substituting wooden tables. In Jan. 1845 it was decided, in the Arches Court, that *stone altars* were not to be erected in English churches.

Altenkirchen (Prussia). The French, who had defeated the Austrians here, 4 June, 1796, were themselves defeated, and their general, Marceau, killed, 19 Sept. following.

Alter ego (*another or second I*), a term applied to Spanish viceroys when exercising regal power; used at Naples when the crown-prince was appointed vicar-general during an insurrection in July, 1820.

Alton Riot. On the night of 7 Nov. 1837 a riot occurred in Alton, Ill., growing out of the attempt of a mob to destroy the printing-press of the *Observer*, a newspaper published by the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,

and devoted to the advocacy of the abolition of slavery. The attacks on the printing-office were repulsed, but Mr. Lovejoy was shot as he stepped out of his door. The leaders of the riot were tried and acquitted.

Altona (Holstein, N. Germany), acquired by the Danes, 1660, and made a city, 1664. It was occupied first by the German federal troops, 24 Dec. 1863, and then by the Prussians (the federal diet protesting) 12 Feb. 1864.

Alt-Ranstadt (Prussia), where the treaty of peace dictated by Charles XII. of Sweden, to Frederick Augustus of Poland, was signed 24 Sept. 1706, o.s. Frederick deposed in 1704, regained the throne of Poland after the defeat of Charles XII., in 1709.

Alum, a salt, is said to have been first discovered at Roccha, in Syria, about 1800; it was found in Tuscany about 1470; its manufacture was brought to perfection in England by sir T. Challoner, who established large alum works near Whitby in 1608; it was discovered in Ireland in 1787; and in Anglesey in 1790. Alum is used as a mordant in dyeing, to harden tallow, to whiten bread, and in the paper manufacture.

Alumbagh, a palace with other buildings near Lucknow, Oude, India, taken during the mutiny from the rebels, 23 Sept. 1857, and heroically defended by the British under sir James Outram. He defeated an attack of 30,000 sepoys on 13 Jan. 1858, and of 20,000 on 21 Feb., and was relieved by sir Colin Campbell in March.

Aluminium, a metal, the base of the earth alumina, which is combined with silica in clay, and which was shown to be a distinct earth by Marggraff in 1754, having been previously confounded with lime. Oerstedt in 1825 obtained the chloride of aluminium; and in 1827 the metal itself was got from it by F. Wöhler, but was long a scientific curiosity, the process being expensive. The mode of production was afterwards simplified by Bunsen and others, more especially by H. Ste-Claire Deville, who in 1856 succeeded in procuring considerable quantities of this metal. It is very light (sp. g. 2.25), malleable, and amorphous; when pure does not rust, and is not acted on by sulphur or any acid except hydrochloric. In March, 1856, it was 3l. the ounce; in June, 1857, 11s. or 12s., and it is now much cheaper (1873). The eagles of the French colors have been made of it, and many other ornamental and useful articles. Deville's work, "De l'Aluminium," was published in 1859. An aluminium manufactory was established at Newcastle in 1860, by Messrs. Bell. They obtain the metal from a French mineral, bauxite. Their aluminium bronze, an alloy of copper and aluminium, invented by Dr. John Percy, F.R.S., was made into watch-cases, etc., by Messrs. Reid of Newcastle, in 1862.

Amadis or **GAUL**, a Spanish or Portuguese romance, stated to have been written about 1342 by Vasco de Lobeira. It was enlarged by De Montalvo, about 1485; and first printed (in Spanish) 1519; in French, 1640-50.

Amalekites (descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau, brother of Jacob) attacked the Israelites, 1491 a.c., when perpetual war was denounced against them. They were subdued by Saul about 1079; by David, 1058 and 1036; and by the Simeonites about 715 a.c.

Amalfi, a city on the gulf of Salerno, Naples, in the eighth century became the seat of a republic, and flourished by its commerce till 1075, when it was taken by Roger Guiscard, and eventually incorporated with Naples. The Pisans, in their sack of the town in 1135, are said to have found a copy of the Pandects of Justinian, and thus to have induced the revival of the study of Roman law in Western Europe; the story is now doubted. Flavio Giola, a native of Amalfi, is the reputed discoverer of the mariner's compass, about 1302.

Amateur Mechanical Society (89 Stamford Street) issued its first prospectus 1 Jan. 1869.

Amazon, West India mail steamship, left South-

ampton on her first voyage, Friday, 2 Jan. 1852, and on Sunday morning, 4 Jan., was destroyed by fire at sea, about 110 miles W.S.W. of Scilly (ascribed to the spontaneous ignition of combustible matter placed near the engine-room). Out of 161 persons on board, 102 persons must have perished by fire or drowning: 21 persons were saved by the life-boat of the ship, 25 more were carried into Brest harbor by a Dutch vessel passing by, and 13 others were picked up in the bay of Biscay, also by a Dutch galliot. Eliot Warburton, a distinguished writer in general literature, was among those lost.

Amazon, a river in S. America, was discovered by Pinzon in 1500, and explored by Francisco Orellana in 1540. Coming from Peru, he sailed down the Amazon to the Atlantic, and, observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, previously called Marañon.

Amazons. Three nations of Amazons have been mentioned—the Asiatic, Scythian, and African. They are said to have been the descendants of Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands, having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambuscades by their enemies. Their widows formed a female state, and decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude. —*Quintus Curtius*. They were said to have been conquered by Theseus, about 1231 a.c. The Amazons were constantly employed in wars; and, that they might throw the javelin with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek—*a*, no, *ma*stos, breast. Others derive the name from *maza*, the moon, which they are supposed to have worshipped. About 830 a.c. their queen, Thalestris, visited Alexander the Great, while he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, with 300 females in her train.—*Herodotus*.

Ambassadors. Accredited agents, and representatives from one court to another, are referred to in early ages. In most countries they have great privileges, and in England they and their servants are secured against arrest. England usually has six ambassadors, twenty-seven ministers, and about thirty-six chief consuls, resident at foreign courts, exclusive of inferior agents; the ambassadors and other chief agents from abroad at the court of London in 1865 were 47; in 1868, 43; in 1872, 42; in 1874, 39.

Strictly speaking, the United States sends no ambassadors—who are supposed to represent the person of a sovereign—but only envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary; but American ministers are commonly called ambassadors, and the term is used in the act of Congress of 1836 relating to the diplomatic service.

The Russian ambassador being imprisoned for debt by a lac-merchant, 27 July 1708, led to the passing the statute of 7 Aug. for the protection of ambassadors, 1708.

Two men, convicted of arresting the arrival of an ambassador, were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months and the other fined 12 May, 1740.

The first ministers of the United States to France were Dr. Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, 1776. Deane and Lee were soon recalled, and Franklin made sole envoy.

The first minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to England, John Adams, presented to the king, 1 June, 1785, the first from Great Britain to America was Mr. Hammond in 1791.

A Japanese minister received by the queen, 2 March, 1873. The first accredited ambassador from China, Kuo ta-Jen, landed at Southampton, 21 Jan. 1877.

Amber, a carbonaceous mineral,* principally found in the northern parts of Europe, of great repute in the world from the earliest time, esteemed as a medicine before the Christian era: Theophrastus wrote upon it, 500 a.c. Upwards of 150 tons of amber have been found

* Much diversity of opinion still prevails among naturalists and chemists respecting the origin of amber. It is considered by Bornelius to have been a resin dissolved in volatile oil. It often contains delicately formed insects. Sir D. Brewster concludes it to be indurated vegetable juice. When rubbed it becomes electrical, and from its Greek name, *ἄμβρα*, the term electricity is derived.

in one year on the sands of the shore near Pillau.—*Philips*.

Amblesf, near Cologne, Germany. Here Charles Martel defeated Chilperic II., and Ragenfroi, mayor of the Neustrians, 716.

Amboise (Central France). A conspiracy of the Huguenots against Francis II., Catherine de' Medicis, and the Guises, was suppressed at this place in Jan. 1560. On 19 March, 1563, the Pacification of Amboise was published, granting toleration to the Huguenots. The civil war was, however, soon renewed.

Amboyna, chief of the Molucca isles, discovered about 1512 by the Portuguese, but not wholly occupied by them till 1580. It was taken by the Dutch in 1605. The English factors at this settlement were cruelly tortured and put to death, 17 Feb. 1623-4, by the Dutch, on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations jointly shared in the pepper trade of Java. Cromwell compelled the Dutch to give a sum of money to the descendants of the sufferers. Amboyna was seized by the English, 16 Feb. 1796, but was restored by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. It was again seized by the British, 17-19 Feb. 1810; and again restored at the peace of May, 1814.

Ambrosian Chant, see *Chant, Liturgy*, etc.

Ambulance Association, see *John's, St.*

Amen, an ancient Hebrew word meaning *true, faithful, certain*, is used in the Jewish and Christian assemblies at the conclusion of prayer: see 1 Cor. xiv. 16 (A.D. 59). It is translated "*verily*," in the Gospels.

Amende HONORABLE, in France, in the ninth century, was a punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons: the offender was delivered to the hangman; his shirt was stripped off, a rope put round his neck, and a taper in his hand; he was then led into court, and was obliged to beg pardon of God and the country. Death or banishment sometimes followed. These words also denote a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person.

Amercement, in law, a fine assessed for an offence done, or pecuniary punishment at the *mercy* of the court; thus differing from a fine directed and fixed by a statute. By Magna Charta, 1215, a freeman cannot be amerced for a small fault, but in proportion to the offence he has committed; the mode was determined by 9 Hen. III., 1225.

America,* the great Western Continent, is about 9000 miles long, with an area of about 13,668,000 square miles. It is now believed to have been visited by the Norsemen or Vikings in the tenth and eleventh centuries; but the modern discovery is due to the sagacity and courage of the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus.†

* The name is derived from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine merchant, who died in 1512. He accompanied Ojeda in his voyage on the eastern coast in 1498; and described the country in letters sent to his friends in Italy. He is charged with presumptuously inserting "Tierra de Amerigo" in his maps. Irving discusses the question in the Appendix to the Life of Columbus, but comes to no conclusion. Humboldt asserts that the name was given to the continent in the popular works of Waldseemüller, a German geographer, without the knowledge of Vespucci. To America we are indebted, among other things, for maize, the turkey, the potato, Peruvian bark, and tobacco.

† Christopher Columbus was born about 1445; first went to sea about 1460; settled at Lisbon in 1470, where he married Felipa, the daughter of Perestrelo, an Italian navigator; whereby he obtained much geographical knowledge. He is said to have laid the plans of his voyage of discovery before the republic of Genoa, in 1485, and other powers, and finally before the court of Spain, where at length the queen Isabella became his patron. After undergoing much ingratitude and cruel persecution from his own followers and the Spanish court, he died on 20 May, 1506; and was buried with much pomp at Valladolid. His remains were transferred, in 1513, to Seville; in 1536 to San Domingo; and in Jan. 1796 to Havana, Cuba. The original inscription on his tomb is said to have been: "A Castilla y a Leon Nuevo Mundo dió Colon"—"To Castile and Leon Colon gave a New World." Humboldt says beautifully, that the success of Columbus was "*a conquest of reflection*."

Columbus sailed on his first expedition from Palos in Andalusia on Friday, with vessels supplied by the sovereigns of Spain..... 3 Aug. 1492
He lands on the island of Guanahani, one of the Bahamas; takes possession of it in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, and names it San Salvador, Friday, 12 Oct. "
He discovers Cuba, 28 Oct.; and Hispaniola (now Hayti), where he builds a fort, La Navidad..... 6 Dec. "
He returns to Spain..... 15 March. 1493
He sails from Cadiz on his second expedition, 25 Sept.; discovers the Caribbee Isles,—Dominica, 3 Nov.; Guadaloupe, 4 Nov.; Antigua, 10 Nov.; founds Isabella in Hispaniola, the first Christian city in the New World, Dec. "
He discovers Jamaica, 3 May; and Evangelista (now Isle of Pines), 13 June; war with the natives of Hispaniola. 1494
He visits the various isles, and explores their coasts.... 1495-6
Returns to Spain to meet the charges of his enemies, 11 June, 1496
Cabot (sent out by Henry VII. of England) discovers Labrador on the coast of North America (he is erroneously said to have discovered Florida, and also Newfoundland, and to have named it Prima Vista).... 24 June, 1497
Columbus sails on his third voyage, 30 May; discovers Trinidad, 31 July; lands on *terra firma*, without knowing it to be a new continent, naming it Isla Santa, 1 Aug. 1498
Ojeda discovers Surinam, June; and the gulf of Venezuela..... 1499
Vicente Yanez Pinzon discovers Brazil, *South America*, 26 Jan.; and the river Marañon (the Amazon); Cabral the Portuguese lands in Brazil (see *Brazil*).... 3 May, 1500
Gaspar Corteal discovers Labrador..... "
Columbus is imprisoned in chains at San Domingo by Bobadilla, sent out to investigate into his conduct, May; conveyed to Spain, where he is honorably received 17 Dec. "
Columbus sails on his fourth voyage, 9 May; discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coast of the Isthmus, July, etc.; discovers and names Porto Bello..... 2 Nov. 1502
Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola..... 1501-3
Worried by the machinations of his enemies, Columbus returns to Spain, 7 Nov.; his friend, queen Isabella, dies..... 20 Nov. 1504
He dies while treated with base ingratitude by the Spanish government..... 20 May, 1506
Solis and Pinzon discover Yucatan..... "
Ojeda founds San Sebastian, the first colony on the mainland..... 1510
Subjugation of Cuba by Velasquez..... 1511
The coast of Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon..... 1512
Vasco de Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the South Pacific Ocean..... 1513
Mexico discovered by Fernando de Cordova..... 1517
Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain 1518
Passage of Magellan's Strait by him..... 1520
Conquest of Mexico by Fernando Cortes..... 1519-21
Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito..... 1526
He invades and conquers Peru..... 1532-5
Cartier, a Frenchman, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and sails up to Montreal..... 1534-5
Grijalva's expedition, equipped by Cortes, discovers California..... 1535
Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers the adjacent country..... "
Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea..... 1540-1
Louisiana conquered by De Soto..... "
Chili conquered by Valdivia..... 1541
Rebellion in Peru—tranquillity established by Gasca.... 1548
Davis's Strait discovered by him..... 1585
Raleigh establishes the first English settlement—at Roanoke, Virginia..... "
Falkland Isles discovered by Davis..... 1592
De Monts, a Frenchman, settles in Acadia, now Nova Scotia..... 1604
Jamestown, in Virginia, the first English settlement on the mainland, founded by lord de la Warr..... 1607
Quebec founded by the French..... 1608
Hudson's bay discovered by Henry Hudson..... 1610
The Dutch build Manhattan, or New Amsterdam (now New York) on the Hudson..... 1614
Settlement in New England begun by capt. Smith..... "
New Plymouth built by the English nonconformist exiles Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch under sir William Alexander..... 1622
Delaware settled by the Swedes and Dutch..... 1627
Maryland, by lord Baltimore..... 1634
Connecticut granted to lords Say and Brooke in 1630; but no English settlement was made here till..... 1635
Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and his brethren, driven from Massachusetts..... "
New Jersey settled by the Dutch, 1614, and Swedes, 1627; granted to the duke of York, who sells it to lord Berkeley..... 1664
New York captured by the English..... "
South Carolina settled by the English..... 1669
Pennsylvania settled by William Penn, the celebrated Quaker..... 1682
Louisiana settled by the French..... "

The Mississippi explored.....	1699
The Scotch settlement at Darien (1698-9) abandoned.....	1700
New Orleans built.....	1717
Georgia settled by gen. Oglethorpe.....	1732
Kentucky, by col. Boone.....	1754
Canada conquered by the English, 1759-60; ceded to Great Britain.....	1763
American war—declaration of independence by the United States, 1776; recognized by Great Britain.....	1783
Louisiana ceded to Spain, 1763; transferred to France, 1800; sold to the United States.....	1803
Florida ceded to Great Britain, 1763; taken by Spain, 1781; to whom it is ceded, 1783; ceded to the United States.....	1820
Revolution in Mexico—declaration of independence.....	1821
Revolutions in Spanish America; independence established by Chili, 1810; Paraguay, 1811; Buenos Ayres, and other provinces, 1816; Peru.....	1826
(See <i>United States, Mexico</i> , and other states, throughout the volume.)	

America, BRITISH, see *British America*.

America, CENTRAL, includes the republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (*which see*). They declared their independence 21 Sept. 1821, and separated from the Mexican confederation 21 July, 1823. The states made a treaty of union between themselves, 21 March, 1847. There has been among them since much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenny and Walker, 1854-5. In Jan. 1863, a war began between Guatemala (afterwards joined by Nicaragua) and San Salvador (afterwards supported by Honduras). The latter were defeated at Santa Rosa, 16 June, and San Salvador was taken 26 Oct.; the president of San Salvador, Barrios, fled; and Carrera, the dictator of Guatemala, became predominant over the confederacy. See *Darien* and *Panama*.

America, RUSSIAN, sold to the United States for about 400,000*l.*, March, 1867. See *Alaska*.

America, SOUTH, see *Brazil, Argentine, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay*, etc.

"America," see *Yacht*.

"American" steamer; see *Wrecks*, 1880.

American Association FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, resembling the British Association, held its first meeting at Philadelphia, 20 Sept. 1848; 28th, Saratoga, 27 Aug. 1879; 29th at Boston, 23-28 Aug. 1880; 30th at Cincinnati, 17 Aug. 1881.

American Institute of Instruction, incorporated in Massachusetts, 1831. Meets annually in various cities for educational discussion. Francis Wayland was its first president.

American Organ, a free-reed keyed wind instrument, resembling the harmonium, with important differences; the principle was discovered, about 1835, by a workman employed by Alexandre of Paris. The invention was taken to America, where instruments were made by Mason & Hamlin, of Boston, about 1860.

Americanisms: a dictionary of these expressions compiled by John R. Bartlett, and first published in 1848; reprinted, 1859; revised ed. 1878.

Americanists, a name assumed by some persons devoted to the study of the archaeology, ethnology, etc., of North and South America, who held their first international congress at Nancy in July, 1875; one at Luxembourg, Sept. 1877; at Brussels, Sept. 1879; at Madrid, autumn 1881.

Amethyst, the ninth stone upon the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest, 1491 B.C. It is of a rich violet color. One worth 200 rix-dollars, having been rendered colorless, equalled a diamond in lustre, valued at 18,000 gold crowns.—*De Boot*. Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1775.

Amherst College, at Amherst, Mass. Founded 1821.

Amiens, a city in Picardy (N. France); the cathedral was built in 1220. It was taken by the Spanish, 11 March, and retaken by the French, 25 Sept. 1597. The preliminary articles of the peace between Great Britain,

Holland, France, and Spain, were signed in London by lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, on the part of England and France, 1 Oct. 1801; and the definitive treaty was subscribed at Amiens, on 27 March, 1802, by the marquis of Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelpenninck for Holland. War was declared again in 1803. After a conflict, in which the French were defeated, 27 Nov. 1870, the German general, Von Goeben, entered Amiens, 28 Nov.

Ammonia, the volatile alkali, mainly produced by the decomposition of organic substances. Its name is ascribed to its having been procured from heated camels' dung near the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya. The discovery of its being a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen is ascribed to Joseph Priestley in 1774. By the recent labors of chemists both the oxide of the hypothetical metal ammonium, and ammonium amalgam, have been formed; and specimens of each were shown at the Royal Institution in 1856 by Dr. A. W. Hofmann, who has done very much for the chemical history of ammonia.

Ammonites, descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot (1897 B.C.), invaded Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but were defeated by Jephthah, 1143 B.C. They again invaded Canaan, intending to put out the right eye of all they subdued; but Saul overthrew them, 1095 B.C. They were afterwards many times vanquished; and Antiochus the Great took Rabbah their capital, and destroyed the walls, 198 B.C.—*Josephus*.

Amnesty (a general pardon after political disturbances, etc.) was granted by Thrasybulus, the Athenian patriot, after expelling the thirty tyrants, 403 B.C. Acts of amnesty were passed after the civil war in 1651, and after the two rebellions in England in 1715 and 1745.—After his victorious campaign in Italy, Napoleon III. of France granted an amnesty to all political offenders, 17 Aug. 1859.—President Lincoln issued a proclamation of conditional amnesty to persons engaged in the rebellion, 8 Dec. 1863. President Johnson issued amnesty proclamations on 29 May, 1865; 7 Sept. 1867; 4 July, 1868; and 25 Dec. 1868. This last was a proclamation of complete amnesty to all persons who had participated in the rebellion; a contest arose as to its validity. A rather sweeping amnesty bill was passed by Congress, 10 April, 1871, and another on 22 May, 1872, which restored the political privileges of all participants in the rebellion, with certain exceptions, covering the cases of only about 600 persons.—An amnesty for political offences was granted by the emperor of Austria at his coronation as king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867.—An amnesty association on behalf of the Fenians was active in Britain, Oct. 1873.—2245 French communists pardoned by decree, published 17 Jan. 1879; many others during the year. A general amnesty for political offences passed by the chamber (333-140) 21 June, 1880.

Amoaful, near Coomassie, W. Africa. After a severe conflict, 31 Jan. 1874, the Ashantees were defeated at this place by sir Garnet Wolseley. Captain Buckle was killed, and about 20 officers and 200 men were wounded. The 42d Highland regiment was very energetic.

Amœba, see *Protozoa*.

Amoy, see *China*, 1853-5.

Amphictyonic Council, asserted traditionally to have been established at Thermopylae by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. This celebrated council, composed of twelve of the wisest and most virtuous men of various cities of Greece, began 1498 [1113, *Clinton*] B.C., and existed 31 B.C. Its immediate office was to attend to the temples and oracles of Delphi. Its calling on the Greek states to punish the Phocians for plundering Delphi caused the Sacred wars, 595-586, and 356-346 B.C.

"Amphion," a British frigate of 38 guns, blown up

while riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, and the whole of her crew then on board, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty persons, officers and men, perished, 22 Sept. 1796.

Amphipolia, Macedon (N. Greece). A city founded here by the Athenians, 437 B.C.; was seized by Brasidas the Spartan, 424; both he and the Athenian general, Cleon, were killed in a fruitless attempt at the capture of the city by the Athenians, 422.

Amphitheatres, round or oval buildings said to have been first constructed by Curio, 76 B.C., and by Julius Cæsar 46 B.C. In the Roman amphitheatres the people witnessed the combats of gladiators with wild beasts, etc. They were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Cæsar; see *Coliseum*. The amphitheatre of Vespasian (capable of holding 87,000 persons) was built between A.D. 70 and 80; and is said to have been a fortress in 1312. The amphitheatre at Verona was next in size, and then that of Nîmes.

"Amphitrite," THE SHIP; see *Wrecks*, 30 Aug. 1833.

Amputation, in surgery, was greatly aided by the invention of the tourniquet by Morel, a French surgeon, in 1674, and of the flap-method by Lowdham of Exeter, in 1679.

Amsterdam (Holland). The castle of Amstel was commenced in 1100; the building of the city in 1203. Its commerce was greatly increased by the decay of that of Antwerp after 1609. The exchange was built in 1634, and the noble stadthouse in 1648; the latter cost three millions of guilders, then a large sum. It was built upon 13,659 piles. Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland, in favor of the stadtholder, in 1787. The French were admitted without resistance, 18 Jan. 1795. The Dutch government was restored in Dec. 1813. A crystal palace for an industrial exhibition was opened by prince Frederick of the Netherlands, 16 Aug. 1864. The canal, from Amsterdam to the North Sea, was inaugurated by the king 1 Nov. 1876. A new university was opened Dec. 1877.

Amulets, or CHARMS, employed from the earliest times. Amulets were made of the wood of the true cross about 328.

Amyl, a chemical alcohol radical (first isolated by professor Edward Frankland in 1849).

Amylene, a colorless, very mobile liquid, first procured by M. Balard of Paris, in 1844, by distilling fusel oil (potato-spirit) with chloride of zinc. The vapor was employed instead of chloroform first, by Dr. Snow, in 1856. It has since been tried in many hospitals here and in France. The odor is more unpleasant than chloroform, and more vapor must be used.

Anabaptists, those who baptize at full age and reject infant baptism; see *Baptists*. The name was first given to Thomas Münzer, Storck, and other fanatics who preached in Saxony in 1521, and excited a rebellion of the lower orders in Germany, which was quelled with bloodshed in 1525. A similar insurrection took place in Westphalia, headed by Matthias, 1533; and, after his assassination, by John Boccold of Leyden, who was crowned "king of Sion" in Münster, 24 June, 1534. Münster was taken in June, 1535; and John was executed 13 Feb. 1536. Several anabaptists were executed in England in 1535, 1538, and 1540. On 6 Jan. 1661, about eighty anabaptists in London appeared in arms, headed by their preacher, Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper. They fought desperately, and killed many of the soldiers brought against them. Their leader and sixteen others were executed 19 and 21 Jan.—*Annals of England*.

Anacreontic Verse, of the bacchanalian strain, named after Anacreon of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, whose odes are much prized. He is said to have been choked by a grapestone in his eighty-fifth year, about 514 B.C. His odes have been frequently translated; Thomas Moore's version was published in 1800.

Anæsthetics, see *Opium*, *Chloroform*, *Ether*, *Amylene*, *Kerosolene*, *Nitrous Acid*. Intense cold has been also employed in deadening pain.

Anadolia (Asia Minor) comprises the ancient Lycia, Caria, Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Phrygia (*which see*).

Anagrams, formed by the transposition of the letters of a word or sentence (as *army* from *Mary*), are said to have been made by ancient Jews, Greeks, etc. On the question put by Pilate to our Saviour, "*Quid est veritas?*" (What is truth?) we have the anagram, "*Est vir qui adest*" (The man who is here); from "*Horatio Nelson*" is "*Honor est a Nilo*" (Honor is from the Nile).

Analysts, Society of Public, founded by professor Redwood, Dr. Dupré, and others, 7 Aug. 1874; see *Adulteration*.

Anam, see *Annam*.

Anastatic Printing, see *Printing*, 1841.

Anathema, the sentence of excommunication (1 Cor. xvi. 22), used by the early churches, 365; see *Excommunication*. Pope Pius IX. propounded a series of anathemas, Feb. 1870.

Anatomy (Greek, cutting up). The human body was studied by Aristotle about 350 B.C., and became a branch of medical education, under Hippocrates, about 420 B.C. Erasistratus and Herophilus first dissected the human form, having been previously confined to animals; it is said that they practised upon the bodies of living criminals about 300 and 293 B.C. Galen, who died A.D. 193, was a great anatomist. In England the schools were long supplied with bodies unlawfully exhumed from graves; and, until 1832, the bodies of executed murderers were ordered for dissection.* Pope Boniface VIII. forbade the dissection of dead bodies, 1297.—The first anatomical plates, designed by Titian, were employed by Vesalius, about 1538. Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo studied anatomy. The great discoveries of Harvey were made in 1616. William and John Hunter were great anatomists: William died 1783, and John, 1793. Quain's and Wilson's large anatomical plates were published 1842, and Bourguery's great work by Jacob, 1830–55. *Comparative anatomy* has been treated systematically in the present century by Cuvier, Owen, Müller, Huxley, and others.—The anatomy of plants has been studied since 1680; see *Botany*.

Anchorets, see *Monachism*.

Anchorites, see *Monachism*.

Anchors were invented by the Tuscans.—*Pliny*. The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis the Scythian (592 B.C.).—*Strabo*. Anchors said to have been forged in England A.D. 578. The Admiralty anchor was introduced about 1841. Improved anchors were made by Pering and Rodgers about 1828; by Pater, 1838; by Costell, 1848; by Trotman, 1853; and by several other persons. Trotman's is attached to the queen's yacht the *Fairy*. The anchors of the *Great Eastern* are of enormous size. Acts for the proving and sale of chain cables and anchors were passed in 1864 and 1871.

Ancient Buildings. A society for their protection from injudicious restoration, etc., was established in

* By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 42 (1540), surgeons were granted four bodies of executed malefactors for "*anatomies*," which privilege was extended in following reigns; but in consequence of the crimes committed by resurrection-men in order to supply the surgical schools (robbing churchyards and even committing murder, see *Burking*), a new statute was passed in 1832, which abated the ignominy of dissection by prohibiting that of executed murderers, and made provision for the wants of surgeons by permitting, under certain regulations, the dissection of persons dying in workhouses, etc. The act also appointed inspectors of anatomy, regulated the schools, and required persons practising anatomy to obtain a license. It repeated the clauses of the act of 1828, which directed the dissection of the body of an executed murderer.

1877; lord Houghton, prof. S. Colvin, Thomas Carlyle, and many eminent artists, members.

Ancient Concerts, or "King's Concerts," London. "The Concert of Antient Music" was established in 1776 by the earls of Sandwich and Exeter, and others. Sir Henry Bishop was sole conductor from 1843 to 1848, when the concerts ceased.

Ancient History commences in the Holy Scriptures 4004 B.C., and in the history of Herodotus about 1687 B.C.; and is considered to end with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476. Modern history begins with Mahomet, A.D. 622, or with Charlemagne, 768.

Ancient Monuments in Britain. Bills for their preservation (especially of prehistoric) have been brought into parliament in vain. One by sir John Lubbock, read second time, 7 March, 1877, was withdrawn; again read second time, 19 Feb. 1878; read second time in the lords, 11 March, 1880.

Ancients, see *Councils, French*.

Ancona, an ancient Roman port on the Adriatic. The mole was built by Trajan, 107. After many changes of rulers (Lombards, Saracens, Greeks, and Germans), Ancona was annexed to the papal states in 1582. It was taken by the French, 1797; retaken by the Austrians, 1799; reoccupied by the French, 1801; restored to the pope, 1802. It was occupied by the French in 1832, evacuated in 1838; and, after an insurrection, was bombarded and captured by the Austrians, 18 June, 1849. The Marches (comprising this city) rebelled against the papal government in Sept. 1860. Lamoricière, the papal general, fled to Ancona after his defeat at Castellardo, but was compelled to surrender himself, the city, and the garrison, on 29 Sept. The king of Sardinia entered soon after.

Ancyra, now Angora or Engour, a town in ancient Galatia, Asia Minor. Councils were held here, 314, 358, 375. It was taken by the Persians, 616; by the Saracens, 1085; by the Crusaders, 1102. Near this city, on 28 July, 1402, Timour or Tamerlane defeated and took prisoner the sultan Bajazet, and is said to have conveyed him to Samarcand in a cage.

Andalusia (S. Spain), a province once part of the ancient Lusitania and Bética. The name is a corruption of Vandallia, it having been held by the Vandals from 419 to 429, when it was acquired by the Visigoths. The latter were expelled by the Moors in 711, who established the kingdom of Cordova, and retained it till 1236.

Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are dwarfs, and in the lowest state of barbarism. At Port Blair, on South Island, made a penal settlement for the Sepoy rebels in 1858, the earl of Mayo, viceroy of India, was assassinated by Shere Alee, a convict, 8 Feb. 1872, when going on board the *Glengow*.

Andernach, Rhenish Prussia, once an imperial city. Near here, the emperor Charles I., while attempting to deprive his nephews of their inheritance, was totally defeated by one of them, Louis of Saxony, 8 Oct. 876.

Andersonville Prison. An open pen near Andersonville, Georgia, in which prisoners of war were first lodged by the Confederates, 15 Feb. 1864. In one year 41,882 prisoners were received, of whom 12,926 died of starvation and want of proper care. Henry Wirz, one of the prison officers, was hanged 10 Nov. 1865, for his cruelty to prisoners under his charge.

Andes, CORDILLERA DE LOS, the great mountain system of South America.

Chimborazo, perpetually snowclad, was ascended by Alexander von Humboldt to the height of 19,286 feet, 23 June, 1802; by Boussingault and Hall, 19,695 feet, 16 Dec. 1831; by Edward Whymper, 20,545 feet, 3 Jan.; and 20,489 feet, 3 July, 1880. *Chimborazo*, volcanic; ascended by Edward Whymper, 19,000 feet, 18 Feb. 1880.

He also first ascended Antisana, 19,260 feet, 10 March; and Cayambe, 19,200 feet, 4 April, 1880.
[All these mountains are in Ecuador.]

Andorra, a small republic in the Pyrenees, bearing the title of "the valleys and sovereignties of Andorra," was made independent by Charlemagne about 778, certain rights being reserved to the bishop of Urgel. The feudal sovereignty, which long appertained to the counts of Foix, reverted to the French king, Henry IV., in 1589; but was given up in 1790. On 27 March, 1806, an imperial decree restored the old relations between Andorra and France. The republic is now governed by a council elected for four years; but the magistrates are appointed alternately by the French government and the Spanish bishop of Urgel, to both of whom tribute is paid. The population is about 10,000. Andorra, though neutral, was attacked by the Carlists in Sept. 1874.

André's Execution, see *United States*, 1780.

Andrew, St., said to have been martyred by crucifixion, 30 Nov. 69, at Patrae, in Achaia. His festival was instituted about 359. The Royal Society's anniversary is kept on St. Andrew's day. The Russian Order of St. Andrew was instituted in 1698 by Peter I. For the British order, see *Thistle*.

Andrew's, St. (E. Scotland), made a royal burgh in 1140. Here Robert Bruce held his first parliament in 1309; and here Wishart was burned by archbishop Beaton, 1545, who himself was murdered here in 1546. The university was founded in 1411 by bishop Wardlaw. The cathedral (built 1159-1318) was destroyed by a mob, excited by a sermon of John Knox, June, 1559. Sir R. Sibbald's list of the bishops commences with Killach, 872. The see became archiepiscopal in 1470, ceased soon after 1689, but was reinstituted in 1844. See *Bishops*.

Andrussov, PEACE OF (30 Jan. 1667), between Russia and Poland, for 13 years, with mutual concessions, although the latter had been generally victorious.

Anemometer (Greek, *ἀνέμος*, the wind), a measure of the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolfius, in 1709. The extreme velocity was thought by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles per hour. Osler's and Whewell's anemometers were highly approved of in 1844. "Robinson's anemometer is the simplest and best."
—*Buchan*, 1867.

Aneroid, see *Barometer*.

Angel, a gold coin, impressed with an angel, weighing four pennyweights, valued at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VI., and at 10s. in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562. The *angelot*, a gold coin, value half an angel, was struck at Paris when held by the English, 1431.—*Wood*.

Angelic Knights OF ST. GEORGE. This order is said to have been instituted by Constantine, who died 337. The *Angelici* were instituted by the emperor Angelus Comnenus, 1191.—The *Angelicæ*, an order of nuns, founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli, 1534.

Angers (W. Central France), the Roman Juliomagus, possessing an amphitheatre; afterwards Andegavum, the capital of Anjou (*which see*). It was frequently besieged, and many councils were held in it between 453 and 1448, relating to ecclesiastical discipline.

Angerstein Gallery, see *National Gallery*.

Anglesey, called by the Romans Mona (N. Wales), the seat of the Druids, who were massacred in great numbers when Suetonius Paulinus ravaged the isle, 61. It was conquered by Agricola in 78; occupied by the Normans, 1090; and, with the rest of Wales, annexed by Edward I. in 1284. He built the fortress of Beaumaris in 1295. The Menai suspension bridge was erected 1818-25, and the Britannia tubular bridge 1849-50.

Anglican Church, see *Church of England*.

Angling. Allusion is made to it in the Bible; Amos iv. 2 (787 B.C.).

Opplan wrote his "Halioutics," a Greek epic poem on Fishes and Fishing, about A.D. 198.

In the book on "Hawkyng and Huntynge," by Juliana Ber-

ners, or Barnes, prioress of Sopwith, near St. Albans, "em-
printed at Westmestre by Wynkyn de Worde" in 1496, is
"The treatise of fyshyng with an Angler."
Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" was first published in
1653.

Anglo-American Association, to cultivate
more cordial relations between Great Britain and the
United States, established 25 Jan. 1871.

Anglo-Continental Society, founded in 1853
to diffuse the principles of the Church of England abroad:
20th anniversary kept at St. Paul's, 27 Oct. 1874.

Anglo-Saxons, or **ANGLES**, derive their name
from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose popu-
lation (called *Angli* by Tacitus) joined the first Saxon
freebooters. East Anglia was a kingdom of the heptar-
chy founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa,
assumed the title of king, 571; the kingdom ceased in
792; see *Britain*. Cædmon paraphrased part of the
Bible in Anglo-Saxon about 680; a translation of the
gospels was made by abbot Egbert, of Iona, 721; of
Boethius, Orosius, etc., by Alfred, 888. The Anglo-Sax-
on laws were printed by order of government in 1840.

A *professorship of Anglo-Saxon* at Oxford was founded by Dr.
Richard Rawlinson in 1795; one at Cambridge by Dr. Joseph
Bosworth in 1867.

Anglo-Turkish Convention, see *Turkey*, 4
June, 1878.

Angola (S.W. Africa), settled by the Portuguese
soon after the discovery by Diego Cam, about 1484. Lo-
anda, their capital, was built 1578.

Angora, see *Ancyra*.

Angoulême (the Roman Iculisma), capital of the
province of Angoumois, Central France, W., was a bish-
opric in 260. Angoulême became an independent coun-
try about 856; was united to the French crown in 1308;
was held by the English, 1360 to 1372, in the reign of
Edward III. The count of Angoulême became king of
France as Francis I. in 1515.

Angria's Fort, see *India*, 1756.

Anguilla, Snake Island, West Indies, settled by the
British, 1666. Valuable deposits of phosphate of lime
were found here in 1859.

Anhalt, House or, in Germany, deduces its origin
from Barentobaldus, who made war upon the Thurin-
gians in the sixth century. In 1606 the principality
was divided among the four sons of Joachim Ernest by
the eldest, John-George. Thus began the four branches
—Anhalt-Dessau (descended from John-George); Zerbst,
extinct, 1793; Plotschau, or Coethen, extinct, 1847; and
Bernburg, extinct, 1863 (the last duke died without is-
sue, 22 Aug. 1863). The princes of Anhalt became dukes
in 1809. Anhalt is an hereditary constitutional monar-
chy (by law 19 Feb. 1872); population in 1871, 203,437;
in 1875, 213,565.

Anhalt joined the North German Confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.
Leopold (born Oct. 1, 1794) became duke of Anhalt-Dessau, 9
Aug. 1817, and of Anhalt-Bernburg, 30 Aug. 1863; died 22
May, 1871.

Frederick, duke of Anhalt, born 29 April, 1831.

Heir: Leopold, born 18 July, 1855.

Anholt, ISLAND OF, Denmark, was taken possession
of by England, 18 May, 1809, in the French war, on ac-
count of Danish cruisers injuring British commerce. The
Danes made a fruitless attempt to regain it, 27 March,
1811.

Aniline, an oily alkaline body, discovered in 1826
by Unverdorben among the products of distillation of
indigo. From benzole (*which see*) Bechamp, in 1856, ob-
tained it by successive treatment with concentrated ni-
tric acid and reducing agents. The scientific relations
of aniline have been carefully examined by several chem-
ists, especially by Dr. A. W. Hofmann. It was long
known to yield a series of colored compounds, but it was
not till 1856 that Mr. W. H. Perkin showed how a violet
oxidation-product (mauve) could be applied in dyeing.
Aniline is now manufactured on a large scale for the
commercial production of "mauve" and "magenta"

(rosaniline) (*which see*), and several other coloring mat-
ters—aniline blue, 1861; violet, 1863; "night" green,
etc. After much litigation, the patent of Simpson, Maule,
& Nicholson, for aniline colors, was annulled by the
house of lords, 27 July, 1866. See *Alizarine*.

Animal Magnetism (to cure diseases by *sympa-
thetic affection*) was introduced by father Hehl, a Jesuit,
at Vienna, about 1774, and had its dupes in France and
England about 1788-89. Hehl for a short time associ-
ated with Mesmer, but they soon quarrelled. Mr. Per-
kins (who died in 1799) invented "Metallic Tractors for
collecting, condensing, and applying animal magnetism;"
but Drs. Falconer and Haygarth put an end to his pre-
tensions by performing many wonders with a pair of
wooden tractors. — *Brande*. See *Mesmerism*. Animal
magnetism disproved by commissions of the French
Academy of Sciences, 1837-8; investigation closed as of
a "dead letter," 1840.

Animalcules. Leeuwenhoek's remarkable micro-
scopical discoveries were published in the Philosophical
Transactions of the Royal Society for 1677; in his "Ar-
cana Nature," at Leyden, 1696. The great works of
Ehrenberg, of Berlin, on the Infusorial Animalcules, etc.,
were issued 1838-57. Pritchard's "Infusoria," ed. 1861,
is valuable; and Mr. W. Savile Kent's "Manual of Infu-
soria" is an excellent summary of our present knowledge
of animalcules (1881). The Rev. W. H. Dallinger and
Dr. Drysdale, by their unwearied, continuous microscop-
ical observations of bacteria and other low forms of life,
have greatly increased our knowledge, 1878-8.

Animals. CRUELTY TO. Mr. Martin, M.P., as a sen-
ator, zealously labored to repress it; and in 1824 the
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
was instituted. Its new house in Jermyn Street, Lon-
don, was founded 4 May, 1869. It opposed vivisection
in 1860, in unison with a French society, and in Oct.
1878, offered premiums for improved trucks for convey-
ing cattle. A jubilee congress of this and similar socie-
ties met in London 17 June, 1874. Convictions obtained
by the society 1835 to June, 1876, 28,209; see *Vivisection*.
Mr. Martin's act was passed 1822, and similar acts were
passed in 1827, 1835, 1837, 1849, and 1854. Dogs were
forbidden to be used for draught in 1839.

"Fellowship of Animals' Friends," organized about 10 July,
1879; earl of Shaftesbury, president.
The *American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*
(Henry Bergh, president) was organized in New York city,
1865. It has branches and auxiliary societies in many of
the chief cities of the Union, and nearly all the states have
passed laws forbidding cruelty to animals, under penalty of
fine and imprisonment.

Anjou, a province, W. France, was taken by Henry
II. of England from his brother Geoffrey, in 1156; their
father Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, having
married the empress Matilda in 1127. It was taken by
king John from Philip of France in 1205; was recon-
quered by Edward III.; relinquished by him at the
peace of Brétigny in 1360, and given by Charles V.
his brother Louis with the title of duke. The univer-
sity was formed in 1349.

1360. Louis I., duke, invested by the pope with the dominions
of Joanna of Naples, 1381; his invading army destroyed by
the plague, 1383; he dies, 1384.

1384. Louis II., his son, receives the same grant, but is also
unsuccessful.

Louis III., adopted by Joanna; dies 1434.

1434. Rognier or René le bon (a prisoner) declared king of
Naples, 1435; his daughter, Margaret, married Henry VI. of
England, 1445; he was expelled from Anjou by Louis XI.,
1474, and his estates confiscated.

Francis, duke of Alençon, brother to Henry III. of France, be-
came duke of Anjou; at one time he favored the Protestants,
and vainly offered marriage to Elizabeth of England, 1581-
82; died 1584.

Anjou of BEAUGE, BATTLE OF, between the English
and French; the latter commanded by the dauphin of
France, 22 March, 1421. The English were defeated:
the duke of Clarence was slain by sir Allan Swinton, a
Scotch knight, and 1500 men perished on the field; the
earls of Somerset, Dorset, and Huntington were taken

prisoners. Beaugé was the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English.

Annam, or **ANAM**, an empire of Asia, to the east of India, comprising Tonquin, Cochiu China, part of Cambodia, and various islands in the Chinese Sea; said to have been conquered by the Chinese, 234 B.C., and held by them till A.D. 263. In 1406 they reconquered it, but abandoned it in 1428. After much anarchy, bishop Adran, a French missionary, obtained the friendship of Louis XVI. for his pupil Gia-long, the son of the nominally reigning monarch, and with the aid of a few of his countrymen established Gia-long on the throne, who reigned till his death, in 1821, when his son became king. In consequence of the persecution of the Christians, war broke out with the French, who defeated the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, about 22 April, 1859, when 500 were killed. On 3 June, 1862, peace was made; three provinces were ceded to the French, and toleration of the Christians granted. An insurrection in these provinces against the French, begun about 17 Dec. 1862, was suppressed in Feb. 1863. Ambassadors sent from Annam with the view of regaining the ceded provinces arrived at Paris in Sept. 1863; had no success. Three provinces were annexed to the French empire by proclamation, 25 June, 1867. Several native Christians were massacred by order of a bonze, July, 1868.

By a treaty concluded 15 March, 1874, at Saigon, the independence of the king of Annam was recognized by France, the ports were opened to commerce, and toleration of the Christian religion was secured.

King: Hoang-Nam succeeded his father, Thicutri, 1847.

Annapolis, see *Port Royal*.

Annates, see *First-fruits*.

Anno Domini, A.D., the year of our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, of the Circumcision, and of the Crucifixion (*Trabecationis*). The Christian era commenced 1 Jan. in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753d year of the building of Rome, and in 4714 of the Julian period. This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, or Denys le Petit, about 532. It was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and ordered to be used by bishops by the council of Chelsea, in 816; but was not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III. of Germany was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879. It is now held that Christ was born Friday, 5 April, 4 B.C.

"**Annoyance Juries**," of Westminster, chosen from the householders in conformity with 27 Eliz. c. 17, 1585, were abolished in 1861.

Annual Register, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1758, and continued to the present time), was commenced by R. & J. Dodsley. (Edmund Burke at first wrote the whole work, but afterwards became only an occasional contributor.—*Prior*.) A similar work, "Annuaire des Deux Mondes," begun in Paris, 1850.

Annals, a name given to richly bound volumes, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, illustrated by engravings, published annually, at first in Germany, and also in London in 1823. The duration of the chief of these publications is here given:

Forget-me-not (Ackerman's)	1823-48
Friendship's Offering	1824-44
Literary Souvenir (first as "the Graces")	1824-34
Amulet	1827-34
Keepsake	1828-66
Hood's Comic Annual	1830-42

Annuities or **PENSIONS**. In 1512, 20*l.* a year were given to a lady of the court for services done; and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of a gentleman, 1536. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deemed competent to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554. An act was passed empowering the government to borrow one million sterling upon an annuity of fourteen per cent., 4-6 Will. & Mary, 1691-3. This mode of borrowing soon afterwards became general among governments. An annuity of 14*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* per an-

num, accumulating at 10 per cent., compound interest, amounts in 100 years to 20,000*l.* The Government Annuities and Life Assurances Act was passed in 1864, for the benefit of the working classes; since it enables the government to grant deferred annuities for sums payable in small instalments. Works on annuities were published by De Witt, 1671; De Moivre, 1724; Simpson, 1742; Tables by Price, 1792; Milne, 1815; Jones, 1843; Farre, 1864; Institute of Actuaries, 1872.

Annuity Tax: a tax levied to provide stipends for ministers in Edinburgh and Montrose, and which caused much disaffection, was abolished in 1860, and other provisions made for the purpose. These, however, proved equally unpalatable, and its abolition was provided for by an act passed 9 Aug. 1870.

Annunciation of the **VIRGIN MARY**, 25 March, Lady-day (*which see*), a festival commemorating the tidings brought to Mary by the angel Gabriel (Luke i. 26): its origin is referred to the fourth or fifth century. The *religious order* of the Annunciation was instituted in 1232, and the *military order*, in Savoy, by Amadeus, count of Savoy, about 1362, in memory of Amadeus I., who had bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, 1355. New statutes, 1869.

Anointing, an ancient ceremony observed at the inauguration of priests, kings, and bishops. Aaron was anointed as high-priest, 1491 B.C.; and Saul as king, 1095 B.C. Alfred the Great is said to have been the first English king anointed, A.D. 871; and Edgar of Scotland, 1098.—The *religious rite* is derived from the epistle of James v. 14, about A.D. 60. Some authors assert that in 550, dying persons, and persons in extreme danger of death, were anointed with consecrated oil, and that this was the origin of extreme unction (one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic church).

Anonymous Letters, see *Threatening Letters*.

Anorthoscope, a new optical apparatus, described by Dr. Carpenter in 1868. In it distorted figures lose their distortion when put into rapid motion.

Antalcidas, **PEACE OF**. In 387 B.C. Antalcidas the Lacedæmonian made peace with Artaxerxes of Persia, on behalf of Greece, but principally in favor of Sparta, giving up the cities of Ionia to the king.

Antarctic Pole, the opposite to the north, or *arctic pole*; see *Southern Continent*.

Antediluvian History, Gen. iv., v., vi. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world previous to the Flood reached to 549,755 millions in the year of the world 1482.

Anthems. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose composed them about the middle of the fourth century.—*Lenglet*. They were introduced into the church service in 386.—*Baker*. Ignatius is said to have introduced them into the Greek, and St. Ambrose into the Western, church. They were introduced into the Reformed churches in queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1560.

ENGLISH ANTHEM-WRITERS: 1520-1625, Tye, Tallis, Byrd, Gibbons; 1650-1720, Humphrey, Blow, Purcell, Croft, Clarke; 1730-1845, Greene, Boyce, Hayes, Kent, Battishill, Attwood, Walmisley.

Anthology, **Greek**, a collection of popular epigrams and small poems written by Archilochus, Sappho, Simonides, Meleager, Plato, and others, between 680 and 95 B.C. They were collected by Meleager, Philippos, Agathias, and others, especially by Maximus Planudes, a monk in the fourteenth century A.D., and a MS. collection by Constantine Cephalas was found at Heidelberg by Salmasius in 1606; and published by Brunck 1772-6. Translations have been made by Bland, Merivale, and others.

Anthracene, see *Alizarine*.

Anthracite Coal, first used as fuel by two Connecticut blacksmiths named Gore, 1768-9. First used

for domestic purposes by judge Jesse Fell of Wilkes-barre, Pa., 1808.

Anthropological Society (*ἀνθρωπος*, Greek for man), for promoting the science of man and mankind, held its first meeting on 24 Feb. 1863; Dr. James Hunt, president, in the chair. The *Anthropological Review* first came out in May, 1863. The Anthropological and Ethnological Societies were amalgamated 17 Jan. 1871, and styled "The Anthropological Institute," sir John Lubbock president. The London Anthropological Society established 1873, ceased 1875. An Anthropological congress at Paris was opened 16 Aug. 1878.

Anthropomorphites, a name given to the Audi-ani, which see.

Anthropophagi (eaters of human flesh), see *Cannibals*.

Antiburghers, see *Burgbers*.

Antichrist (opposed to Christ), 1 John ii. 18, termed the "Man of sin," 2 Thess. ii. 3; of these passages many interpretations have been given, and many myths were current in the middle ages respecting the incarnation of the devil, etc. The term is applied to each other by Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Anti-Corn-law League (for procuring the repeal of the laws charging duty on the importation of corn), sprung from various metropolitan and provincial associations, was founded at Manchester, 18 Sept. 1838, and supported by Messrs. Charles Villiers, Richard Cobden, John Bright, etc.; John Benjamin Smith, first chairman, died 15 Sept. 1879; see *Corn Laws and Protectionists*.

Meetings held in various places March and April, 1841
Excited meeting at Manchester 18 May, "
A bazaar held at Manchester, at which the league realized 10,000*l.* 2 Feb. 1842
About 600 deputies connected with provincial associations assemble in London Feb.-Aug. "
The league at Manchester proposed to raise 80,000*l.*, to deposit lecturers throughout the country, and to print pamphlets 30 Oct. "
First meeting at Drury lane theatre 18 March, 1843
Monthly meetings at Covent Garden, commenced 28 Sept., great free trade meetings at Manchester, 14 Nov. 1843, and 22 Jan. 1844
Bazaar at Covent Garden opened 6 May, "
Great Manchester meeting, at which the league proposed to raise 250,000*l.* 23 Dec. "
The Corn Importation Bill having passed, 26 June, the league is formally dissolved, Mr Cobden was rewarded by a national subscription, nearly 80,000*l.* 2 July, 1844

On the accession of the Derby ministry, a revival of the Anti Corn law league was proposed at Manchester, and a subscription was opened, which produced within half an hour 27,520*l.* (soon proved unnecessary) 3 March, 1842

Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg, Md., U. S. Here was fought a terrible battle on 17 Sept. 1862, between the Federals under gen. McClellan and the Confederates under Lee. After his victory at Bull Run or Manassas, 30 Aug., Lee invaded Maryland, and was immediately followed by McClellan. On 16 Sept. Lee was joined by Jackson, and at five o'clock next morning the conflict began. About 100,000 men were engaged, and the battle raged till night. Victory rested with neither side; but at night both armies held their original positions, and the Confederates retreated and repossessed the Potomac on 18 and 19 Sept. The loss of the Federals was estimated at 12,469; of the Confederates, 9000 or 10,000. Antietam is commonly called a drawn battle, and, so far as the issue on the field is concerned, it was so; but in its effect it served all the purposes of a victory for the National troops; Lee was compelled, by his failure to overcome McClellan, to abandon an invasion of the North, which threatened very serious harm to the National cause. His offensive campaign was brought to an end, and he was compelled to retire to his defensive lines in Virginia. A national cemetery here was dedicated 17 Sept. 1867.

Antigua, a West Indian island, discovered by Columbus in Nov. 1493; settled by the English in 1632, made a bishopric, 1842. Population in 1874, 85,542.

Governor, sir B. C. C. Pine, 1689; hon. H. T. Irving, 1872; hon. Geo. Berkeley, 1874-80.

Antilles, or **CARIBBEAN ISLANDS**, an early name of the West Indies, which see.

Anti-masonry. A political movement in the United States. It had its origin in the alleged abduction of William Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., 1826. Anti-masonic party organized in western New York, 1827; national convention, 1831, nominated Wirt and Ellmaker for president and vice-president of the United States. Ritner, anti-masonic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, elected 1835.

Antimony, a white brittle metal, compounds of which were early known. It was, and is still, used to blacken both men's and women's eyes in the East (2 Kings ix. 30, and Jer. iv. 30). Mixed with lead it forms printing-type metal. Basil Valentine wrote on antimony about 1410.—*Priestley*. See *Brucé Case*.

Antinomians (from the Greek *ἀντι*, against, and *νόμος*, law), a name given by Luther (in 1539) to John Agricola, who is said to have held "that it mattered not how wicked a man was if he had but faith." (Opposed to Rom. iii. 28, and v. 1, 2.) He retracted these doctrines in 1540. The Antinomians were condemned by the British parliament, 1648.

Antioch, now **ANTAKIAH**, Syria, built by Seleucus, 300 B.C. (after the battle of Ipsus, 301), acquired the name "Queen of the East." Here the disciples were first called Christians, A.D. 42 (Acts xi. 26). Antioch was taken by the Persians, 540, by the Saracens about 638; recovered for the Eastern emperor, 966; lost again in 1086; retaken by the Crusaders in June, 1098, and made capital of a principality, 1099; and held by them till June, 1268, when it was captured by the sultan of Egypt. It was taken from the Turks in the Syrian war, 1 Aug. 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, but restored at the peace. Antioch suffered much by an earthquake, and about 1800 persons were killed, 3 April, 1872.—The *Enca* of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers of Antioch and Alexandria; it placed the Creation 5492 years B.C. 31 councils were held at Antioch, 252-1161.

Antipodes. Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes existed (about 388 B.C.). Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A.D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to the southeast of New Zealand, near Antipodes Island.

Anti-popes, rival popes elected at various times, especially by the French and Italian factions, from 1305 to 1439. In the article *Popes*, the anti-popes are printed in *italics*.

Antiquaries. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland, 700 B.C. The annual International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology originated at La Spezia in 1865; meetings have been held since at Paris, Norwich, etc.

A society was founded by archbishop Parker, Camden, Stow, and others in 1572.—*Spelman*.

Application was made to Elizabeth for a charter, her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favoring the design.

The "Antiquaries' Feast," mentioned by Ashmole, 3 July, 1659.

The Society of Antiquaries revived, 1707, received its charter of incorporation from George II., 2 Nov. 1751, met in Chancery Lane, 1763, apartments in Somerset House (granted 1776), occupied, 15 Feb. 1781, removed to Burlington House, 1874, first meeting 16 Jan. 1875. Memoirs entitled "Archæologia," first published in 1770, president, earl Stanhope, elected, 1846, died 24 Dec. 1875; succeeded by Frederic Ourry, by the earl of Carnarvon, 1878.

British Archaeological Association founded Dec. 1843.

Archæological Institute of Great Britain formed by a seceding part of the Association 1845.

Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh founded in 1780.

Since 1845 many county archaeological societies have been formed in the United Kingdom.

The Society of Antiquaries of France (1814) began in 1806 as the Celtic Academy.

"The Antiquary," a magazine, began 1806.

Anti-Rent Riots, a series of disturbances, beginning about 1839, among the tenants of lands of patroons, or manorial owners, in the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and several others, in New York. The trouble arose from the determination of these tenants to cease paying the dues exacted by the landlords under their old feudal tenure. Since 1847 the anti-rent controversy has been mostly in the form of lawsuits, and the course of the decisions has been in favor of the tenants.

Antisana, see *Andes*.

Anti-Trinitarians. Theodotus of Byzantium, at the close of the second century, is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus. This doctrine, advocated by Arius about 318, spread widely after the Reformation, when it was adopted by Lælius and Faustus-Socinus; see *Arians*, *Socinians*, *Unitarians*.

Antium, maritime city of Latium, now Porto d'Anzio, near Rome, after a long struggle for independence, became a Roman colony, at the end of the great Latin war, 340-338 B.C. It is mentioned by Horace, and was a favorite retreat of the emperors and wealthy Romans, who erected many villas in its vicinity. The treasures deposited in the temple of Fortune here were taken by Octavius Cæsar during his war with Antony, 41 B.C.

Antivari, a seaport on the Adriatic, ceded to Montenegro by the Berlin treaty, 13 July, 1878.

Antonelli Case, see *Italy*, 1877-9.

Antoninus' Wall, see *Roman Walls*.

Antwerp (French, *Anvers*), the principal port of Belgium, is mentioned in history in 517. It was a small republic in the eleventh century, and was the first commercial city in Europe till the wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Its fine exchange built.....	1531
Taken after 14 months' siege by the prince of Parma, 17 Aug.	1585
Truce of Antwerp (between Spain and United Provinces) for 12 years concluded.....	29 March, 1609
Much injured by the imposition of a toll on the Scheldt by the treaty of Münster.....	1648
After Marlborough's victory at Ramillies, Antwerp surrenders at once.....	6 June, 1706
The Barrier treaty concluded here.....	16 Nov. 1715
Taken by marshal Saxe.....	9 May, 1746
Occupied by the French.....	1792-3, 1794-1814
Civil war between the Belgians and the House of Orange (see <i>Belgium</i>).....	1830-1
The Belgian troops, having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrison, who, after a dreadful conflict, being driven into the citadel, cannonaded the town with red-hot balls.....	27 Oct. 1830
The citadel bombarded by the French, 4 Dec.; surrendered by gen. Chassé.....	23 Dec. 1832
Exchange burned; archives, etc., destroyed.....	2 Aug. 1858
A fine-art fête held.....	17-20 Aug. 1861
Great Napoleon wharf destroyed by fire; loss, 25 lives and about 400,000l.....	2 Dec. "
Great fête at the opening of the port by the abolition of the Scheldt dues.....	3 Aug. 1863
Fortifications constructed.....	1860-70
Statue of Leopold I. uncovered.....	2 Aug. 1868
Tercentenary of Rubens's birth celebrated.....	18 Aug. 1877
Plantin-Moretus Museum, containing collections of about 300 years—viz., 12,000 old letters, printing-types, portraits, etc., made by the Plantins (descendants of Charles de Tierscelin, seigneur de la Roche du Maine), who were printers to the kings of Spain—opened about.....	20 Aug. "

Anvar-i-Suhaili, or the Lights of Canopus, the ancient Persian version of the ancient Fables of Pilpay, Bidpai, or Vishnu Sarma, made by Husain Vaiz, at the order of Nushirvan, king of Persia. The English translation by E. B. Eastwick published 1854; see *Fables*.

Anzin Coal-mines, near Valenciennes, N. France; first tapped 24 June, 1734. The company formed has become immensely rich: cabinet ministers generally directors. Output, in 1790, 300,000 tons; in 1872, 2,200,000 tons.

Apatite, mineral phosphate of lime. About 1856 it began to be largely employed as manure. It is abun-

dant in Norway, and in Sombrero, a small West India island.

Apocalypse, or REVELATION, written by St. John in the isle of Patmos about A.D. 95.*

Apocrypha. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neyther found in the Hebrue nor in the Chaldee."—*Bible*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 B.C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, were rejected at the council of Laodicea about A.D. 366, but were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic church at the council of Trent on 8 April, 1546. Parts of the Apocrypha were admitted to be read as *lessons* by the church of England, by the 6th article, 1563. Many of these were excluded by the act passed 1871.

1 Esdras.....	from about B.C. 623-445
2 Esdras.....	" " "
Tobit.....	" " 734-678
Judith.....	" " 656
Ezther.....	" " 510
Wisdom of Solomon.....	" " "
Ecclesiasticus.....	B.C. 300 or 180
Baruch.....	" " "
Song of the Three Children.....	" " "
History of Susannah.....	" " "
Bel and the Dragon.....	" " "
Prayer of Manasses.....	" " 678
1 Maccabees.....	about 323-135
2 Maccabees.....	from about 187-161

There are also Apocryphal writings in connection with the New Testament.

Apollinarists, followers of Apollinaris, a reader in the church of Laodicea, who taught (366) that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, etc. These opinions were condemned by the council of Constantinople, 381.

Apollo, the god of the fine arts, medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had many temples and statues, particularly in Greece and Italy. His most splendid temple at Delphi was built 1263 B.C.; see *Delphi*. His temple at Daphne, built 434 B.C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burned A.D. 362, and the Christians were accused of the crime.—*Lenglet*. The statue of Apollo Belvedere, discovered at Antium, in Italy, in 1503, was purchased by pope Julius II., who placed it in the Vatican.

Apollonicon, an elaborate musical instrument constructed on the principle of the organ (keys and barrel), was invented by Messrs. Flight & Robson, of St. Martin's lane, Westminster, and exhibited by them first in 1817.—*Timbs*.

Apologies FOR CHRISTIANITY were addressed by Justin Martyr to the emperor Antoninus Pius about 139, and to the Roman senate about 164. Other apologies were written by Quadratus, Aristides, and other early fathers of the church.

Apostles (Greek, *ἀπόστολος*, one sent forth). Twelve were appointed by Christ, A.D. 31—viz., Simon Peter and Andrew (brothers), James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Nathanael (or Bartholomew), Matthew (or Levi), Thomas, James the Less (son of Alphæus), Simon the Canaanite and Jude or Thaddeus (brothers), and Judas Iscariot. Matthias was elected in the room of Judas Iscariot, A.D. 33 (Acts i.); and Paul and Barnabas were appointed by the Holy Spirit, A.D. 45 (Acts xiii. 2).

* Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it; and in the fourth century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held in 1546 et seq. Although the book had been rejected by Luther, Michael s, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages, from the time of Justin Martyr (who wrote his first "Apology for Christians" in A.D. 139), yet its canonical authority is still almost universally acknowledged.

Apostles' Creed, erroneously attributed to the apostles, is mentioned as the Roman creed by Rufinus (died about 410). Irenæus, bishop of Lyons (died 202), gives a creed resembling it. Its repetition in public worship was ordained in the Greek church at Antioch, and in the Roman church in the eleventh century, whence it passed to the church of England.

Apostolical, see *Canons and Fathers*.

Apostolici, a sect, at the end of the second century, which renounced marriage, wine, flesh, &c. A second sect, founded by Sagarelli about 1261, wandered about, clothed in white, with long beard, dishevelled hair, and bare heads, accompanied by women called spiritual sisters, preaching against the growing corruption of the church of Rome, and predicting its downfall. They renounced baptism, the mass, purgatory, &c., and by their enemies were accused of gross licentiousness. Sagarelli was burned alive at Parma in 1300, and his followers were dispersed in 1307, and extirpated about 1404.

Apothecary (literally, a keeper of a storehouse). On 10 Oct. 1345, Edward III. settled sixpence per diem for life on Coursus de Gangeland, *Apothecarius Londoni*, for taking care of him during his severe illness in Scotland.—*Rymer's Fœdera*. See *Pharmacy and Medical Council*.

Apothecaries exempted from serving on juries or other civil offices..... 1712
London Apothecaries' Company separated from the Grocers' and incorporated, 1617; hall built..... 1670
Their practice regulated and their authority extended over all England by the Apothecaries Act, 55 Geo. III. c. 19, 1815; amended by 6 Geo. IV. c. 133, 1825; and by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 34..... 1874
Botanical Garden at Chelsea left by sir Hans Sloane to the company, Jan. 1783, on condition of their introducing every year fifty new plants, until their number should amount to 2000..... Jan. 1755
The Dublin guild incorporated..... 1745

Apotheosis, a ceremony of the ancient nations of the world by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The deifying a deceased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favor of Julius Cæsar, 13 B.C.—*Tillemont*.

Appeal or ASSIZE OF BATTLE. By the old law of England, a man charged with murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817 a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, on trial, was acquitted. In an appeal, he claimed his right by wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the accused was discharged, 16 April, 1818. This law was struck off the statute-book, by 59 Geo. III. c. 46, 1819.

In 1631 lord Rea impeached Mr. David Ramsey of treason, and offered battle in proof; a commission was appointed, but the duel was prohibited by king James I.

Appeals. In the time of Alfred (869–901), appeals lay from courts of justice to the king in council; but being soon overwhelmed with appeals from all parts of England, he framed the body of laws which long served as the basis of English jurisprudence. The house of lords is the highest court of appeal in civil causes. *Courts of appeal at the exchequer chamber*, in error from the judgments of the superior and criminal courts, were regulated by statutes in 1830 and 1848. *Appeals from English tribunals to the pope* were first introduced about 1151, were long vainly opposed, and were abolished by Henry VIII. 1534; restored by Mary, 1554; again abolished by Elizabeth, 1559. A proposition for establishing an imperial court of appeal submitted to the house of lords by the lord chancellor Hatherly, 15 April; was referred to a select committee, 30 April, 1872. A similar proposition by lord chancellor Selborne, 13 Feb. 1873; see *Privy Council, and Justices, Lord*.

The jurisdiction of the house of lords as a court of appeal was abolished by the Judicature Act, 1873. The abolition was suspended in 1875; and a provisional court established,

which first sat 8 Nov. 1875: present the lord chancellor, lord Coleridge, baron Bramwell, and justice Brett.

The house of lords was reconstructed as a court of final appeal by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act introduced by lord Cairns, 11 Feb., and passed 11 Aug. 1876.

Two lords of appeal were to be appointed; to be peers for life. Appeals may be heard during prorogation or dissolution of parliament.

The new Supreme Court of Appeal first sat 21 Nov. 1876.

Appenzell, a Swiss canton, threw off the supremacy of the abbots of St. Gall early in the fifteenth century, and became the thirteenth member of the Swiss confederation, 1513.

Appian Way, a Roman road made by Appius Claudius Cæcus while censor, 312 B.C.

Apples. Several kinds are indigenous to England; but those in general use have been brought at various times from the continent. Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry VIII., is said to have planted a great number of the orchards in Kent; and lord Scudamore, ambassador to France in the reign of Charles I., planted many of those in Herefordshire. Ray reckons 78 varieties of apples in his day (1688). In 1866 there were 1500 varieties in the collection of the Royal Horticultural Society, many not worth cultivation.

Apportionment Act (for rents) passed 1 Aug. 1870.

Appraisers. The valuation of goods for another was an early business in England; and so early as 1283, by the statute of merchants, or of Acton-Burnel, "it was enacted that if they valued the goods of parties too high, the appraisers should take them at such price as they have limited." In 1845 their annual license was raised from 10s. to 40s.

Apprentices. Those of London were obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1558. Ten pounds was then a great apprentice fee. From twenty to one hundred pounds were given in the reign of James I.—*Stow's Survey*. The apprentice tax enacted 43 Geo. III. 1802. The term of seven years, not to expire till the apprentice was twenty-four years old, required by the statute of Elizabeth (1563), was abolished in 1814. An act for the protection of apprentices, &c., was passed in 1851. The apprentices of London have been, at times, very riotous; they rose in insurrection against foreigners on *Evil May-day* (which see), 1 May, 1517.

Appropriation Clause, of the Irish Tithe Bill of 1835, brought forward by lord John Russell, whereby any surplus revenue that might accrue by the working of the act was to be appropriated for the education of all classes of the people. The principle was adopted by the commons, but rejected by the lords in 1835 and 1836, and was abandoned.

Appropriations (property taken from the church) began in the time of William I. The parochial clergy, then commonly Saxons, were impoverished by the bishops and higher clergy (generally Normans) to enrich the monasteries possessed by the conqueror's friends. Where the tithes were so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. Pope Alexander IV. complained of this as the bane of religion, the destruction of the church, and a poison that had infected the whole nation. Lay appropriations began after the dissolution of the monasteries, 1536.

Apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca*, from Asia Minor, said to have been first planted in England about 1540, by the gardener of Henry VIII.

April, the fourth month of our year, the second of the ancient Romans.

Apteryx (wingless), a bird, a native of New Zealand, first brought to this country in 1813, and deposited in the collection of the earl of Derby. Fossil specimens of a gigantic species of this bird (named *Dinornis*) were discovered in New Zealand by Mr. Walter Mantell in 1843 and since.

Apulia, a province in S. E. Italy. The people favored Hannibal, and were severely punished by the Romans at his retreat, 207 B.C. Apulia was conquered by the Normans, whose leader Guiscard received the title of duke of Apulia from pope Nicholas II. in 1059. After many changes of masters, it was absorbed into the kingdom of Naples in 1265.

Aquarii, a sect said to have been founded by Tatian in the second century, who forbore the use of wine even in the sacrament; during persecution they met secretly at night. For this they were censured by Cyprian (martyred, 258).

Aquarium, or **AQUAVIVARIUM**, a vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may coexist, mutually supporting each other; snails being introduced as *scavengers*. In 1849 Mr. N. B. Ward succeeded in growing seaweeds in artificial sea-water; in 1850 Mr. R. Warington demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of animals and plants in jars of water; and in 1853 the glass tanks in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were set up by Mr. D. Mitchell. In 1854 Mr. Gosse published "The Aquarium." Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, late of Portland Road, London, who, by his enterprise in collecting specimens, did much to increase the value and interest of aquaria, has been much employed in erecting aquaria. The great aquarium (50 yards long and 12 wide) at the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris, was constructed under his direction in 1860. He also constructed the aquarium at Hamburg and others. That at Brighton was inaugurated by prince Arthur, 30 March, and publicly opened by the mayor, 10 Aug. 1872. That at the Crystal Palace was opened Jan. 1872.

The Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden Society was established 1874; the building at Westminster, planned by Mr. Wybrow Robertson and Mr. A. Bedford, was opened by the duke of Edinburgh, 22 Jan. 1876.

A woman surnamed "Zazel" permitted herself to be safely shot from a cannon (by a spring or other mechanical contrivance); summer of 1877, et seq.

Living whales shown here soon died; see *Whale*; Sept., 1877; June, 1878.

The Imperial theatre added, 1870.

Aquatint, see *Engraving*.

Aqueduct, an artificial watercourse on an inclined plane. Appius Claudius advised and constructed the first Roman aqueduct, as well as the *Appian Way*, about 312 B.C.* There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe: that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty; that at Segovia has 129 arches; and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 242 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal, in England (1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high) was completed by T. Telford, and opened 26 Dec. 1805. The Lisbon aqueduct was completed in 1738, and the Croton aqueduct, near New York, was constructed between 1837 and 1842. The aqueduct to supply Marseilles with water was commenced in 1830. An aqueduct to supply London with water from the Welsh lakes was proposed by Mr. J. F. Bateman in 1865.

Aquidaban (Paraguay). Here the war with Brazil was ended with the defeat and death of president Lopez, 1 March, 1870.

Aquila (S. Italy). Near here the Arragonese under the condottiere Braccio Forte-Braccio were defeated by the allied papal, Neapolitan, and Milanese army under Jacob Caldora, 2 June, 1424. Braccio, a wounded prisoner, refused to take food, and died, 5 June.

Aquileia (Istria), made a Roman colony about 180 B.C. and fortified A.D. 168. Constantine II. was slain in a battle with Constans, fought at Aquileia towards the close of March, 340. Maximus defeated and slain by Theodosius, near Agileia, 28 July, 388. Theodosius defeated Eugenius and Arbogastes, the Gaul, near Aquileia, and

remained sole emperor, 6 Sept. 394. Eugenius was put to death, and Arbogastes died by his own hand, mortified by his overthrow. St. Ambrose held a synod here in 381. In 452 Aquileia was almost totally destroyed by Attila the Hun, and near it in 489 Theodoric and the Ostrogoths totally defeated Odoacer, the king of Italy.

Aquitaine, the Roman province Aquitania (S.W. France), conquered by the Romans 28 B.C.; by the Visigoths, A.D. 418; taken from them by Clovis in 507. Henry II. of England obtained it with his wife Eleanor, 1152. It was erected into a principality for Edward the Black Prince in 1362; but was annexed to France in 1370. The title of duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V. in 1418. The province was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

Arabia (W. Asia). The terms *Petræa* (stony), *Felix* (happy), and *Deserta* are said to have been applied to its divisions by Ptolemy, about A.D. 140. The Arabs claim descent from Ishmael, the eldest son of Abraham, born 1910 B.C., Gen. xvi. Arabia was unsuccessfully invaded by Gallus, the Roman governor of Egypt, 24 A.C. In A.D. 622, the Arabians under the name of Saracens, followers of Mahomet (born at Mecca, 570), their general and prophet, commenced their course of conquest; see *Mahometanism*. Arabia was conquered by the Ottomans 1518-39. The Arabs greatly favored literature and the sciences, especially mathematics, astronomy, and chemistry. The Koran was written in Arabic (622-632). The Bible was printed in Arabic in 1671; see *Wahabees*. The aggression of the Turks on the South Arabs excited jealousy in England, and was checked by the sultan, Nov. 1873.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments (or 1001 Tales) were translated into French by Galland, and published in 1704; but their authenticity was not acknowledged till many years after. The best English translation from the Arabic is that of Mr. E. W. Lane, published in 1839, with valuable notes and beautiful illustrations.

Arabic Figures (1, 2, 3, etc.), see *Arithmetic*. ARABIC NEWSPAPER, "*Mar-âtu'l-Ahwal*" ("Mirror of Passing Events"), published in London, end of 1876.

Arabic, a sect which sprang up in Arabia about 207, whose distinguishing tenet was, that the soul dies with the body, and will rise again with it.

Aragon, part of the Roman Tarraconensis, a kingdom, N.E. Spain, was conquered by the Carthaginians, who were expelled by the Romans about 200 B.C. It became an independent monarchy in A.D. 1035; see *Spain*.

Aram, the ancient name of Syria (*which see*).

Aranjuez (Central Spain), contains a fine royal palace, at which several important treaties were concluded. On 17 March, 1808, an insurrection broke out here against Charles IV. and his favorite, Godoy, the prince of peace. The former was compelled to abdicate in favor of his son, Ferdinand VII., 19 March.

Ararat, a mountain in Armenia (about 17,112 feet above the sea-level), on which Noah's ark is supposed to have rested, B.C. 2349, now termed by the Persians, Koh-i-Nuh (Noah's mountain); by the Armenians, Masis; by the Turks, Agri-Dagh.

It was ascended by Dr. Parrot, 27 Sept. 1829; by Major Stuart, 1856, and by others since. Mr. James Bryce, who ascended 11, 12 Sept. 1878, described the summit as a little plain of snow, silent and desolate, with a bright, green sky above; the view stern, green, and monotonous.

Araucania, a province in South America. Its inhabitants maintained almost unceasing war with the Spaniards from 1537 to 1773, when their independence was recognized. They are now nominally subject to Chili.

Araucio (now ORANGE), S.E. France. Through the

* Remains of these and other noble aqueducts, constructed by emperors, still remain, and some supply water to the city.

become a dignity above a priest. The appointment in these countries is referred to the eighth century. There are seventy-five archdeacons in England (1878). The archdeacon's court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity, an appeal lies from it to the consistorial court, by 24 Henry VIII. (1532).

Archery is ascribed to Apollo, who communicated it to the Cretans.

- Ishmael "became an archer" (Gen. xxi. 20). B.C. 1800
- The Philistine archer overcame Saul (1 Sam. xxi. 3). 1006
- David commanded the use of the bow to be taught (2 Sam. i. 18). 1006
- Aster of Amphipolis, having been alighted by Philip, king of Macedonia, at the siege of Methone shot an arrow, on which was written "Aimed at Philip a right eye," which it put out, Philip drew back the arrow with these words "If Philip take the town, Aster shall be hanged," and kept his word. 363
- Archery introduced into England. previous to A.D. 440
- Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings. 1066
- Richard I revived archery in England in 1180, and was himself killed by an arrow. 1189
- The victories of Crocy (1366), Poitiers (1356), and Agincourt (1415) were won chiefly by archery.
- Four thousand archers of the king surrounded the houses of parliament ready to shoot, pacified by the king, 31 Richard II.—*Slow*. 1397
- The citizens of London formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III., and into a corporate body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII. 1530
- Roger Ascham's "Toxophilus, the School of Shooting," published. 1571
- Scottish Annual Arrow Meetings—a silver arrow shot for; articles agreed to. 14 May, 1673
- Royal company of archers, instituted by the marquess of Athol, as the king's body-guard for Scotland. 1676
- The long bow was six feet long, and the arrow three feet, the usual range from 300 to 600 yards. Robin Hood is said to have shot from 600 to 800 yards. The cross bow was fixed to a stock, and discharged with a trigger.
- The use of the long bow was taught in Kenyon College, Ohio, as early as 1833. The archery revival in America dates from the year 1877, the first club having been organized in that year in Oakland, California. [*See Artillery Company, Toxophilites, etc.*]

Archies, COURT OF, the most ancient consistory court, chiefly a court of appeal from inferior jurisdictions within the province of Canterbury; it derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (*Sancta Maria de Arcibus*), London, where it was formerly held, and whose top is raised on stone pillars built archwise.—*Cowell*. Appeals from this court lie to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statute, 1832. The judge, Dr. Stephen Lushington (appointed in 1828), resigned 1 July, 1867; succeeded by sir Robert J. Phillimore, who resigned 1875. Lord Penzance then became judge in the court of arches.

Architecture (from the Greek ἀρχιτέκτων, chief artificer). The five great orders are, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian (*Greek*); the Tuscan and Composite (*Roman*). Gothic began to prevail in the ninth century; see the *Orders* and *Gothic*.

- The Pyramids of Egypt, begun about A.C. 1800
- Salomon's Temple, begun 1004
- Birs Nimrod, in Assyria about 900
- The Doric order begins about 680
- Doric temple at Agrig. 550
- Temple of Jupiter and Cloves Maxima, at Rome, founded 618
- Babylon built. 600
- The Ionic order begins about 500-430
- The Corinthian order begins 325
- Choragic monument of Lysicrates. 335
- Architecture flourishes at Athens. 480-320
- Erechtheum at Athens 450-420
- The Parthenon finished 438
- The Pantheon, etc., built at Rome. A.D. 13
- The Colosseum (or Coliseum). 70
- Hadrian builds temples at Rome, etc. 117
- Diocletian's palace at Spalatro 284
- Basilican at Rome 330-800
- St. Sophia, at Constantinople, begun 532
- Rock cut temples in India—Caves of Ellora. 500-400
- Canterbury cathedral, founded 602
- Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem. 637
- York minster (present building) begun about 1171
- St. Peter's, Rome. 1450-1626
- St. Paul's, London. 1673-1710

EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

Born. Died.

- Vitruvius about B.C. 37
- William of Wickham A.D. 1226-1303
- Michael Angelo Buonarroti 1474-1564
- A. Palladio 1518-1580
- Inigo Jones 1573-1632
- Bormini 1598-1680
- Christopher Wren 1623-1723
- J. Vanbrugh 1670-1726
- James Gibbs 1674-1754
- R. and J. Adam 1728-1794
- Sir W. H. Chambers 1738-1796
- Augustus W. Pugin 1811-1852
- Sir Charles Barry 1795-1860
- James Fergusson 1808-
- Sir George Gilbert Scott 1811-1876
- George Edmund Street 1824-

An Architectural Club was formed in 1791. An Architectural Society existed in London in 1808. The Royal Institute of British Architects was founded in 1834—Earl de Grey, president, 1836-61. The Architectural Society, established in 1831, was united to the Institute in 1842. The Architectural Association began about 1846. The Architectural Museum, Westminster, opened 21 July, 1869.

Mr. James Fergusson's "History of Architecture" (the best), 2d ed. 1874-6.

Archons. When royalty was abolished at Athens, in memory of king Codrus, killed in battle, 1044 or 1068 B.C., the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continued for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, was the first archon. The office was limited to ten years, 752 B.C., and to one year 688 B.C.

ARCOLE (Lombardy), the site of battles between the French under Bonaparte and the Austrians under field-marshal Alvinzi, fought 14-17 Nov. 1796. The Austrians lost 18,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns. The French lost about 15,000, and became masters of Italy. In one contest Bonaparte, in most imminent danger, was rescued by the impetuosity of his troops.

AROOT (East Indies). This city (founded 1716) was taken by col. Clive, 31 Aug. 1751; was retaken, 1758, but again surrendered to col. Coote, 10 Feb. 1760; besieged and taken by Hyder Ali, when the British under col. Baillie suffered severe defeat, 31 Oct. 1780. Aroot has been subject to Great Britain since 1801; see *India*.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, see *Northwest Passage* and *Franklin's Expedition*. On the German Arctic society applying to the German government, a committee of 18 professors was appointed, who in their report recommended that no more expeditions should be sent out; but that stations should be established for scientific observations; 1876.

London Central Arctic Committee, formed to promote another expedition, 7 July, 1879.

ARDAGH, an ancient prelate in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, who made his nephew, Mell, the first bishop, 454. This see, held with Kilmore since 1742, was held in commendam with Tuam (*which see*). It was united with Kilmore in 1839, and with Elphin in 1841.

ARDAHAN, a town in Turkish Armenia, ceded to Russia by the Berlin treaty, 18 July, 1878.

ARDERT and **AGHADOO**, bishoprics in Ireland long united: the former was called the bishopric of Kerry; Ert presided in the fifth century. William Fuller, appointed in 1603, became bishop of Limerick in 1667, since when Ardert and Aghadoo have been united to that prelate. Near the cathedral an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, the loftiest and finest in the kingdom, suddenly fell, 1770.

ARDOCH, see *Grampian*.

ARDREA, see *Field of Cloth of Gold*.

AREIOPAGUS, or **AREOPAGOS**, a Greek tribunal, said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges should be blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens about 1507 B.C.; also ascribed to Cecrops, 1566. The name is derived from the Greek ἄρειος πᾶγος, the hill

of Mars, through the tradition that Mars was the first who was tried for the murder of Ilalirrhottius, who had violated his daughter Alcippe. The powers of this court were enlarged by Solon, about 594 B.C., and diminished by Pericles, 461 B.C. Paul preached on Mars' hill A.D. 52 (Acts xvii.).

Areometer, or **Aræometer** (from Greek *ἀραιός*, thin), an instrument for measuring the density and specific gravity of fluids. Baumé described his areometer in 1768. Others have been made by Nicholson and Mohr.

Arequipa, Peru, founded by Pizarro, 1539; was destroyed by an earthquake, 13 Aug. 1868.

Arethusa, see *Naval Battles*, 1778, and *Chichester*.

Arezzo, near the ancient Arretium, or Aretinum, an Etrurian city, which made peace with Rome for 30 years, 308 B.C., was besieged by the Galli Senones, about 283 B.C., who defeated the Roman army Metellus sent to its relief—a disgrace avenged signally by Dolabella. Arezzo was an ancient bishopric: the cathedral founded in 1277. It is renowned as the birthplace of Mæcenas, Petrarch, Vasari, and other eminent men. Michael Angelo was born in the vicinity.

Argandab, a river in Afghanistan; see *Afghanistan*, 1880.

Argaum, in the Deccan, India, where sir Arthur Wellesley, on 29 Nov. 1803, thoroughly defeated and subjugated the rajah of Berar and the Mahratta chief Scindiah.

Argentaria, Alsace (now COLMAR, N.E. France), where the Roman emperor Gratian totally defeated the Alemanni and secured the peace of Gaul, May, 378.

Argentine (or LA PLATA) **Confederation** (S. America), 14 provinces (Buenos Ayres, one). This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1515, settled by them in 1553, and formed part of the viceroyalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Rio de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828 for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent as Montevideo; and at war with France from 1838–40. Population, in 1869, 1,877,490. See *Buenos Ayres*.

Buenos Ayres seceded in 1853; reunited. 1859
An insurrection in San Juan in Nov. 1860; suppressed in Jan. 1862
J. Urquiza, elected president, 20 Nov. 1853, was succeeded by Dr. S. Derqui. 8 Feb. 1860
Gen. Bartholomew Mitre, elected for six years, assumed the president's office. 12 Oct. 1862
Lopez, president of Paraguay, declared war against Mitre, and invaded the Argentine territories, May. Mitre declared war against Paraguay, 16 April; and made alliance with Brazil and Uruguay. 4 May, 1865
[See *Buenos Ayres* for the disputes with that state, and *Brazil* for the war with Paraguay.]
Col. Dominique F. Sarmiento elected president for six years. 12 Oct. 1868
He suppresses the insurrection of Corrientes. Nov. " "
Urquiza murdered. 12 April, 1870
Treaty with Brazil. Jan. 1873
Defeat of Lopez Jourdan, rebel, announced. Dec. " "
Dr. N. Avellaneda inaugurated president for six years. 12 Oct. 1874
Insurrection of Mitre at Buenos Ayres, Sept.–Nov., suppressed; he submits. 2 Dec. " "
National bank stops; suspension of specie payments by government. 16 May, 1876
End of rebellion; capture of Jourdan; announced 12 Dec. 1876
Disputes with Buenos Ayres; settled. June–July, 1880
Gen. Roca (opposed to supremacy of Buenos Ayres) nominated to become president in Oct., opposed by Dr. Tejedor. June–July, " "
Gen. Roca becomes president. Oct. " "
Tranquillity restored: Buenos Ayres to be definitive capital of the republic. 7 Dec. " "

Arginussæ, isles between Lesbos and Asia Minor; near these Conon and the Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan admiral Callicratidas, 406 B.C.

Argonautic Expedition, 1263 B.C. (1225, *Clinton*), said to have been undertaken by Jason to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and to recover the treasures seized by his murderer, *Æëtes*, king of Colchis.

The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis having been adorned with the figure of a ram, led to the fiction that the journey was to recover the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record. Many kings and heroes accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder.

Argonauts of St. Nicholas, military knights; an order founded by Charles III. of Naples, 1382.

Argos, the most ancient city of Greece, said to have been founded either by Inachus, 1856 B.C., or his son, Phoroneus, 1807, received its name from Argus, the fourth of the Inachidae, 1711 B.C.

Reign of Triopas; Polycaon seizes part of the kingdom and calls it after his wife, *Mæcenia*. B.C. 1502
Gelonar, last of the Inachidae, deposed by Danaus, an Egyptian. 1475
Feast of the *Flambeaux*, instituted in honor of Hypernestra, who saved her husband, Lynceus, son of *Ægyptus*, on his nuptial night, while her forty-nine sisters sacrificed theirs, at the command of their father, Danaus. 1425
Lynceus dethrones Danaus. 1425
The kingdom divided by the brothers Acrisius and Proetus. 1344 (1313 *Clinton*.)
Perseus, grandson of Acrisius, leaves Argos and founds Mycenæ (*which see*). 1313
The Heraclidae retake the Peloponnesus, and Temenus seizes Argos. 1102
Phelidon's prosperous rule. 770–750
War with Sparta: combat of 300 on each side. 347
The Argives flee Sicyon and *Ægina* for helping their enemy, Cleomenes of Sparta. 514
Sparta becomes superior to Argos. 498–490
Themistocles an exile at Argos. 471
The Argives destroy Mycenæ and regain their superiority. 468
Peloponnesian war—Argos, long neutral, joins Athens. 420
The aristocratical party makes peace with Sparta, and overthrows the democracy. 417
A reaction—alliance with Athens resumed. 395
Pyrrhus of Macedon, besieging Argos, slain. 272
Argos governed by tyrants supported by Macedon; freed; joins the Achæan league. 229
Subjugated by the Romans. 146
Argos taken from the Venetians. A.D. 1686
Taken by the Turks 1716, who held it until. 1826
United to Greece under king Otho; see *Greece*. 25 Jan. 1833

Argyle (W. Scotland), bishopric, of founded about 1200, Evaldus being the first bishop; the diocese, previously united with Dunkeld, ended 1688. Argyle and the Isles is a post-revolution bishopric, 1847; see *Bishoprics*.

Argyll Rooms, Oxford Street, London, opened for musical and other entertainments early in the nineteenth century; re-erected by Nash, 1818; held by the Philharmonic Society, 1813–30. Here appeared Spohr, 1820; Weber, 3 April, 1826; and Mendelssohn, 25 May, 1829. While held by M. Chabert, the fire-king, the building was burned down, 5, 6 Feb. 1830. The new building was eventually converted into shops.

Arian, or **ARYAN** (in Sanskrit signifying noble, warlike), a term now frequently applied to the hypothetical Indo-Germanic family of nations, including the Greek, Roman, and Teutonic races.

Arians, followers of Arius of Alexandria, who preached against the divinity of Christ, about 315, and died in 336. The controversy was taken up by Constantine, who presided at the council of Nice, June to Aug. 325, when the Arians were condemned; but their doctrine long prevailed. It was favored by Constantius II. 341; and carried into Africa by the Vandals in the fifth century, and into Asia by the Goths. Serretus published his treatise against the Trinity, 1531, and was burned, 1553. Leggatt, an Arian, was burned at Smithfield in 1614; see *Athanasian Creed*, *Socinians*, and *Unitarians*.

Arica, Peru, destroyed by an earthquake, and inundated by waves of the sea, 13 Aug. 1868.

Arikerä, near Seringapatam. Here lord Cornwallis defeated Tippoo Sahib, 15 May, 1791.

Aristotelian Philosophy: the most comprehensive ever devised by man. Aristotle was born at Stageira (hence termed the Stageirite), 304 B.C.; was a

pupil of Plato from 364 to 347; became preceptor of Alexander, son of Philip of Macedon, in 342; and died in 322. He divided the circle of knowledge into metaphysics and logic, physics (including part of the science of mind), and ethics. His philosophy was too much exalted by the schoolmen during the middle ages, and too much depreciated after the Reformation. His works on natural science contain a vast collection of facts and an extraordinary mixture of sound and chimerical opinions. To him is attributed the assertion that nature abhors a vacuum, an opinion now maintained by eminent modern philosophers.

An *Aristotelian Society*, for the systematic study of philosophy, was founded in the spring of 1890; Dr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, president.

Arithmetic is said to have been introduced from Egypt into Greece by Thales, about 600 B.C. The Chinese used the abacus, or *suwpan*, at an early period. It is asserted that the ancient Hindus adopted a system having ten as a basis.

The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is by Euclid (7th, 8th, and 9th books of his "Elements"). . . . about A.C. 300
The sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy was used. . . . A.D. 130
Diophantus of Alexandria was the author of thirteen books of arithmetical questions (of which six are now extant). . . . about 156

Notation by nine digits and zero (Arabic figures), known at least as early as the sixth century in Hindostan; introduced from thence into Arabia, about 900; into Spain, about 990; into France, by Gerbert, 991; into England, probably in the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

The date in Caxton's "Mirrour of the World," Arabic characters, is 1480

Arithmetic of decimals invented. 1482

John Sherwood, bishop of Durham's "Ludus Arithmetice," printed at Rome. "

First work printed in England on arithmetic ("De Arithmetica") was by Tonstall, bishop of Durham. 1522

The theory of decimal fractions perfected by Napier in his "Rhaphodologia." 1617

Cocker's Arithmetic appeared in 1677

Nystrom's "Tonal System," with 16 as a basis, published 1863

Sawyer's "Automatic System" published. 1878

Arithmometer, see *Calculating-machines*.

Arizona, a territory of the United States, originally part of New Mexico, was organized 24 Feb. 1863; capital, Tucson. It was colonized by the Jesuits in the seventeenth century.

Ark. Mount Ararat (*which see*) is venerated from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's Ark rested, after the universal deluge, 2349 B.C.; see Gen. vi., vii. Some assert Apamea, in Phrygia, to be the spot; and medals have been struck there with a chest on the waters, and the letters NOE, and two doves; this place is 300 miles west of Ararat. The *Ark of the Covenant*, made by Moses to contain the two tables of the law, 1491 B.C. (Exod. xxv.), was placed in Solomon's temple, 1004 B.C. (1 Kings viii.).

Arkadi, a Greek blockade-runner during the Cretan insurrection, was destroyed by the Turkish vessel *Izedia*, off Crete, 19 Aug. 1867, after at least 23 successful voyages.

Arkansas, originally part of Louisiana, ceded by Spain to France, 1763; and purchased by the United States in 1803; was made a territory, 1819; and a state 1836; seceded from the Union 6 May, 1861; national authority re-established, and a loyal government organized 1864; readmitted to representation in Congress, 1868. Several battles were fought in this state in 1862 and 1863. Pop. 1880, 802,564. Capital, Little Rock.

Arklow (in Wicklow), where a battle was fought between the insurgent Irish, amounting to 81,000, and a small regular force of British, which signally defeated them, 10 June, 1798. The town was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in May previous.—Native gold was discovered in Arklow in Sept. 1795.—*Phil. Trans.* vol. 86.

Arles (Arelatum, from the Celtic *Ar-lait*, near the waters), S. France (said to have been founded 2000 B.C.),

a powerful Roman city, was made capital of the kingdom of Provence by Boson in A.D. 879; and of the kingdom of Arles or Transjuran Burgundy by Rodolph II. in 933. He was succeeded by Conrad I. 937; and by Rodolph III. 993; who at his death, 1032, transmitted his kingdom to the emperor Conrad II. After various changes, it was annexed to France in 1486. Many councils (314-1275) were held at Arles; the most celebrated in 314, when British bishops were present.

Armada, THE INVINCIBLE, collected and equipped by Philip II., king of Spain, for the subjugation of England. The following particulars are taken from Morant's historical account (accompanying Pine's engravings of the tapestries formerly in the house of lords), printed 1789:

It consisted of 132 ships (besides caravels), 3165 cannon, 8766 sailors, 2088 galley-slaves, 21,855 soldiers, 1355 volunteers (noblemen, gentlemen, and their attendants), and 150 monks, with Martin Alarco, vicar of the Inquisition—the whole under the command of the duke of Medina-Sidonia. 1587
The English fleet under lord Charles Howard, sir Francis Drake, and sir John Hawkins, ready for sea, and three armies on land. Dec. "
The Armada sailed from Lisbon; soon after dispersed by a storm. 19 May, 1588
Recollected, entered the Channel off Cornwall. 19 July "
Suffered in a series of engagements (the sharpest on 25 July). 21-7 July, "
Dispersed by fire-ships sent into the midst. 28 July, "
Many vessels sunk or taken by the English. 29 July, "
The remainder retreated northward to Spain, suffering much loss by severe storms. Aug. and Sept. "
Computed Spanish loss, 35 ships; 13,000 men.
The queen attended a most solemn thanksgiving at St. Paul's. 24 Nov. "
An annual thanksgiving sermon was endowed by Mr. Chapman, who died 1616; it was preached at St. Mary-le-Bow. 12 Aug. 1877

Armagh, N. Ireland, of which it was the metropolis from the fifth to the ninth century, the seat of the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, about 444, and said to have built the first cathedral, 450. Six saints of the Roman calendar have been bishops of this see. In the king's book, by an extent taken 15 James I., it is valued at 400*l.* sterling a year; and until lately was estimated at 15,000*l.* per annum. The see was reconstituted (see *Pallium*) in 1151.—*Beaton*. Armagh was ravaged by the Danes on Easter-day, 852, and by O'Neil in 1564.

Armagnacs, a political party in France, followers of the duke of Orleans, murdered by the Burgundians, 23 Nov. 1407, derived their name from his father-in-law, the count of Armagnac. About 3500 of this party were massacred at Paris in June, 1418, by their opponents, the followers of the duke of Burgundy.

Armed Neutrality, the confederacy against England, formed by Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, 1780; ended, 1781; renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers, 16 Dec. 1800. The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, war ensued, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, 2 April, 1801. This event, and the murder of the emperor Paul of Russia, led to the dissolution of the Armed Neutrality.

Armenia, Asia Minor. Here Noah is said to have resided when he left the ark, 2347 B.C. Armenia, after forming part of the Assyrian, Median, and Persian empires, became subject to the Greek kings of Syria, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, 190 B.C. The Romans established the kingdoms of Armenia Major and Minor, but their influence over them was frequently interrupted by the aggressions of the Parthians. In all their political troubles the Armenians have maintained the profession of Christianity, and their church is governed by patriarchs, not subject to Rome. Since 1715 an Armenian convent has existed at Venice, where books on all subjects are printed in the Armenian language.

City of Artaxata built.....	B.C.	188
Antiochos Epiphanes invades Armenia.....		105
Tigranes the Great reigns in Armenia Major.....		95
Becomes king of Syria, and assumes the title of "King of Kings".....		85
Defeated by Lucullus, 69, he lays his crown at the feet of Pompey.....		66
His son, Artavasdes, reigns, 64, he assists Pompey against Julius Cæsar, 63, and the Parthians against Marc Antony.....		36
Antony subduces, and sends him loaded with silver chains to Egypt.....		34
Artaxias, his son, made king by the Parthians.....		33
Deposed by the Romans, who enthroned Tigranes II.....		20
Armenia subjected to Parthia.....	A.D.	18
Reconquered by Germanicus, grandson of Augustus.....		18
After many changes Tiridates is made king by the Romans.....		58
The Parthian conquerors of Armenia are expelled by Trajan.....		116
Severus makes Volagases king of part of Armenia.....		190
Christianity introduced.....	between A.D.	100-300
Armenia added to the Persian empire.....		232
Tiridates obtains the throne through Diocletian, 280, is expelled by Narseh, 284, restored by Galerius.....		284
On his death, Armenia becomes subject to Persia, 343, is made neutral by Rome and Persia, 384; who divide it by treaty.....		443
Armenia conquered and reconquered by the Greek and Persian sovereigns.....		577-607
And by the Greek emperors and Mahometans.....		603-1063
The Armenian church reconciled to Rome.....	about	1330
Leon VI, last king of Armenia, taken prisoner by the Saracens, 1375, released, he dies at Paris.....		1383
Overrun by the Mongols, 1238, by Timur 1363, by the Turks, 1516; by the Persians, 1534, by the Turks.....		1543
Eshah Abbas of Persia surrenders Armenia to the Turks, but transports 25,000 Armenian families into his own states.....		1604
Armenia overrun by the Russians.....		1828
Surrender of Erzeroum.....	9 July,	1829
(See Syria and Russo-Turkish Wars, I. and II.)		
By the Berlin Treaty, Kara, Ardahan, and Batoum were ceded to Russia, with other changes.....	July,	1878

Armenian Era commenced on 9 July, 552; the ecclesiastical year on 11 Aug. To reduce this last to our time, add 551 years and 221 days; and in leap-years subtract one day from 1 March to 10 Aug. The Armenians used the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

Armillary Sphere, an astronomical instrument composed of brass circles disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere may be seen in their natural position and motion. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes about 255 B.C., and was employed by Tycho Brahe and others.

Arminians, or REMONSTRANTS, derive their former name from James Arminius (or Harmensen), a Protestant divine of Leyden, Holland (died 19 Oct. 1609); the latter name from his followers having presented a *Remonstrance* to the states-general in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their views respecting predestination, etc. Their doctrines were condemned in 1619 at the synod of Dort (*which see*), they were exiled till 1625. The Calvinists were sometimes styled *Gomarists*, from Gomar, the chief opponent to Arminius. James I. and Charles I. favored the Arminian doctrine.

Armor. That of Goliath is described (about 1063 B.C.) 1 Sam. xvii. 5. Skins and padded hides were early used, and brass and iron armor, in plates or scales, followed. The body armor of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass.—*Fursus*. Hengist is said to have had scale armor, A.D. 449.

The Norman armor formed breeches and jacket.....	1000
The hauberk had its hood of the same piece.....	1100
John wore a surcoat over a hauberk of rings set edge-ways.....	1190
The heavy rivalry covered with a coat of mail. Some horsemen had visors and skull caps.....	about 1216
Armor exceedingly splendid.....	about 1380
Black armor, used not only for battle, but for mourning, Henry I.....	1413
Armor of Henry VII consisted of a cuirass of steel, in the form of a pair of stays.....	about 1500
Armor ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I.....	1628
In the reign of Charles II. officers wore no other armor than a large gorget, which is commemorated in the distinctive ornament known at the present day— <i>Monkey</i> .	

Armor Plates, see *Iron and Navy of England*.

Armorial Bearings became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century. They were employed by the Crusaders, 1100. The lines to denote colors in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbiere in 1639. The armorial bearings of the English sovereigns are given under the article *England*. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798, and again in 1806. The tax produced 64,515*l.* in the year ending 31 March, 1806; 1872, 64,228*l.*; 1876, 83,527*l.*; 1878, 83,104*l.*; 1879, 81,854*l.* The tax is now 2*l.* 2*s.*; if not on carriages, it is 1*l.* 1*s.* annually (1880). Sir Bernard Burke's "*General Armory*," 1876, contains the arms of above 65,000 British families.

Armorica, now Brittany, N. France, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 56 B.C. Many Gauls are said to have retired there and preserved the Celtic tongue, A.D. 584; see *Britany*.

Arms. The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, battle-axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword and dagger, bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians; see *articles on the various weapons throughout the volume*.

Arms, see *Armorial Bearings and Heraldry*.

Arms Bills, for the repression of crime and insurrection in Ireland, were passed 1807, 1810, 1823, 1829, and 15 Oct. 1831. The guns registered under the last act at the close of the first year scarcely amounted to 3000, and the number was equally small of all other kinds of arms. The new Arms bill, passed 22 Aug. 1843, has been since renewed, but was not rigidly enforced till 1867. Another Arms bill has been passed by the commons entitled "An act to amend the law relating to the carrying and possession of arms, and for the preservation of public peace in Ireland," to last till 1 June, 1886; royal assent, 21 March, 1881; see *Ireland*.

Armstrong Gun, see under *Cannon*.

Army. Ninus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting-men, 2017 B.C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B.C.—*Ezerbius*. The army of Xerxes invading Greece is said to have been 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse, 480 B.C. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account is that of Philip of Macedon. The army which Darius opposed to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.) is set down as between 750,000 and a million. The first standing army which existed as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1445. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain, 150,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 250,000; Turkey, 450,000; Austria, 500,000; Russia, 560,000; and France, 1,000,000. Estimated number in Europe in 1863, 6,000,000 soldiers, 1,000,000 horses, 11,000 guns. The European powers are still increasing their armies.

Jan. 1878—Germany.....	2,800,000
" France.....	1,700,000
" Russia.....	2,500,000
" Great Britain.....	225,000
" Reserves, volunteers, etc.....	836,411

Army, Barrists, mainly arose in the reign of Charles II. in 1661, in consequence of the extinction of feudal tenures. The first five regiments of British infantry were established between 1633 and 1680. James II. established several regiments of dragoon guards (1685-8). In 1685 the army consisted of 7000 foot and 1700 cavalry. *Standing armies* were introduced by Charles I. in 1638: they were declared illegal in England, 31 Car. II. 1679; but one was then gradually forming, which was maintained by William III., 1689, when the Mutiny Act was passed. Grose's "*History of the British Army*" was published in 1801; see *Regiments, Militia, and Volunteers*.

BRITISH ARMY		Men.	Notes.
1793, Time of war: troops of the line...	110,000	27,447,000	
1800, War...	100,000	17,973,000	
1810, War, army, including foreign troops...	300,000	26,744,000	
1815, Last year of the war...	300,000	30,151,000	
1820, Time of peace: war succumbrances...	100,100	18,253,000	
1820, Peace...	80,000	6,991,000	
1840, Peace...	90,471	6,920,267	
1860, Peace...	99,118	6,764,494	
1880, Peace (except Boer war)...	101,937	7,018,104	
1884, War with Russia...	112,977	7,367,000	

	Total men.	In India,*	From India, including and more, etc.
1815-16, War with Russia...	223,724	20,029	18,253,000
1820-21, War with Persia...	266,408	24,263	20,811,242
1827-28, Indian Mutiny...	178,086	30,197	14,840,850
1839-40...	232,974	92,730	13,294,814
1840-41, Chinese War...	230,651	91,907	14,918,213
1841-42...	230,664	71,028	14,013,906
1842-43...	212,773	60,041	16,534,290
1843-44...	228,973	62,928	16,264,790
1844-45...	230,918	73,674	14,723,976
1845-46...	218,480	73,084	14,392,672
1846-47...	212,921	71,044	14,599,279
1847-48, Abyssinian War...	203,404	66,027	14,675,540
1848-49...	206,187	64,460	15,000,000
1849-50...	191,073	63,907	13,565,000
1870-71, Franco-German War...	178,000	62,963	13,630,000
1871-72...	197,911	62,064	15,521,500
1873-74...	190,406	62,067	14,729,700
1874-75...	187,920	62,934	14,810,900
1875-76...	224,836	63,400	14,501,434
1876-77...	226,931	63,400	
1878-79...	132,884	63,648	15,261,000
1877-78...	132,730	62,632	15,919,092
1879-80...	136,026		15,019,900
1880-81...	131,880	61,608	12,797,000

Total home and colonial establishments, 632,840; cost 16,641,300.

Estimate, 1891-2, 15,807,000; 18,308,000. (Feb. 1891).

Expended by army purchase commission:

1871-3...	4,740,000
1873-3...	603,500
1873-4...	713,974
1874-5...	879,118

Regular troops for home service:

	1861.	1874.	1879.
Cavalry...	7,805	12,948	15,000
Artillery...	8,710	18,068	20,000
Engineers...	1,000	4,074	4,273
Infantry...	63,661	62,371	110,678
	71,000	97,363	150,000

Volunteers in Great Britain, in 1862, 167,921; in 1872, 172,000; in 1878, 161,160; in 1879, 183,000 (with staff); 245,648. Militia, 1873, 130,018; 1880, 130,111, yeomanry, 1872, 18,458; 1880, 14,811.

Reserve of all classes in 1871, 23,100.

The Mutiny Act passed annually since 1800; alterations made in this act and in the Articles of War... 1856

Army Service Act: 12 and 13 Vict. c. 37 (21 June, 1847)

and 18 Vict. c. 4... 27 Feb.

Officers in the service of the East India Company to have the same rank and precedence as those in the regular army... 28 April

The office of Master General of the Ordnance abolished, and the civil administration of the army and ordnance vested in the hands of Lord Palmerston, the minister of war... 25 May

Examination of staff officers previous to their appointment ordered... 1 April 1867

The army largely recruited for Indian war... 1857-8

The East India Company's army was transferred to the queen... 1859

Much dissatisfaction arose in that army in consequence of no bounty being granted, and threatenings of mutiny appeared, which subsided after an arrangement was made granting discharge to those who desired it.

Examination of candidates for the Military Academy previously confined to pupils from Sandhurst was thrown open 1868, the principle of this measure was affirmed by the house of commons by vote... 28 April 1858

By 22 and 23 Vict. c. 42, provision made for a reserve force, not to exceed 20,000 men, who had been in her majesty's service... 1859

Flogging virtually abolished in the army. Firm claim soldiers to be degraded to second class before being liable to it... 9 Nov

A report of a commission in 1860 caused great military improvements in the army, barracks, etc., under direction of Mr Sidney Herbert... 1860-60

A commission recommended the establishment of a recruiting department, increase of pensions, etc... 31 Oct. 1866

Flogging restricted to insubordination (with violence) and indecency... March (7), 1867

New Army Enlistment Act (limiting period of enlistment to 15 years, etc.) passed... 30 June

Increased pay to all soldiers (except to life guards) from 1 April, 1867, by warrant, dated... 29 June

Act to form a reserve of men in the militia to join the army in the event of war, passed... 30 Aug.

"War Department Stores" Act passed... 30 Aug.

Sir Henry Stokes appointed controller-in-chief... 1 Jan. 1868

Flogging abolished in time of peace, by an amendment in the Mutiny Act... March

Edward Cardwell, secretary for war... 9 Dec.

Royal commission on military education appointed, 28 June, 1868, report with recommendations issued about Oct.

Army Service Corps, to be composed of volunteers commanded by regular officers, established by royal warrant... 13 Nov.

Royal commission on the purchase system, etc., appointed 8 April, report recognizes the "over regulation payments" hitherto ignored... Aug.

Regulations under the new "Army Enlistment Act" issued... 13 Aug.

2,000,000 voted to increase the army by 20,000 men, 1 Aug.

Deaths in the army reduced from 17 per 1000 to 9, in consequence of sanitary improvements, etc. (out of 178,480 men, 32,791 under 20, 18,614 under 18) — Lord Northbrook... June

Army Regulation bill (the abolition of the purchase system, etc.) passed in the commons, 208-281, early 4 July; introduced in the lords, 12 July, able speech of the duke of Cambridge in its favor, 14 July, rejected (168-130), 3 a.m. 10 July

Purchase system abolished by royal warrant (in pursuance of acts 6 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 16, and 48 Geo. III. c. 126) on and after 1 Nov. 1871... 30 July

Regulation of the Forces Act passed... 17 Aug.

Autumn campaign in Hampshire, about 40,000 men engaged, the duke of Cambridge and others umpires, the prince of Wales and prince Arthur engaged, foreign officers present.

Manoeuvres according to the Prussian system, held days, etc... 8-12 Sept.

Invading force of 24,000, under Staveley and Carey; marching towards London, opposed by Sir Hope Grant, 12 Sept.

Series of battles near the Hog's Back, Aldershot, Grant declared victor... 16-19 Sept.

Battle of Fox's hill, Carey defeats Staveley... 21 Sept.

[Reported results: artillery insignificant, cavalry superb; infantry very good, transport inefficient, greater distribution of responsibility among officers needed.]

Sham fight, Chatham stormed... 24 Oct.

Warrant published, 30 Oct., inaugurating the new system of promotion of officers (partly by seniority and partly by selection) on... 1 Nov.

New organization of the army proposed by Mr Cardwell, brigade districts, England, 49, Scotland, 11, Ireland, 6, Feb.

The duke of Cambridge's favorable report was laid before parliament early in... March

Army estimates passed in commons (234-63) 12 March

Review of 16,000 men by the queen at Aldershot, 8 July

Autumn manoeuvres in Wiltshire 50,000 men commanded by Sir John Mitchell exposed to land at Weymouth, and march towards London, opposed by Sir R. Walpole; campaign begins, skirmishes near Blandford. 21 Aug.

Sir A. Horsford repulses Gen. Brownrigg at Winchester... 27 Aug.

Prince of Wales arrives at Salisbury... 3 Sept.

Battle of Wishford, 7 Sept., battle of the Avon, 10 Sept.; grand march past near Beacon Hill... 12 Sept.

The new drill and tactics for the army were published... 23 Nov.

Mr Cardwell's estimates, proposes increasing pay of soldiers, and establishment of a chief of the staff 24 Feb.

Review of troops at Windsor, before the Shah 24 June

Autumn manoeuvres at Dartmoor, Cammock Chase, and at the Curragh, Dublin... July Aug.

Royal Commission on compensation to officers for changes, appointed... 11 Oct.

Report issued (admits cause for compensation, and considers that officers will be satisfied with whatever the nation chooses to decide for them) June

Change of ministry, Mr Gathorne Hardy (afterwards Lord Cranbrook), secretary for war... 21 Feb.

The victorious troops from Ashantee reviewed by the queen... 30 March

Summer manoeuvres at Aldershot... June

New regulations respecting first applications for commissions, issued... Sept.

Royal commission on more rapid promotion, gazetted... 10 Nov.

Manoeuvres at Aldershot... July, 1876

* Supported by the Indian government

† Ending March 31.

Royal warrant respecting regimental exchanges dated 6 Aug.; issued..... 9 Aug. 1875
 Scheme completed for mobilization of the army announced..... Dec. "
 "Control" department divided into "commissariat and transport departments," and "ordnance-store departments"..... 11 Dec. "
 Mobilization of the army and the reserve; experiment in Surrey reported successful..... July, 1876
 New cavalry regulations issued..... Aug. "
 Report of commission on promotion issued; recommends compulsory retirement in some cases, and other changes..... Aug. "
 New organization of the artillery proposed about 26 Feb. Manœuvres on a small scale..... July, 1877
 Review by the queen at Windsor..... 10 July, "
 Army promotion and retiring scheme; royal warrant published..... 28 July, "
 New army medical warrant issued..... 1 Sept. "
 About 29,000 recruits in 1877; announced..... Mar. 1878
 Col. F. A. Stanley, war secretary..... 2 April, "
Reserves (about 35,000) called out, 2 April; commended; disbanded..... 31 July, "
 The report of the commission on the mutiny acts recommends consolidation of the mutiny acts and the articles of war, and simplification of martial law, etc., July, "
 Warrant establishing new warrant officers ("conductors") a grade between commissioned and non-commissioned..... 24 Jan. 1879
 Army Discipline and Regulation Acts, introduced 27 Feb.; passed..... 24 July, "
 [They relate to discipline, enlistment, billeting, court-martials, military law, etc.]
 Army Medical department; changes made by a new warrant issued 2 Dec. 1879; amended..... Jan. 1880
 Mr. Hugh E. Childers, war secretary..... 28 April, "
 New system of military examination for officers; introduced..... Oct. "
 Alterations in officers' dress, by orders..... Nov. "
 System of compulsory retirement of officers came into operation..... 1 Jan. 1881
 Great army reform measures laid before the Commons by Mr. Childers..... 3 March, "
 Alterations made in the uniform and organization of the infantry..... April *et seq.* "
 New organization comes into effect..... 1 July, "

ARMY OF OCCUPATION. By treaty, signed 20 Nov. 1815, the allied powers established the boundaries of France, and stipulated for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years. The departure of the German army of occupation from France began about 20 Sept. 1871; completed 16 Sept. 1873.

ARMY, UNITED STATES. The standing army of the United States may be said to have begun with the organization of the War Department, 7 Aug. 1789. The army in 1790 was 1200 strong; in 1791, 900 men were added. In 1798, in view of war with France, a provisional 10,000 men was authorized, which allowed number was the next year enlarged to about 40,000 regulars and as many volunteers. Some officers were appointed and men raised; but the danger passed away, and the standing army was in 1802 fixed at about the old force. During the war of 1812 the army was increased; 25,000 regulars were voted; and in Jan. of that year, 50,000 volunteers were authorized. At the peace of 1815 the army was disbanded. In 1831 a peace establishment was organized. The Florida war lasted from 1835 to 1842, and required a force increased by regulars and militia. At the beginning of the Mexican war (May, 1846), the regular army was 7244 strong, gen. Taylor having with him in Texas 3554. During that war, 29,000 regulars were enlisted and 50,000 volunteers employed. After the war the army was reduced to its previous strength. On 15 April, 1861, the first levy against the rebellion was made by the call for 75,000 volunteers. On 3 May, 42,000 more volunteers were called out for three years or the war. On 22 July, Congress authorized the president to call for 500,000 volunteers for any proper term, and on 25 another force of 500,000 was permitted. The actual number of the United States arrivals in the field, Aug. 1862, was 1,135,416, of which the regular army was 43,014. Up to the beginning of 1863 the whole number of volunteers sent into the field was 1,276,246. The maximum strength of the army was fixed by the act of 28 July, 1866, at 75,882 rank and file; and by successive reductions its strength has been brought down to 2153 commissioned officers and 25,000 enlisted men. As at present organized, the army in-

cludes 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 3 major-generals, and 6 brigadier-generals. The actual strength is very nearly the maximum allowed by law. By act of Congress, 15 Aug. 1876, the maximum strength of the army was fixed at 25,000 enlisted men.

Arogee, Abyssinia. Here sir Robert (afterwards lord) Napier defeated the Abyssinians, who lost about 700 killed and wounded, 10 April, 1868. The British had 20 wounded.

Aromatics. Acron of Agrigentum is said to have been the first who caused great fires to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air, by which means he put a stop to the plague at Athens, 429 B.C.

Arpad Dynasty, see Hungary.

Arpinum (now Arpino, S. Italy), the birthplace of Cicero, 8 Jan. 106 B.C.; many remains still bear his name.

Arquebus, see Fire-arms.

Arques (N. France). Near here the league army, commanded by the duc de Mayenne, was defeated by Henry IV. 21 Sept. 1589.

Arracan, a province of N.E. India. Arracan, the capital, captured by the Burmese, 1783, was taken from them by gen. Morrison, 1 April, 1825. The subjugation of the province followed, 1826.

Arraignment consists in reading the indictment by the officer of the court, and calling upon the prisoner to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. Formerly, persons who refused to plead in cases of felony were pressed to death by weights placed upon the breast. A person standing mute was declared convicted by an act passed 1772; but in 1827 the court was directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" in such cases; see *Mute*.

Arras (N.E. France), the country of the ancient Atrebatæ, the seat of a bishop since 390. Here a treaty was concluded between the king of France and duke of Burgundy, when the latter abandoned his alliance with England, 21 Sept. 1435. Another treaty was concluded by Maximilian of Austria with Louis XI. of France, whereby Burgundy and Artois were given to the dauphin as a marriage portion, 23 Dec. 1482. — *Velly*. Arras was held by the Austrians from 1493 till 1640, when it was taken by Louis XIII.

Array. On 23 Dec. 1324, Edward II. directed the bishop of Durham to make "arraier" his men of arms, horse and foot, and cause them to proceed to Portsmouth; thence to proceed to the war in Gascony. — *Rymer's Fœdera*. Hallam says that this was the earliest commission of array that he could find, and that the latest was dated 1557. The attempt of Charles I. to revive commissions of array in 1642, founded on a statute of Henry IV., was strenuously opposed as illegal.

ARREST FOR DEBT. The persons of peers, members of parliament, etc., are protected from arrest; see *Ambassadors, Debt, Ferrars' Arrest*.

Clergymen performing divine service privileged, 50 Edw. III. 1375
 Seamen privileged from debts under 20*l*. by 30 Geo. III. 1786
 Barristers are privileged from arrest while going to, attending upon, and returning from court, on the business of their clients.

By stat. 29 Car. II. no arrest can be made, nor process served, upon a Sunday; this law was extended by Will. III.

Vexatious arrests prevented by act, May, 1733. Prohibited for less than 10*l*. on process, 1779; and for less than 20*l*. July, 1827

Arrests for less than 10*l*. were prohibited on mesne process in Ireland, in June, 1829

Statute abolishing arrest for debt on mesne process, except in cases wherein there is ground to show that the defendant designs to leave the country, 2 Vic. Aug. 1838
 By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, the power of imprisonment even upon final process that is judgment debts, is abolished if the sum does not exceed 20*l*. exclusive of costs, 1844; and by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, the judge has no power to punish, except in case of fraud or contempt of court. 1846
 By the Absconding Debtors' Arrest Act, absconding debtors owing 20*l*. and upwards are liable to arrest. 1851

Arrest for debt practically abolished, with certain exceptions, by 32 & 33 Vict. c. 62. 1869
see *Debt*.

The state of New York was the first of the United States to abolish the law of arrest for debt, 1831. The other states have followed in the same course at various times.

Arretium, see *Arezzo*.

Arsacidæ, a Parthian dynasty, began with Arsaces about 250 B.C., and ended with Artabanus, killed in battle with Artaxerxes, the founder of the Sassanidæ, A.D. 226.

Arsenal, a great military or naval repository; see *Woolwich*. The arsenals of the United States government within the rebel states, with the exception of Fortress Monroe, passed into the hands of the rebels at their secession. Those maintained by the government in 1864 were as follows:

Arsenal.	State.	Post-office.
Kennebec	Maine	Augusta.
Springfield (arm'y).	Massachusetts.	Springfield.
Watertown	Massachusetts.	Watertown.
Champlain	Vermont.	Vergennes.
Watervliet	New York.	West Troy.
New York	New York.	New York.
Alleghany	Pennsylvania.	Pittsburgh.
Frankford	Pennsylvania.	Bridesburg.
Pikesville	Maryland.	Pikesville.
Washington	Dist. Columbia.	Washington.
Fortress Monroe.	Virginia.	Old Point Comfort.
St. Louis	Missouri.	St. Louis.
Leavenworth	Kansas.	Leavenworth.
Detroit	Michigan.	Dearbornville.
Benicia	California.	Benicia.

The 37th Congress, at its second session, passed an act to establish three additional national arsenals at Columbus, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; and Rock Island, Ill.

Arsenians, partisans of Arsenius, patriarch of Constantinople, who excommunicated the emperor Michael Paleologus for blinding his colleague the young John Lascaris, 1261, and was deposed 1264.

Arsenic, a steel-gray colored brittle mineral, extremely poisonous, known in early times. Brandt, in 1735, made the first accurate experiments on its chemical nature. The heinous crimes committed by its means induced the legislature to enact regulations for its sale, 1851. In 1858 Dr. A. S. Taylor asserted that green paper-hangings and dresses prepared from arsenic are injurious to health.

Arson, punished with death by the Saxons, still remained a capital crime on the consolidation of the laws in 1827 and 1837. By the act of 1861 it is punishable by penal servitude for life and minor degrees of imprisonment. William Anthony was convicted of arson, having set many houses on fire, for the sake of obtaining the reward for giving alarm, 13 Dec. 1871.

In some states of the Union the law remains the same as in England; others make the setting fire to an inhabited house punishable by imprisonment for life. There are various degrees of arson, and minor punishments for minor degrees of the offence.

Arsoof (Syria). At a battle here Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, reduced to 30,000, defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels, on 6 Sept. 1191. Ascalon surrendered, and Richard marched towards Jerusalem, 1192.

Art Act, facilitating the public exhibition of works of art (lent to the president of the privy council), passed April, 1866; see *Arts, Exhibitions*, and *National Portrait Gallery*.

Artemis, a Greek goddess; called by the Romans *Diana*, which see.

Artemisium, a promontory in Eubœa, near which indecisive conflicts took place between the Greek and Persian fleets for three days, 480 B.C. The former retired on hearing of the battle of Thermopylæ.

Artesian Wells (from *Artesia*, now Artois, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by

boring through the upper soil to strata containing water which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises to that level through the boring tube. The fountains in Trafalgar Square and government offices near have been supplied since 1844 by two of these wells (393 feet deep). At Paris the Grenelle well (1798 feet deep), was completed in 1841, after eight years of exertion, by M. Mulot, at an expense of about 12,000*l.*, and the well at Passy, which it is said will supply sufficient water for nearly 500,000 persons, was begun in 1855, and completed in 1860 by M. Kind. Messrs. Amos & Easton completed an artesian well for the Horticultural Society's garden in 1662, which yielded 880,000 gallons of water, at the temperature of 81° Fahr., in twenty-four hours. The well at Kissingen was completed in 1850. The most important artesian wells in the United States are those at St. Louis, Mo.; Charleston, S.C.; and Louisville, Ky. The St. Louis well was begun in 1849. The well is 2199 feet in depth, and yields 75 gallons of water per minute, but the water is unfit for general use. The well at Louisville is 2086 feet deep, and yields 330,000 gallons of clear, mineral water (resembling Kissingen water) daily. The well was begun April, 1857, and finished Aug. 1858. The Charleston well gave greater difficulty in construction than any other in the United States. Five attempts to bore it were made, the first in 1824. The existing well was begun in 1848. Depth of the well, 1102 feet; discharge, 1200 gallons per hour. There are many other artesian water wells in the United States, some of which are notable. Nearly all the salt and oil wells also are artesian. In 1855 the government sent out an expedition to bore artesian wells in New Mexico. Artesian wells are now common.

Arthur, king of Britain, said, mythically, to have lived A.D. 500-532.

The events of his life and the conflicts of the knights of his round table, as sung by the Welsh poets Taliesin, Ilywarch Hen, and Aneurin, were incorporated into his Latin history by Geoffrey of Monmouth, about 1115, who died 1154; put into French verse by Geoffrey Gaimar, and by Wace soon after; and set forth in an English poem called *Brut* by Layamon about 1205
Walter Map, by incorporating in his version the legend of the Holy Grail, introduced the religious element

about 1171
Sir Thomas Malory's "*Morte d'Arthur*," printed 1485
Lord Lytton's "*King Arthur*," published 1848
Tennyson's "*Idylls of the King*" 1859-69

Artichokes are said to have been introduced from the East into Western Europe in the fifteenth century, and to have reached England in the sixteenth.

Articles OF RELIGION. On 8 June, 1536, after much disputing, the English clergy in convocation published "Articles decreed by the king's highness" Henry VIII., who published in 1539 the "Statute of Six Articles," decreeing the acknowledgment of transubstantiation, communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Offenders were punishable as heretics. In 1551 forty-two were prepared, and published in 1553. These were modified by the convocation, and reduced to THIRTY-NINE in Jan. 1563; and they received the royal authority and the authority of parliament in 1571. The *Lambeth Articles*, of a more Calvinistic character, proposed by archbishop Whitgift, were withdrawn in consequence of the displeasure of queen Elizabeth, 1595. One hundred and four articles were drawn up for Ireland by archbishop Usher in 1614; but in 1635 the Irish church adopted the English articles; see *Perth Articles*. The 39 Articles were ordered to be removed from the studies at Oxford in Nov. 1871.

Articles OF WAR were decreed in the time of Richard I. and John. Those made by Richard II. in 1385 appear in "Grose's Military Antiquities." The articles of war now in force are based upon an act, passed by William III. in 1689, to regulate the army about to engage in his continental warfare. In the United States, Congress only can make articles of war. These have been based on the English articles and Mutiny Act.

They were first adopted by the Continental Congress, July 30, 1775, and extended March 20, 1776; enacted again, with little alteration, April 10, 1806.

Artificers AND MANUFACTURERS. Their affairs were severely regulated by the statutes of laborers, 1349, 1350, 1360, 1549, and especially of 1562. They were prohibited from leaving England, and those abroad were outlawed, if they did not return within six months after the notice given them. A fine of 100*l.*, and imprisonment for three months, were the penalties for seducing them from these realms, by 9 Geo. II., 1736, and other statutes. The law was modified in 1824; see *Artisans, Workmen*, etc.

Artillery, a term including properly all heavy missiles, now restricted to *cannon*. A small piece was contrived by Schwartz, a German cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors of Algeiras, in Spain, in 1343; and according to some historians, at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venetians employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377.—*Voltaire*. Said to have been cast, with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists, in Sussex, 1543.—*Rymer's Fadera*. Made of brass, 1635; improvements by Browne, 1728; see *Cannon, Bombs, Carronades* (under *Curran*), *Mortars, Howitzers, Petard, Rockets, Fire-arms*. The *Royal Artillery Regiment* was established in the reign of Anne.

HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY of London. Instituted in 1585, having ceased, was revived in 1610. It met for military exercise at the Artillery ground, Finsbury, where the London archers had met since 1498 (see *Archery*). In the civil war, 1642-3, the company took the side of the parliament, and greatly contributed towards its success. The company numbered 1200 in 1803, and 800 in 1861. Since 1842 the officers have been appointed by the queen. On the decease of the duke of Sussex in 1843, the prince consort became colonel and captain-general. He died 14 Dec. 1861, and the prince of Wales was appointed his successor. . . . 24 Aug. 1863

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION held its first annual meeting for shooting for prizes given by the queen and others, at Shoeburyness, July, 1866. Meetings were held and prizes distributed in July, 1866; July, 1867; Aug. 1868—78-79-80.

ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION, established at Woolwich, proposed by lieuts. F. Eardley-Wilmot and J. H. Le-froy, Feb. 1838; approved June, 1839; building completed Sept. 1840. Proceedings, Vol. I., published . . . 1858

The alleged great deficiency of artillery in the British army much discussed, Sept. 1870; artillery brought to the camp at Aldershot, reported to be very fine. Sept. 1870

New organization of the artillery proposed, about 26 Feb. 1877

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, of Boston, Mass., the oldest military organization in the United States, organized. . . . 1638

Its printed series of annual sermons begins with the discourse of Urian Oakes. . . . 1672

Artisans and Laborers' Dwellings Act, "to provide better dwellings," passed 31 July, 1868; another act was passed 29 June, 1875, "to facilitate the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns;" one for Scotland, 2 Aug. 1875; other acts passed in 1879.

ARTISANS', LABORERS', AND GENERAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, registered 31 Dec. 1866; purchased estates in various parts of the country. The Shaftesbury estate (which see) was formally opened. . . . 18 July, 1874

The director (Dr. John Baxter Langley), secretary (Mr. Wm. Swindlehurst), were sentenced to be imprisoned 18 months; and Mr. Edw. Saffery, estate agent, 12 months, for conspiring to defraud the company of about 24,312*l.*; trial. . . . 23-6 Oct. 1877

ARTISANS' INSTITUTE, for promoting general and technical knowledge, near St. Martin's Lane; established by aid of the duke of Bedford, lord Lytton, Mr. S. Morley, and others; opened. . . . 14 Oct. 1874

Artists' Fund was established in 1810 to provide allowances for sick, and annuities for incapacitated, members. *Artists' General Benevolent Institution*, established 1814. *Artist's Orphan Fund*, 1871.

Artois (N. France), a province once held by the Atrebrates, conquered by the Franks in the fifth century, given by Charles the Bold, with Flanders, as a dowry to

his daughter Judith, on her marriage with Baldwin Brasseur in 863. Louis XV. created his grandson, Charles Philippe, count of Artois, who became king as Charles X., 16 Sept. 1824.

Reunited to the crown by Philip Augustus. . . . 1180

Formed into a county for his brother Robert, by Louis IX. . . . 1237

Acquired, with Flanders, through marriage, by the duke of Burgundy. . . . 1384

Passed, by marriage of Mary of Burgundy to Maximilian, to the house of Austria. . . . 1477

Restored to France. . . . 1493

Reverted to Austria. . . . 1493

Conquered for France. . . . 1640

Finally confirmed to it by the treaty of Nimeguen, 10 Aug. 1678

Arts. In the eighth century, the circle of sciences was composed of seven liberal arts—the *trivium* (grammar, rhetoric, logic), the *quadrivium* (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy).—*Harris*. The Royal Society of England (which see) obtained its charter 2 April, 1663.

The *Society of Arts*, to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Wm. Shipley, and its first president, lord Folkestone. . . . March, 1754

FINE ARTS.

First public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place at the rooms of the Society of Arts, 1760

Repeated there for several years, till the Royal Academy was founded. . . . 1768

Society of British Artists was instituted. . . . 21 May, 1823

Their first exhibition opened. . . . 19 April, 1824

Pre-Raphaelites (which see) became prominent about. . . 1850

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts founded in. . . . Dec. 1858

Art Unions began in France and Germany early in the present century.

The first in Britain was established at Edinburgh.

The *Art Union of London*, 44 West Strand, was founded 14 Feb. 1837; and chartered 1 Dec. 1846. The Art Union indemnity act was passed 3 Aug. 1844. Subscription for 1876, 20,932*l.*; 1877, 15,586*l.* (depression of trade)

American Art Union, the first in the United States, was established in New York, 1839; ceased to exist 1861 under prohibition of the lottery law.

Burlington Fine Arts Club, for exhibition of works of art, etc., founded. . . . 1868

A memorial of a convention for promoting universally reproductions of works of art for the benefit of museums of all countries, signed by the prince of Wales, and the crown princes of Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Saxony, and others, was sent to the duke of Marlborough. . . . 12 March, 1868

See *British Institution, National Gallery, Royal Academy, Albert Hall, Academy*.

Arundel Castle (Sussex), built by the Saxons about 800. The duke of Norfolk enjoys the earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honor, by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation. Philip Howard, son of the attained duke of Norfolk, was made earl of Arundel, by summons, as possessor of this castle, 1580. It was thoroughly repaired by a late duke at a vast expense.

Arundel Society, for the promotion of the knowledge of art, was established in 1848. It publishes facsimiles and photographs.

Arundelian Marbles, called also Oxford Marbles; one containing the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B.C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B.C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were collected by Mr. W. Petty, purchased by lord Arundel, and given by his grandson, Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, to the university of Oxford in 1667; and are therefore called also **OXFORD MARBLES**. The characters of the inscriptions are Greek. A variorum edition of the inscriptions, by Maittaire, appeared in 1732, and a fine one by Chandler in 1763; and translations by Selden, 1628; by Prideaux, 1676; see *Kidd's Tracts*; and *Purson's Treatise*, 1789.

Aruspices, see *Haruspices*.

Aryan, see *Arian*, and *Language*.

As, a Roman weight and coin: as a weight, it was a pound; as a coin, it had different weights, but the same value. In the reign of Servius, the *as* weighed a pound of brass; in the first Punic war, it weighed two ounces, 264 *a.c.*; in the second Punic war, one ounce, 218 *a.c.*: and afterwards half an ounce; its value about three farthings sterling.

Asaph, St. (N. Wales), a bishopric said to have been founded by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow. On returning into Scotland, about 560, he left St. Asaph his successor, from whom the see is named. It is valued in the king's books at 187*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The present cathedral was erected by bishop Redman, 1472-95. By an order in council, 1838, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to have been united on the next vacancy in either, and the bishopric of Manchester created. This order was annulled in 1846. Present income 4200*l.*; see *Manchester*. The cathedral, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, reopened 2 Sept. 1875.

BISHOPS OF ST. ASAPH.

1802. Samuel Horsley, died 4 Oct. 1803.
1803. William Cleaver, died 15 May. 1815.
1815. John Luxmoore, died 21 Jan. 1830.
1830. William Carey, died 13 Sept. 1846.
1846. Thomas Fowler Short, resigned Feb. 1870; died 13 April, 1872.
1870. Joshua Hughes.

Asbestos, a native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, and which is endued with the property of remaining unconsumed by fire. Cloth was made of it by the Egyptians (*Herodotus*), and napkins in the time of Pliny, 74; and also paper. The spinning of asbestos known at Venice about 1500.—*Porta*.

Ascalon (Syria), a city of the Philistines, shared the fate of Phenicia and Judea. The Egyptian army was defeated here by the crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, 12 Aug. 1099. Ascalon was besieged by the latter in 1148, taken in 1153; and again in 1191. Its fortifications were destroyed for fear of the crusaders by the sultan, 1270.

Ascension, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 800 miles N.W. of St. Helena, discovered by the Portuguese on Ascension day, 20 May, 1501; and taken possession of by the English, Oct. 1815.

Ascension day, also called Holy Thursday, when the church celebrates the ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, 14 May, 33; first commemorated, it is said, 68. Ascension day, 1882, 18 May; 1883, 3 May; 1884, 22 May; 1885, 14 May.

Society for the better observance of Ascension day, formed June, 1869.

Aschaffenburg, on the Maine, Bavaria, S.W. Germany. Here, on 14 July, 1866, the Prussians defeated the German Federal army, captured the town, and took 2000 prisoners.

Ascham Society, formed to promote social intercourse among gentlemen engaged in education, and improve educational methods, etc., 1880. First president, J. A. Froude; honorary members, professors Huxley, Tyndall, Morley, etc., sirs F. Pollock, J. Lubbock, F. Leighton, and other eminent men.

Ascot Races, see *Races*.

Asculum, now ASCOLI, Apulia, S. Italy. Near it, Pyrrhus of Epirus defeated the Romans, 279 *a.c.* Asculum, a city of the Piceni, with all their country, was conquered by the consul Sempronius, 268 *a.c.* Here Andrea, general of the emperor Henry VI., endeavoring to wrest Naples from Tancred, was defeated and slain, A.D. 1190.

Ashantees, warlike negroes of West Africa. In 1807 they conquered Fantec, in which the British settlement Cape Coast Castle is situated.

On the death of their king, who had been friendly to the English, hostilities began; the Ashantees defeated about 1000 British under sir Charles McCarthy at Accra, and brought away his skull, with others, as trophies.....21 Jan. 1824

They were totally defeated by col. Purdon.....7 Aug. 1823
Treaty of peace and commerce concluded by Mr. Maclean; the independence of the Fantees recognized.....29 April, 1831
The governor of Cape Coast Castle began war with Ashantees early in 1863; suspended through sickness of our troops.....May, 1864
Offended at the British occupation of Elmina, the Ashantees attacked the Fantees, our allies, with varying success.....April, 1873
They were severely repulsed, 13 June; Elmina partially bombarded by the British for favoring them.....14 June, "
Commodore Commerell and his party, sailing up the Prah, attacked and wounded; 4 men killed by people of Chamah, which is bombarded.....14 Aug. "
Sir Garnet Wolseley (see *Hudson Bay*) appointed governor of the colonies on West Coast of Africa, sails with troops, etc.....12 Sept. "
He arrives at Cape Coast Castle, 2 Oct.; addresses an assembly of friendly chiefs, urging them to faithful action and promising rewards (the war to be defensive, if possible).....4 Oct. "
Ashantees defeated in a conflict in the bush at Essaman, near Elmina; villages burned, 14 Oct.; again at Escabeo, near Dunquah, by col. Festing.....27 Oct. "
Despatch from sir Garnet Wolseley, declaring native allies worthless, and more British troops needed, 31 Oct. "
Indecisive conflict at Dunquah; lieut. Eardley Wilmot killed, 3 Nov.; Ashantees' attack on Abrahampira totally defeated; their camp taken; disorderly retreat, 5, 6 Nov. "
Col. Wood's indecisive attack at Faisorah.....27 Nov. "
The Ashantees said to be retreating in disorder.....15 Dec. "
Sir Garnet Wolseley marches towards the Prah.....27 Dec. "
The king, Koffie Kallalli, pretends to accept the terms offered; releases captives; prepares for battle.....Jan. 1874
Skirmish at Borborassie; capt. Nicol killed.....29 Jan. "
Ashantees defeated by sir Garnet Wolseley at Amoaful, 31 Jan. "
Bocquah captured by sir A. Alison.....1 Feb. "
Ashantees attack at Fommanah repulsed.....2 Feb. "
The king takes command; defeated at Ordahsa.....4 Feb. "
Sir Garnet Wolseley enters Coomassie.....4 Feb. "
The king not acceding to proposals, his palace and city burned.....6 Feb. "
Daring ride through Coomassie by capt. Sartorius, 11 Feb. "
The British retreat; a treaty of peace (terms: perpetual peace; indemnity of 50,000 *oz.* of gold; supremacy over Adansi and other tribes renounced; free trade guaranteed; human sacrifices to be prohibited); signed 13 Feb. "
The king, fearing attack from capt. Glover, sends first instalment of gold (1000 *oz.*).....13 Feb. "
Sir Garnet Wolseley enters Cape Coast Castle, 19 Feb.; sails; arrives at Portsmouth.....21 March, "
The courage, skill, and discipline of the troops and sailors highly commended; expedition cost about 900,000*l.*
The troops reviewed by the queen at Windsor; sir Garnet Wolseley, commodores Commerell and Hewett, col. Festing, capt. Fremantle, sir A. Alison, and commander Glover thanked by parliament.....30 March, "
The deposed king, Koffie Kallalli, said to be defeated in his attack on his brother, king Wemsah.....Sept. 1876
The king demands surrender of a fugitive prince by the governor of Cape Coast Castle, 18 Jan.; no result; professes desire of peace.....April, 1881
The king sends the golden axe to the queen, who receives it at Windsor Castle.....30 June, "

Ashburton Treaty, concluded at Washington, 9 Aug. 1842, by Alexander lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster, then secretary of state, plenipotentiaries; it defined the boundaries of the respective countries between Canada and the state of Maine, settled the extradition of criminals, etc.

Ashdod, or AZOTUS, seat of the worship of the Phœnician god Dagon, which fell down before the ark of the Lord, captured by the Philistines from the Israelites, about 1141 *a.c.* (1 Sam. v.). Ashdod was taken by the Egyptians after 29 years' siege, the longest recorded.

Ashdown, or ASSENDUNE, now thought to be Aston, Berks, where Ethelred and his brother Alfred defeated the Danes in 871. At Ashdown, near Saffron-Walden, Essex, Canute defeated Edmund Ironside with great slaughter, 1016.

Tradition says that the day after the battle in 871 Alfred caused his army to carve the figure of a white horse, the standard of Hengist, in the vale. Mr. Thomas Hughes ("Tom Brown"), in his book "The Scouring of the White Horse" (1859), describes the work and festival on 17 and 18 Sept. 1857, a ceremony performed at intervals from time immemorial. Records are found of the "scouring" in 1755, 27 May; 1776, 15 May; 1780, 1783, 1803, 1812 or 1813, 1825, 19, 20 Sept.; Sept. 1843.

Ashmolean Museum (books, manuscripts, coins, etc.) was presented to the university of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, the herald and antiquary, and opened 1682. It included the collections of the Tradescants, to whom he was executor. He died at Lambeth in 1692. The *Ashmolean Society*, Oxford (scientific), was established in 1828.

Ashtaroth, a Phœnician goddess, occasionally worshipped by the Israelites (see Judg. ii. 13), about 1406 B.C., and even by Solomon, about 984 B.C. (1 Kings xi. 5).

Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent, which in early times began on the Sunday now called the first in Lent. It is said that pope Felix III., in 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday to raise the number of fasting days to forty; that Gregory the Great (pope, 590) introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the names of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday. At the Reformation this practice was abolished "as being a mere shadow, or vain show." Ash-Wednesday, 1882, 22 Feb.; 1883, 7 Feb.; 1884, 27 Feb.; 1885, 18 Feb.

Asia, the largest division of the globe, so called by the Greeks from the nymph Asia, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Japhet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled: here the law of God was first promulgated; here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise; and hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived. Its early history is derived from the Bible and from Herodotus, who relates the wars of Croesus, Cyrus, and others; see *Jews*, *China*, *India*, *Persia*, *Turkey*, and the other countries.

Asia Minor, now ANATOLIA, comprised the Ionian colonies on the coast, the early seats of Greek civilization, and the countries Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Bithynia, Caria, Lydia, Cappadocia, Galatia, etc., with the cities Troy, Ephesus, Smyrna (*all which see*). From the time of the rise of the Assyrian monarchy, about 2000 B.C., to that of the Turks under Osman, Asia Minor was the battle-field of the conquerors of the world.

First settlement of the Ionian Greeks.....	about B.C.	1043
Asia Minor subdued by the Medes.....	about	711
Conquered by Cyrus.....	about	546
Contest between the Greeks and Persians.....	begins	544
Asia Minor conquered by Alexander.....		332
Contended for by his successors; separate kingdoms established.....		321-278
Gradually acquired by the Romans.....	B.C. 188 to A.D.	15
Possessed by the Persians.....		609
Partially recovered by the emperor Basil.....		874
Invaded by Timour.....		1402
Taken from the Greek emperor, and established as an empire by the Turks under Mahomet I.....		1413

(See *Turkey*.)

Asiatic Societies. The "Asiatic Society of Bengal," at Calcutta, was established by sir William Jones in 1784, "the bounds of its investigation to be the geographical limits of Asia." The "Royal Asiatic Society," which has several branches in India, was founded in 1823. It established the "Oriental Translation Fund" in 1828, which had published 83 volumes of Eastern literature in 1865; the "Literary Society of Madras," 1845.

Askeanian Society (from the Greek *ἀσκησις*, exercise), instituted in March, 1796, by some young men for discussing philosophical subjects. Its founders were William Allen, William Phillips, Alexander Tilloch, Luke Howard, W. H. Pepps, and others. In 1806 it merged into the Geographical Society.

Asmonæans, the proper name of the family termed *Maccabees* (*which see*).

Asperne, GREAT, a town, and Essling, a village near the Danube and Vienna, where a series of desperate conflicts took place between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles and the French under Napoleon, Massena, etc., on 21-22 May, 1809, ending in the retreat of Napoleon. The Austrian loss exceeded 20,000 men, and the French 30,000. Marshal Lannes, mortally wounded 22 May, died 31 May. The bridge of the

Danube was destroyed, and Napoleon's retreat endangered; but the success of the Austrians was fruitless to them.

Asphalt, a solid bituminous substance, probably derived from decayed vegetable matter. It was used as a building material in ancient Babylon. Its application for this purpose was revived by Eirinus, a Greek physician, who discovered beds of it near Ncuschatel in 1712. Asphalt stone was found at Seyssel, near Geneva, in 1802; and, after several failures, count Sassenay brought it into use for pavement about 1832. The artificial asphalt obtained from gas-works began to be used as pavement about 1838. Claridge's patent asphalt was laid down in Trafalgar Square, Jan. 1864. Various kinds of asphalt pavement have been since laid in London and New York.

Aspromonte (Naples). Here Garibaldi was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner 29 Aug. 1862, having injudiciously risen against the French occupation of Rome.

Assam (N.E. India), acquired by the British in 1825, and surrendered by the king of Ava in 1826. The tea-plant was discovered here by Mr. Bruce in 1823. A superintendent of the tea-forests was appointed in 1836, the cultivation of the plant having been recommended by lord William Bentinck in 1834. The Assam Tea Company, by whom Chinese laborers and coolies were introduced, was established in 1839. After several years, the plantations suffered severely, it is said, through over-speculation and neglect of the laborers; as a remedy, a labor act was passed at Calcutta about July, 1867.

Assassination Plot, said to have been formed by the earl of Aylesbury and others to assassinate William III., near Richmond, Surrey, and restore James II., 14 Feb. 1695-6. It was discovered by Prendergast.

Assassins, or ASSASSINIANS, fanatical Mahometans, collected by Hassan-ben-Sabah, and settled in Persia about 1090. In Syria they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the marquess of Montferrat in 1192, Lewis of Bavaria in 1213, and the khan of Tartary in 1254. They were extirpated in Persia about 1258 and in Syria about 1272. The chief of the corps was named "*Ancient of the Mountain*," and "*Old Man of the Mountain*." They trained up young people to assassinate such persons as their chief had devoted to destruction.—*Hénault*. From them came the word *assassin*.

REMARKABLE ASSASSINATIONS AND ATTEMPTS.

See *Rome*, *Emperors*, for many assassinations.

Abdul Aziz, sultan (see <i>Turkey</i> , 1881).....	4 June, 1876
Afre, Denis, abp. of Paris.....	25 June, died 27 June, 1848
Albert I., emperor of Germany, by his nephew John, 1 May, 1308	
Alexander II. of Russia; attempts: by Karakozow at St. Petersburg, 16 April, 1866; by Berezowski at Paris, 6 June, 1867; by Alexander Solovieff, 14 April, 1879; by undermining a railway train, 1 Dec. 1879; by explosion of Winter palace, St. Petersburg, 17 Feb. 1880; killed by explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who is himself killed, St. Petersburg.....	2 p.m. 13 March, 1881
Alfonso XII. of Spain; attempt: by J. O. Moncasi, 25 Oct. 1878; by Francisco Otero Gonzalez.....	30 Dec. 1879
Amadeus, duke of Aosta, when king of Spain; attempt, 19 July, 1872	
Artaxerxes III. of Persia; by Bagoas.....	about B.C. 339
Aumale, duc d'; attempt.....	13 Sept. 1841
Beaton, David, cardinal; by reformers.....	29 May, 1546
Becket, Thomas à, abp. of Canterbury.....	29 Dec. 1170
Berri, Charles duc de (father of the comte de Chambord), 13 Feb. 1820	
Bismarck, prince; attempt, by Bl nd, 7 May, 1866; by Kullmann.....	13 July, 1874
Bratiano, premier of Roumania; attempt, by J. Pietraro, 14 Dec. 1880	
Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of; by John Felton, 23 Aug. 1628	
Burgundy, John the Fearless, duke of; by Orleansists, 10 Sept. 1419	
Cæsar, Julius; by Brutus and others.....	15 March, B.C. 44
Capo d'Istria, count; Greek statesman.....	9 Oct. 1831
Daniel, prince of Montenegro.....	13 Aug. 1860
Darboy, Georges, abp. of Paris; by communists.....	24 May, 1871
Darius III. of Persia; by Bessus.....	July, B.C. 330
Edmund the Elder, of Englnd.....	23 March, 944

Assurance. see *Insurance.*

Assembly of (130) DIVINES, held at Westminster, 1 July, 1643, convoked by order of parliament to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the church. Two members were elected for each county. The presbyterian majority adopted the Scottish covenant, and

Assyria, an Asiatic country between Mesopotamia and Media, was the seat of the earliest recorded monarchy. Its history is mainly derived from Ctesias, an early Greek historian of doubtful authenticity, Herodotus, and the Holy Scriptures. The discovery by Mr. (afterwards sir Austin) Layard of the Ninevite antiquities, now in the British Museum, and the deciphering of many ancient cuneiform inscriptions, by Grotefend, sir H. Rawlinson, and other scholars, have drawn much attention to the Assyrians. The chronologers Blair, Usher, Hales, and Clinton differ much in the dates they assign to events in Assyrian history.

Nimrod or Belus reigns.....	B.C. [2554 H. 2235 C.]	2245
"Aashur builded Nineveh" (Gen. x. 11).....	about	2218
Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital Nineveh.....	[2182 C.]	2060
Babylon taken by Ninus, who, having subdued the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the Assyrian monarchy, of which Nineveh was the seat of empire.— <i>Blair</i>	[2233 C.]	2050
Ninyas, an infant, succeeds Ninus.....		2017
Semiramis, mother of Ninyas, usurps the government, enlarges and embellishes Babylon.....	[2130 C.]	2007
She invades Libya, Ethiopia, and India.....	<i>Langlet</i>	1975
She is put to death by her son Ninyas.....		1965
Ninyas put to death, and Arius reigns.....		1927
Reign of Aralius.....		1897
Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus.....		1446
He makes his daughter Atossa, surnamed Semiramis II., his associate on the throne.....		1433
Atossa procures the death of her father, and marries Belatores (or Belaperes), who reigns.....		1421
* * * * *		
The prophet Jonah appears in Nineveh, and foretells its destruction.— <i>Blair</i>	B.C.	840
Nineveh taken by Arbaces. [Sardanapalus, the king, is mythically said to have enclosed himself, his court, and women in his palace, and to have perished in the fire kindled by himself].....		820
Phul raised to the throne.— <i>Blair</i>	about	777
He invades Israel, but departs without drawing a sword.— <i>Blair</i> (2 Kings xv. 19, 20).....		770
Tiglath-pileser invades Syria, takes Damascus, and makes great conquests.....		744-740
Shalmaneser takes Samaria, transports the people, whom he replaces by a colony of Cuthians and others, and thus finishes the kingdom of Israel.....		721
He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five years.— <i>Blair</i>		713
Sennacherib invades Judea, and his general, Rabshakeh, besieges Jerusalem, when the angel of the Lord in one night destroys 180,000 of his army. Isa. xxxvii.....		710
Esar-haddon invades Judea.....		680
Sarac (Sardanapalus II.) besieged, kills his wife and children, and burns himself in his palace.....	625 or	621
Nineveh razed to the ground, and Assyria becomes a Median province.....		605
Assyria subdued by Alexander the Great.....		332
It subsequently formed part of the kingdoms of Syria, Parthia, and Persia.....		
It was conquered by the Turks.....	A.D.	1637
Explored by col. Chesney and the Euphrates exploring expedition.....		1835-37
Layard's discoveries published (see <i>Nineveh</i>).....		1848-53
Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, began to study inscriptions, 1866; (received aid from proprietors of <i>Daily Telegraph</i>), and started to explore Assyrian remains, 20 June, 1873; worked in 1873-4; published "Assyrian Discoveries".....	March, 1875	
Started to renew his explorations, Oct. 1875; died at Aleppo.....	19 Aug. 1876	
The explorations resumed by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam; see <i>Nineveh</i>		
Classes for the study of Assyrian language formed; rev. A. H. Sayce publishes an Assyrian grammar.....		1875
(See <i>Nineveh</i> .)		

Asteroids, see under *Planets*.

Astley's Amphitheatre, see under *Theatres*.

Astor Library, NEW YORK. John Jacob Astor (born at Waldorf, near Heidelberg, 17 July, 1763; died in New York, 29 March, 1848) left by will \$400,000 to establish "a public library in the city of New York." The library was opened 9 Jan. 1854, with about 80,000 volumes. In Jan. 1856, William B. Astor, son of the founder, gave the land to double the size of the building. In 1879 John Jacob Astor (the second of that name) gave the land and directed the erection of a second new building, which is now complete. He also built a fine central vestibule, richly frescoed and ornamented with twenty-four classic busts in marble. The cost of the additional building and improvements thus provided for

was about \$250,000. The number of books in the library is 200,000, of which scarcely any are duplicates, while all fiction, except that of the highest order, is excluded. The library is peculiarly rich in books of great value to scholars; and in the purchase of books, as well as in the rules of the library, the design is to maintain its high character as a scholar's, not a popular, library.

Astor-place Riots, made by friends of Edwin Forrest to break up Mr. Macready's acting at the Astor Place Opera-house in New York, 10 May, 1849.

Astorga (N.W. Spain), the ancient Asturica Augusta, was taken by the French, 22 April, 1810, and treated with great severity.

Astoria, Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia river, founded in 1810 by John Jacob Astor as a station for his fur trade. The station was made the subject of a picturesque descriptive work, entitled "Astoria," by Washington Irving, 1836. Irving had never visited the station, but wrote from documents furnished by John Jacob Astor, and from his recollection of another northwestern fur-trading post.

Astracan (S.E. Russia), a province acquired from the Mogul's empire in 1554; visited and settled by Peter the Great in 1722.

Astrolabe, an instrument for observing the stars, said to have been employed by Hipparchus about 130 B.C.; and by Ptolemy about A.D. 140. The modern astrolabe was described by Fabricius in 1513.

Astrology. Judicial astrology was cultivated by the Chaldeans, and transmitted to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in vogue in Italy and France in the time of Catherine de' Medicis (married to Francis I. of France, 1533).—*Hénault*. It is said that Bede, 673-735, was addicted to it; and Roger Bacon, 1214-92. Lord Burleigh is said to have calculated the nativity of Elizabeth, and she and other princes were dupes of Dee, the astrologer. It is stated that Lilly was consulted by Charles I. respecting his projected escape from Carisbrook castle in 1647.—*Ferguson*. Astrological almanacs are still published in London.

The Astronomical Society of Great Britain founded 19 Feb. 1879.

Astronomer-royal, see *Greenwich*.

Astronomy. The earliest astronomical observations were made at Babylon, it is said, about 2234 B.C. The study was much advanced in Chaldea under Nabonassar; was known to the Chinese about 1100 B.C.; some say many centuries before; see *Eclipses, Planets, Comets, Sun, Moon, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Neptune, Mars, etc.*

Lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, and recorded by Ptolemy.....	about A.C.	720
Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales.....	about	600
Further discoveries by Pythagoras, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds; died.....	about	470
Meton introduces the lunar-solar cycle.....		433
Treatises of Aristotle "concerning the heavens," and of Autolycus "on the motion of the sphere" (earliest extant works on astronomy).....	about	350
Aratus writes a poem on astronomy.....		281
Archimedes observes solstices, etc.....		212
Hipparchus, greatest of Greek astronomers, determines mean motion of sun and moon; discovers precession of equinoxes, etc.....		160-125
The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered, by Ptolemy, A.D. 139-161		

Astronomy and geography cultivated by the Arabs about 760; brought into Europe.....	about	1200
Alphonse tables (<i>which see</i>) composed.....	about	1253
Clocks first used in astronomy.....	about	1600
True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus, founder of modern astronomy; his "Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies" published.....		1543
Astronomy advanced by Tycho Brahe, who yet adheres to the Ptolemaic system.....	about	1582
Galileo constructs a telescope, 1609; and discovers Jupiter's satellites, etc.....	8 Jan. 1610	
True laws of the planetary motions announced by Kepler; 1st and 2d, 1609; 3d.....		1618
Various forms of telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy invented.....		1604-40
Cartesian system published by Des Cartes.....		1637

The transit of Venus over the sun's disk first observed by Horrocks	24 Nov. 1639
Huyghens completes the discovery of Saturn's ring	1654
Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante (see <i>Bologna</i>)	1655
The aberration of the light of the fixed stars discovered by Horrebow	1659
Gregory invents a reflecting telescope	1663
Discoveries of Picard	1669
Charts of the moon constructed by Scheiner, Langrenus, Hevelius, Riccioli, etc.	about 1670
Discoveries of Römer on the velocity of light, and his observation of Jupiter's satellites	1675
Greenwich Observatory founded	1676
Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley	1676
Newton's "Principia" published; and the system, as now taught, demonstrated	1687
Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed	1688
Cassini's chart of the full moon executed	1692
Satellites of Saturn, etc., discovered by Cassini	1701
Halley predicts the return of the comet (of 1758)	1703
Flamsteed's "Historia Cælestis" published	1725
Aberration of the light of the stars discovered and explained by Dr. Bradley	1727
John Harrison produces chronometers for determining the longitude, 1735 et seq., and obtains the reward	1764
"Nautical Almanac" first published	1767
Celestial inequalities found by La Grange	1780
Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel (see <i>Georgium Sidus</i>)	13 March, 1781
"Mécanique Céleste," by La Place, published	1796
Royal Astronomical Society of London founded, 1820; chartered	1831
Beer and Mädler's map of the moon published	1834
Lord Rosse's telescope constructed	1824-45
The planet Neptune discovered	23 Sept. 1846
Bond photographs the moon (see <i>Photography, Cælestis</i>)	1851
Hansen's table of the moon published at expense of the British government	1857
Trustees of the rev. Richard Sheepshanks present 10,000l. stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism	2 Dec. 1858
Spectrum analysis applied in astronomy (see <i>Spectrum</i>)	1861
Large photograph of the moon by Warren de la Rue	1863
Dr. Henry Draper, of New York, made the largest photograph ever made of the moon	about 1872
Spectra of the stars photographed by Dr. Henry Draper, of New York	1872
The same observer produced a photograph of the diffraction spectrum, which has never been excelled	"
Royal Astronomical Society removed from Somerset House to Burlington House	1874
Two satellites of Mars discovered by prof. Asaph Hall, at Washington, U. S.	11, 18 Aug. 1877
Remarkable results in photographing the nebula in Orion, and the tail of a comet, by Draper	1881

Asturias (Oviedo since 1833), N.W. Spain, an ancient principality. Here Pelayo collected the Gothic fugitives, about 713, founded a new kingdom, and by his victories checked Moorish conquest. For his successors, see *Spain*. The heir-apparent of the monarchy has borne the title "prince of Asturias" since 1388, when it was assumed by Henry, son of John I., king of Leon, on his marriage with a descendant of Peter of Castile. In 1808 the junta of Asturias began the organized resistance to the French usurpation.

Asylums, or PRIVILEGED PLACES, at first, were places of refuge for those who by accident or necessity had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build cities of refuge, 1451 B.C., Numb. xxv.—The posterity of Hercules are said to have built one at Athens, to protect themselves against such as their father had irritated. Cadmus is said to have built one at Thebes, 1490 B.C.; and Romulus one at Mount Palatine, 751 B.C.; see *Sanctuaries*.

"**Atalanta**" (formerly *Junio*), training-ship, left Bermuda on a trial voyage, under capt. Stirling, 31 Jan. 1880. On board, 15 officers, and 265 petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys; never heard of again. Many merchant-vessels were wrecked during a terrific gale, 12-16 Feb. 1880. See *Mansion-house Funds*.

Ateliers Nationaux (National Workshops) were established by the French provisional government in Feb. 1848. They interfered greatly with private trade, as about 100,000 workmen threw themselves upon the government for labor and payment. The breaking-up of the system led to the fearful conflicts in June following; and the system was abolished in July.

Athanasian Creed. Athanasius, of Alexandria,

was elected bishop, 326. He firmly opposed the doctrines of Arius (who denied Christ's divinity), was several times exiled, and died in 373.

Lumby, in "History of the Creeds" (1874), asserts that this creed, beginning "*Quicumque vult*," was not composed by Athanasius; that it is made up of two distinct parts, and was originally written in Latin and put into its present shape between 813 and 850; not connected with Athanasius's name by any trustworthy authority before 809; set forth first in Gaul, about 870; gradually extended into Italy, Britain, etc.; accepted by the Greek church about 1200.

This creed asserts the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son; see *Filioque*.

Dr. Waterland's Critical History of this creed published 1723. Much agitation against the general use of this creed has arisen in the church of England among both clergy and laity, 1870-3.

Modifications approved by several bishops were negatived by the lower house in convocation (62-7), early in May, 1872. The vote was rejected by the bishops, and the agitation continued.

In a letter to the earl of Shaftesbury, 22 July, 1872, the archbishops of Canterbury and York expressed their hope of devising a way for rendering the reading of the creed during public worship not compulsory.

Great meeting of laity at St. James's Hall in defence of the creed, 31 Jan. 1873.

Atheism (from the Greek *a*, without, *θεός*, God; see *Psa. xiv. 1*). It was professed by Epicurus, Lucretius, and other philosophers. Spinoza was the defender of a similar doctrine (1632-77). Lucilio Vanini publicly taught atheism in France, and was condemned to be burned at Toulouse in 1619. Mathias Knutzen, of Holstein, openly confessed atheism, and had upwards of a thousand disciples in Germany about 1674; he travelled to make proselytes, and his followers were called *Consciencivores*, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. "Though a small draught of philosophy may lead a man into atheism, a deep draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God."—*Lord Bacon*. Atheism was the ruling doctrine of the French republic, 1794 till 1804; see *Materialism*.

Athenæa were great festivals celebrated at Athens in honor of Minerva. One was called Panathenæa, the other Chalcæa; they are said to have been instituted by Erechtheus or Orpheus, 1397 or 1495 B.C.; and revived by Theseus, who caused them to be observed by all the Athenians, the first every fifth year, 1234 B.C.—*Plutarch*.

Athenæum, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers recited their compositions. That of Rome, of great beauty, was erected by the emperor Adrian, 125.—THE ATHENÆUM CLUB of London was formed in 1823, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments, and artists, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, etc., by the earls of Liverpool and Aberdeen, the marquess of Lansdowne, Dr. T. Young, Moore, Davy, Scott, Mackintosh, Faraday, Croker, Chantrey, Lawrence, and seven future premiers. The club-house was erected in 1823-30 on the site of the late Carlton palace; it is of Grecian architecture, and the frieze is an exact copy of the Panathenæa procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon.—The Liverpool Athenæum was opened 1 Jan. 1799.—At Manchester, Bristol, and many other places, buildings under this name, and for a like purpose, have been founded.—The Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass., originated in the Anthology Club, and dates from 1804. It was incorporated 1807. It is an association of private persons, but its art gallery and its library, one of the finest in the United States, are practically open to scholars and students not members of the society. The *Athenæum*, a weekly literary and scientific journal, first appeared in 1828; see *Trials*, 1875.

Athenry (Galway). Near here the Irish were totally defeated, and a gallant young chief, Feidlim O'Connor, slain 10 Aug. 1316.

Athens, the capital of ancient Attica and of modern Greece. The first sovereign mentioned is Ogyges, who reigned in Boeotia, and was master of Attica, then called Ionia. Tradition states that in his reign (about 1764 B.C.) a deluge laid waste the country, which so remained till the arrival of the Egyptian Cecrops and a colony,

by whom the land was reseeded, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B.C. The city, said to have been first called Cecropia, was afterwards named Athens in honor of Minerva (Athene), her worship having been introduced by Erechtheus, 1383 B.C. Athens was ruled by seventeen successive kings (487 years), by thirteen *perpetual* archons (316 years), seven *decennial* archons (70 years), and lastly by *annual* archons (760 years). It attained great power, and no other city has had, in a short space of time, so great a number of illustrious citizens. The ancients called Athens *Astu*, the city, by eminence, and one of the eyes of Greece; see *Greece*.

Arrival of Cecrops [1556 <i>Hales</i> , 1433 <i>Clinton</i>] <i>Usher</i>	1556
The Areopagus established	1507
Deucalion arrives in Attica	1502
Reign of Amphictyon [1499 <i>H.</i>]	1497
The Panathenæan Games [1481 <i>H.</i>]	1495
Erichthonius reigns	1487
Erechtheus teaches husbandry	1383
Eleusinian mysteries introduced by Eumolpus	1356
Erechtheus killed in battle with the Eleusinians	1347
<i>Ageus</i> invades Attica, and ascends the throne	1283
He throws himself into the sea, and is drowned; hence the name of the <i>Aegean Sea</i> .— <i>Eusebius</i>	1235
<i>Theseus</i> , his son, succeeds, and reigns 30 years	"
He collects his subjects into one city, and names it Athens	1234
Reign of <i>Mnestheus</i> , 1206; of <i>Demophoon</i>	1182
Court of <i>Ephetes</i> established	1179
The <i>Prianepe</i> instituted	1178
<i>Melanthus</i> conquers <i>Xuthus</i> in single combat and is chosen king	1128
Reign of <i>Codrus</i> , his son, the last king	1092
In a battle with the <i>Heraclidae</i> , <i>Codrus</i> is killed; he had resolved to perish; the oracle having declared that the victory should be with the side whose leader was killed.	1070
Royalty abolished; Athens governed by archons, <i>Medon</i> the first [1070 <i>H.</i>]	1044
<i>Alcmeon</i> , last <i>perpetual</i> archon, dies	753
<i>Cherson</i> , first <i>decennial</i> archon	752
<i>Hippomene</i> s deposed for his cruelty	713
<i>Erixi</i> as, seventh and last <i>decennial</i> archon, dies	684
<i>Creon</i> , first <i>annual</i> archon	683
<i>Draco</i> , the twelfth <i>annual</i> archon, publishes his laws, said "to have been written in blood"	621
<i>Solon</i> supercedes them by his excellent code	594
<i>Pisistratus</i> , the "tyrant," seizes the supreme power, 560; flight of <i>Solon</i> , 559. <i>Pisistratus</i> establishes his government, 537; collects a public library, 531; dies	527
First tragedy acted at Athens, on a wagon, by <i>Thespis</i>	535
<i>Hipparchus</i> assassinated by <i>Harmodius</i> and <i>Aristogiton</i>	514
The law of ostracism established; <i>Hippius</i> and the <i>Pisistratidae</i> banished	510
<i>Lemnos</i> taken by <i>Miltiades</i>	504
The Persian invaders defeated at <i>Marathon</i>	490
Death of <i>Miltiades</i>	489
<i>Aristides</i> , surnamed the <i>Just</i> , banished	483
Athens taken by the Persian <i>Xerxes</i>	480
Burned to the ground by <i>Mardonius</i>	479
Rebuilt and fortified by <i>Themistocles</i> ; <i>Piræus</i> built	478
<i>Themistocles</i> banished	471
<i>Cimon</i> , son of <i>Miltiades</i> , overruns all <i>Thrace</i>	469
<i>Pericles</i> takes part in public affairs, 469; he and <i>Cimon</i> adorn Athens, 464; the latter banished	461
Athens begins to tyrannize over Greece	459
The long wall built	457
Literature, philosophy, and art flourish	448
The first sacred (or social) war (<i>which see</i>)	"
<i>Toimidas</i> conducts an expedition into <i>Boeotia</i> , and is defeated and killed near <i>Coronea</i>	447
The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and <i>Lacedæmonians</i>	445
<i>Herodotus</i> said to have read his history in the council at Athens	"
<i>Pericles</i> obtains the government	444
<i>Pericles</i> subdues <i>Samos</i>	440
Satirical comedies prohibited at Athens	"
Alliance between Athens and <i>Corcyra</i> , then at war with <i>Corinth</i> , 433; leads to the <i>Peloponnesian</i> war (lasted 27 years); it began	431
A dreadful plague, which had ravaged <i>Ethiopia</i> , <i>Libya</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , and <i>Persia</i> , extends to Athens, and continues for five years	430
Death of <i>Pericles</i> of the plague	429
Disastrous expedition against <i>Sicily</i> ; death of the commanders <i>Demosthenes</i> and <i>Nicias</i> ; Athenian fleet destroyed by <i>Gylippus</i>	415-413
Government of the "four hundred"	411
<i>Alcibiades</i> defeats the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> at <i>Cyzicus</i> (<i>which see</i>)	410
<i>Alcibiades</i> , accused of aspiring to sovereign power, banished	407
Athens victorious in a sea-fight at <i>Arginusæ</i>	406
Athenian fleet destroyed by <i>Lysander</i> at <i>Ægospotami</i>	405
He besieges Athens by land and sea; its walls are destroyed and it capitulates, and the <i>Peloponnesian</i> war terminates	401

Rule of the thirty tyrants, who are overthrown by <i>Thrasybulus</i>	403
<i>Socrates</i> (aged 70) put to death	399
The <i>Corinthian</i> war begins	395
<i>Conon</i> rebuilds the long walls and fortifies the <i>Piræus</i>	393
<i>Plato</i> founds the <i>Academy</i>	388
War against <i>Sparta</i>	378
The <i>Lacedæmonian</i> fleet defeated at <i>Naxos</i> by <i>Chabrias</i>	376
General peace	371
<i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , opposes the Athenians; see <i>Macedon</i>	359
Second sacred (or social) war	357
First <i>Philippic</i> of <i>Demosthenes</i>	352
Peace with <i>Macedon</i>	346
Battle of <i>Cheronæa</i> (<i>which see</i>); the Athenians and <i>Thobæus</i> defeated by <i>Philip</i>	338
<i>Philip</i> assassinated by <i>Pausanias</i>	330
Athens submits to <i>Alexander</i> , who spares the orators	335
Death of <i>Alexander</i>	323
The <i>Lamian</i> war; the Athenians and others rise against <i>Macedon</i> , 323; defeated at <i>Crannon</i> ; <i>Demosthenes</i> poisons himself	322
Athens surrenders to <i>Cassander</i> , who governs well, 318; execution of <i>Phocion</i>	317
<i>Demetrius Poliorcetes</i> expels <i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> , and restores the Athenian democracy, 307; the latter takes the chair of philosophy	296
A league between Athens, <i>Sparta</i> , and <i>Egypt</i>	277
Athens taken by <i>Antigonous Gonatas</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , 268; restored by <i>Aratus</i>	256
The Athenians join the <i>Achaean</i> league	229
They join the <i>Ætolians</i> against <i>Macedon</i> , and send for assistance to <i>Rome</i>	215
A Roman fleet arrives at Athens	211
The Romans proclaim liberty at Athens	196
Subjugation of Greece	144
The Athenians implore assistance against the Romans from <i>Mithridates</i> , king of <i>Pontus</i> , whose general, <i>Archelaus</i> , makes himself master of Athens	8
Athens besieged by <i>Sylla</i> , the Roman general; it is reduced to surrender by famine	86
<i>Cicero</i> studies at Athens, 79; and <i>Horace</i>	42
The Athenians desert <i>Pompey</i> , to follow the interests of <i>Cæsar</i>	47
Athens visited by the apostle <i>Paul</i>	62
Many temples, etc. erected by <i>Hadrian</i>	122-135
Athens taken by <i>Alaric</i> , and spared from slaughter	396
Acquired by <i>Otho de la Roche</i> , and afterwards made a duchy	1206
Subjected by the Turks	1444
By <i>Malomet II.</i>	1456
By the <i>Venetians</i>	1466
Restored to the Turks	1479
Athens suffered much during the War of Independence, 1821-7. Taken by the Turks (see <i>Greece</i>)	1827
Becomes the capital of the kingdom of modern Greece	1833
Population, 41,298, 1861; 44,510, 1871; 68,677	1879

Atherton Gag. In order to prevent the discussion of slavery in the United States House of Representatives, C. G. Atherton, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution, which was passed 11 Dec. 1838, that all petitions and papers relating to that subject should be "laid on the table without being debated, printed, or referred." The rule was rescinded in 1845.

Athlone, Roscommon, Ireland, was burned during the civil war in 1641. After the battle of the Boyne, colonel R. Grace held Athlone for James II. against a besieging army, but fell when it was taken by assault by Ginckel, 30 June, 1691; see *Aughrim*.

Atlanta Campaign (6 May-2 Sept. 1864). This campaign, in which gens. Sherman and Johnston were antagonists, until the latter was relieved by Hood, is strategically one of the most interesting of the American civil war. Sherman advanced (6 May) with 98,000 men against Johnston, who was then posted and strongly fortified at Dalton with an army about half as large as that opposing him. The following are the important events of the campaign in their chronological order:

Sherman demonstrated against Rocky Face Ridge (Buzard's Roost), and sent M'Pherson's army (over 20,000 strong) to gain Resaca and cut off Johnston's retreat (6 May). M'Pherson failing, Sherman followed him with his whole army, and attacked Johnston, who had fallen back to Resaca. Johnston worsted, 14, 15 May, Johnston retreated to Cassville, 16-16 May, and finally across the Etowah	20 May
Jeff. C. Davis captured Rome	17 May
Sherman crossed the Etowah (23 May) and moved on Dallas, and, finding Johnston concentrated at New Hope Church, an indecisive battle followed	25 May
Howard's corps assailed Cleburne and was repulsed	27 May
Confederate attack on M'Pherson repulsed	28 May

Sherman all the while (24 May-4 June) deploying up to the Confederate lines, left Johnston in his intrenchments, established himself at Ackworth, on the railroad, and made Allatoona Pass a fortified depot. 6 June, 1864 Johnston occupied Kennesaw, Lost, and Pine mountains, covering Marietta on the north; and Sherman, having moved to Big Shanty, brought his armies close up to Kennesaw. . . . 11 June, " Gen. Polk killed on Pine Mountain. . . . 14 June, " Sherman's unsuccessful assault on Kennesaw; Harker killed. . . . 27 June, " Johnston, flanked, abandoned Kennesaw. . . . 2 July, " Schofield obtained a foothold south of the Chattahoochee (7 July); M'Pherson followed; Johnston crossed the Chattahoochee, and took up a position on Peach-tree creek. . . . 9 July, " Rousseau started out from Decatur, Alabama, upon his raid against the West Point railroad (10 July); crossed the Coosa, and defeated Clanton (13 July); struck the railroad, destroyed a portion of it, and returned to Marietta. . . . 22 July, " Sherman crossed the Chattahoochee with Thomas's army. Johnston relieved by Hood. . . . 17 July, " Battle of Peach tree creek. The Confederates gained a partial success at first, but the national forces maintained their position. . . . 20 July, " Battle of Decatur. Hood attacked Sherman's left. M'Pherson killed; also the Confederate gen. W. H. T. Walker. The Confederates, successful at first, finally repulsed. . . . 22 July, " Army of Tennessee (under Howard) moved from Decatur to the northwest of Atlanta. Hooker resigned. 27 July, " Hood attacked Howard in his new position and was repulsed. . . . 28 July, " Sherman extended his lines southward. 28 July-10 Aug. " Battle of Jonesborough (south of Atlanta). Hardee attacked Sherman and was repulsed. Capture of Jonesborough. . . . 31 Aug., 1 Sept. " Atlanta evacuated by Hood. . . . 2 Sept. "

Atlantic Telegraph, see *Electric Telegraph*, under *Electricity*.

Atmolyals, a method of separating the constituent gases of a compound gas (such as atmospheric air) by causing it to pass through a vessel of porous material (such as graphite); first made known in Aug. 1863, by the discoverer, the late professor T. Graham, F.R.S., master of the mint.

Atmosphere, see *Air*.

Atmospheric Railways. The idea of producing motion by atmospheric pressure was conceived by Papin, the French engineer, about 1680. Experiments were made on a line of rail, laid down across Wormwood Scrubs, London, between Shepherd's Bush and the Great Western railroad, to test the efficacy of atmospheric tubes, the working of the air-pump, and speed of carriages upon this new principle on railroads in June, 1840, and then tried for a short time on a line between Croydon and London, 1845. Atmospheric pressure was also tried and abandoned in 1848, on the South Devon line. An atmospheric railway was commenced between Dalkey and Killiney, in the vicinity of Dublin, in Sept. 1843; opened 29 March, 1844; discontinued in 1855. A similar railway was proposed to be laid down in the streets of London by Mr. T. W. Rammell in 1857. Mr. Rammell's Pneumatic Railway was put in action successfully at the Crystal Palace on 27 Aug. 1864, and following days. An act for a pneumatic railway between the Waterloo railway station and Whitehall was passed in July, 1865. Atmospheric pressure was proposed for a submarine railway from Dover to Calais in 1869; see *Pneumatic Despatch*.

Atomic Theory, in chemistry, deals with the indivisible particles of all substances. The somewhat incoherent labors of his predecessors (such as Wenzel, in 1777) were reduced by John Dalton to four laws of combining proportion, which have received the name of "Atomic Theory." His "Chemical Philosophy," containing the exposition of his views, appeared in 1808. Dr. C. Daubeny's work on the Atomic Theory was published in 1830. In his standard of *atomic weights* Dalton takes hydrogen as 1. Berzelius, who commenced his elaborate researches on the subject in 1848, adopts oxygen as 100. The former standard is used in this country, the latter on the continent. The theory is accepted by some and rejected by other chemists. In 1855 Hinrichs pro-

pounded a new hypothetical science, *Atomechanics*, in which *protogen*, composed of panatoms, is regarded as the primary chemical principle.

Atoms. Democritus (about 400 B.C.) held that the only existing things are innumerable indestructible atoms, varying in form, and combined in obedience to mechanical laws, and that the soul consists of free, smooth, round atoms, like those of fire; and that nothing happens by chance. His philosophy was adopted by Epicurus (about 306 B.C.), whose doctrines are luminously expounded by Lucretius in his great poem "*De Rerum Naturâ*" (On the Nature of Things), 57 B.C. The atomic philosophy, in a modified form, was recognized by Gassendi, who died A.D. 1655.

Atrebrates, a Belgic people, subdued by Cæsar, 57 B.C.; see *Artois*.

Attainder, ACTS OF, whereby a person not only forfeited his land, but his blood was attainted, have been numerous. Two witnesses in cases of high-treason are necessary where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the party accused shall confess, or stand mute, 7 & 8 Will. III. 1694-5.—*Blackstone*. The attainder of lord Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 21 July, 1683, was reversed under William, in 1689. The rolls and records of the acts of attainder passed in the reign of James II. were cancelled and publicly burned, 2 Oct. 1695. Among the last acts reversed was the attainder of the children of lord Edward Fitzgerald (who was implicated in the rebellion in Ireland of 1798), 1 July, 1819. In 1814 and 1833 the severity of attainders was mitigated. Several attainders reversed about 1827, and one in 1853 (the earl of Perth).

Attica, see *Athens*.

Attila, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and his crimes, having ravished the Eastern empire from 445 to 450, when he made peace with Theodosius. He invaded the Western empire, 450, and was defeated by Aetius at Châlons, 451; he then retired into Pannonia, where he died through the bursting of a blood-vessel on his nuptials with Ildico, a beautiful virgin, 453.

Attorney (from *tour*, turn), a person qualified to act for another at law. The number in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32d of Henry VI. 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys practising in the United Kingdom was said to be 13,824 (1872). The qualifications and practice of attorneys and solicitors are now regulated by acts passed in 1843, 1860, 1870, and 1874. By the Supreme Judicature Act all attorneys styled solicitors since Nov. 1875; see *Solicitors*.

Attorney-general, a law officer of the crown, appointed by letters-patent. He has to exhibit informations and prosecute for the king in matters criminal, and to file bills in exchequer for any claims concerning the crown in inheritance or profit. Others may bring bills against the king's attorney. The first attorney-general was William Bonneville, 1277.

- 1660. Sir Jeffrey Palmer.
- 1670. Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
- 1673. Sir Francis North, knt., afterwards lord Guildford.
- 1675. Sir William Jones.
- 1679. Sir Cresvel Levinz, or Levinge, knt.
- 1681. Sir Robert Sawyer, knt.
- 1687. Sir Thomas Powis, knt.
- 1689. Henry Pollexfen, esq.
- " Sir George Treby, knt.
- 1692. Sir John Summers, knt., afterwards lord Somers.
- 1693. Edward Ward, esq.
- 1695. Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., afterwards lord Trevor.
- 1701. Edward Northey, esq.
- 1707. Sir Simon Harcourt, knt.
- 1708. Sir James Montagu, knt.
- 1710. Sir Simon Harcourt, again; afterwards lord Harcourt.
- " Sir Edward Northey, knt.
- 1718. Nicholas Lechmere, esq., afterwards lord Lechmere.
- 1720. Sir Robert Raymond, afterwards lord Raymond.

1724. Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards earl of Hardwicke.
 1734. Sir John Willes, *knt.*
 1737. Sir Dudley Ryder, *knt.*
 1754. Hon. William Murray, afterwards earl of Mansfield.
 1756. Sir Robert Henley, *knt.*, afterwards earl of Northington.
 1757. Sir Charles Pratt, *knt.*, afterwards lord Camden.
 1762. Hon. Charles Yorke.
 1763. Sir Fletcher Norton, *knt.*, afterwards lord Grantley.
 1765. Hon. Charles Yorke, again; afterwards lord Morden, and lord chancellor; see *Chancellors*.
 1766. William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham.
 1771. Edward Thurlow, *esq.*, afterwards lord Thurlow.
 1778. Alex. Wedderburn, afterwards lord Loughborough.
 1780. James Wallace, *esq.*
 1782. Lloyd Kenyon, *esq.*
 1783. James Wallace, *esq.*
 " John Lee, *esq.*
 " Lloyd Kenyon, again; afterwards lord Kenyon.
 1784. Sir Richard P. Arden, afterwards lord Alvanley.
 1788. Sir Archibald Macdonald.
 1793. Sir John Scott, afterwards lord Eldon.
 1799. Sir J. Mitford, afterwards lord Redesdale.
 1801. Sir Edward Law, afterwards lord Ellenborough, 14 Feb.
 1802. Hon. Spencer Percival (murdered by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812), 15 April.
 1808. Sir Arthur Pigott, 12 Feb.
 1807. Sir Vicary Gibbs, afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, 7 April.
 1812. Sir Thomas Plumer, afterwards first vice-chancellor of England, 26 June.
 1813. Sir William Garrow, 4 May.
 1817. Sir Samuel Shepherd, 7 May.
 1819. Sir Robert Gifford, afterwards lord Gifford, 24 July.
 1824. Sir John Singleton Copley, afterwards lord Lyndhurst, 9 Jan.
 1826. Sir Charles Wetherell, 20 Sept.
 1827. Sir James Scarlett, 27 April.
 1828. Sir Charles Wetherell, again, 19 Feb.
 1829. Sir James Scarlett, again; afterwards lord Abinger, 29 June.
 1830. Sir Thomas Denman, afterwards lord Denman, 26 Nov.
 1832. Sir William Horne, 26 Nov.
 1834. Sir John Campbell, 1 March.
 " Sir Frederick Pollock, 17 Dec.
 1835. Sir John Campbell, again; afterwards lord Campbell (and 1859, lord chancellor), 30 April.
 1841. Sir Thomas Wilde, 3 July.
 " Sir F. Pollock, again; afterwards chief baron, 6 Sept.
 1844. Sir William W. Follett, 15 April.
 1843. Sir Frederick Thesiger, 4 July.
 1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, again; afterwards lord Truro, and lord chancellor, 6 July.
 " Sir John Jervis, afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, 13 July.
 1850. Sir John Romilly, afterwards master of the rolls, 11 July.
 1851. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, 28 March.
 1852. Sir Frederick Thesiger, again; afterwards lord Chelmsford, and lord chancellor, 2 March.
 " Sir Alexander Cockburn, again; afterwards chief justice of common pleas and queen's bench, 23 Dec.
 1856. Sir Richard Bethell, 15 Nov.
 1858. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, 27 Feb.; afterwards chief baron, 1866; died 1890.
 1859. Sir R. Bethell (since lord Westbury, and lord chancellor), 18 June.
 1861. Sir William Atherton, 27 July.
 1863. Sir Roundell Palmer, afterwards lord Selborne, and lord chancellor, 2 Oct.
 1866. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, afterwards lord Cairns, and lord chancellor, 13 July.
 " Sir John Rolt (made justice of appeal), 28 Oct.
 1867. Sir John Karslake, 1 July.
 1868. Sir Robert Forrester Collier, 12 Dec.
 1871. Sir John Duke Coleridge, afterwards lord Coleridge, and lord chief justice, 10 Nov.
 1873. Sir Henry James, Nov.
 1874. Sir John Karslake, Feb.
 " Sir Richard Baggallay, 22 April.
 1875. Sir John Holker, 26 Nov.
 1880. Sir Henry James, 13 May.

Attorney-general, UNITED STATES, see *Administration*.

Attorneys and Solicitors' Act, passed 14 July, 1870.

Attraction, described by Copernicus, about 1520, as an appetite or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter; by Kepler as a corporeal affection tending to union, 1605. In 1687, sir Isaac Newton published his "*Principia*," containing his important researches on this subject. There are the attractions of *gravitation*, *magnetism*, and *electricity* (*which see*). Dr. C. William Siemens exhibited and described his attraction-meter at the Royal Society, 1876.

Atwood's Machine, for proving the laws of ac-

celerated motion by the falling of weights, invented by George Atwood, described 1784: he died 11 July, 1807.

Aubaine, a right of the French kings, which existed from the beginning of the monarchy, whereby they claimed the property of every stranger who died in their country without having been naturalized, was abolished by the National Assembly in 1790-1, re-established by Napoleon in 1804, and finally annulled 14 July, 1819.

Auberoche, Guienne (S. France). The earl of Derby defeated the French, besieging this place, 19 Aug. 1344.

Auckland, capital of New Zealand (north island), was founded Sept. 1840. The population of the district in 1857 was estimated at 15,000 Europeans and 35,000 natives. The seat of government was removed to Wellington, on Cook's Strait, Dec. 1864.

Auction, a kind of sale known to the Romans, mentioned by Petronius Arbiter (about A.D. 66). The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George, now Madras, in the East Indies, who thus sold the goods he had brought home. Auction and sales' tax began 1779. Various acts of parliament have regulated auctions and imposed duties, in some cases as high as five per cent. By 8 Vict. c. 15, 1845, the duties were repealed, and a charge imposed "on the license to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom of 10*l*." In 1858 there were 4358 licenses granted, producing 43,580*l*. The abuses at auctions, termed "knock-outs," caused by combinations of brokers and others, excited much attention in Sept. 1866. An act regulating sales of land by auction was passed 15 July, 1867. Certain sales are now exempt from being conducted by a licensed auctioneer, such as goods and chattels under a distress for rent, and sales under the provisions of the Small Debts Acts for Scotland and Ireland.—Abuses at auctions in the United States have led to various statutory regulations in the several states. In New York, where abuses have been greatest, auctioneers must give bonds in \$100,000 for faithful conduct of business, must make semi-annual accounts of sales, and pay to the state a certain percentage of the sales of goods, except certain goods which are exempt.

Audiani, followers of Audæus of Mesopotamia, who, having been expelled from the Syrian church on account of his severely reproving the vices of the clergy, about 338, formed a sect and became its bishop. He was banished to Scythia, where he is said to have made many converts. His followers celebrated Easter at the time of the Jewish passover, attributed the human figure to the Deity, and had other peculiar tenets.

Audiometer (from *audio*, I hear), an instrument for the measurement of the faculty of hearing, invented by prof. Hughes. It consists of a battery of two Leclanché's cells connected with a simple microphone and telephone; described to the Royal Society, 15 May, 1879.

Audiphone, an instrument to assist the partially deaf, invented by Mr. R. G. Rhodes of Chicago, and modified by M. Colladon of Geneva, in 1880. It consists of a thin sheet of hard ebonite rubber or card-board. This should be placed against the teeth, through which and other bones the vibrations are conveyed to the auditory nerve.

Audit-office, Somerset House. Commissioners for auditing the public accounts were appointed in 1785, and many statutes regulating their duties have since been enacted.

Audley's Rebellion, see *Rebellions*, 1497.

Auerstädt (Prussia). Here, on 14 Oct. 1806, the French, under Davoust, signal defeated the Prussians, under Blücher; see *Jena*.

Aughrim, near Athlone, in Ireland, where on 12 July, 1691, a battle was fought between the Irish, headed by the French general, St. Ruth, and the English

under gen. Ginckel. The former were defeated and lost 7000 men; the latter lost only 600 killed and 960 wounded. St. Ruth was slain. This engagement proved decisively fatal to the interest of James II., and Ginckel was created earl of Athlone.

Augmentation of Poor Livings' Office, established in 1704. 5597 clerical livings, not exceeding 50*l.* per annum, were found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation by means of the bounty then established.

Augmentations Court, established in 1535 by 27 Henry VIII. c. 27, in relation to cap. 28, same session, which gave the king the property of all monasteries having 200*l.* a year. The court was abolished by Mary, 1553, and restored by Elizabeth, 1558.

Augsburg (Bavaria), originally a colony settled by Augustus, about 12 B.C.; became a free city, and flourished during the middle ages. Here many important diets of the empire have been held. In A.D. 952, a council confirmed the order for the celibacy of the priesthood. Augsburg has suffered much by war, having been frequently taken by siege—in 788, 1703, 1704, and, last, by the French, 10 Oct. 1805, who restored it to Bavaria in March, 1806.

Augsburg Diet, summoned by the emperor Charles V. to settle the religious disputes of Germany, met 20 June, and separated. Nov. 1530

Confession of Augsburg, compiled by Melancthon, Luther, and others, signed by the Protestant princes, presented to the emperor Charles V., and read to the diet. 25 June, "

Interim of Augsburg, a document issued by Charles V.: an attempt to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants (it was fruitless, and was withdrawn). . . . read 15 May, 1548

"**Peace of Religion**" signed at Augsburg. 25 Sept. 1555

"**League of Augsburg**, for maintenance of the treaties of Münster, Nimeguen: a treaty between Holland and other powers against France. signed 9 July, 1686

Augury. Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds long before the time of Hesiod. Three augurs at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, were formally constituted by Numa about 710 B.C. The number increased, and was fifteen at the time of Sylla, 81. The college of augurs was abolished by Theodosius about A.D. 390.

August, the eighth Roman month of the year (previously called *Sexilis*, or the sixth from March), by a decree of the senate received its present name in honor of Augustus Cæsar, in the year 8 B.C., because in this month he was created consul, had thrice triumphed in Rome, added Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. He added one day to the month, making it 31 days.—The appearance of shooting-stars on the 10th of Aug. was observed in the middle ages, when they were termed "St. Lawrence's tears." Their periodicity was noticed by Mr. Forster early in the present century.

Augusta, **SIEGE OF**. Augusta (in Georgia, United States) was held by a force under a loyalist named Brown in the spring of 1781. While gen. Greene was carrying on the siege of fort Ninety-six, Lee, Pickens, Clarke, and other Southern partisan leaders laid siege to Augusta. It commenced on 23 May, and on 5 June Brown surrendered. The Americans lost 51 men killed and wounded; the British lost 52 killed, and 334, including the wounded, were taken prisoners.

Augustan Era began 14 Feb. 27 B.C., or 727 years after the foundation of Rome.

Augustin (or **AUSTIN**) **FRIARS**, a religious order which ascribes its origin to St. Augustin, bishop of Hippo, who died 430. They first appeared about the eleventh century, and the order was constituted by pope Alexander IV., 1256. The rule requires poverty, humility, and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustins held the doctrine of free grace, and were rivals of the Dominicans. The order appeared in England soon after the conquest, and had 32 houses at the suppression, 1536. One of their churches, at Austin Friars,

London, erected 1354, and since the Reformation used by Dutch Protestants, was partially destroyed by fire, 22 Nov. 1862. It was restored, and reopened 1 Oct. 1865. A religious house of the order, dedicated to St. Monica, mother of Augustin, was founded in Hoxton square, London, 1864.

Aulic Council, a sovereign court in Germany, established by the emperor Maximilian I., being one of the two courts, the first called the Imperial Chamber, civil and criminal, instituted at Worms, 1495, and afterwards held at Spire and Wetzlar; and the other the Aulic Council at Vienna, 1506. These courts, having concurrent jurisdiction, were instituted for appeals in particular cases from the courts of the Germanic states.

Auray (N.W. France). Here, on 29 Sept. 1364, the English, under John Chandos, defeated the French and captured their leader Du Guesclin. Charles of Blois, made duke of Brittany by the king of France, was slain, and a peace was made in April, 1365.

Auricular Confession. The confession of sin at the ear (Latin, *auris*) of the priest was an early practice, since it is said to have been forbidden in the fourth century by Nectarius, archbishop of Constantinople. It was enjoined by the council of Lateran in 1215, and by the council of Trent in 1551. It was one of the six articles of faith enacted by our Henry VIII. in 1539, but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival here has been attempted by the church party called Puseyites, Tractarians, or Ritualists.

The rev. Alfred Poole, a curate of St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, was suspended by his bishop from his office for practising auricular confession in June, 1858, and the suspension was confirmed in Jan. 1859. Much excitement was created by a similar attempt by the rev. Temple West at Boyne Hill in Sept. 1858.

In May, 1873, 483 clergymen of the Church of England presented a petition to convocation for the education, selection, and licensing of duly qualified confessors, in accordance with the provisions of canon-law. Strongly disapproved of by the bishops.

Letter from the bishop of London asserting that confession should be to God; that to the minister optional, 21 July, 1873.

Archdeacon Denison (in a letter) declares war against all opposing auricular confession, 22 Aug. 1873.

96 peers send an address against auricular confession to the archbishop of Canterbury about 9 Aug. 1877; see *Holy Cross*.

Auriflamma, or **ORIFLAMME**, the national banner mentioned in French history, belonging to the abbey of St. Denis, and suspended over the tomb of that saint. Louis le Gros was the first king who took this standard from the abbey to battle, 1124.—*Hénault*. It appeared for the last time at Agincourt, 25 Oct. 1415.—*Tillet*. Others say at Montlhéry, 16 July, 1465.

"**Aurora**," **FRIGATE**, sailed from Britain in 1771 to the East Indies, and was never again heard of.—**AURORA**, daily papal newspaper, appeared at Rome, 1 June, 1880.

Auroræ Boreales and **Australes** (Northern and Southern Polar Lights), though rarely seen in central Europe, are frequent in the arctic and antarctic regions. In March, 1716, an aurora borealis extended from the west of Ireland to the confines of Russia. The whole horizon lat. 57° N. was overspread with continuous haze of a dismal red during a whole night, Nov. 1765.—Mr. Foster, the companion of capt. Cook, saw the aurora in lat. 58° S. The aurora is now attributed to the passage of electric light through the rarefied air of the polar regions. In Aug. and Sept. 1859 (and about 24 Oct. 1870), when brilliant auroræ were very frequent, the electric telegraph-wires were seriously affected, and communications interrupted. Auroræ were seen at Rome and Basel, and also in Australia.

Auscultation, see *Stethoscope*.

Austerlitz, a town in Moravia, where a battle was fought between the French and the allied Austrian and Russian armies, 2 Dec. 1805. Three emperors commanded: Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 30,000 on the side of the allies, who lost 40 standards, 150

pieces of cannon, and thousands of prisoners. The decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, signed 26 Dec. 1805; see *Presburg*.

Austin Friars, see *Augustin Friars*.

Australasia, the fifth great division of the world. This name, originally given it by De Brosse, includes Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Zealand, New Britain, New Caledonia, etc., mostly discovered within two centuries. Accidental discoveries were made by the Spaniards as early as 1526; but the first accurate knowledge of these southern lands is due to the Dutch, who in 1606 explored a part of the coast of Papua, or New Guinea. Torres, a Spaniard, passed through the straits which now bear his name, between that island and Australia, and gave the first correct report of the latter, 1606. The Dutch continued their discoveries. Grant in 1800, and Flinders again (1801-5), completed the survey.—*M'Culloch*.

Australia (formerly New Holland), the largest island and smallest continent; estimated area about three million square miles, including five provinces—New South Wales, Victoria (formerly Port Phillip), South Australia, West Australia (or Swan River), and Queensland (*all which see*). Population, with Tasmania and New Zealand, in 1871, about 1,968,650; 1874, 2,334,210; 1878, 2,705,700.

Mr. R. H. Major, in 1872, alleged that Australia was known to the French prior to
Alleged discovery by Manoel Godinho de Eredia, a Portuguese..... 1601
The Dutch also discover Australia..... March, 1606
The coast surveyed by Dutch navigators: north, by Zeel-
schen, 1618; west, by Edels, 1619; south, by Nuyts, 1627;
north, by Carpenter..... 1627
William Dampier explores the W. and N.W. coasts..... 1684-90
Tasman coasts S. Australia and Van Diemen's Land..... 1642-4
Terra Australia (Western Australia) named New Holland
by order of the States-General..... 1665
William Dampier lands in Australia..... Jan. 1696
Explorations of Willis and Carteret..... 1763-6
Capt. Cook, sir Joseph Banks, and others land at Botany
Bay, and name the country "New South Wales,"
28 April, 1770

Exploration of Furneaux..... 1773
Governor Phillip founds Sydney near Port Jackson, with
1030 persons..... 26 Jan. 1788
[The 82d anniversary of this event was kept with
much festivity, 26 Jan. 1870.]
Great distress in consequence of the loss of the store-ship
Guardian, capt. Riou..... 1790
Voyages of Bligh..... 1789-92
First church erected..... Aug. 1793
Government gazette first printed..... 1795
Bass's straits discovered by Bass and Flinders..... 1798
First brick church built..... 1802
Colony of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) established
Grant, 1800, and Flinders survey the coasts of Australia, 1801-5
Insurrection of Irish convicts quelled..... 1804
Governor Bligh, for his tyranny, deposed and sent home
Superseded by governor Macquarie..... 1809
Expeditions into the interior by Wentworth, Lawson,
Blaxland, 1813; Oxley, etc..... 1817-1823
Population, 29,783 (three fourths convicts)..... 1821
West Australia formed into a province..... 1829
Legislative council established.....
Sturt's expeditions into S. Australia..... 1828-31
South Australia erected into a province..... Aug. 1834
Sir T. Mitchell's expeditions into E. Australia..... 1831-6
First Roman Catholic bishop (Polding) arrives..... Sept. 1835
Port Phillip (now Victoria) colonized..... Nov. "
First Church of England bishop of Australia (Broughton)
arrives..... June, 1836
Colony of South Australia founded..... Dec. "
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King
George's Sound..... 1836-7
Melbourne founded..... Nov. 1837
Capt. Grey explores N.W. Australia..... 1837-9
Count Strzelecki explored New South Wales and Tas-
mania, 1838-43; discovered gold-fields in Bathurst,
Wellington, etc. (kept secret by sir George Gipps)..... 1839
Suspension of transportation..... "
Strzelecki explores the Australian Alps; discovers Gipps's
Land; Eyre explores W. Australia..... 1840
Great exertions of Mrs. Chisholm; establishment of
"Home for Female Emigrants"..... 1841-6
Census—87,200 males; 43,700 females..... 1841
Very numerous insolvencies..... 1841-2
Incorporation of city of Sydney..... 1842
Leichhardt's expedition (never returned)..... 1844
Sturt proceeds from S. Australia to the middle of the con-
tinent..... 1845

Census (including Port Phillip)—114,700 males; 74,800
females..... 1846
Kennedy's expedition, 1847; killed..... 1848
Great agitation against transportation, which had been
revived by earl Grey..... 1849
Port Phillip erected into a separate province as Victoria..... 1850
Gold discovered by Mr. Hargraves, etc.*..... 1851
Census—males, 106,000; females, 81,000 (exclusive of
Victoria, 80,000)..... "
Mints established..... March, 1853
Transportation ceased..... "
Gregory's explorations of interior..... 1848, 1855-9
Death of archdeacon Cowper (aged 80), after about fifty
years' residence..... July, 1858
Queensland made a province..... 4 Dec. 1859
J. McDouall Stuart's expeditions..... 1858-62
Expedition into the interior under Mr. Landells organ-
ized..... Aug. 1860
Robert O'Hara Burke, William John Wills, and others
start from Melbourne..... 20 Aug. "
Burke, Wills, and two others, cross the Australian con-
tinent to the gulf of Carpentaria; all perish on their re-
turn, except John King, who arrives at Melbourne, Nov. 1861
Stuart, McKinlay, and Landsborough cross Australia from
sea to sea..... 1861-2
Remains of Burke and Wills recovered; public funeral,
21 Jan. 1863
Strong and general resistance throughout Australia to
the reception of British convicts in West Australia,
about June, 1864
Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years
announced amid much rejoicing..... 26 Jan. 1865
Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer, surrounded
and shot..... April, "
Boundary disputes between New South Wales and Vic-
toria, in summer of 1864; settled amicably..... 19 April, "
Total population of Australia, exclusive of natives, 1,298,
667..... Jan. 1866
Royal Society of New South Wales (originally the Philo-
sophical Society of Australia, founded 1821), estab-
lished..... May, "
Meeting of ministers from the Australian colonies at
Melbourne to arrange postal communication with Eu-
rope..... March, 1867
Exploration of S. Australia; capt. Cadell discovers mouth
of the river Roper, and fine pastoral country, lat. 14° S.
Nov. "
Despatch from lord Kimberley objecting to the complex
tariffs between the Australian colonies..... 13 July, 1871
Meeting of delegates from New South Wales, Victoria,
S. Australia, and Tasmania; they object to imperial
interference with their mutual fiscal arrangements..... 27 Sept. "
Synod of the church of Australia and Tasmania held at
Sydney..... 25 Oct. 1872

GOVERNORS.

Captain Arthur Phillip..... 1788
Captain Hunter..... 1785
Captain Philip G. King..... 1800
Captain William Bligh..... 1806
Colonel Lachlan Macquarie (able and successful adminis-
tration)..... 1809
General sir Thomas Brisbane..... 1821
Sir Richard Bourke..... 1831
Sir George Gipps..... 1838
Sir Charles Fitzroy, governor-general of all the Australian
colonies, with a certain jurisdiction over the lieutenant-
governors of Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and S. and
W. Australia..... 1846

* **GOLD-DISCOVERY**.—Mr. Edward Hargraves went to Califor-
nia in search of gold, and was struck with the similarity be-
tween the rocks and strata of California and those of his own
district of Conobolas, some thirty miles west of Bathurst. On
his return home, he examined the soil, and after one or two
months' digging, found a quantity of gold, 12 Feb. 1851. He
applied to the colonial government for a reward, which he
readily obtained, with an appointment as commissioner of
crown-lands. The excitement became intense throughout the
colony of New South Wales, rapidly spread to that of Victoria
and other places; and in the first week of July, 1851, an abo-
riginal inhabitant, formerly attached to the Wellington mis-
sion, and then in the service of Dr. Kerr, of Wallawa, discov-
ered, while tending his sheep, a mass of gold among a heap
of quartz. Three blocks of quartz (from two to three cwt.),
found in the Murroo creek, fifty miles to the north of Bath-
urst, contained 112 lbs. of pure gold, valued at 4000*l*. The
"Victoria nugget," a magnificent mass of virgin gold, weigh-
ing 340 oz., was brought to England from the Bendigo diggings;
and a piece of pure gold of 106 lbs. weight was also found.
From the gold-fields of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, in the
district of Victoria, up to Oct. 1852, there were found 2,592,422
oz., or 106 tons 10 cwt. of gold; and the gold exported up to
the same date represented 8,863,477*l*. sterling. In Nov. 1853
the *James Baines* and *Lightning* brought gold from Melbourne
valued at 1,200,000*l*. The "Welcome nugget" weighed .01 $\frac{1}{2}$
oz.; value, 837*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*.; found at Barker's Hill, Ballarat,
11 June, 1858. Between May, 1851, and May, 1861, gold to
the value of 96,000,000*l*. had been brought to England from
New South Wales and Victoria.

Sir William T. Denison..... 1854
 Sir John Young of New South Wales only..... 1860
 (See *New South Wales*.)
 Acts for the government of Australia, 10 Geo. IV. c. 22, 14
 May, 1829; 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 68, 13 Aug. 1836; 13 & 14
 Vict. c. 59, 5 Aug. 1850. Act for regulating the sale
 of waste lands in the Australian colonies, 5 & 6 Vict. c.
 36, 22 June, 1842.

Austrasia, Oesterreich (Eastern Kingdom), also
 called Metz, a French kingdom which lasted from the
 6th to the 8th century. It began with the division of
 the territories of Clovis by his sons, 511, and ended by
 Carloman becoming a monk and surrendering his power to
 his brother Pepin, who thus became sole king of
 France, 747.

"**Austria**," a Hamburg company's steamship, sailed
 from Southampton to New York 4 Sept. 1858, with 528 per-
 sons on board. On 13 Sept., in lat. 45° N., long. 41° 30' W.,
 it caught fire through the carelessness of some one in burn-
 ing some tar to fumigate the steerage. Only 67 persons
 were saved—upwards of 60 by the *Maurice*, a French
 bark, the rest by a Norwegian bark. A heart-rend-
 ing account was given in the *Times*, 11 Oct. 1858, by
 Mr. Charles Brews, an English survivor.

Austria, Oesterreich (Eastern Kingdom), anciently
 Noricum and part of Pannonia, was annexed to the Ro-
 man empire about 33; was overrun by the Huns, Avars,
 etc., during the fifth and sixth centuries, and taken from
 them by Charlemagne, 791-6. He divided the govern-
 ment of the country, establishing *margraves* of East-
 ern Bavaria and Austria. Louis the German, son of
 Louis le Débonnaire, about 817, subjugated Radbod, mar-
 grave of Austria; but in 883 the descendants of the lat-
 ter raised a civil war in Bavaria against the emperor
 Charles the Fat, and eventually the margraves of Austria
 were declared immediate princes of the empire. In 1156
 the margraviate was made an hereditary *duchy* by the
 emperor Frederic I.; and in 1453 it was raised to an
archduchy by the emperor Frederic III. Rodolph, count
 of Hapsburg, elected emperor of Germany in 1273, ac-
 quired Austria in 1278; and from 1493 to 1804 his de-
 scendants were *emperors of Germany*. On 11 Aug. 1804,
 the emperor Francis II. renounced the title of emperor
 of Germany, and became hereditary *emperor of Austria*.
 The condition of Austria is now greatly improving under
 the enlightened rule of the present emperor. The po-
 litical constitution of the empire is based upon—1. The
 Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI., 1734, which declares
 the indivisibility of the empire and rules the order of
 succession. 2. The Pragmatic Sanction of Francis II., 1
 Aug. 1804, when he became emperor of Austria only. 3.
 The diploma of Francis Joseph, 20 Oct. 1860, whereby
 he imparted legislative power to the provincial states
 and the council of the empire (Reichsrath). 4. The law
 of 26 Feb. 1861, on the national representation. Self-
 government was granted to Hungary, 17 Feb. 1867. The
 empire was ordered to be named henceforth the Austro-
 Hungarian monarchy, by decree, 14 Nov. 1868. Popula-
 tion of the empire * in Oct. 1857, 35,018,988; reduced to
 32,530,000 by the loss of Venetia, etc., in 1866 (about
 16,000,000 Slavs of different dialects). Population, Aus-
 tria and other Cis-Leithan provinces, 20,396,580 (31 Dec.
 1869); Hungary and Trans-Leithan provinces, 15,509,-
 455.

Frederic II., the last male of the house of Bamberg, killed
 in battle with the Hungarians..... 15 June, 1246
 Disputed succession; the emperor Frederic II. seques-
 tered the provinces, appointing Otto, count of Eber-
 stein, governor in the name of the emperor; they are
 seized by Ladislaus, margrave of Moravia, in right of
 his wife, Frederic's niece, Gertrude: he died childless 1247
 Herman, margrave of Baden, marries Gertrude, and holds
 the provinces till his death..... 1250
 Premislas Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the provinces.. 1254

Compelled to cede Styria to Hungary, he makes war and
 recovers it, in consequence of a great victory..... 1260
 He inherits Carinthia, 1263; refuses to become emperor
 of Germany, 1272; and to render homage to Rodolph
 of Hapsburg, elected emperor..... 1273
 War against Ottocar as a rebel; he is compelled to cede
 Austria, Carinthia, and Styria to Rodolph..... 1274
 The war renewed: Ottocar perishes in the battle of March-
 feld..... 26 Aug. 1278
 Albert I. assassinated by his nephew while attempting
 to enslave the Swiss..... 1 May, 1308
 Successful revolt of the Swiss..... 1307-9
 They totally defeat the Austrians under duke Leopold at
 Morgarten..... 16 Nov. 1315
 The Tyrol acquired..... 1363
 The duke Leopold imposes a toll on the Swiss, which
 they resist with violence: he makes war on them, and
 is defeated and slain at Sempach..... July, 1386
 Duke Albert V. obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is
 elected emperor of Germany..... 1437
 The emperor Frederic III., as head of the house of Haps-
 burg, creates the archduchy of Austria with sovereign
 power..... 6 Jan. 1453
 Austria divided between him and his relatives, 1457; war
 ensues between them till..... 1463
 The Low Countries accrue to Austria by the marriage of
 Maximilian with the heiress of Burgundy..... 1477
 Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I. of Austria with
 the heiress of Aragon and Castile..... 1496
 Bohemia and Hungary united to Austria under Ferdi-
 nand I..... 1526
 Austria harassed by Turkish invasions..... 1529-45
 Charles V., reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia,
 Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependen-
 cies, abdicates (see *Spain*)..... 1556
 The destructive Thirty Years' war..... 1618-48
 War of Spanish Succession..... 1701-14
 Mantua ceded to the emperor..... 3 Jan. 1703
 By treaty of Utrecht he obtains part of the duchy of
 Milan..... 11 April, 1713
 By treaty of Rastadt he acquires the Netherlands..... 1714
 Naples, etc., added to his dominions..... 15 Nov. 1715
 Further additions on the east (Temeswar, etc.) by the
 peace of Passarowitz..... 1718
 Naples and Sicily given up to Spain..... 1735
 Death of Charles VI., the last sovereign of the male line
 of the house of Hapsburg; his daughter, Maria Theresa,
 becomes queen of Hungary..... 20 Oct. 1740
 Silesian wars..... 1740-2; 1744-5
 Maria Theresa is attacked by Prussia, France, Bavaria,
 and Saxony; but supported by Great Britain..... 1741
 Francis, duke of Lorraine, who had married Maria Theresa
 in 1736, elected emperor..... 1745
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle: Parma, Milan, etc., ceded to
 Spain..... 1748
 Seven Years' war; Silesia ceded to Prussia..... 1745-63
 Galicia, etc., acquired from Poland..... 1772
 War with France (see *Battles*)..... 1792-7
 By the treaty of Campo Formio, the emperor gives up
 Lombardy (which see) and obtains Venice..... 15 Oct. 1797
 Treaty of Luneville (more losses)..... 1801
 Francis II., emperor of Germany, becomes *Francis I. of
 Austria*: declared hereditary emperor of Austria,
 11 Aug. 1804
 His declaration against France..... 5 Aug. 1805
 Capitulation of his army at Ulm..... 20 Oct. "
 War: Napoleon enters Vienna..... 14 Nov. "
 Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz..... 2 Dec. "
 By treaty of Presburg, Austria loses Venice and the
 Tyrol..... 1 Jan. 1806
 Vienna evacuated by the French..... 12 Jan. "
 Dissolution of the Germanic confederation, and formal
 abdication of the emperor..... 6 Aug. "
 The French again take Vienna..... 13 May, 1809
 But restore it at the peace..... 24 Oct. "
 Napoleon marries the archduchess Maria Louisa, the
 daughter of the emperor..... 1 April, 1810
 Congress at Vienna..... 2 Oct. 1814
 Treaty of Vienna..... 25 Feb. 1815
 [Italian provinces restored with additions—Lombar-
 do-Venetian kingdom established, 7 April.]
 Francis I. dies; Ferdinand I. succeeds..... 2 March, 1835
 New treaty of commerce with England..... 3 July, 1838
 Insurrection at Vienna; flight of Metternich..... 13 March, 1848
 Insurrection in Italy (see *Milan, Venice, and Sardinia*),
 18 March, "
 Another insurrection at Vienna; the emperor flees to
 Innsbruck..... 15-17 May, "
 Archduke John appointed vicar-general of the empire,
 29 May, "
 A constituent assembly meet at Vienna..... 22 July, "
 Revolution in Hungary (see *Hungary*)..... 11 Sept. "
 Insurrection of Vienna; murder of count Latour,
 6 Oct. "
 The emperor abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis
 Joseph..... 2 Dec. "
 Convention of Olmütz..... 29 Nov. 1860
 The emperor revokes the constitution of 4 March, 1849,
 31 Dec. 1851
 Trial by jury abolished in the empire..... 15 Jan. 1852
 Death of prince Schwartzenburg, prime-minister, 4 April, "

* The empire is now divided into two parts, separated by the
 river Leitha. The Cis Leithan section comprises 14 provincial
 diets: Galicia, Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, lower and upper
 Austria, Styria, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Carinthia,
 Carniola, Trieste, and Istria, Dalmatia, and the Bukovina. The
 Trans-Leithan section comprises Hungary, Transylvania, Cro-
 atia, Slavonia, and the city of Fiume.

- Attempted assassination of the emperor by Libenyl, 18 Feb.; who was executed. 28 Feb. 1853
 Commercial treaty with Prussia. 19 Feb. 1854
 Austrians enter Danubian principalities. Aug. 1854
 Alliance with England and France relative to Eastern question. 2 Dec. 1855
 Great reduction of the army. 24 June, 1855
 By a concordat the pope acquires great power in the empire. 18 Aug. 1856
 Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9. 12 July, 1856
 Austria remonstrates against the attacks of the free Sardinian press. 10 Feb. 1857
 Firm reply of count Cavour. 20 Feb. 1857
 Austrians quit the Danube principalities. March, 1857
 Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off in consequence. 23-30 March, 1858
 Emperor and empress visit Hungary. May, 1858
 Death of marshal Radetzky (aged 92). 5 Jan. 1859
 Excitement throughout Europe, caused by the address of the emperor Napoleon III. to the Austrian ambassador: "I regret that our relations with your government are not as good as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the emperor that my personal sentiments for him have not changed." 1 Jan. 1859
 The emperor of Austria replied in almost the same words. 4 Jan. 1859
 Prince Napoleon Bonaparte marries princess Clotilde of Sardinia. 30 Jan. 1859
 Austria prepares for war; enlarges her armies in Italy; and strongly fortifies the banks of the Ticino, the boundary of her Italian provinces and Sardinia. Feb. and March, 1859
 Lord Cowley at Vienna on a "mission of peace," 27 Feb. Intervention of Russia; proposal for a congress; disputes respecting the admission of Sardinia; Sardinia and France prepare for war. March and April, 1859
 Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia and the dismissal of the volunteers from other states within three days. 23 April, 1859
 This demand rejected. 26 April, 1859
 The Austrians cross the Ticino. 26 April, 1859
 The French troops enter Piedmont. 27 April, 1859
 The French emperor declares war (to expel the Austrians from Italy). 3 May, 1859
 Resignation of count Buol, foreign minister; appointment of count Rechberg. 13-18 May, 1859
 The Austrians defeated at Montebello, 20 May; at Palestro, 30-31 May; at Magenta, 4 June; at Malegano (Marignano). 8 June, 1859
 Prince Metternich dies, aged 86 (he had been actively engaged in the wars and negotiations of Napoleon I.). 11 June, 1859
 Austrians defeated at Solferino (near the Mincio); the emperors of Austria and France and king of Sardinia present. 24 June, 1859
 Armistice agreed upon, 6 July; the emperors meet, 11 July; the preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca (Lombardy given up to Sardinia, and an Italian confederation proposed to be formed). 12 July, 1859
 Manifesto justifying the peace issued to the army, 12 July; to the people. 15 July, 1859
 Patent issued, granting greatly increased privileges to the Protestants; announced. Sept. 1859
 Conference between the envoys of Austria and France at Zurich. 8 Aug. to Sept. 1859
 Many national reforms proposed. Sept. 1859
 Treaty of Zurich, confirming the preliminaries of Villa Franca, signed. 10 Nov. 1859
 Decrees removing Jewish disabilities. 6, 10 Jan. 18 Feb. 1860
 Patent issued for the summoning the great imperial council (Reichsrath), composed of representatives elected by the provincial diets. 5 March, 1860
 Discovery of great corruptions in the army financial arrangements, a deficiency of about 1,700,000*l.* discovered; general Eynatten commits suicide; 82 persons arrested. March, 1860
 Austria protests against the annexation of Tuscany, etc., by Sardinia. March, 1860
 Baron Brück, suspected of complicity in the army frauds, dismissed 20 April; commits suicide. 23 April, 1860
 The Reichsrath assembles, 30 May; addressed by the emperor. 1 June, 1860
 Liberty of the press further restrained. July, 1860
 Unsettled state of Hungary (*which see*). July-Oct. 1860
 Friendly meeting of the emperor and the regent of Prussia at Toplitz. 25 July, 1860
 Free debates in the Reichsrath; strictures on the concordat, the finances, etc.; proposals for separate constitutions for the provinces. Aug and Sept. 1860
 The Reichsrath adjourned. 23 Sept. 1860
 Diploma conferring on the Reichsrath legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc., a manifesto issued to the populations of the empire (not well received). 20 Oct. 1860
 Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Russia and prince regent of Prussia at Warsaw; no important result. 20-26 Oct. 1860
 The government professes non-intervention in Italy, but increases the army in Venetia. Oct and Nov. 1860
 The empress goes to Madeira for health. Nov. 1860
 Sale of Venetia, publicly spoken of, is repudiated in Dec. 1860
 Ministerial crisis: M. Schmerling becomes minister—more political concessions. 13 Dec. 1860
 The proscribed Hungarian count Teleki, at Dresden, is given up to Austria, which causes general indignation, about 20 Dec.; he is released on parole. 31 Dec. 1860
 Amnesty for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, etc., published. 7 Jan. 1861
 Reactionary policy of the court leads to increased general disaffection. Jan. and Feb. 1861
 The statutes of the new constitution for the Austrian monarchy published. 26 Feb. 1861
 Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the empire, except in Hungary and Venice, 8 April, 1861
 Meeting of Reichsrath—no deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venetia, or Istria, 29 April, 1861
 Ministry of marine created. Jan. 1862
 Inundation of the Danube, causing great distress. 4 Feb. 1862
 Increased taxation proposed. March, 1862
 At an imperial council, the emperor present, the principle of ministerial responsibility is resolved on, 26 April, 1862
 Deficiency of 1,400,000*l.* in financial statement; indignation of the Reichsrath. June, 1862
 Amnesty to condemned political offenders in Hungary proclaimed. 18 Nov. 1862
 Reduction in the army assented to; and a personal liberty law (resembling our habeas corpus act) passed, Dec. 1862
 Insurrection in Russian Poland, Jan.; Austria joins in the intercession of England and France. April, 1863
 Meeting of the German sovereigns (except kings of Prussia, Holland, and Denmark) with the emperor of Austria at Frankfurt, by his invitation; the draft of a reform of the federal constitution agreed to. 10-31 Aug. 1863
 Transylvanian deputies accept the constitution, and take seats in the Reichsrath. 20 Oct. 1863
 Austria joins Prussia in war with Denmark (*see Denmark*). Jan. 1864
 Galicia and Cracow declared to be in a state of siege, 20 Feb. 1864
 The Archduke Maximilian becomes emperor of Mexico (*see Mexico*). April, 1864
 The emperor and the king of Prussia meet at Carlsbad, 22 June, 1864
 Resignation of count Rechberg, foreign minister, succeeded by count Mensdorff-Pouilly. 27 Oct. 1864
 Peace with Denmark, signed at Vienna. 30 Oct. 1864
 Emperor opens Reichsrath, 14 Nov.; great freedom of debate; the state of siege in Galicia censured. Dec. 1864
 Austria supports the confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies. Dec. 1864
 Apparent reunion between Austria and Prussia. Jan. 1865
 Great financial difficulty; proposed reduction in the army by the chambers. Jan. 1865
 Contest between the government and the chambers, April, 1865
 Reported failure of Mr. Hutt's mission to Vienna, to promote free trade. June, 1865
 New ministry formed; count Mensdorff as nominal premier; counts Belcredi and Esterhazy as ministers; conciliatory measures towards Hungary proposed, 27 July, 1865
 Convention of Gastein (*see Gastein*) signed. 14 Aug. 1865
 Emperor's rescript suppressing the constitution, with the view of giving autonomy to Hungary (*which see*). 20 Sept. 1865
 Rejoicings in Hungary, but dissatisfaction in Austria, Croatia, etc. Nov. Dec. 1865
 Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, signed. 16 Dec. 1865
 Amnesty for Italy issued. 1 Jan. 1866
 Warm disputes with Prussia (aggressive) respecting the settlement of Holstein. Jan., March, 1866
 Preparations for war begin. March, 1866
 The archduke Albrecht made commander of the southern army, 6 May; Benedek of the northern. 12 May, 1866
 War declared by Prussia, 18 June; by Italy (*which see*). 20 June, 1866
 The Austrians enter Silesia, 18 June; and the Prussians Bohemia. 23 June, 1866
 The Italians defeated by the archduke Albrecht at Custoza. 24 June, 1866
 Prussian victories at Sadowa, etc. 27-9 June, 1866
 Benedek totally defeated at Königgratz or Sadowa, 3 July, 1866
 (For details of the war, *see Prussia and Italy*).
 The emperor cedes Venetia to the emperor Napoleon, and requests intervention. 4 July, 1866
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg. 26 July, 1866
 Treaty of peace with Prussia signed at Prague. 23 Aug. 1866
 Treaty of peace with Italy signed at Vienna, ceding Venetia, 3 Oct.; the iron crown given up. 11 Oct. 1866
 The Quadrilateral and Venice surrendered to the Italians, 11-19 Oct. 1866
 Baron Ferdinand von Beust, late Saxon minister of foreign affairs, made Austrian foreign minister, 30 Oct. 1866
 Meeting of the Reichsrath. 19 Nov. 1866
 Commercial treaty with France (to commence 1 Jan. 1867) signed. 11 Dec. 1866
 Great dissension among the nationalities of the empire, Dec. 1866
 Extraordinary diet convoked (for 25 Feb.) 3 Jan. 1867

- Establishment of autonomy for Hungary announced; res quation of Belcredi, 4 Feb.; Von Beust made president of the council, 7 Feb.
- Rescript restoring a separate ministry for Hungary, count Andrássy president, 17 Feb.
- Death of archduke Stephen (palatine of Hungary in 1848), Feb.
- Commercial treaty with Italy signed, 23 April.
- Reichsrath opened at Vienna, 20 May.
- The Czechs (of Bohemia and Moravia), Croats, Slavonians, Serbs, Roumans (of Transylvania) and Rumanians (of Galicia), protest against absorption, and demand national legislative powers, May and July.
- Painful death of the archduchess Matilda through burns, 6 June.
- The emperor and empress crowned king and queen of Hungary at Buda, 8 June.
- Von Beust made chancellor of the empire, 23 June.
- The sultan visits Vienna, 27 July-1 Aug.
- The emperors of Austria and France meet at Salzburg, 18-23 Aug.
- Arrangements for dividing the financial affairs of Austria and Hungary, signed, 13 Sept.
- Changes (respecting marriage and education) in the concordat proposed, 28 Sept.
- 28 bishops demand the maintenance of the concordat, 29 Sept.
- Letter from the emperor to cardinal Rauscher, declaring for complete liberty of conscience in opposition to the concordat; the concordat almost annulled by the lower house, Oct.
- Emperor of Austria and king of Prussia meet at Oos near Baden-Baden, 22 Oct.
- Emperor arrives at Paris, 23 Oct.; leaves, 5 Nov.
- Dualism accepted by the Reichsrath at Vienna, 5 Nov.
- New Austrian ministry under prince Auersperg constituted, 30 Dec.
- Civil marriages bill (annulling clerical jurisdiction over them) passed by the upper house, after sharp resistance, 21-23 March; received the emperor's assent, 25 May.
- German sharp-shooting match held at Vienna, 25 July.
- Von Beust justifies the maintenance of an army of 800,000, 11 Oct.; is made a count, 11 Dec.
- Continued opposition of the clergy to the government, Jan. 1869
- The frigate *Radetsky* blown up, about 340 lives lost, 20 Feb.
- The crown-prince of Prussia visits Vienna, 7 Oct.
- The emperor visits the East; at Jerusalem, 10 Nov.; present at the opening of the Suez canal, 17 Nov.
- Successful insurrection against the conscription in Dalmatia, Oct.; ceased, Nov.
- The Reichsrath opened by the emperor at Vienna, 13 Dec.
- Ministerial crisis, Jan.; the Cis-Leithan ministry resigns; count Potocki, prime-minister, 4 April, 1870
- Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war announced, 18 July.
- The concordat with Rome declared to be suspended in consequence of the promulgation of the doctrine of papal infallibility, 30 July.
- The Reichsrath opened by the emperor; no deputies from Bohemia, 17 Sept.
- Discussion between the federal and national parties, 29 Sept., Oct.
- The Reichsrath adjourned, 22 Nov.
- The ministry support Great Britain in opposing the Russian repudiation of the treaty of Paris (see *Russia*), Nov.
- Austrian army, 864,869 regulars; 187,527 Landwehr (militia), Dec.
- The new German empire recognized by the emperor, Jan. 1871
- Dismissal of Potocki; count Hohenwart minister, Feb.
- Meeting of the Reichsrath, 20 Feb.
- Death of admiral Tegethoff, much lamented, 7 April.
- First meeting of "Old Catholics" at Vienna, 26 July.
- An international exhibition at Vienna in 1873, proposed Sept.
- Meeting of emperor with emperor William, 6-8 Sept.
- Meeting of 17 provincial diets; struggle between the (Slavonian) conservatives and the (German) constitutionalists renewed, 14 Sept.
- Political crisis: dissension between German and Slavonian parties, Oct.; resignation of the Hohenwart ministry, 25 Oct.
- A ministry formed under baron Kellersperg, 4 Nov.
- Resignation of count Beust, the arch-chancellor; much excitement, 6 Nov.
- Count Andrássy appointed minister of the imperial household and of foreign affairs; Von Beust to be ambassador at London; Lonyay, premier of Hungarian ministry, 13-14 Nov.
- New Austrian ministry formed by prince Auersperg, about, 25 Nov.
- The Reichsrath opened by the emperor with speech announcing political and educational reforms, 28 Dec.
- New constitutional law promulgated, giving the emperor power to order new elections of the chambers, 13 March, 1872
- Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Germany and other sovereigns at Berlin, 6-12 Sept.
- Reform bill passed changing the Reichsrath into a national representative assembly, 10 March, 1873
- Great international exhibition at Vienna; opening, 1 May, 1873
- Financial crisis through overtrading in 1872; panic in May, 1873
- Visits to Vienna: the prince of Wales, 23 April; the czar of Russia, 1 June; the shah of Persia, 30 July; the king of Italy, 17 Sept.; the emperor of Germany, 17 Oct.
- Elections for the Reichsrath: 228 constitutionalists; 125 federalists, 30 Oct.; the Reichsrath opened by the emperor, 5 Nov.; 25th anniversary of the emperor's accession celebrated throughout the empire; amnesty for political offenders, 2 Dec.
- The emperor at St. Petersburg, 13 Feb. 1874
- Encyclical letter from the pope condemning the new ecclesiastical laws, dated, 7 March.
- Protest of the Austrian bishops; adoption by both parties of Cavour's cry, "A free church in a free state," April.
- The empress at the Isle of Wight, July-Aug.
- Ofenheim, railway financier connected with Messrs. Brassey, after long trial for fraud, acquitted at Vienna, 27 Feb. 1875
- The emperor warmly received at Venice by the king of Italy, 5 April.
- Inauguration of the new bed of the Danube by the emperor, 30 May.
- The czar meets the emperor at Eger, 28 June.
- Death of the ex-emperor Ferdinand, 29 June.
- C. de Tisza, president of the Hungarian ministry, 29 Oct.
- Deficiency in the budget for 1876; revenue about 37,800,000; expenditure, 40,300,000, Nov.
- Death of cardinal Rauscher, prince-bishop of Vienna, 24 Nov.
- The czar and the emperor meet at Reichstadt; agree to neutrality in the Servio-Turkish war, 8 July, 1876
- New treaty of commerce with Great Britain, signed 6 Dec.
- Declaration of neutrality in Russo-Turkish war by Austrian and Hungarian ministers; foreign policy to be for "the interest of the monarchy, to the exclusion of all antipathies and sympathies," M. de Tisza (Hungarian), 26 June, 1877
- Resignation of Austrian ministry, 26 Jan.; withdrawn 6 Feb. 1878
- Prince Auersperg announces disagreement with the proposed Russ conditions of peace, 19 Feb.
- Death of archduke Francis Charles, the emperor's father, 8 March.
- The *Sphinx* burned at sea, near cape St. Elie, 500 perish, 9 March.
- Resignation of ministry; withdrawn, 6, 7 July.
- Count Andrássy at the Berlin conference, 13 June-13 July.
- Austria to occupy and administer Bosnia and Herzegovina, by treaty of Berlin, 13 July.
- The Austrians enter, and war ensues (see *Bosnia*), 29 July.
- Resignation of Auersperg ministry announced to the Reichsrath, 22 Oct.
- Bosnia occupied (except Novi-Bazar), Oct.
- Baron Depretis fails to form a ministry, 30 Oct.
- New ministry under Dr. Stremayr, 15 Feb. 1879
- Silver wedding of the emperor and empress kept, 24 April.
- Liberal majority at elections, 11 July.
- Resignation of count Andrássy, the premier; ministry formed by count Edw. Taaffe, 12 Aug.; baron von Haymerle foreign minister, 22 Aug.
- Bismarck's visit to Vienna; warmly received, 21-24 Sept.
- Reichsrath opened; the Czech deputies attend, 8 Oct.
- Andrássy formally resigns; succeeded by baron Haymerle as foreign minister and president of the council, 8 Oct.
- Opening of all the diets of the empire, 8 June, 1880
- Marriage of the archduke Rodolph and the princess Stephanie of Belgium, 10 May, 1881
- See *Germany, Hungary, Vienna*, etc.

MARSHALLS OF AUSTRIA.

Leopold I., 923; Albert I., 1018; Ernest, 1056; Leopold II., 1075; Leopold III., 1096; Albert II., 1136; Leopold IV., 1136; Henry II., 1142 (made a duke, 1156).

DUKES.

1150. Henry II.

1177. Leopold V. He made prisoner Richard I. of England when returning incognito from the crusade, and was compelled to surrender him to the emperor Henry VI.

1194. Frederic I., the Catholic.

1198. Leopold VI., the Glorious. Killed in battle.

1230. Frederic II., the Warlike. Killed in a battle with the Hungarians, 15 June, 1246.

Interregnum.

1276. Rodolph I.

1282. Albert I. and his brother, Rodolph II. Albert becomes emperor of Germany, 1298.

1303. Frederic I. and Leopold I.

1326. Frederic I.

1330. Albert II. and Otho, his brother.

1339. Albert II.

1354. Rodolph IV.

1355. Albert III. and Leopold II. or III. (killed at Sempach).

1395. William I. and brothers, and their cousin Albert IV.

1411. The same. The provinces divided into the duchies of Austria and Carinthia, and the county of Tyrol.
 1411. Albert V., duke of Austria, obtains Bohemia and Moravia, elected king of Hungary and emperor, 1437; dies, 1439, succeeded by his posthumous son.
 1439. Ladislaus, who dies childless, 1457.
 1457. The emperor Frederic III. and Albert VI.
 1459. Maximilian I., son of Frederic III. (archduke), emperor; see *Germany*.

EMPERORS.

1804. Francis I. (late Francis II. of Germany), styled emperor of Austria only, 11 Aug. 1804, resigned empire of Germany, 6 Aug. 1806, died 3 March, 1835.
 1806. Ferdinand, his son, 2 March, abdicated in favor of his nephew (his brother Francis Charles having renounced his rights) 2 Dec. 1848, died 29 June, 1875.
 1848. Francis Joseph (son of Francis Charles), born 18 Aug. 1850, succeeded, 2 Dec. 1848, married 24 April, 1854, to Elizabeth of Bavaria; crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867.
 [Heir: their son, the archduke Rodolph, born 21 Aug. 1858, married to princess Stephanie Clotilde of Belgium, 10 May, 1881.]

Authors. For the law securing copyright, see *Copyright*.

Auto da Fé (Act of Faith), the term given to the punishment of a heretic, generally burning alive, inflicted by the Inquisition (*which see*).

Automaton Figures (or *ANDROIDEA*), made to imitate living actions, are of early invention. Archytas's flying dove was formed about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon is said to have made a brazen head which spoke, A.D. 1264. Albertus Magnus spent thirty years in making another. A coach and two horses, with a footman, a page, a lady inside, were made by Camus for Louis XIV. when a child, 1649; the horses and figures moved naturally, variously, and perfectly. Vaucanson, in 1738, made an artificial duck, which performed many functions of a real one—eating, drinking, and quacking; and he also made a flute-player. The writing automaton, exhibited in 1769, was a pentagraph worked by a confederate out of sight. The automaton chess-player, exhibited the same year, was also worked by a hidden person; so was the "invisible girl," 1800. Maelzel made a trumpeter about 1809. Early in this century an automaton was exhibited in London which pronounced several sentences with tolerable distinctness. The "anthropoglossus," an alleged talking-machine, exhibited at St. James's Hall, London, July, 1864, was proved to be a gross imposition. The exhibition of the talking-machine of professor Faber, of Vienna, in London, began 27 Aug. 1870, at the Palais Royal, Argyll street, W. The automatic chess-player at the Crystal Palace, 1873. Psycho, an automaton card-player, invented by J. N. Maskelyne and John Algermon Clarke, exhibited in London, Jan. 1875. An automaton hare was hunted at Hendon, near London, 9 Sept. 1876.

Autotypography, a process of producing a metal plate from drawings, made known by Mr. Wallis in April, 1863; it resembled *Nature-printing* (*which see*).

Auxerre Declaration, see *France*, May, 1866.

Ava in 1822 became the capital of the Burmese empire, it is said, for the third time. A British embassy was received here in Sept. 1855.

Avars, barbarians who ravaged Pannonia, and annoyed the Eastern empire in the sixth and seventh centuries; subdued by Charlemagne about 799, after an eight years' war.

Avebury, or *Abury* (Wiltshire). Here are the remains of the largest so-called Druidical work in this country. They have been surveyed by Aubrey, 1648; Dr. Stukeley, 1720; and sir R. C. Hoare in 1812, and by others. Much information may be obtained from Stukeley's "Abury" (1743), and Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire" (1812-21). Many theories have been put forth, but the object of these remains is still unknown. They are considered to have been set up during the "stone age," i.e. when weapons and implements were mainly formed of that material.

Avesin, or *AVAINNE* (Luxemburg, Belgium). Here the French and Dutch defeated the Spaniards, 20 May, 1635.

"**Ave Maria!**" the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin (Luke i. 28), was made a formula of devotion by pope John XXI. about 1326. In the beginning of the fifteenth century Vincentius Ferrerius used it before his discourses.—*Bingham*.

Avignon, a city (S.E. France) ceded by Philip III. to the pope in 1273. The papal seat was removed by Clement V. to Avignon in 1309. In 1348 Clement VI. purchased the sovereignty from Jane, countess of Provence and queen of Naples. In 1408, the French, wearied of the schism, expelled Benedict XIII., and Avignon ceased to be the seat of the papacy. Here were held nine councils (1080-1457). Avignon was seized and restored several times by the French kings; the last time restored, 1773. It was claimed by the national assembly, 1791, and was confirmed to France by the congress of sovereigns in 1815. In Oct. 1791, horrible massacres took place here; see *Popea*, 1809-94.

Axe, Wedge, Lever, and various tools in common use, are said to have been invented by Dædalus, an artificer of Athens; to whom also is ascribed the invention of masts and sails for ships, 1240 B.C. Many tools are represented on the Egyptian monuments.

Axum, or *AUXUM*, a town in Abyssinia said to have been the capital of a kingdom whose people were converted to Christianity by Frumentius about 330, and were allies of Justinian, 533.

Ayacucho (Peru). Here the Peruvians finally achieved their independence by defeating the Spaniards, 9 Dec. 1824.

Ayde, or *AIPE*, the tax paid by the vassal to the chief lord upon urgent occasions. In France and England an *aide* was due for knighting the king's eldest son. One was demanded by Philip the Fair, 1313. The *aide* due upon the birth of a prince, ordained by the statute of Westminster (Edward I.), 1285, was not to be levied until he was fifteen years of age, for the case of the subject. The *aide* for the marriage of the king's eldest daughter could not be demanded in this country until her seventh year. In feudal tenures there was an *aide* for ransoming the chief lord; so when our Richard I. was kept a prisoner by the emperor of Germany, an *aide* of 20*s.* to redeem him was enforced upon every knight's fee; see *Benevolence*.

Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, was reduced by the West Saxons in 671. St. O'Syth, beheaded by the pagans in Essex, was buried there, 600. William the Conqueror invested his favorites with some of its lands, under the tenure of providing "straw for his bedchambers; three eels for his use in winter; and in summer, straw, rushes, and two green geese thrice every year." Incorporated by charter in 1554.

Aylesford (Kent). Here, it is said, the Britons were victorious over the Saxon invaders, 455, and Horsa was killed.

Ayr, capital of Ayrshire (S.W. Scotland); chartered and endowed by William the Lion, twelfth century; fortified by Oliver Cromwell.—By a sudden fire at Templeton's carpet-works, 29 persons perished, 16 June, 1876.

Azinour, see *Aginour*.

Asof, *SEA OF*, the Palus Mæotis of the ancients, communicates by the strait of Yenikalé (the Bosphorus Cimmerius) with the Black Sea, and is entirely surrounded by Russian territory, Taganrog and Kerch being the principal places. An expedition, composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by sir G. Brown, arrived at Kerch, 24 May, 1855, when the Russians retired, after blowing up the fortifications. On the 25th the allies marched upon Yenikalé, which also offered no resistance. On the same evening the allied fleet entered the Sea of Asof, and in a few days com-

pleted their occupation of it, after capturing a large number of merchant vessels, etc. An immense amount of stores was destroyed by the Russians to prevent them falling into the hands of the allies.

Azores, or **WESTERN ISLES** (N. Atlantic), belonging to Portugal, the supposed site of the ancient Atlantis, are said to have been discovered in the 15th century by Vanderberg of Bruges, who was driven on their coasts by the weather. Cabral, sent by the Portuguese court, fell in with St. Mary's in 1482, and in 1457 they were all discovered and named Azores from the number of goshawks found on them. They were given by Alfonso V. to the duchess of Burgundy in 1466, and colonized by Flemings. They were subject to Spain 1580-1640. The isle of Terceira, during the usurpation of dom Miguel, declared for donna Maria, 1829, and a govern-

ment was established at the capital Angra, 1830-3. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; and in 1811 a volcano appeared near St. Michael's, in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep; an island then formed gradually disappeared. A destructive earthquake, lasting 12 days, happened in St. Michael's, 1591.

Azote, the name given by French chemists to nitrogen (*which see*).

Azotus, see *Ashdod*.

Aztecs, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion (1519). In June, 1853, two pretended Aztec children were exhibited in London. They were considered by professor Owen to be merely South American dwarfs. They were married in London, 1 April, 1867, and exhibited for some time after.

B.

Baal (Lord), the male deity of the Phœnician nations, frequently worshipped by the Israelites, especially by Ahab, 918 B.C. His priests and votaries were massacred by Jehu, and his temple defiled, 884 B.C.

Baalbec, **HELIOPOLIS** (both meaning "City of the Sun"), an ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain, visited by Wood (in 1751), and others. Its origin is lost in antiquity. Here Septimius Severus built a temple to the sun, 200. The city was sacked by the Moslems, 748, and by Timour Beg, 1400.

Baba Wall. See *Afghanistan*, 1 Sept. 1880; and *Mazra*.

Babbage, see *Calculating Machines*.

Babel, **TOWER OF**, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B.C. (Genesis xi.). The magnificent temple of Belus, asserted to have been originally this tower, is said to have had lofty spires, and many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred scriptures), who was deified after death.—*Blair*. The Birs Nimroud, examined by Rich, Layard, and others, is considered by some persons to be the remains of the tower of Babel.

Babeuf's Conspiracy, see *Agrarian Law*.

Baby-Farming, see *Infanticide*.

Babylonia,* an Asiatic empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of the Holy Writ, the son of Chus, and grandson of Ham, 2245 B.C.—

* The city of Babylon was at one time the most magnificent in the world. The *Hanging Gardens* are described as having been of a square form, and in terraces one above another until they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by steps. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches; and on the top were flat stones closely cemented together with plaster of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there were large trees, shrubs, and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre.—*Strabo*; *Diodorus*. Pliny said that in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. Mr. Rich visited the ruins in 1811, and sir R. Ker Porter in 1818. The laborious researches of Mr. Layard, sir H. Rawlinson, M. Botta, and others, and the interesting relics excavated and brought to this country between the years 1849 and 1855, have caused very much attention to be given to the history of Babylon. Many of the inscriptions in the cuneiform or wedge-like character have been translated, principally by col. (now sir Henry) Rawlinson, and published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. In the spring of 1855 he returned to England, bringing with him many valuable relics, drawings, etc., which are now in the British Museum. He gave discourses on the subject at the Royal Institution, London, in 1851, 1855, and 1862. The Rev. A. Sayce lectured on Babylonian literature at the same place in 1877.

Lenglet.† Ninus of Assyria seized on Babylon, and established what was properly the Assyrian empire, by uniting the two sovereignties, 2059 B.C.; 2233 *Cl*. The second empire of Babylon commenced about 747 B.C.

Earliest astronomical observations at Babylon, 2234 B.C. (2230, *H.*; 2233, *Cl*)
 Nabonassar governs..... 747
 Merodach Baladan king, 721; his embassy to Hezekiah of Judah about..... 712
 Nebuchadnezzar invades Syria, 606; Judea, 605; defeats Pharaoh Necho, and annihilates the Egyptian power in Asia..... 604
 He returns to Babylon with the spoils of Jerusalem.—*Blair*; *Lenglet*..... ..
 Daniel interprets the king's dream of the golden-headed image. Dan. ii..... 602
 Nebuchadnezzar goes a third time against Jerusalem, takes it and destroys the temple.—*Blair*; *Usher*, 589 to 587; captures Tyre..... 585
 The golden image set up, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego thrown into the furnace for refusing to worship it. Dan. iii..... 570
 Daniel interprets the king's second dream, and Nebuchadnezzar is driven from among men. Dan. iv..... 569
 The king recovers his reason and his throne, 562; dies. 561
 Evil Merodach, 561; Neriglissar, king..... 560
 Labynetus, 556; Nabonadius, 551; Belshazzar king..... 539
 Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus, and Belshazzar slain..... 538
 Daniel thrown into the lions' den. Dan. vi..... 537
 Babylon revolts, and is taken by Darius..... 518
 Taken by Alexander, 331; he dies here..... 323
 Seleucus Nicator, who died 280 B.C., transfers the seat of government to Seleucia, and Babylon is deserted.

Babyngton's Conspiracy, to assassinate queen Elizabeth, and make Mary of Scotland queen, was devised by John Savage, a soldier of Philip of Spain, and approved by Wm. Gifford and John Ballard, catholic priests. Anthony Babyngton and others joined in the scheme. They were betrayed by Pooley Aspy, and fourteen were executed, 20, 21 Sept. 1586.

Babyam, a new sect in Persia, founded in 1848 by Mirza Ali Mahomed, an enthusiast, at Shiraz. He termed himself the "Báb," or "gate," of knowledge, and, giving a new exposition of the Koran, claimed to be the incarnate Holy Spirit. The destruction of himself and the greater number of his followers was due to Hossein, one of his disciples, combining political and warlike principles with their spiritual dogmas. The sect was tolerated by the shah Mahomet, but nearly exterminated by his successor in 1848-9. The Báb himself was executed 15 July, 1849. The present head of the sect, still numerous, Behayah Allah, imprisoned in a Turkish fortress, is said to be well conversant with the Bible, and to propound a doctrine based on it, termed "Báb el Huk," gate of truth.

† According to the earliest existing history the country was divided between two races, the Sumir (Turanian), the probable inventors of cuneiform writing; and the Acrad (Semitic), which became predominant.

Bacchanalia (games in honor of Bacchus) arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampus, and called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B.C. — *Diodorus*. In Rome the *Bacchanalia* were suppressed, 186 B.C. The priests of Bacchus were called *Bacchanals*.

Baccon or Bacon, see *Orleans*.

Bach Society, instituted in London in 1849, for the collection of the works of J. S. Bach, and the promotion of their public performance. The original committee included W. Sterndale Bennett, sir G. Smart, J. Hullah, C. Potter, and other eminent musicians. The society was dissolved 21 March, 1870, and the music given up to the Royal Academy of Music.

Bachelors. The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men, and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women at certain games laid hold of old bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace. — *Vossius*. A tax laid upon bachelors in England, twenty-five years of age (varying from 12l. 10s. for a duke to 1s. for a common person), lasted from 1695 to 1706. Bachelors (Romanist priests excepted) were subjected to an extra tax on their male and female servants in 1785. A *grand bull* given by 84 bachelors at Kensington House, the prince and princess of Wales present, 22 July, 1880.

Backgammon. Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game, about 1224 B.C. It is said to have been invented in Wales before its conquest. — *Henry*.

Baconian Philosophy, propounded by Francis Bacon specially in his "Novum Organum," published in 1620. Its principles are utility and progress, and its objects the alleviation of the sufferings and promotion of the comforts of mankind. — *Macaulay*, 1837.

Bacon's Rebellion. A movement made by a Virginian, Nathaniel Bacon, and a strong party, against Berkeley, the tyrannical royalist governor, in 1676. Bacon was successful for a time, drove Berkeley out of Jamestown, burned it (Sept. 9), but died of a fever in Oct. The rebellion came to nothing, being put down during the beginning of 1677, and several persons were hanged, fined, etc., for being concerned in it. It is worthy of note that this first serious revolt against the abuse of British authority in America occurred precisely 100 years before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Bactriana, a province in Asia, was subjugated by Cyrus and formed part of the Persian empire, when conquered by Alexander, 330 B.C. About 254 B.C., Theodotus or Diodotus, a Greek, threw off the yoke of the Seleucids, and became king. Eucratides I. reigned prosperously about 181 B.C., and Menander about 126 B.C. The Greek kingdom appears to have been broken up by the irruption of the Scythians shortly after.

Badajoz (S.W. Spain), an important barrier fortress, surrendered to the French, under Soult, 11 March, 1811; invested by the British, under lord Wellington, on 16 March, 1812, and stormed and taken on 6 April following. The French retreated in haste.

Baddesdown Hill, or Mount Badon, near Bath, where Bede says the Britons defeated the Saxons in 493; others say in 511 or 520.

Baden (S.W. Germany). The house of Baden is descended from Hermann, regarded as the first margrave (1052), son of Berthold I., duke of Zähringen; but Hermann II. assumed the title, Feb. 1130. From Christopher, who died 1527, proceeded the branches Baden-Baden and Baden-Dourlach, united in 1771. Baden is a hereditary constitutional monarchy by charter, 26 May, 1818; it joined the German empire by treaty, 15 Nov. 1870. Population, 1 Dec. 1871, 1,461,562; Dec. 1875, 1,507,179.

Louis William, margrave of Baden-Baden, a great general, born 1665; sallied out from Vienna and defeated the Turks, 1683. died 1707

Charles William, margrave of Baden-Dourlach, born 1679, died 1748; succeeded by his son.

Charles Frederic, born 1728; margrave of Baden-Dourlach, 1738; acquired Baden-Baden, 1771; made grand-duke by Napoleon, 1806.

Treaty of Baden: Landau ceded to France. 7 Sept. 1714

Baden made a *grand-duchy*, with enlarged territories. . . . 1802

A representative constitution granted by charter. 18 Aug. 1818

Republican agitation. during 1848

Insurrection; joined by the free city Rastatt; the grand-duke flees. May, 1849

The Prussians enter Baden, 15 June: defeat the insurgents commanded by Mierolawski; Rastatt surrenders, 23 July; the grand-duke re-enters Carlsruhe. 18 Aug. "

Arrests for political offences. 9 July, 1857

Concordat with the pope signed. 28 June, 1859

Greatly opposed by the chambers; annulled by the grand-duke by a manifesto, securing autonomy to the Catholic and Protestant churches; signed. 7 April, 1860

Interview at Baden-Baden of the emperor Napoleon III., the prince-regent of Prussia, and the German kings and princes. 16 June, "

The new ecclesiastical law (adopted by the chambers) promulgated. 16 Oct. "

Opposition of the archbishop of Friburg and the clerical party. 1860-65

Disputes in the German diet; the grand-duke vainly endeavors to obtain a reconciliation; and remains neutral. June, 1866

Baden joins the Zollverein (*whick see*). July, 1867

Meeting of the chambers; liberal measures promised, 24 Sept.; universal suffrage adopted by the second chamber. 29 Oct. 1869

Civil marriage made obligatory. 17 Nov. "

Baden joins Prussia in the war with France, about 20 July, 1870

Gambling-houses suppressed; finally closed. 31 Oct. 1872

GRAND-DUKES.

1806. Charles Frederic; dies 1811; succeeded by his grandson.

1811. Charles Louis Frederic, who died without issue in 1818; succeeded by his uncle.

1818. Louis William, died without issue in 1830; succeeded by his brother.

1830. Leopold, died in 1852; succeeded by his second son (the first being imbecile).

1852. Frederic (born 9 Sept. 1826), regent 24 April, 1852; declared grand-duke, 5 Sept. 1856.

Heir: his son Frederic William, born 9 July, 1857.

Badge of Military Merit, established Aug. 1781, by Washington. It was conferred upon non-commissioned officers and soldiers for three years' good conduct, or for specially meritorious service, and entitled the person receiving it "to pass and re-pass all guards and military posts as fully and amply as any commissioned officer whatever."

Baffin's Bay (N. America), discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, 1616. The extent of this discovery was much doubted, until the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. Parry entered Lancaster Sound, and discovered the islands known by his name, 1818; see *Northwest Passage*.

Bagdad, in Asiatic Turkey, built by Al Mansour, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, about 762. Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. Often taken by the Persians, and retaken by the Turks, with great slaughter: the latter have held it since 1638.

Bagpipe, an ancient Greek and Roman instrument. On a piece of ancient Grecian sculpture, now in Rome, a bagpiper is represented dressed like a modern Highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, 51. Our Highland regiments retain their pipers.

Bahama Isles (N. America) were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by him on the night of 11 Oct. 1492. New Providence was settled by the English in 1629. They were expelled by the Spaniards, 1641; returned, 1666; again expelled in 1703. In 1776, commodore Hopkins, of the U. S. Navy, stripped New Providence of its artillery and stores, and took the governor and other persons as prisoners. The isles were formally ceded to the English in 1783. Population in 1861, 35,287; in 1867, about 38,000; in 1871, 39,162. The Bahamas profited by blockade-running during the American Civil War, 1862-5. Governors: William Rawson, 1864; sir James Walker, 1868; John

Pope Hennessy, 1871; William Robinson, 1874; Thomas F. Callaghan, 1878.

Bahar (N. India), a province (conquered by Baber in 1530), with Bengal and Orissa, a princely dominion, became subject to the English East India Company in 1765 by the treaty of Allahabad for a quit-rent of about \$300,000.

Bail. By ancient common-law, before and since the conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; and by the 3 Edw. I. (1275), the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away. Bail was further regulated in later reigns. It is now accepted in all cases, except felony; and where a magistrate refuses bail, it may be granted by a judge. Acts respecting bail passed 1826 and 1852. Excessive bail is forbidden by the constitution of the United States, and also by the organic laws of most of the states.

Bailiff, or **SHERIFF**, said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reve* prior to the conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1073. Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were appointed bailiffs or sheriffs in London in 1189.—*Stow*. Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs in 1308, and the name was changed to sheriff in 1548. There are still places where the chief magistrate is called bailiff, as the high-bailiff of Westminster. *Bum-bailiff* is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behavior.—*Blackstone*.

Bairam, or **BEIRAM**, Mahometan festivals. In 1865 the Little Bairam, following the fast of Ramadan (*which see*), fell on 28 Feb., 1 and 2 March; in 1868, on 26, 27 28 Jan.; the Great Bairam in 1865, began on 10 May, in 1868, on 10 April.

Baize, a species of coarse woollen manufacture, was brought into England by some Flemish or Dutch emigrants who settled at Colchester, in Essex, and had privileges granted them by parliament in 1660. The trade was under the control of a corporation called the governors of the Dutch baize-hall, who examined the cloth previous to sale.—*Anderson*.

Baker and BAKKHUSES, see *Brend*.

Bakerian Lectures, Royal Society, originated in a bequest of 100*l*. by Henry Baker, F.R.S., the interest of which was to be given to one of the fellows for a scientific discourse to be delivered annually. Peter Woulfe gave the first lecture in 1765. Latterly it has been the custom to nominate the lecture a paper written by one of the fellows. Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and other eminent men have given the lecture.

Balaklava, a small town in the Crimea, with a fine harbor, 10 miles S.E. from Sebastopol. After the battle of the Alma, the allies advanced upon this place, 26 Sept. 1854.

Battle of Balaklava: About 12,000 Russians, commanded by gen. L'YRANDI, attacked and took some redoubts in the vicinity, which had been entrusted to about 250 Turks. They next assaulted the English, by whom they were compelled to retire, mainly through the charge of the heavy cavalry, led by brigadier Scarlett, under the orders of lord Lucan. After this, from an unfortunate misconception of lord Raglan's order, lord Lucan ordered lord Cardigan, with the light cavalry, to charge the Russian army, which had reformed on its own ground with its artillery in front. The order was most gallantly obeyed, and great havoc was made on the enemy but, of 670 British horsemen, only 125 returned. (Termed by Tennyson "The Charge of the Six Hundred.") The infantry engaged were termed a "thin red line" 25 Oct. 1864
A banquet was given to the survivors at the Alexandra Palace 26 Oct. 1878
A sortie from the garrison of Sebastopol led to a desperate engagement here, in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded, the allies losing about 600 22 March. 1855
The electric telegraph between London and Balaklava completed April, "
A railway between Balaklava and the trenches completed June, "

Balance of Power to assure the independency and integrity of states and control the ambition of sovereigns, a principle said to have been first laid down by the Italian politicians of the fifteenth century on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France, 1494.—*Robertson*. It was recognized by the treaty of Münster, 24 Oct. 1648. The arrangements for the balance of power in Europe made in 1815, without the consent of the people of the countries concerned, have been nearly all set aside since 1830.

Balkawat, see *Nineveh*.

Baldachin, or **BALDACHINO**, more properly *efforium* (*which see*), a canopy placed over the altar in some ancient churches; the practice, beginning about 1180, was introduced into England, 1279. The proposal to erect one in St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico, was opposed in the consistory court, Aug. 1873. The trial took place 23, 24 Oct. Dr. Tristram decided against the erection of the baldachin, 15 Dec. 1873.

Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, called by the Greeks *Baleares* and by the Romans *Baleares*, from the dexterity of the inhabitants at allying; they include Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, Formentera, Cabrera, Conejera, and other islets. They were conquered by the Romans, 123 B.C.; by the Vandals, about A.D. 426; and formed part of Charlemagne's empire in 799. Conquered by the Moors about 1005, and held by them till about 1286, when they were annexed by Aragon; see *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

Balham Mystery, see *Bravo*.

Balize, see *Honduras*.

Balkans, the ancient *Hemus*, a range of mountains extending from the Adriatic to the Euxine. The passage, deemed impracticable, was completed by the Russians under Diebitsch, during the Russian and Turkish war, 26 July, 1829. An armistice was the consequence; and a treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople, 14 Sept. following. The Balkans were crossed by the Russians, under Gourko, 13 July, 1877; see *Russo-Turkish War II*. By the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, the Balkans became the frontiers of the sultan's European dominions.

Ballads may be traced in the British history to the Anglo-Saxons.—*Turner*. Adhelme, who died 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. "The harp was sent round, and those might sing who could."—*Bede*. Alfred sung ballads.—*Malmesbury*. Caute composed one.—*Turner*. Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues and vagabonds and sturdy beggars.—*Viner*. "Give me the writing of the ballade, and you may make the laws."—*Fletcher of Saltoun*. The sea-ballads of Dibdin were very popular in the French war; he died 20 Jan. 1833. Mr. John Boosey's "Ballad Concerts," St. James's Hall, began 1866.

Ballarat, see *Australia*, 1861.

Ballets began through the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between our Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France in the Field of the Cloth of Gold, at Ardres, 1520.—*Guicciardini*. Ballets became popular in France, and Louis XIV. bore a part in one, 1664. They were introduced here with operas early in the eighteenth century.

Ballinamuick (Longford). Here, on 8 Sept. 1798, the Irish rebels and their French auxiliaries were defeated and captured.

Balloons.* A just idea of the principle of the construction of balloons was formed by Albert of Saxony, an Augustine monk in the 14th century, and adopted by a Portuguese Jesuit, Francisco Mendoza, who died at Lyons in 1626. The idea is also attributed to Bartolo-

* "Antra Castra, Experiments and Adventures in the Atmosphere," by Hutton Turner, a copious work, appeared in 1866.

meo de Guzman, who died in 1724. The principles of *aeronautics* include: 1, the power of a balloon to rise in the air; 2, the velocity of its ascent; and, 3, the stability of its suspension at any given height. The application of sails and rudders has been duly considered, and judged to be futile; but in 1872 Helmholtz thought they might be steered, if moving slowly. Fatal accidents to the voyagers have been estimated at 2 or 3 per cent. The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, founded with the object of fostering and developing aeronautics and aerology, by the duke of Argyll, Mr. James Glaisher, air Charles Bright, and others, 12 Jan. 1866.

Francis Lana, a Jesuit, proposed to navigate the air by means of a boat raised by four hollow balls made of thin copper, from which the air had been exhausted. 1670
Joseph Gallien suggested the filling a bag with the fine diffuse air of the upper regions of the atmosphere. 1755
Henry Cavendish discovered that hydrogen gas is 10.8 times lighter than common air. 1766
And soon after Black of Edinburgh filled a bag with hydrogen, which rose to the ceiling of the room. 1767
Cavallo filled soap bubbles with hydrogen. 1782
Joseph Montgolfier made a silken bag ascend with heated air (first *fire balloon*). Nov. "
Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier ascend and descend safely by means of a fire balloon at Annonay, for which they received many honors. 5 June, 1783
First ascent in a balloon filled with hydrogen, at Paris, by MM. Robert and Charles. 27 Aug. "
Joseph Montgolfier ascends in a balloon inflated with smoke of burned straw and wool. 19 Sept. "
First aerial voyage in a fire balloon—Pilâtre de Rozier and the marquis d'Arlandes. 21 Nov. "
Second ascent of Charles in a hydrogen balloon to the height of 9770 feet. 1 Dec. "
Mr. Tytler ascended in a Montgolfier balloon at Edinburgh. 27 Aug. 1784
Ascents become numerous: Andreani, 25 Feb.; Blanchard, 2 March; Guyton de Morveau, the chemist, 25 April and 12 June; Fleurant and Madame Thibic (the first female aeronaut), 28 June; the duke of Chartres (Philip Egalité). 19 Sept. "
The first ascent in England, made by Lunardi, at Moorfields, London. 15 Sept. "
Blanchard and Jeffries ascend at Dover; cross the Channel; alight near Calais. 7 Jan. 1785
The first ascent in Ireland, from Ranelagh Gardens, Dublin. 19 Jan. "
Rozier and Romain killed in their descent near Boulogne; the balloon took fire. 15 June, "
Parachutes constructed and used by Blanchard. Aug. "
Garnerin's narrow escape when descending in one in London. 2 Sept. 1802
Sadler, who made many previous expeditions in England, fell into the sea, near Holyhead, but was taken up. 9 Oct. 1812
Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night; the balloon, being surrounded by fireworks, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed. 6 July, 1819
Mr. Charles Green's first ascent (he introduced coal gas in ballooning). 25 July, 1821
Lieut. Harris killed in a balloon descent. 15 May, 1824
Sadler, jun., killed, falling from a balloon. 1825
The great Nassau balloon, which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall Gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, having three individuals in the car, and after having been eighteen hours in the air descended at Weilburg, in the duchy of Nassau. 7 Nov. 1836
Mr. Cocking ascended from Vauxhall to try his parachute; in its descent from the balloon it collapsed, and he was thrown out and killed. 24 July, 1837
An Italian aeronaut ascended from Copenhagen, in Denmark; his corpse was subsequently found on the seashore in a contiguous island, dashed to pieces. 14 Sept. 1851
Ascent from Adrian, Michigan, by which Mr. Ira Thurston lost his life. Sept. 1852
J. B. Lassie's model of an "aerial ship," in which the screw was used, was submitted to the academy of sciences at Paris, 1859; and exhibited at Washington, U. S. 1859
Mr. Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis (after travelling 1150 miles they descended in Jefferson county, New York, nearly dead). 23 June, "
Nadar's great balloon (largest ever made) when fully inflated contained 215,363 cubic feet of gas; the car, a cottage in wicker work, raised 35 soldiers at Paris; Nadar hoped by means of a screw to steer a balloon in the heavens; his first ascent, with 14 persons, successful. 4 Oct. 1863
His second ascent; voyagers injured; saved by presence of mind of M. Jules Godard; descend at Neubourg. 12 Oct. "
Nadar and his balloon at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Nov. "
Society for promoting aerial navigation formed at M. Nadar's, at Paris; president, M. Barral, 15 Jan. 1864

Godard's great Montgolfier or fire balloon ascends

28 July and 3 Aug. 1864
Ascent of Nadar and others in his great balloon at Brussels. 26 Sept. "
Mr. Coxwell ascends from Belfast in a new balloon; several persons are injured by the balloon becoming uncontrollable; it escapes. 3 July, 1865
Ascent of Nadar in his Giant balloon, Paris. 23 June, 1866
Mr. Coxwell said to have made 650 successful ascents up to April, 1867
An aerial screw machine (helicopter) suggested, in Paris, 1863; described by Dr. J. Bell Pettigrew, in London, at the Royal Institution. 22 March, "
Mr. Hodaman crossed the Channel from Dublin, and descended in Westmoreland. 22 April, "
A great balloon exhibited at Ashburnham Park, London, escaped, and was captured at Bouldon, Bucks, 25 May, 1869
Charles Green, aeronaut, said to have made about 600 ascents, died aged 84. 27 March, 1870
Dupuy de Lôme at Vincennes ascended with his "navigable" balloon, with 13 persons; experiment reported to be successful. 2 Feb. 1871
Professor Wise proposed to cross the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool in a balloon, 100 feet in diameter, 110 feet perpendicular, with a supplementary balloon 36 feet in diameter; the two giving a lifting power of 15,900 lbs., a carrying power of 9500 lbs., and disposable ballast 7500 lbs., July; the balloon was reported imperfect, Sept.; a smaller balloon, under the management of W. J. Donaldson, started (with a life-boat) 9.19 A.M., 6 Oct., and descended during a storm over Connecticut; the men narrowly escaped. 7 Oct. 1873
Vincent de Groof, a Belgian (named the "flying man"), constructed a parachute to imitate the flight of a bird; he brought it to London; ascended from Cremorne Gardens, and descended from a height between 300 and 400 feet in Essex, 29 June; at his next attempt, the parachute, either detached by himself or by accident, was disarranged, and he was killed by falling, 9 July, 1874
Under the Government Balloon Committee, Mr. Coxwell ascended at Woolwich to try C. A. Bowdler's apparatus (based on the screw-propeller for steering balloons; failure reported. 25 July, "
[It has been proved that a screw with a vertical axis can raise or depress a balloon, and thereby save gas and ballast.]
M. and Mad. Duruof (see above, 1870) ascend from Calais to cross the channel, 31 Aug.; carried out to sea; the balloon fell into the water and drifted towards Norway; rescued by a smack (the *Grand Charge*); the aeronauts were landed at Grimsby. 4 Sept. "
Duruof and others ascend from the Crystal Palace, 14 Sept. "
Menier's new hot-air balloon fails on trial, 5 Sept. and 16 Oct. "
Ascent of capt. Burnaby at the Crystal Palace to try his machine for ascertaining the course of the wind above the clouds; reported successful. 10 Nov. "
MM. Tissandier, Croce-Spinelli, and Sivel ascend in the "Zenith" from La Villette, near Paris; at 26,160 feet Croce throws out ballast; they ascend rapidly; he and Sivel die through suffocation; Tissandier recovered, 15 April, 1875
Washington J. Donaldson, eminent aeronaut, perishes in Lake Michigan during a storm. 18 July, "
Reported failure of Carrol's directing apparatus at Paris, July, 1878
Frequent ascents in a "captive balloon". Aug. "
Mr. Giffard's great captive balloon, Paris, burst, 16 or 17 Aug. 1879
Five balloons start from various places near London, competing for a silver medal given by the Balloon Society; the "Owl," Mr. Wright and Commander Cheyne, travelled 48 miles in one hour. 4 Sept. 1880
International balloon contest at the Crystal Palace, England ("Eclipse"), Mr. Wright; France, M. de Fonvielle; both alighted near Portsmouth. 21 Oct. "
Giffard and De Lôme's aerial ship said to be successful for direction, speed, etc. Jan. 1881

MILITARY AND POSTAL APPLICATIONS.

Guyton de Morveau ascended twice during the battle of Fleurus, and gave important information to Jourdain, 17 June, 1794
The use of balloons for postal purposes invented by Mr. G. Shepherd, C.E. 1851
Balloons were used during the battle of Solferino, 24 June, 1859; and by the Federal army near Washington. July, 1861
The Balloon Corps of the United States Army was employed by gen. McClellan during the first siege of Richmond, 1862. In consequence of the breaking of the rope which held his balloon captive, gen. Fitz-John Porter was carried over the Confederate lines (June, 1862); but, in descending, entered a current of air which blew in the opposite direction, and thus escaped capture.
M. Duruof conveyed the mail-bags from Paris to Tours during the siege. 23 Sept. 1870

Postal balloons from Metz and Paris. Sept.-Dec.
 Postal balloon sent up from Crystal Palace, Sydenham
 (successfully). 6 Oct.
 M. Gambetta escaped from Paris in a balloon, and ar-
 rived at Rouen. 8 Oct.
 Many balloons despatched from Paris and other places,
 Oct. 1870-Feb.
 Military experiments; ascent of "Univiers," very cold
 weather; valve burst; several hurt; near Vincennes;
 no deaths. 8 Dec.
 Military ascents and balloon equipment for military pur-
 poses adopted at Woolwich, announced. April,
 Captive balloon at the volunteer review, Brighton,
 29 March, 1880

EQUESTRIAN ASCENTS.

Mr. Green affirmed that he ascended from London, on a
 horse attached to a balloon. May, 1828
 He did so from Vauxhall Gardens with a very diminutive
 pony. July, 1850
 Lieut. Gale, an Englishman, made an ascent with a horse
 from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, near Bordeaux.
 On descending and detaching the animal from the bal-
 loon, the people who held its ropes, from some miscon-
 ception, prematurely let them go, and the unfortunate
 aeronaut was rapidly borne in the air before he was
 quite ready to resume his voyage. (He was discov-
 ered next morning dashed to pieces in a field a mile
 from where the balloon was found). 8 Sept. 1850
 The ascent of Madame Poitevin from Cremorne Gardens,
 near London, as "Europa on a bull" (a feat she had
 often performed in France), and several ascents on
 horses, brought the parties concerned before the po-
 lice courts on a charge of cruelty to animals, and put
 an end to experiments that outraged public feeling.
 Aug. 1852
 M. Poitevin ascended on a horse in the vicinity of Paris,
 about the time just mentioned; was nearly drowned
 in the sea, near Malaga, while descending from his bal-
 loon (and died soon after). 1858

SCIENTIFIC ASCENTS.

Gay-Lussac and Biot at Paris, 23 Aug.; Gay-Lussac (to
 the height of 22,977 feet). 15 Sept. 1804
 Bixio and Bural at Paris (to the height of 19,000 feet.
 They passed through a cloud 9000 feet thick). 1850
 Mr. Welsh ascends, 17, 26 Aug.; 21 Oct. and 10 Nov. 1852
 Scientific balloon ascents having been recommended by
 the British Association and funds provided, Mr. James
 Glaisher commenced his series of ascents, provided
 with suitable apparatus, in Mr. Coxwell's great balloon,
 at Wolverhampton: he reached the height of 5 miles,
 17 July, 1862
 He ascended at the Crystal Palace 18 April, 11, 21 July;
 at Wolverton, 26 June; at Newcastle, during the meet-
 ing of the British Association. 31 Aug. 1863
 He ascended to the height of about 7 miles at Wolver-
 hampton; at 5½ miles high he became insensible; Mr.
 Coxwell lost the use of his hands, but was able to open
 the valve with his teeth; they thus descended in safety,
 5 Sept. "
 His 16th ascent; surveys London. 9 Oct. "
 His 17th ascent at Woolwich; descends at Mr. Brandon's,
 Suffolk (1st winter ascent this century). 12 Jan. 1864
 He ascends from Woolwich (24th time). 30 Dec. "
 His 25th ascent. 27 Feb. 1865
 Other ascents. 2 Oct., 2 Dec. 1865; and in May, 1866
 Glaisher's "Travels in the Air" published. Jan. 1871
 Mr. Coxwell's scientific ascent in the "Nassau" at Horn-
 sey. 22 Sept. 1873

BALLOON SOCIETIES.

The French Académie d'Agrostation de Météorologique,
 authorized. 20 Sept. 1872
 BALLOON SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN was formed 21 July,
 1890, by some members of the Aeronautical, Geographi-
 cal, Astronomical, Chemical, and Meteorological socie-
 ties, and other scientific bodies, to promote aeronau-
 tics and record and utilize observations made during
 ascents. Silver medals were awarded for ascents made,
 4 Sept. 1890

Ballot (French *ballotte*, a little ball). Secret voting
 was practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and
 the modern Venetians, and is now employed in France,
 in the United States of North America, and, since 1872,
 in Great Britain and colonies; see *Scrutin*.

A ballot-box used in the election of aldermen of London,
 its use by the company of merchant adventurers. 1526
 In electing an agent, prohibited by Charles I. 17 Dec. 1637
 The ballot-box used by the "Rota," a political club at
 Miles's coffee-house, Westminster. 1859
 A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have
 been written by Andrew Marvell, was published in the
 "State Tracts" 1693
 Proposed, in a pamphlet, to be used in the election of
 members of parliament. 1706
 A bill authorizing vote by ballot passed the commons,
 but rejected by the lords. 1710

George Grote introduced into the commons a ballot bill
 six times. 1833-39
 The ballot an open question in Whig governments. 1835-72
 The house of commons rejected the ballot—257 being
 against, and 189 for it. 30 June, 1851
 Secret voting existed in the chamber of deputies in France
 from 1840 to 1845. It has been employed since the
 coup d'état in Dec. "
 The ballot adopted in Victoria, Australia. 1856
 A test-ballot was adopted at Manchester, and Ernest
 Jones was thus chosen as a candidate for representing
 the city in parliament. He died the next day, 22.23 Jan. 1860
 For many years it was annually proposed by Mr. Henry
 Berkeley; it was rejected (by 161 to 112, 12 July, 1867).
 He died. 10 March, 1870
 Mr. E. Leatham introduced a ballot bill into parliament,
 March; and Mr. Gladstone spoke in favor of the ballot;
 bill withdrawn. 27 July, "
 The ballot was employed in electing the London school
 board in 9 districts. 29 Nov. "
 The ballot recommended in the queen's speech, 9 Feb.;
 a bill for it introduced, passed by the commons; re-
 jected by the lords (97 to 4). 10 Aug. 1871
 Bill to amend the law relating to procedure at parlia-
 mentary and municipal elections, including the ballot,
 read in the commons, 2d time, 109-51, 15 Feb.; passed
 the commons, 271-216, 30 May; read second time in the
 lords (86-56); important amendments carried in com-
 mittee, making secret voting optional (162-91); read a
 third time, and passed, 25 June; lords' amendments
 mostly rejected by the commons; the optional clause
 given up by the lords, 8 July; royal assent (to con-
 tinue in force till 31 Dec. 1880). 13 July, 1872
 The first election by ballot was at Pontefract, when Mr.
 H. E. Childers was re-elected very peacefully. 15 Aug. "

Ball's Bluff, Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac,
 North America. On 21 Oct. 1861, by direction of the
 Federal gen. C. P. Stone the heroic col. Baker crossed
 the river to reconnoitre. He attacked the Confederate
 camp at Leesburg, and was defeated with the loss of
 nearly 1000 men (*Lossing*) in killed, wounded, and mis-
 ing. The Confederates lost 153 killed, but the number
 of their wounded is unknown. The disaster was at-
 tributed to mismanagement, and in Feb. 1862, gen. Stone
 was arrested on suspicion of treason.

Ballynahinch (Ireland), where a sanguinary en-
 gagement took place between a large body of the in-
 surgent Irish and the British troops, under gen. Nugent,
 13 June, 1798. A large part of the town was destroyed,
 and the royal army suffered very severely.

Balmoral Castle, Deeside, Aberdeenshire; visited
 by her majesty in 1848, 1849, 1850. The estate was
 purchased for 32,000*l.* by prince Albert in 1852. In 1853
 the present building, in the Scotch baronial style, was
 commenced, from designs by Mr. W. Smith of Aberdeen.

Baltic Sea,* OSTSKEE, or EASTERN SEA, separates
 Sweden and the Danish isles from Russia, Prussia, and
 Germany. Declared neutral for commerce by treaty be-
 tween Russia and Sweden, 1759, and Denmark, 1760. It
 is often partially frozen. Charles X. of Sweden, with an
 army, crossed the Belts in 1658, and the Russians passed
 from Finland to Sweden on the ice in 1809.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Against Denmark; see *Armed Neutrality*. —1. Under
 lord Nelson and admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bom-
 barded, and twenty-eight sail of the Danish fleet taken
 or destroyed. 2 April, 1801
 2. Under admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, eighteen
 sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-one brigs
 and gunboats surrendered to the British. 26 July, 1807
Against Russia. —1. The British fleet, commanded by sir
 Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead in presence of the
 queen, who led it out to sea in her yacht, the *Fairy*,
 11 March, 1854
 It arrived in Wingo Sound, 15 March; and in the Baltic,
 20 March, "
 The gulf of Finland blockaded. 12 April, "
 10,000 French troops embarked at Calais for the Baltic
 in English ships of war, in presence of the emperor,
 15 July, "
 Capture of Bomarsund, one of the Aland islands, and sur-
 render of the garrison (see *Bomarsund*). 16 Aug. "
 English and French fleets begin to return homeward to
 winter. 15 Oct. "
 2. Expedition sailed. 20 March-1 April, 1855
 It consisted of 85 English ships (2098 guns), commanded

* *Baltic Provinces* of Russia, a kind of provincial federation
 since 1800, were incorporated with the empire on the death
 of the gov. gen. Bagration, 29 Jan. 1816.

by admiral R. S. Dundas; 16 French ships (408 guns), under admiral Bernand, joined it. June, 1855
Three vessels silenced the Russian batteries at Hogland island. 21 July, "
The fleet proceeded towards Cronstadt. Many infernal machines * were discovered. Sveaborg was attacked; see *Sveaborg*. 9 Aug. "
Shortly after the fleet returned to England.

Baltimore, a maritime city in Maryland, U. S., founded in 1729. Population in 1890, 332,190. On 12 Sept. 1814, the British army under col. Ross advanced against this place. He was killed in a skirmish; and the command was assumed by col. Brooke, who attacked the American army. A severe conflict followed. At evening both armies went into bivouac, and during the night the British fleet bombarded Fort M'Henry. It was during this bombardment, which lasted from the morning of 12 Sept. to the morning of 13 Sept., that the national song "The Star-spangled Banner" was written. At 3 o'clock A.M. 14 Sept., the British abandoned the attack by sea and land, and withdrew their forces. The loss of the Americans was 213 men; that of the British 289; see *United States*, 1861.

Bamberg (Bavaria), said to have been founded by Saxons, in 804, and endowed with a church by Charlemagne. It was made a bishopric in 1007, and the bishop was a prince of the empire till the treaty of Luneville, 1801, when Bamberg was secularized. It was incorporated with Bavaria in 1803. The noble cathedral, rebuilt in 1110, has been recently repaired. Bamberg was taken and pillaged by the Prussians in 1759.

Bamborough, or **BAMBURGO**, Northumberland, according to the "Saxon Chronicle," was built by king Ida about 547, and named Bebbanburgh. The castle and estate, the property of the Forsters, and forfeited to the crown, through their taking part in the rebellion in 1715, were purchased by Nathaniel lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, and bequeathed by him for various charitable purposes. The valuable library was founded by the trustees in 1778. The books are lent to persons residing within 20 miles of the castle.

Bampton Lectures (Theological), delivered at Oxford annually, began in 1780, with a lecture by James Bandinel, D.D. The lecturer is paid out of the proceeds of an estate bequeathed for the purpose by the rev. John Bampton (died 1751), and the lectures are published. Among the more remarkable lectures were those by White (1784), Heber (1815), Whately (1822), Milman (1827), Hampden (1832), and Mansel (1858).

Banbury, Oxfordshire, a Saxon town. The castle, erected by Alexander de Blois, bishop of Lincoln, 1125, has been frequently besieged. In 1646 it was taken by the parliamentarians and demolished. At Edgecot or Danesmore, near Banbury, during an insurrection, the army of Edward IV., under the earl of Pembroke, was defeated 26 July, 1469; their leader and his brother were soon after taken prisoners and executed. Banbury cakes were renowned in the time of Ben Jonson, and Banbury Cross was destroyed by the Puritans. Cakes were presented to the queen at Banbury 30 Nov. 1866.

Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, see *Gentlemen-at-Arms*.

Banda Isles (ten), Eastern Archipelago, visited by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled on them, 1521, but were expelled by the Dutch about 1600. Rohun island was ceded to the English in 1616. The *Bandas* were taken by the latter in 1796; restored in 1801; retaken in 1811; and restored in Aug. 1816.

Banda Oriental (South America), a portion of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, one part of which, in 1828,

was incorporated with Brazil, while another part became independent, as the republic of Uruguay.

Bangalore (S. India) was besieged by the British under lord Cornwallis, 6 March, and taken by storm, 21 March, 1791. Bangalore was restored to Tippoo in 1792, when he destroyed the strong fort, deemed the bulwark of Mysore.

Bangor (Banchor Iskood, or Monachorum), Flintshire, the site of an ancient monastery, very populous, if it be true that 1200 monks were slain by Ethelfrid, king of the Angles, for praying for the Welsh in their conflict with him in 607.—*Tanner*.

Bangor (Maine), an important city and lumber market, which has chiefly grown up since 1836. The British held the place for a brief time, 1814.

Bangor (N. Caernarvonshire). The church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was a bishop, 516. Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral; and the bishop Bulkeley alienated many of the lands, and even sold the bells of the church, 1553. The see is valued in the king's books at 131l. 16s. 4d. An order in council, directing that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph be united on the next vacancy in either, was issued in 1838; but rescinded in 1847. Present income, 4200l.

BISHOPS OF BANGOR.

1800. William Cleaver, translated to St. Asaph, 1806.
1806. John Randolph, translated to London, 1809.
1809. Henry William Majendie, died 9 July, 1830.
1830. Christopher Bethell, died 19 April, 1859.
1859. James Colquhoun Campbell.
The cathedral was reopened after restoration, 11 May, 1880.

Bangorian Controversy was occasioned by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Bangor, preaching a sermon before George I., 31 March, 1717, upon the text, "*My kingdom is not of this world*" (John xviii. 36), in which he demonstrated the spiritual nature of the church and kingdom of Christ. He thereby drew upon himself the indignation of almost all the clergy, who published hundreds of pamphlets.

Banishment, an ancient punishment. By 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597) dangerous rogues were to be banished out of the realm, and to be liable to death if they returned; see *Transportation*.

Bank. The name is derived from *banco*, a bench, erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The first was established in Italy, 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard street, London, where many bankers still reside. The Mint in the Tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. seized the money as a loan, and in 1640 the traders lodged their money with the goldsmiths in Lombard street; see *Bank of England*; *Bankers' Books*; *Drafts*; *Savings-banks*.

Egibe's bank at Babylon, mentioned. about a.c. 700
Barcelona bank (earliest existing bank) founded. . . about 1401
Samuel Lamb, a London banker, recommended the Protector Cromwell to establish a public bank. . . 1656 and 1658
Francis Child, a goldsmith, established a bank about 1663; he died. 4 Oct. 1713
Run on the London bankers (said to be the first). 1667
Charles II. arbitrarily suspends all payments to bankers out of the exchequer of moneys deposited there by them; they lost ultimately 3,321,313l. 2 Jan. 1672
Hoare's bank began about. 1680
Bank of England established (see *next article*). 1694
Wood's bank at Gloucester, the oldest county bank, established. 1716
A list of bankers given in the "Royal Calendar" 1765
Forgeries of Henry Fauntleroy, banker; executed, 30 Nov. 1824
Act passed permitting establishment of joint-stock banks (which see). 1826
Rowland Stephenson, M. P., banker and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital, absconds; defaulter to the amount of 200,000l.; 70,000l. in exchequer bills (caused a great depression among bankers). 27 Dec. 1828
Establishment of joint-stock banks. 1834
Rogers's bank robbed of nearly 50,000l. (bank-notes afterwards returned). 24 Nov. 1844
Failure of Strahan, Paul, & Bates (securities unlawfully used); private banking much injured. 11 June, 1855
Cheque Bank (which see), opened in Pall Mall. . . . 23 July, 1873

* These were cones of galvanised iron, 16 inches in diameter, and 20 inches long. Each contained 9 or 10 lbs. of powder, with apparatus for firing by sulphuric acid. Little damage was done by them. They were said to be the invention of the philosopher Jacobin.

Banks in 1855	Number.	Notes allowed to be issued.
Bank of England	1	14,000,000
English private banks	198	4,990,444
English joint stock banks (see Banks, Joint stock)	67	3,418,277
Banks in Scotland	18	3,087,308
Banks in Ireland	8	6,364,464
	292	31,860,493

Bank of	
Venice formed	1187
Genova	1348
Barcelona	1491
Genoa	1497
Amsterdam	1497
Hamburg	1519
Rotterdam	1638
Stockholm	1686
England	1694
Scotland	1695
Copenhagen	1736
Berlin	1748
Caisse d'Escompte, France	1776
Ireland	1780
St. Petersburg	1788
In the East Indies	1797
In North America	1791
France*	1808
Italy	1808
Imperial Bank of Germany (formerly of Prussia)	1 Jan. 1876

Bank of ENGLAND was projected by William Paterson, a Scotch merchant (see *Darwin*), to meet the difficulty experienced by William III. in raising the supplies for the war against France. By the influence of Paterson and Michael Godfrey, 40 merchants subscribed £500,000, towards the sum of 1,300,000, to be lent to the government at 8 per cent., in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. The scheme was violently opposed in parliament, but the bill obtained the royal assent 25 April, 1694, and the charter was granted 27 July following, appointing sir John Houbton the first governor, and Michael Godfrey the first deputy-governor. The bank commenced active operations on 1 Jan. 1695, at Grocers' Hall, Poultry,† issuing notes for 20*l.* and upwards, and discounting bills for 4*l.* to 6 per cent. The charter was renewed in 1707, 1708, 1712, 1716, 1721, 1724, 1746, 1749, 1764, 1781, 1800, 1803, 1818, 1833, 1844.—*Lancet*.

Run on the bank. Its notes at 20 per cent. discount, capital raised to 2,501,171 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Nov. 1896
The bank monopoly established by the prohibition of any company exceeding six persons acting as bankers (Scotland not included in the act)	1700
Capital raised to 5,889,968 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	1710
Bank post bills issued (1st record)	14 Dec. 1730
Run for gold through rebellion in the North, bank bills paid in silver, the city support the bank	Sept. 1745
Ed. Vaughan hanged for forging notes	1 May, 1750
10 <i>l.</i> notes issued	1750
Gordon riots, since then the bank has been protected by the military	1759
6 <i>l.</i> notes issued	1766
Cash payments suspended, in conformity with an order in council	28 Feb. 1797
1 <i>l.</i> and 2 <i>l.</i> notes issued	March, "
Bank Restriction Act passed	3 May, "
Voluntary contribution of 260,000 <i>l.</i> to the government	1799
Loan by Aslett's friends (see <i>Eschquer</i>), 362,007 <i>l.</i>	1805
Recognition of Abraham Newland, 66 years cashier	18 Sept. 1897
Bramah's machine for numbering notes adopted	1899
The bank issues silver tokens for 3 <i>s.</i> and 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	9 July, 1811
Peel's act for the gradual resumption of cash payments	July, 1816
Cash payments for notes to be in bullion at the mint price, 1 May, 1821, is the current coin of the realm	1 May, 1823
Great commercial panic—many 1 <i>l.</i> notes (accidentally found in a box) issued with most beneficial effects	Dec. 1826
The act for the establishment of joint stock banks breaks up the monopoly	1826

* Incorporated by laws passed 14 April, 1808, and 29 April, 1809. The statutes were approved 16 Jan. 1809. In 1810 Napoleon said that its duty was to provide money at all times at 4 per cent. interest.

† The foundation of the building in Threadneedle street was laid 1 Aug. 1793, by sir Edward Bellamy, governor, and the bank removed there 5 June, 1794, it was erected by G. Rampion, archt. Great additions have been made from time to time by successive architects: sir Robert Taylor, sir John Soane, and Mr C. E. Cockrell. It now occupies the site of the church, and nearly all the parish of St. Christopher in Stock. The churchyard is now termed "the garden."

By the advice of the government, branch banks opened at Gloucester, 19 July; Manchester, 21 Sept., Swansea, 22 Oct.
 And at Birmingham, 1 Jan., Liverpool, 2 July, Bristol, 12 July, Leeds, 25 Aug., Exeter, 17 Dec. 1827
 The bank loses 260,000*l.* by Fawcett's forgeries, estimated in 1829
 Statements of the bank affairs published quarterly 1830
 Peel's bank charter act (7 & 8 Vict. c. 32), renews charter till 1 Aug. 1844 and longer, if the debt due from the public to the bank (11,018,100*l.*), with interest, etc., be not paid after due notice, establishes the issue department, requires weekly returns to be published, limited the issue of notes to 14,000,000*l.*, etc. 19 July, 1844
 Commercial panic, lord John Russell authorizes relaxation of restriction of issuing notes (not acted on), bank discount 8 per cent. 26 Oct. 1847
 Bank clerks establish a library and fidelity guarantee fund 1 March, 1850
 Gold bullion in the bank (consequent on discovery of gold in Australia), 21,668,200*l.*, 10 July, 1893
 Branch bank, Burlington gardens, London, 10 July, 1896
 Committee on the bank acts appointed 1 Oct. 1896
 Bank discount 9 per cent.; lord Palmerston authorizes addition to issue of notes (to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* were issued) 12 Nov. "
 Committee on the bank acts reappointed, 8 Feb., report recommending continuance of present state of things, 1 July, 1898
 Much alarm through the announcement of the bank solicitor that a quantity of bank paper had been stolen from the makers (forged notes soon appeared) 16 Aug. 1893
 The culprit, soon detected, was tried and convicted (see *Trade*) 7-12 Jan. 1893
 (See *Bills*, 1873.)

BANK DISCOUNT

1385, 3 per cent. Feb. 1.
 1390, (demand for gold in France), 4, Nov. 18.
 1401, 1, Jan. 7, 8 (demand for money in France, India, United States, etc.), Feb. 14, 3, Nov. 7
 1492, 2*l.* Jan. 3, April, 24, July 24, 3 Oct.—Dec.
 1593, reduced to 4 per cent. Jan. 16, to 4, Jan. 20, reduced to 4, Feb. 2, to 3*l.* and 3, April, raised to 4, May, raised to 8, 8, in Nov., to 7 and 8, and reduced to 7, in Dec.
 1694, raised to 8, Jan. 20, reduced to 7, Feb. 12, to 6, Feb. 25, raised to 7, April 16, to 8, May 2, to 9, May 5, reduced to 8, May 19, to 7, May 26, to 6, June 10, raised to 7, July 26, to 8, Aug. 4, to 9, Sept. 8, reduced to 8, Nov. 10, to 7, Nov. 24.
 1695, reduced to 5*l.* Jan. 12, to 6, Jan. 20, raised to 5*l.* March 2, reduced to 4, March 30, raised to 4*l.* May 4, reduced to 3*l.* June 1, to 3, June 15, raised to 3*l.* July 27, to 4, Aug. 3, to 4*l.* Sept. 26, to 5, Oct. 3, to 6, Oct. 5, to 7, Oct. 7 (three times in one week), reduced to 6, Nov. 25; raised to 7, Dec. 25.
 1696, raised to 8, Jan. 4; reduced to 7, Feb. 22, to 6, March 18, raised to 7, May 3, to 8, May 11 (penny-discount), to 10, May 12, reduced to 8, Aug. 16, to 7, Aug. 23, to 6, Aug. 30; to 5 Sept. 6, to 4*l.* Sept. 27, to 4, Nov. 8, to 3*l.* Dec. 20.
 1697, reduced to 3, Feb. 7, to 2*l.* May 30, to 2, July 26.
 1698, raised to 2*l.* per cent. Nov. 19, to 2, Dec. 2.
 1699, raised to 4, April 1, to 4*l.* May 6, reduced to 4, June 10, to 4*l.* June 26, to 3, July 15, to 3*l.* Aug. 18, raised to 3 Nov. 4.
 1670, raised to 3*l.* July 21, to 4, July 26, to 5 (France-Prussia war), July 26, to 4, Aug. 6, reduced to 4*l.* Aug. 11; to 4*l.* Aug. 18, to 4, Aug. 26, to 3*l.* Sept. 1, to 3, Sept. 18, to 2*l.* Sept. 20.
 1671, raised to 3, March 2, reduced to 2*l.* April 12, to 2*l.* June 16, to 2, July 12, raised to 2, Sept. 21, to 4, Sept. 26, to 5, Oct. 7, reduced to 4, Nov. 16, to 3*l.* Nov. 20, to 2, Dec. 14.
 1672, raised to 3*l.* April 4, to 4, April 11, to 5, May 9, reduced to 4, May 20, to 3*l.* June 13, to 3, June 20, raised to 3*l.* July 10, to 4, Sept. 18, to 4*l.* Sept. 26, to 4, Oct. 2, to 4, Oct. 10, to 7, Nov. 8, reduced to 6, Nov. 26, to 5, Dec. 12.
 1673, reduced to 4*l.* Jan. 9, to 4, Jan. 23, to 3*l.* Jan. 30, raised to 4, March 26, to 4*l.* May 7, to 5, May 10, to 6, May 17; to 7, June 6, reduced to 6, June 12, to 5, July 10, to 4*l.* July 17, to 4, July 24, to 3*l.* July 31, to 3, Aug. 31, raised to 4, Sept. 26, to 5 (panic in New York), Sept. 29, to 5, Oct. 14, to 7, Oct. 18, to 6, Nov. 1, to 9, Nov. 7, reduced to 8, Nov. 20, to 8, Nov. 27, to 8, Dec. 4, to 4*l.* Dec. 11.
 1674, reduced to 4, Jan. 8, to 3*l.* Jan. 15, raised to 4, April 20; reduced to 3*l.* May 26, to 2, June 4, to 2*l.* June 18, raised to 3, July 30, to 4, Aug. 6, reduced to 3*l.* Aug. 30, to 3, Aug. 27, raised to 4, Oct. 18, to 5, Nov. 18, to 6, Nov. 30.
 1675, reduced to 3, Jan. 7, to 4, Jan. 14, to 3, Jan. 27, raised to 3*l.* Feb. 18, to 3, July 8, reduced to 2*l.* July 29, to 2, Aug. 12, raised to 2*l.* Oct. 7, to 3*l.* Oct. 16, to 4, Oct. 21, reduced to 3, Nov. 18, raised to 4, Dec. 30.
 1676, raised to 5, Jan. 6, reduced to 4, Jan. 27, to 3*l.* March 23, to 3, April 4, to 2, April 20.
 1677, raised to 3, May 2, reduced to 2*l.* July 5, to 2, July 12; raised to 3, Aug. 26, to 4, Oct. 4, to 5, Oct. 11, reduced to 4, Nov. 26.
 1678, reduced to 3, Jan. 10, to 2, Jan. 31, raised to 3, March 28, reduced to 2*l.* May 20, (maximum omitted in Bank Notice, June), raised to 3, June 27, to 3*l.* July 4, to 4, Aug. 1, to 5, Aug. 12; to 6, Oct. 14, reduced to 5, Nov. 21.

1879, reduced to 4, Jan. 16; to 3, Jan. 30; to 2½, March 13; to 2, April 10; raised to 3, Nov. 6.

1880, reduced to 2½, June 17; raised to 3, Dec. 9.

1881, raised to 3½, Jan.; reduced to 3, Feb. 17; to 2½, April 27.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

1718	£1,829,930	1835	£18,215,220
1778	7,030,680	1840	17,231,000
1790	10,217,000	1845	19,262,327
1800	15,450,000	1850	19,776,814
1810	23,904,000	1855	19,616,627
1815	26,803,520	1857	21,036,430
1820	27,174,000	1859	22,705,780
1830	20,620,000		

Dec. 27, 1856.

Assets—Securities	£29,484,000	
Bullion	10,105,000	£39,589,000
Liabilities		36,329,000
		Balance, £3,260,000

Nov. 11, 1857 (Time of Panic).

Assets—Securities	£35,480,281	
Bullion	7,170,508	£42,650,789
Liabilities		39,286,433
		Balance, £3,364,356

	Assets—Securities.	Coin and Bullion.	Liabilities.	Balance.
Sept. 14, 1859	£30,090,179	£17,120,822	£43,503,214	£3,716,787
Aug. 30, 1862	30,106,295	17,678,698	44,453,778	3,331,215
Aug. 9, 1865	31,823,066	14,223,390	42,698,577	3,517,879
March 14, 1866	29,415,059	14,327,618	39,934,150	3,906,527
Sept. 26, "	34,418,382	16,929,262	47,039,390	4,109,254
June 19, 1867	31,849,662	21,882,770	50,612,342	3,120,080
March 5, 1869	31,226,793	21,136,192	48,752,291	3,610,694
Dec. 29, 1869	34,040,941	19,196,622	50,134,262	3,103,301
June 2, 1870	32,402,200	20,494,392	49,799,528	3,097,069
Jan. 5, 1871	32,374,967	22,382,934	51,512,339	3,145,562
June 29, "	34,100,342	26,609,540	57,594,133	3,116,749
Jan. 3, 1872	36,393,708	25,291,761	58,497,293	3,188,176
July 3, "	37,090,281	24,065,094	57,594,811	3,250,564
Jan. 8, 1873	32,138,990	24,051,412	52,772,403	3,417,999
July 9, "	33,395,344	22,374,582	52,338,203	3,451,723
Dec. 17, "	30,922,266	22,477,563	50,248,577	3,151,252
July 1, 1874	36,596,372	23,929,601	57,315,010	3,211,463
Jan. 6, 1875	33,985,823	22,085,311	52,786,516	3,302,618
June 30, "	39,660,186	26,690,116	63,252,111	3,107,171
Jan. 5, 1876	38,398,965	21,215,761	56,362,426	3,252,320
July 5, "	32,247,018	30,190,692	60,186,939	3,250,771
Jan. 3, 1877	35,565,452	28,214,165	61,091,620	3,121,027
July, "	35,565,522	28,945,340	59,682,894	3,130,968
Jan. 2, 1878	34,335,978	24,386,791	55,560,422	3,162,350
June 26, "	37,366,472	23,438,504	57,726,513	3,078,163
Jan. 2, 1879	44,286,663	28,083,361	69,062,479	3,312,545
July 2, "	34,951,537	35,286,269	67,067,079	3,171,027
Jan. 1, 1880	41,330,212	27,601,562	65,866,659	3,065,115
July 1, "	39,398,901	29,319,390	65,634,195	3,084,090
Jan. 5, 1881	39,955,274	24,269,276	61,006,233	3,218,317
June 8, "	35,890,517	25,902,159	58,721,068	3,071,608

PUBLIC DEBT TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

1694	£1,200,000	1716	£4,175,027	1742	£10,700,000	1816	£14,696,000
1708	2,175,027	1721	9,100,000	1746	11,686,000	1844-S1	11,015,700

Bank Holidays Act, passed 25 May, 1871, chiefly by the instrumentality of sir John Lubbock.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—England and Ireland: Easter Monday, Monday in Whitsun-week, first Monday in August, 26 December (if a week-day).—*Scotland:* New Year's day, Christmas day (if either falls on Sunday, the following Monday to be a bank holiday), Good Friday, first Monday in May and August.

BANK HOLIDAYS, U. S.—Christmas and New Year's day, 22 February, 30 May, 4 July, and all other legal holidays of the states in which banks are situated.

BANK OF IRELAND. On 9 Dec. 1721, the Irish house of commons rejected a bill for establishing a national bank. Important failures in Irish banks occurred in 1727, 1733, and 1758; this led gradually to the establishment of the Bank of Ireland at St. Mary's abbey, Dublin, 1 June, 1783. The business was removed to the late parliament house, in College Green, in May, 1808. Branch banks of this establishment have been formed in most of the provincial towns in Ireland, all since 1828. Irish Banking Act passed, 21 July, 1845.

BANK OF SAVINGS, see *Savings-banks*.

Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 48, passed 11 Aug. 1876; repealed by a fresh act, 23 May, 1879.

Bankers' Institute, meeting to establish it, 29 May, 1878; sir John Lubbock elected president, 11 March, 1879; first general meeting, 23 May, 1879. (1300 members.)

Bankrupt (signifying either *bank* or *bench broken*), a trader declared to be unable to pay his just debts. The laws on the subject (1543, 1571 et seq.) were consolidated and amended in 1825, 1849, 1852, 1854, 1861, 1868, and 1869; see *Debtors*.

Lord chancellor Thurlow refused a bankrupt's certificate, because he had lost 5s. at one time in gaming.

17 July, 1788

Enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupt, and not paying their debts in full, should vacate their seats.

Lord Eldon's Act appointing commissioners. 1825
New Bankruptcy Act erected by 2 Will. IV. c. 56 (Lord Brougham's Act); official assignees appointed, etc. 1831
 Bills for reforming bankruptcy law were in vain brought before parliament. 1869, 1860
 Bill by the lord chancellor Westbury (formerly sir R. Bethell), 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, passed (1861); great changes made, the court for relief of insolvent debtors abolished, and increased powers given to the commissioners in bankruptcy, etc.; the new orders issued.

12 Oct. 1861

By Lord Hatherley's Bankruptcy Act, passed 9 Aug. 1869, a new bankruptcy court was established in place of the commissioners', which sat last time, when above 300 petitions of bankruptcy were received, 31 Dec. 1869. "Paid trustee system," clauses 125, 126, termed "a gentlemanly way of getting rid of debts." The new judge, the hon. James Bacon, sat. 1 Jan. 1870

Justice Giffard, the judge of the Bankruptcy Appeal Court, decided (in the case of the duke of Newcastle) that a peer can be made a bankrupt, Nov. 1869, which decision was affirmed on appeal to the house of lords in the following year; other petitions against peers have been filed. It was decided that bankrupts cannot sit in the house of peers. 10 Feb. 1871

BANKRUPTCY DISQUALIFICATION ACT disqualifies a peer from sitting or voting in parliament, passed. 13 July, "

Irish bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1836, and further amended in. 1857

Scotch bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1856, and further amended in. "

New Bankruptcy Act for Ireland, passed. 6 Aug. 1872

Four bankruptcy bills introduced by lord chancellor Cairns, and withdrawn. 1876-80

Bankruptcies have diminished through great number of liquidations by arranged compositions; many said to be fraudulent; 3651 of these in 1870; 11,976 in 1879; about 20,000,000. wasted.

New bankruptcy bill brought in by Mr. Chamberlain,

8 April, 1881

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1700	38	1800	1339
1725	416	1810	about 2000
1750	432	1820	1368
1775	520	1825*	2683

* According to a return to parliament made at the close of Feb. 1826, there had become bankrupt in the four months preceding 59 banking houses, comprising 144 partners; and 20

1830.....	1467	1867 England.....	8994
1840.....	1308	1869 ".....	10,396
1845 England.....	1028	1873* ".....	915
1850 ".....	1298	1876 ".....	976
1857 ".....	1488	1877 ".....	967
1860 ".....	1268	1878 ".....	1034
1863 ".....	8470	1879 ".....	1156
1864 ".....	7224		
In 1857 there were in Scotland.....			433
" " " Ireland.....			73
" " " United Kingdom.....			2014
In 1860 " " Scotland.....			445
" " " Ireland.....			113
" " " United Kingdom.....			1826

In the United States, both the general and state governments have power to pass bankrupt laws, but the constitution specially empowers Congress to make uniform laws upon this subject. The power has been exercised three times—1st, in the act of 4 April, 1800, repealed 19 Dec. 1803; 2d, in the act of 19 Aug. 1841, repealed 1843; 3d, by act of 2 March, 1867, repealed by act of 7 July, 1878, which took effect. 1 Sept. 1878

Banks in the United States. The first bank in the United States was the Bank of North America, chartered by congress at the instance of Robert Morris in 1780, and by the state of Pennsylvania 1781, with a capital of \$400,000. It is still in existence, and has a capital of \$1,000,000. The first bank of the United States was incorporated in 1791, but did not go into operation until 1794. It was the suggestion of Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury; its capital was \$10,000,000. At that time the whole banking capital of the United States was only \$2,000,000, invested in the Bank of North America. The Bank of New York, founded 1784, and the Bank of Massachusetts in Boston, founded the same year. The charter of the United States Bank was limited to twenty years; its headquarters were fixed in the city of Philadelphia, and it was to be governed by twenty directors. A new one was chartered in 1816, for the same term, with a capital of \$35,000,000. In it the government funds were kept on deposit. An act of congress in 1832, re-chartering it, was vetoed by president Jackson. He also caused the United States funds to be withdrawn from it in Sept. 1833. This act produced a violent partisan feeling throughout the Union, and strong movements were made to impeach the president. A resolution of censure was passed by the United States senate in March, 1834. It was expunged by order of the senate in Jan. 1837. Efforts were made in 1814 to establish a similar bank under another name. A bill for establishing the Fiscal Bank of the United States passed the house of representatives in Aug. 1841. It was vetoed by president Tyler. Another bill for a "Fiscal Corporation" was vetoed by him on the 9th of Sept. This caused the resignation of all the cabinet, except Daniel Webster, on the 17th of the month. In 1828 the "Safety Fund System" was tried in New York, but in 1838 was given up, and the free banking system introduced, which worked well, and was imitated in many states. The New York Clearing-house was established in Oct. 1853; that in Boston was opened for business 29 March, 1856. The Suffolk Bank system of redemption in Boston began 1825. The "Bank of Mutual Redemption," set up in opposition to the Suffolk Bank, was chartered 1855, but did not go into operation for several years, and never accomplished much. In 1857 there was a general suspension of specie payments throughout the Union, precipitated by the bankruptcy of the Ohio Life and Mutual Insurance Company, but it passed off with comparatively little injury. Specie payments were suspended again soon after the breaking-out of the Civil War, and were resumed 1 Jan. 1879. (See *Banks, National, infra*.)

Banks, Joint-stock. Since the act of 1826, a number of these banks have been established. In 1840, the amount of paper currency issued by joint-stock

other banking establishments had been declared insolvent. Every succeeding week continued to add from seventy to a hundred merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the bankrupt list. This was the period of bubble speculation, and of unprecedented commercial embarrassment and ruin.

* Liquidations now preferred to bankruptcy.

banks amounted to 4,138,618*l*.; the amount in circulation by private banks, same year, was 6,973,613*l*.—the total amount exceeding eleven millions.* In Ireland similar banks have been instituted, the first being the Hibernian Bank, in 1825. The note-circulation of joint-stock banks, on 1 Oct. 1855, was, in England, 3,990,800*l*.; in Scotland, 4,280,000*l*.; and in Ireland, 6,785,000*l*.; total, with English private banks, about 19,000,000*l*.; and with the Bank of England, above 39,000,000*l*. By the new Companies Act, passed 15 Aug. 1879, unlimited companies may register as limited.

Chief London Banks.

	Founded.
London and Westminster (<i>becomes limited</i> , 1879).....	1834
London Joint Stock.....	1836
Union Bank of London.....	1839
Commercial Bank of London.....	"
London and County (<i>becomes limited</i> , 1879).....	"
City Bank (<i>becomes limited</i> , 1880).....	1855
Bank of London.....	"

Joint Stock Banks, Jan. 1860:

England and Wales (including London).....	94
Scotland.....	15
Ireland.....	8
British and foreign colonial banks with offices in London.....	8

Banks, NATIONAL. The national-bank system of the United States was organized 25 Feb. 1863, to give uniformity to the paper currency and the banking laws of the country. The old banks, authorized by the several states, were induced by certain privileges, or forced by special taxes, to surrender their state charters and accept charters as national banks from the United States government. A subsequent act was adopted and approved 12 June, 1870. By the terms of this law the circulation of the national banks was limited to \$354,000,000, which was secured by the deposit of the bonds of the government with the United States treasurer. This limitation was removed by later legislation. On the 1st Oct. 1881, there were 2132 national banks in existence, with an aggregate capital of \$463,821,985, and an aggregate circulation of \$360,344,250.

Banks of SCOTLAND. The old bank of Scotland was set up in 1695 at Edinburgh, and began 1 Nov., the second institution of the kind in the empire; lending money to the crown was prohibited.

Royal Bank of Scotland chartered.....	8 July, 1727
British Linen Company Bank.....	1746
Commercial Bank.....	1810
National Bank.....	1825
Union Bank.....	1830
First stone of present Bank of Scotland laid.....	3 June, 1801
City of Glasgow Bank.....	1839
Scotch banking act passed.....	21 July, 1845
Western Bank of Scotland and the Glasgow Bank stopped, causing much distress.....	Nov. 1857

* THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK was established in 1849, by Mr. John McGregor, M.P., and others, under sir R. Peel's Joint-stock Banking Act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 113 (1844), as an attempt to introduce the Scotch banking system of cash credits into England. On 3 Sept. 1866, it stopped payment, occasioning much distress and ruin to many small tradesmen and others. In consequence of strong evidence of the existence of fraud in the management of the bank, elicited during the examination before the court of bankruptcy, the government instructed the attorney-general to file *ex-officio* informations against the manager, Mr. H. Innes Cameron, and several of the directors. They were convicted 27 Feb. 1868, after thirteen days' trial, and sentenced to various degrees of imprisonment. Attempts to mitigate the punishment failed (May, 1868); but all were released except Cameron and Esdalle, in July, 1868. In April, 1860, dividends had been paid to the amount of 15*s*. in the pound. The attorney-general brought in a bill called the Fraudulent Trustees' Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, to prevent the recurrence of such transactions.

On 19 April, 1860, a deficiency of 263,000*l*. was discovered in the *Union Bank of London*. Mr. George Pullinger, a cashier, confessed himself guilty of forgery and fraud, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

On 18 Feb. 1861, it was discovered that John Durden, a clerk of the *Commercial Bank of London*, had robbed his employers of 67,000*l*. of which 46,000*l*. might be recovered.

In Dec. 1864, J. W. Terry and Thomas Burch, manager and secretary of the *Unity Bank*, were committed on a charge of conspiracy for fabricating accounts; but acquitted on their trial.

† CITY OF GLASGOW BANK (with unlimited liability); founded 1839; identified with Glasgow; held Free Church

Bannatyne Club, named after George Bannatyne (the publisher), was established in 1823 by sir Walter Scott and others, for printing works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland, of which about 113 volumes were issued; dissolved, 1860.

Banner Cross Murder, see *Trials*, 1879.

Banneret, KNIGHT, a dignity between baron and knight, anciently conferred by the king under the royal standard on the field of battle. Its origin is of uncertain time; Edmondson dates it 736, but it was probably created by Edward I. John Chandos is said to have been made a banneret by the Black Prince and the king of Castile at Najara, 3 April, 1367. The dignity was conferred on John Smith, who rescued the royal standard at Edgehill fight, 23 Oct. 1642. It fell into disuse, but was revived by George III. for sir William Erskine, in 1764, and for admiral Pye, and capt. Knight, Bickerton, and Vernon, in 1773.

Banners were common to all nations. The Jewish tribes had standards or banners—Numb. ii. (1491 n.c.). The standard of Constantine bore the inscription *In hoc signo vinces* ("By this sign thou shalt conquer"), under the figure of the cross; see *Cross*. The magical banner of the Danes (said to have been a black raven on a red ground) was taken by Alfred when he defeated Hubba, 878. St. Martin's cap, and afterwards the celebrated auriflamme, or oriflamme, were the standards of France about 1100; see *Auriflamme*, *Standards*, etc.

Bannockburn (Stirlingshire), the site of two battles: (1) between Robert Bruce of Scotland and Edward II. of England, 24 June, 1314. The army of Bruce consisted of 30,000; that of Edward of 100,000 men, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug and covered pits, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete; the English king narrowly escaped, and 50,000 were killed or taken prisoners. (2) At Sauchieburn, near here, James III. was defeated and slain on 11 June, 1488, by his rebellious nobles.

Banns, in the feudal law, were a solemn proclamation of any kind; hence arose the present custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage; said to have been introduced into the English church about 1200. The proper time of publishing banns in the church was the subject of much discussion in 1867.

Banqueting-house, Whitehall, London, built by Inigo Jones, about 1619.

Bantam (Java). Here a British factory was established by capt. Lancaster, in 1603. The English and Danes were driven from their factories by the Dutch in 1683. Bantam surrendered to the British in 1811, but was restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814.

Bantlingam, see *Corpuence*.

Bantry Bay (S. Ireland), where a French fleet, bringing succor to the adherents of James II., attacked the English under admiral Herbert, 1 May, 1689; the latter retired to form in line and were not pursued. A French squadron of seven sail of the line and two frigates, armed *en flûte*, and seventeen transports, anchored here for a few days, without effect, Dec. 1796.—MUTINY of the Bantry Bay squadron under admiral Mitchell was in Dec. 1801. In Jan. 1802, twenty-two of the mutineers were tried on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, when

Sustentation Fund; stopped for a few days during crisis, Nov. 1867. In 1878 paid dividend 12 per cent. (100*l.* stock, 236*l.*); 1272 shareholders, very many in humble circumstances. The bank stopped 2 Oct. Investigation showed great fraud and false accounts. Estimated loss, 6,783,000*l.*, causing much calamity and ruin to many. The directors, J. Stewart, Lewis Potter, R. Salmond, Wm. Taylor, H. Inglis, and J. I. Wright, and the manager, R. S. Stronach, were committed for trial, 30 Oct. Stronach and Potter were convicted of falsifying and fabricating balance-sheets (18 months' imprisonment; the others of uttering the same, 8 months' imprisonment), 1 Feb. 1879.

The liquidators reported that about 1819 contributors had paid about 4,500,000*l.* (13*s.* 4*d.* in the pound), 1 Dec. 1879; 2*s.* in the pound paid to depositors, 2 March, 1880.

seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed; the others were sentenced to receive each 200 lashes. The executions took place on board the *Majestic*, *Centaur*, *Formidable*, *Téméraire*, and *L'Achille*, 8 to 18 Jan. 1802.

Bapaume (N. France), the site of severe indecisive engagements between the French army of the north, under Faidherbe, and the Germans, under Manteuffel; the French retreated 2, 3 Jan. 1871.

Baptism, the ordinance of admission into the church, practised by all Christian sects except Quakers. John the Baptist baptized Christ, 30 (Matt. iii.). Infant baptism is mentioned by Irenæus about 97. In the reign of Constantine, 319 baptisteries were built, and baptism was performed by dipping the person all over. In the west sprinkling was adopted. Much controversy has arisen since 1831 (particularly in 1849 and 1850), in the church of England, respecting baptismal regeneration, which the Arches Court of Canterbury decided to be a doctrine of the church of England; see *Trials*, 1849, and note. Demanding fees for baptisms was made unlawful by an act passed 18 July, 1872.

Baptists (see *Anabaptists*). A sect distinguished by their opinions respecting (1) the proper *subjects*, and (2) the proper *mode*, of baptism; the former they affirm to be those who are able to make a profession of faith; the latter to be total immersion. There are seven sections of Baptists: Arminian, Calvinistic (or particular), etc. The first Baptist church formed in London was about 1608. They published their confession of faith in 1643; revised in 1689. In 1851 they had 130 chapels in London and 2789 (with sittings for 752,353 persons) in England and Wales. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635.

Particular Baptist Fund.....	1717
Baptist College, Regent's Park, founded.....	1810
Mr. C. H. Spurgeon's great Baptist tabernacle, Newington Butts, opened.....	31 March, 1861
A Baptist Pastors' College near it, founded by Mr. Spurgeon.....	14 Oct. 1873
A great tabernacle at Shoreditch (rev. Wm. Cuff) opened.....	11 Nov. 1879
In the United States, in 1880, the Baptist churches numbered 24,794, with 15,401 ministers and 2,133,044 communicants.	

Bar sur Aube (N.E. France). Here the French, under Oudinot and Macdonald, were defeated by the allies, 27 Feb. 1814.

Barataria Bay, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, about thirty miles west of the Mississippi river. The bay was the headquarters of a band of pirates and smugglers under Jean Lafitte; and in 1814, when the British were preparing their expedition against New Orleans, they sent a vessel under capt. Lockyer to secure Lafitte's assistance, which, with his knowledge of the intricate waterways of that region, would have been invaluable. Lafitte asked for time to consider the offer made him (of \$30,000 and the command of a ship), but secretly sent messengers to reveal the plan to the authorities in New Orleans, and to offer his services to the Americans on the sole condition that he and his men should be pardoned the offences charged against them. This proposition was accepted, and Lafitte rendered valuable services.

Barbadoes, a West India island, one of the Windward Isles discovered by the Portuguese about 1600, taken possession of by the English 1605, and settled by sir Wm. Courteen, who founded Jamestown, 1625. As many royalists settled here, the island was taken by the parliamentarians in 1682. Population, 1876, 162,042; white, 16,560; colored, 145,482.

A dreadful hurricane, more than 4000 inhabitants perished.....	10 Oct. 1780
A large plantation with all its buildings destroyed by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering everything in its peregrination.....	17 Oct. 1784
An inundation, Nov. 1795; and two great fires.....	May and Dec. 1796
Bishopric established.....	1824
Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane.....	10 Aug. 1831

Nearly 17,000 persons died of cholera..... 1854
 Property to the amount of about 300,000*l.* destroyed by a
 fire at Bridgetown..... 14 Feb. 1860
 Great increase in growth of cotton..... 1864-5
 Governor, James Walker..... 1861
 " Rawson W. Rawson..... 1868
 " John Pope Hennessy..... 1875
 Proposed confederation of the Windward Isles; supported
 by the governor in a speech, 3 March; opposed by
 the planters..... March, 1876
 The colored population, ignorantly expecting advantage
 from the confederation, rise, plundering and destroy-
 ing much property and cattle; negroes killed and
 wounded by police..... 21, 22 April, "
 Great panic among the planters; the governor and clergy
 said to have acted judiciously; peace restored, "
 24 April, "
 The governor exonerated from serious blame..... July, "
 Trial of 450 rioters; 82 punished (17 penal servitude;
 others light sentences)..... 12-21 Oct. "
 Capt. George C. Strahan appointed governor..... Nov. "
 Sir Henry Bulwer, governor..... 1880

Barbary, in N. Africa, considered to comprise Al-
 geria, Morocco, Fez, Tunis, and Tripoli, with their de-
 pendencies. Piratical states (nominally subject to Tur-
 key) were founded on the coast by Barbarossa, about
 1518.

Barbers lived in Greece in the fifth century and at
 Rome in the third century A.C. In England, formerly,
 the business of a surgeon was united to the barber's, and
 he was denominated a BARBER-SURGEON. A London
 company was formed in 1308, and incorporated 1462.
 This union was partially dissolved in 1540, and wholly
 so in 1745. "No person using any shaving or barbering
 in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or
 other matter, except only drawing of teeth."—32 Hen.
 VIII. 1540.

Barca (N. Africa), the Greek Barce, a colony of Cy-
 rene. It was successively subjugated by the Persians,
 Egyptians, and Saracens. In 1550 the sultan Solymán
 combined Barca with the newly conquered pachalic of
 Tripoli.

Barcelona (N.E. Spain), an ancient maritime city,
 said to have been rebuilt by Hamilcar Barca, father of
 the great Hannibal, about 233 A.C. It was held by the
 Romans, Goths, Moors, and Franks, and, with the pro-
 vince of which it is the capital, was made an independent
 country about A.D. 864, and incorporated with Aragon,
 1164, the last count becoming king. The city has suf-
 fered much by war. The siege by the French in 1694,
 was relieved by the approach of the English fleet, com-
 manded by admiral Russell; but the city was taken by
 the earl of Peterborough in 1706. It was bombarded
 and taken by the duke of Berwick and the French in
 1714, and was taken by Napoleon in 1808, and retained
 till 1814. It revolted against the queen in 1841, and
 was bombarded and taken in Dec. 1842, by Espartero.
 Frequent insurrections here; one suppressed Jan. 1874.
 An exhibition opened by the king Alfonso XII. 4 March
 1877. Barcelona very prosperous, 1879.

Barclay, CAPTAIN, see *Pedestrianism*.

Bardesanists, followers of Bardesanes, of Mesopo-
 tamia, who embraced the errors of Valentinus, after re-
 futing them, and added denial of the incarnation, resur-
 rection, etc., about 175.

Bards. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Ho-
 mer; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the
 Romans before the age of Augustus. The Welsh bards
 formed an hereditary order, regulated, it is said, by laws
 enacted about 940 and 1078. They lost their privileges
 at the conquest by Edward I. in 1284. The institution
 was revived by the Tudor sovereigns; and their Eistedd-
 fods (or meetings) have been and are still frequently
 held: at Swansea, Aug. 1863; at Llandudno, Aug. 1864;
 in the vale of Conway, 7 Aug. 1865; at Chester, 4 Sept.
 1866; at Carmarthen, 3 Sept. 1867; at Ruthin, 5-7 Aug.
 1868; at Rhyl, 8-12 Aug. 1870; at Portmadoc, Aug.
 1872; at Mold, Aug. 1873; at various places in 1874-6;
 at Carnarvon, 21 Aug. 1877; at Llanrwst, 1-3 Aug.; at
 Menai Bridge, Aug. 1878; at Conway, 6 Aug., and at

other places, 1879. The Cymmrodorion Society held an
 Eisteddfod at Carnarvon, 23 Aug. 1880. The Gwynedd-
 gion Society of Bards was founded in 1770. Turloch
 O'Carolan, the last of the Irish bards, died in 1788.—
Chambers.

Barebone's Parliament. Cromwell, supreme
 in the three kingdoms, summoned 122 persons, such as
 he thought he could manage, who, with six from Scot-
 land and five from Ireland, met as a parliament, 4 July,
 1653. It obtained its appellation from a nickname given
 to one of its members, a leather-seller, named "Praise-
 God Barbon." The majority evinced much sense and
 spirit, proposing to reform abuses, improve the adminis-
 tration of the law, etc. The parliament was suddenly
 dissolved, 13 Dec. 1653, and Cromwell made lord pro-
 tector.

Bareilly, province of Delhi (N.W. India), ceded to
 the East India Company by the ruler of Oude in 1801.
 A mutiny at Bareilly, the capital, was suppressed in
 April, 1816. On 7 May, 1858, it was taken from the
 cruel sepoy rebels.

Barfleur (N. France), where William, duke of Nor-
 mandy, equipped the fleet by which he conquered Eng-
 land, 1066. Near it, William, duke of Normandy, son of
 Henry I., in his passage from Normandy, was ship-
 wrecked, 25 Nov. 1120, when the prince, his bride, and
 many others perished. Barfleur was destroyed by the
 English in the campaign in which they won the battle
 of Crecy, 1346. The French navy was destroyed near
 the cape by admiral Russell, after the victory of La
 Hogue, 19 May, 1692.

Bari (S. Italy), the Barium of Horace, was, in the 9th
 century, a stronghold of the Saracens, and was captured
 by the emperor Louis II., a descendant of Charlemagne,
 in 871. In the 10th century it became subject to the
 Eastern Empire, and remained so till it was taken by
 Robert Guiscard, the Norman, about 1060. A great ec-
 clesiastical council was held here on 1 Oct. 1098, when
 the *filioque* article of the Creed and the procession of the
 Holy Spirit were the subjects of discussion.

Baring Island, Arctic Sea, discovered by capt.
 Penny in 1850-1, and so named by him after sir Francis
 Baring, first lord of the admiralty in 1849.

Barium (Greek, *barys*, heavy), a metal found abun-
 dantly as carbonate and sulphate. The oxide baryta
 was first recognized as an earth distinct from lime by
 Scheele in 1774; and the metal was first obtained by
 Humphry Davy, in 1808.—*Watts*.

Bark, see *Jeauit's-bark*.

Barlaamites, followers of Barlaam, a learned Ca-
 labrian monk of the order of St. Basil, who maintained
 various peculiar tenets, attacked the Greek monks, sup-
 ported the Latin against the Greek church in a contro-
 versy at Constantinople, 1337, and acted as the emperor's
 envoy in an attempt to reconcile the churches in 1339.
 He died about 1348.

Barmecides, a powerful Persian family, celebrated
 for virtue and courage, were massacred through the
 jealousy of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, about 802.
 His vizier Giafar was a Barmecide. The phrase Bar-
 mecide (or imaginary) feast originated in the story of
 the barber's sixth brother, in the "Arabian Nights' En-
 tertainments."

Barnabites, an order of monks, established in Mil-
 an about 1530, were much engaged in instructing youth,
 relieving the sick and aged, and converting heretics.

Barnardo Homes. Dr. T. J. Barnardo, of German
 extraction, born in Ireland, came to London, and in 1866
 began energetically to promote the welfare of homeless
 children.

Barnard's, SIR JOHN, ACT (7 Geo. II., c. 8), entit-
 led "An act to prevent the infamous practice of stock-
 jobbing," was passed in 1734, and repealed in 1860. Sir
 John Barnard (born 1685, died 1764) was an eminent
 lord mayor of London.

His home for boys at Stepney, founded 1870, was followed by one for girls, at Barkingside, Essex, with infirmary, schools, etc.; all were reported successful in 1874.

His disinterestedness and management having been impugned, he gave up the management to trustees, and invited investigation. The arbiters (canon Miller and Messrs. J. B. Maule and Wm. Graham) in their report, after commenting on the imperfect evidence, commended the charities, and generally exonerated Dr. Barnardo, 15 Oct. 1877. (See *Coffee Palaces and East End Juvenile Mission*.)

Barnburners. A name given to Democrats in the United States who withdrew from the regular organization of their party in 1846. The name is said to have been given to them in allusion to the story of a man who burned his barn in order to get rid of rats; the barnburners wished to legislate against all corporations because they feared the re-establishment of the United States Bank. The name was used chiefly in New York. Other origins have been assigned to the nickname.

Barnet, Hertfordshire. Here, at Gladsmore Heath, Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, on Easter-day, 14 April, 1471, when the earl of Warwick and his brother the marquis of Montacute, or Montague, and 10,000 men were slain. A column commemorative of this battle has been erected at the meeting of the St. Albans and Hatfield roads.

Baroda, see *India*, 1874-5.

Barometers. Torricelli, a Florentine, knowing that water did not rise in a pump through what was supposed to be nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer, about 1643. Pascal's experiments (1646) enhanced the value of the discovery by applying it to the measurement of heights. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1668; pendent barometers in 1695; marine in 1700; and many improvements have been made since. In the *aneroid* barometer (from *a*, no, and *νηρός*, watery) no liquid is employed; the atmospheric pressure being exerted on a metallic spring. Its invention (attributed to Conté, in 1798, but due to Vidi, who died in April, 1866), excited much attention in 1848-9. Barometers were placed at N.E. coast stations in 1860 by the duke of Northumberland and others.

Mr. James B. Jordan's very delicate glycerine barometer, in which one inch is expanded to nearly eleven inches, was described to the Royal Society 22 Jan. 1880, and was set up during the year at Kew and other places. The publication of two hourly variations of one at the office begun in the *Times* 25 Oct. 1880.

Baron, formerly the only title in our peerage, now the lowest. Its original name in England, *Varasour*, was changed by the Saxons into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. Many of this rank had undoubtedly assisted in or been summoned to parliament (in 1205); but the first precept found is of no higher date than the 49 Hen. III. 1265. The first raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created baron of Kidderminster, by Richard II., 1387. The barons took arms against king John, and compelled him to grant the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of our forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June, 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration, 1660.

Baronets, the first in rank among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary, were instituted by James I., 1611. The rebellion in Ulster seems to have given rise to this order, it having been required of a baronet, on his creation, to pay into the exchequer as much as would maintain "thirty soldiers three years at eightpence a day in the province of Ulster in Ireland." It was further required that a baronet should be a gentleman born, and have a clear estate of 1000*l.* per annum. The first baronet was sir Nicholas Bacon (whose successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronetorum Angliæ*), 22 May, 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619; the first being sir Francis Blundell. Baronets of Nova Scotia were created 1625; sir Robert Gordon the first baronet. —All baronets created since the Irish Union

in 1801 are of the United Kingdom. Betham's "*Baronetage of England*," 5 vols. 4to, 1801-5.

Barons' War arose in consequence of the faithlessness of Henry III. and the oppression of his favorites in 1258. The barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, met at Oxford in 1262, and enacted statutes to which the king objected. In 1263 their disputes were in vain referred to the decision of Louis IX. of France. War broke out, and on 14 May, 1264, the king's party was totally defeated at Lewes; and De Montfort became the virtual ruler of the kingdom. The war was renewed; and at the battle of Evesham, 4 Aug. 1265, De Montfort was slain, and the barons were defeated; but they did not render their final submission till 1268. A history of this war was published by Mr. W. H. Blaauw in 1844; 2d ed. 1871.

Barossa, see *Barrosa*.

Barracks (from "*Baraque*—*Hutte que font les soldats en campagne pour se mettre à couvert*") were not numerous in this country until about 1789. A superintendent-general was appointed in 1793, since when commodious barracks have been built in the various garrison towns and central points of the empire.—A report, censuring the condition of many barracks, was presented to parliament in 1858; and great improvements were effected under the direction of Mr. Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert; see *Aldershot*.

Barrel-organs, see *Organs*.

Barricades, mounds formed of trees and earth, for military defence. During the wars of the League in France, in 1588, the people made *barricades* by means of chains, casks, etc., and compelled the royal troops to retire. During the war of the Fronde, a barricade was erected in Paris on 27 Aug. 1648. Barricades composed of overturned vehicles, etc., were erected in Paris in the insurrections of 27-30 July, 1830, and 23-26 June, 1848, when sanguinary conflicts took place.

Barrier Treaty, by which the Low Countries were ceded to the emperor Charles VI., was signed by the British, Imperial, and Dutch ministers, 15 Nov. 1715.

Barristers are said to have been first appointed by Edward I., about 1291, but there is earlier mention of professional advocates. They are of various ranks, as king's or queen's counsel, sergeants, etc., *which see*. Students for the bar must keep a certain number of terms at the Inns of Court previously to being called, and by the regulations of 1853 must pass a public examination. Irish students must keep eight terms in England.

Barrosa, or *BAROSSA* (S. Spain). The British army, commanded by major-gen. sir Thomas Graham, afterwards lord Lynedoch, totally defeated the French under marshal Victor, 5 March, 1811, the French leaving nearly 3000 dead, six pieces of cannon, and an eagle, the first that the British had taken; the loss of the British was 1169 men killed and wounded.

Barrow Island (Arctic Sea), discovered by capt. Penny in 1850-1, and named by him in honor of John Barrow, esq., son of sir John.

Barrow-in-Furness (Lancashire), in 1847, was a village with a population of about 330, which in 1867 had increased to above 17,000, and in 1874 to 35,000, in consequence of the large manufacture of iron from the ore (hematite) found there. On 19 Sept. 1867, new docks were opened in the presence of the dukes of Devonshire and Buccleuch (proprietors of the land), Mr. Gladstone, and others.

Barrowists, a name given to the *Brownists* (*which see*).

Barrows, circular or oblong mounds, found in Britain and other countries, were ancient sepulchres. Sir Richard Hoare caused several barrows near Stonehenge to be opened; in them were found Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, wood, and gold;

Nov. 1808. 230 barrows were opened and discoveries made, chiefly in Yorkshire, 1866 et seq., under the superintendence of the rev. canon William Greenwell, who published his elaborate work "British Barrows" in Dec. 1877.

Barrows at Aldbourn, North Wilts, were opened by canon Greenwell and rev. Walter Money, Sept.-Oct. 1878. Canon Greenwell gave urns and other results of his explorations to the British Museum in 1879.

Barrow's Straits (N. Arctic Sea), explored by Edward Parry as far as Melville island, lat. 74° 26' N. and long. 113° 47' W. The strait, named after sir John Barrow, was entered on 2 Aug. 1819. The thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit.

Bars in music appear in Agricola's "Musica Instrumentalis," 1529; and in Morley's "Practical Music," 1597, for score music. Henry Lawes used them in his "Ayres and Dialogues," 1653.

Bartholomew, St., THE APOSTLE, martyred 71. The festival (24 Aug. o.s., 3 Sept. n.s.) is said to have been instituted 1130.

Monastery of St. Bartholomew (of Austin Friars) founded by Rahere, a minstrel of Henry I. 1102
The hospital founded by him. about 1123
Re-founded after the dissolution of monasteries (it then contained 100 beds, with 1 physician and 3 surgeons), 1544; incorporated. 1546
William Harvey, physiologist, physician here. 1609-43
Earliest record of medical school. 1662
Hospital rebuilt by subscription. 1729
Medical college founded. 1843
5803 in-patients; 160,520 out-patients treated, 653 beds, 1878
New buildings for *Medical School*, museum, etc., opened by the prince of Wales. 3 Nov. 1879
Bartholomew the Great, St., near Smithfield. The building of the church, said to have begun 1102, restored by subscription and reopened. 29 March, 1868
Bartholomew Fair. The charter was granted by Henry I. 1133, and was long held in Smithfield (*whicli see*). The shows were discontinued in 1850, and the fair was proclaimed for the last time in 1855. In 1855 Mr. H. Morley published his "History of Bartholomew Fair," with many illustrations.

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW commenced at Paris on the night of the festival. 24 Aug. 1572
According to Sully, 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, including women and children, were murdered throughout the kingdom by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of his mother, the queen dowager, Catherine de' Medici.

La Popélonière calculates the victims at 20,000; Adriani, De Serres, and De Thou say 30,000; Davila states them at 40,000; and Poréeze makes the number 100,000. Above 500 persons of rank, and 10,000 of inferior condition, perished in Paris alone, besides those slaughtered in the provinces. Pope Gregory XIII. ordered a *Te Deum* to be performed, with other rejoicings.

Bartholomew, St., a West Indian island held by Sweden. It was colonized by the French in 1648; and has been several times taken and restored by the British. It was ceded to Sweden by France in 1785; captured by the English and restored, 1801; ceded to France, 1877.

Bartholomites, a religious order expelled from Armenia, settled at Genoa 1307, where is preserved in the Bartholomite church the image which Christ is said to have sent to king Abgarus. The order suppressed by pope Innocent X. 1650.

Barton Aqueduct (near Manchester) was constructed by James Brindley, to carry the Bridgewater canal over the Irwell, at a height of 39 feet above the river; completed in 1761.

Basel (Basle, French Bâle), a rich city in Switzerland. The eighteenth general council sat here from Dec. 1431, to May, 1443. Many important reforms in the church were proposed, but not carried into effect: among others the union of the Greek and Roman churches. The university was founded in 1460. Treaties of peace between France, Spain, and Prussia were concluded here in 1795. It was made a free imperial city 1392, but joined the Swiss confederation 1501.

Bashi-bazouks, irregular Turkish troops, partially employed in the Crimean war, 1854-6.

Basientello (S. Naples). Here the army of Otho

II., in an ambuscade, was nearly cut to pieces by the Greeks and Saracens, 13 July, 982; the emperor barely escaped.

Basilians, an order of monks, which obtained its name from St. Basil (who died 380); was reformed by pope Gregory in 1569.—A sect, founded by Basil, a physician of Bulgaria, which rejected the books of Moses, the eucharist, and baptism, and are said to have had everything in common, 1110. Basil was burned alive in 1118.

Basilica, a body of law, in Greek, including the Institutes of Justinian, the Pandects, etc., arranged by order of the emperor Basil, the Macedonian, and his son Leo the Philosopher, 875-911. The term *basilica* (palace) was applied to places of worship by the early Christian emperors.

Basilikon Doron (Royal Gift), precepts on the art of government, composed by James I. of England for his son Henry, and first published at Edinburgh in 1599. The collected works of this monarch were published at London, 1616-20, in one vol. fol.

Basque Provinces, N.W. Spain (Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava). The Basques, considered to be descendants of the ancient Iberi, were termed Vascones by the Romans, whom they successfully resisted. They were subdued with great difficulty by the Goths about 580, and were united to Castile in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Their language is conjectured to be of Tartar origin.

Basque Roads (W. France). Fourteen French ships of the line, riding at anchor here, were attacked by lords Gambier and Cochrane (the latter commanding the fire-ships), and all were destroyed, 11-29 April, 1809. Cochrane accused Gambier of neglecting to support him. At a court-martial, 26 July-4 Aug., lord Gambier was acquitted.

Bassano (N. Italy). Here the Austrians, under Wurmser, were defeated by the French under Massena, 8 Sept. 1796.

Bassein (Bombay), a Mahratta town, taken by the British, 1774, 1780; finally annexed by them, 1818. By treaty here, 31 Dec. 1802, they engaged to support the peishwa's rights.

Basset, or BASSETTE, or *Pour et Contre*, a game at cards, said to have been invented by a noble Venetian, in the fifteenth century; introduced into France, 1674.

Basseterre Roads, St. Christopher's, West Indies. Here the French admiral, the comte de Grasse, was repulsed with loss in three desperate attacks on the British fleet, commanded by sir Thomas Graves, 25, 26 Jan. 1782.

Bassoon, a wooden double-reed wind-instrument, said to have been invented by Afranio, a canon of Ferrara, early in the sixteenth century.

Bassorah, BUSSORAH, or BASRAH (Asia Minor), a Turkish city, founded by the caliph Omar, about 635. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Persians and Turks.

Bass Rock, an isle in the Frith of Forth (S. Scotland), was granted to the Lauders, 1316; purchased for a state-prison, 1671; taken by the Jacobites, 1690; surrendered, 1694; granted to the Dalrymples, 1706.

Bass's Strait (Australia). Mr. Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, in an open boat from Port Jackson, in 1796, penetrated as far as Western Port, and affirmed that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lieut. Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land and named the strait after Mr. Bass, 1799.

Bastard, a child not born in lawful wedlock. An attempt in England, in 1236, to legitimate bastard children by the subsequent marriage of the parents failed. The barons assembled in the parliament of Merton answered: *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari* ("We will not have the laws of England changed"). Women conceal-

ing their children's birth deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I., 1624. In Scotland bastard children could not dispose of their movable estates by will until 1836. A new act, facilitating the claims of mothers and making several provisions for proceeding in bastardy cases, was passed 1845. The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act was passed 10 Aug. 1872. In the United States bastardy is a subject dealt with by the several states acting independently. In most of them the bastard inherits only through the mother, and there are statutes for compelling the father of a bastard to provide for its support during minority.

Bastarnæ, a warlike tribe in Podolia and Moldavia, hired by Perseus, king of Macedon, in his wars with Rome, *b.c.* 168, driven across the Danube by M. Crassus for their encroachments, 80.

Bastille (Paris), a castle built by Charles V., king of France, in 1369, for the defence of Paris against the English; completed in 1383, and afterwards used as a state-prison. Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the war (1587-94). "The man with the iron mask," the most mysterious prisoner known, died here, 19 Nov. 1708; see *Iron Mask*. On 14-15 July, 1789, the Bastille was pulled down by the populace; the governor and other officers were conducted to the Place de Grève; their hands and heads were cut off, and the heads carried on pikes through the streets.

Basuto Land, near Orange River, S. Africa, including the Transkei territory, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1871. Population—whites, 878; natives, 127,228.

Motroos, a warlike chief, intronches himself on a mountain and makes predatory sallies. Feb. of seq.; his stronghold captured and himself killed during the fight. 20 Nov. 1879

The Basutos ordered to give up their arms; many resist; Lolai, Molaplo, and others who surrender attacked by Masupha, Lerethodi, and others, June, July, who make war on the colonist forces. 13 Sept. 1880

Lerethodi defeated in attack on Mafeking by col. Carrington. 21 Sept. "

Mafeking besieged, relieved by col. Clarke, after a severe conflict. 19 Oct. "

Lerethodi's village stormed and his forces dispersed. 22 Oct. "

Molelane's stronghold stormed by col. Clarke. 31 Oct. "

Mr. Hope, magistrate, and others treacherously murdered by Umkhonlo, Oct., who is defeated by Mr. Hawthorn; announced. 12 Nov. "

Umkhonlo totally defeated by Baker. 21 Dec. "

Victories of col. Carrington. about 10, 14 Jan. 1881

Armistice granted. 18-24 Feb. "

Hostilities resumed, indecisive; col. Carrington wounded. 26 March. "

Basutos severely defeated. about 16 April. "

Peace concluded. May. "

Batalha (Portugal). The monastery here was built by John I. of Portugal, as a token of gratitude for his victory over John I. of Castile, at Aljubarrota, 14 Aug. 1385, securing the independence of his kingdom. The restoration of the monastery began in 1839.

Batavia, the capital of Java and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, built by that people about 1619. Taken from the French (who had seized it) by sir Samuel Auchmuty, 26 Aug. 1811; restored to the Dutch in 1814.

Batavia and Batavian Republic, see *Holland*.

Bath (Somerset), named "*Aqua solis*" by the Romans, being remarkable for its hot springs. Coel, a British king, is said to have given this city a charter, and the Saxon king Edgar was crowned here, 973.

Bath plundered and burned in the reign of William Rufus, and again in 1137
The abbey church commenced in 1405, finished 1609
Beau (Richard) Nash, "king of Bath," who promoted fame of the waters and amusements, died. Feb. 1761
Present assembly-rooms built. 1771
Pump room erected 1704, rebuilt. 1797
Theatre Beaufort Square, opened. 1806
Bath philosophical society formed. 1817
Bath royal literary and scientific institution established. 1825
Victoria Park opened by princess Victoria. 1837
Theatre burned. 18 April, 1862

Restoration of the abbey by sir G. G. Scott. 1868 et seq.
British association met here. 14 Sept. 1864
Museum destroyed by fire. 30 Jan. 1867
Bath and West of England Society centenary celebrated, 4 June, Fall of Widcombe bridge, two persons killed and many injured. 6 June, 1877

Bath and Wells, BISHOPRIC OF. The see of Wells, whose cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 704, was established in 905, Adelme first bishop. John de Villula, bishop, transferred his seat from Wells to Bath in 1091.—*Tanner*. Disputes between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells about the election of a bishop were compromised in 1185. Henceforward the bishop was to be styled from both places; the precedence to be given to Bath. The see is valued in the king's books at £81*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

Recent Bishops.

1802. Richard Beadon, died. 21 April, 1834
1824. George Henry Law, died. 22 Sept. 1845
1845. Richard Bagot, died. 5 May, 1864
1854. Robert John, baron Auckland, resigned. 6 Sept. 1880
1869. Lord Arthur Charles Mervay, elected. 10 Nov. "

Bath Administration. Mr. Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to king George II., 10 Feb. 1746, the formation of a new ministry was undertaken by William Pulteney, earl of Bath. This expired on 12 Feb., while yet incomplete, and received the name of the "Short-lived" administration. The members of it were: the earl of Bath, *first lord of the treasury*; lord Carlisle, *lord privy seal*; lord Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty*; and lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state, with the seals of the other in his pocket, "to be given to whom he might choose." Mr. Pelham and his colleagues returned to power.

Bath, ORDER OF THE, said to be of early origin, but formally constituted 11 Oct. 1399, by Henry IV., two days previous to his coronation in the Tower, when he conferred the order upon forty-six esquires, who had watched the night before and bathed. After the coronation of Charles II., the order was neglected until 18 May, 1725, when it was revived by George I., who fixed the number of knights at 87.

The prince regent (afterwards George IV.) created classes of knights grand crosses (73), knights commanders (180), with an unlimited number of companions 2 Jan. 1815. By an order, the existing statutes of this order were annulled, and by new statutes, the order, hitherto exclusively military, was opened to civilians. 28 May, 1847
Dr. Lyon Playfair and other promoters of the Great Exhibition received this honor. 1861

CONSTITUTION	Military.	Civil.
1st Class. Knights grand cross.	50	35
2d Class. Knights commanders.	100	80
3d Class. Companions.	825	300

Bathometer (Greek, *βαθός*, deep), an apparatus invented by Dr. C. William Siemens to measure the depth of water without submerging a sounding-line, 1861-76.

Its action depends on the diminution of the effect of gravitation on the surface of the water as compared with its effect on the earth, owing to the mass of water (of less density) which replaces earth (of greater density), which is duly registered.

Baths were early used in Asia and Greece, and introduced by Agrippa into Rome, where many were constructed by Augustus and his successors. The thermæ of the Romans and gymnasia of the Greeks (of which baths formed merely an appendage) were sumptuous. The marble group of Laocoon was found in 1506 in the baths of Titus, erected about 80, and the Farnese Hercules in those of Caracalla, erected 211.

In London, St. Agnes le Clere, in Old Street road, was a spring of great antiquity, baths said to have been formed in 1803
St. Chad's Well, Gray's Inn road, derives its name from St. Chad, the 8th bishop of Lichfield. 867
A bath opened in Bagin Court, now Bath street, Newgate street, London, is said to have been the first bath in England for hot bathing. 1679
Old Bath house, Coldbath square, in use. 1697

Peerless (Perilous) Pool, Baldwin street, City road, mentioned by Stow (died 1606), enclosed as a bathing-place 1743
Turkish sweating-baths became popular 1860
 The Oriental baths in Victoria street, Westminster, completed 1862

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

The first established by Mr. Bowle in the neighborhood of the London docks 1844
 The public baths and wash-houses in Liverpool founded (through the instrumentality of Catherine Wilkinson, who in 1832 began to lend her room and appliances to poor people for washing) "
 Acts passed to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, "for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inhabitants of populous towns and districts" in England and Ireland 1846
 537,345 bathers availed themselves of the baths in London, and in this period there were 85,260 washers in the quarter ending Sept. 1854
 Public baths and wash-houses have since been established throughout the empire.
Baths and Wash-houses Act authorizes establishment of cheap swimming-baths, etc. 27 May, 1878
 Free swimming-baths were opened in New York. 1866 et seq. (See *Laundry*.)

Bathytibus Hæckelii (Greek, βαθύς, deep; βίος, life), the name given by Huxley to a supposed low form of animal life, a gelatinous substance found on stones at the bottom of the sea, in *Deep-sea Soundings* (which see). Its existence doubted by many naturalists, 1879.

Baton, a truncheon borne by generals in the French army, and afterwards by the marshals of other nations. Henry III. of France, before he ascended the throne, was made generalissimo of the army of his brother Charles IX., and received the *bâton* as the mark of the high command, 1569.—*Henault*. The baton used by conductors of concerts is said to have been introduced into England by Spohr in 1820.

Baton Rouge, BATTLE OF, fought 5 Aug. 1862. The town, held by United States forces under gen. Thomas Williams, was attacked by Confederates under gen. Breckinridge. A severe engagement followed, in which the Confederates were repulsed. The Confederate iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas*, which was intended to engage the United States naval force in the river, proved useless, and the next day she was attacked and destroyed.

Batoum, or BATUM, a seaport in Lazistan, on the Black Sea. After having repulsed the Russians in the war, 4 May, 1877, the place was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, to become a free commercial port.

The inhabitants at first resisted, but were persuaded to submit; many emigrating, July–Sept. The Russians entered, 6 Sept. 1878.

Batteries along the coasts were constructed by Henry VIII. (who reigned 1509–47). The ten floating-batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, in the siege of that fortress, were invented by D'Arcon, a French engineer. They resisted the heavy shells and 32-pound shot, but ultimately yielded to red-hot shot, 18 Sept. 1782; see *Gibraltar*. Formidable floating-batteries are now erected; see *Navy*.

Battering-ram (*Testudo Arietaria*), with other military implements, said to have been invented by Artemon, a Lacedæmonian, and employed by Pericles, about 441 B.C. Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering-ram in demolishing the walls of old St. Paul's cathedral, 1675.

Battersea Park; an act of parliament passed in 1846 empowered her majesty's commissioners of woods to form a royal park in Battersea Fields. Acts to enlarge their powers were passed in 1848, 1851, and 1853. The park and the new bridge connecting it with Chelsea were opened in April, 1858; the bridge freed from toll, 24 May, 1879.

Battersea Training College, founded 1840.

Battle, TRIAL BY, or WAGER OF, a trial by combat formerly allowed by our laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and

make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence; see *Appeal*.

Battle-abbey, Sussex, founded by William I., 1067, on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 14 Oct. 1066. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and given to Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. The original name of the plain was Hetheland; see *Hastings*. After the battle of Hastings, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 629, and called the BATTLE-ROLL; and among these chiefs the lands and titles of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed.

Battle-axe, a weapon of the Celts. The Irish were constantly armed with an axe.—*Burns*. At the battle of Bannockburn, king Robert Bruce clove an English champion down to the chine at one blow with a battle-axe, 1314. The battle-axe guards, or beaufetiers, vulgarly called beef-eaters, and whose arms are a sword and lance, were first raised by Henry VII. in 1485. They were originally attendants upon the king's buffet; see *Yeoman of the Guard*.

Battlefield, BATTLE OF, see *Shrewsbury*.

Battles. Palamedes of Argos is said to have been the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watchword; see *Naval Battles*, *British*. The following are the most memorable battles, arranged in chronological order; further details of the greater part are given in separate articles; *n.* signifies *naval*:

The following are the battles described by prof. Creasy in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World:—"

	B.C.		A.D.
Marathon	490	Hastings	14 Oct. 1066
Syracuse	413	Orleans	29 April, 1429
Arbela	331	Spanish Armada	July, 1588
Metaurus	207	Blenheim	13 Aug. 1704
	A.D.	Pultowa	8 July, 1709
Teutoburg	9	Saratoga	17 Oct. 1777
Châlons	451	Valmy	20 Sept. 1792
Tours	10 Oct. 732	Waterloo	18 June, 1815
Abraham defeats kings of Canaan (Gen. xiv.)			B.C. 1913
Joshua subdues five kings of Canaan (Josh. x.)			1451
Gideon defeats the Midianites (Judg. vii.)			1245
Trojan war commenced			1193
Troy taken and destroyed			1184
Jephthah defeats Ammonites			1143
Ethiopians defeated by Asa (2 Chron. xiv.)			941
Horatii vanquish Curiatii			669
Halys (Medes and Lydians stopped by eclipse)			584 or 585
Thymbra (Cyrus defeats Crassus)			548
Lake Regillus (Romans defeat Latins)			499
Marathon (Greeks defeat Persians)			23 or 29 Sept. 490
Thermopylae (heroism of Leonidas)			7–9 Aug. 480
Salamis, n. (Greeks defeat Persians)			20 Oct. "
Himera (Gelon defeats Carthaginians)			"
Mycalæ (Greeks defeat Persians)			22 Sept. 479
Platæa (Greeks defeat Pausanias)			22 Sept. "
Eurymedon, n. (Greeks defeat Cimon)			466
Tanagra (Spartans defeat Athenians)			457
Ænophyta (Athenians defeat Boeotians)			456
Coronea (Boeotians defeat Athenians)			447
Romans totally defeat Velentes			437
Tanagra (Athenians defeat Spartans)			426
Delium (Boeotians defeat Athenians)			424
Amphipolis (Spartans repulse Athenians: Cleon and Brasidas killed)			422
Mantineia (Spartans defeat Athenians)			418
Athenians defeated before Syracuse			413
Cyzicus, n. (Alcibiades defeats Spartans)			410
Arginusæ, n. (Conon defeats Spartan fleet)			406
Egospotamos, n. (Athenian fleet destroyed)			406
Cunaxa (Cyrus defeated and killed by Artaxerxes)			401
Corinthian war			395–387
Haliartus (Lyfander killed)			395
Cnidus, n. (Conon defeats Spartans)			394
Coronea (Argesilaus defeats Athenians and allies)			"
Allia (Brennus and the Gauls defeat Romans)			16 July, 390
Volsci defeated by Camillus			381
Volsci defeat the Romans			379
Naxos (Chabrius defeats Laomedonians)			376 or 377
Tegyra (Thebans defeat Spartans)			375
Leuctra (Thebans defeat Spartans)			371
"Tearless Victory" of Archidamus over Argives, etc.			367
Camillus defeats the Gauls			"
Cynoscephalæ (Thebans defeat Thessalians)			364
Mantineia (Thebans victory: Epaminondas slain)			362
Tamynæ (Æschines there)			358
Crimisus (Timoleon defeats Carthaginians)			339

Chæroneæ (*Philip defeats Athenians, etc.*) Aug. n.c.
 Thebes destroyed by Alexander Oct.
 Granicus (*Alexander defeats Darius*) 22 May.
 Issus (*ditto*) Oct.
 Arbela (*ditto*) 1 Oct.
 Pandosia (*Alexander of Epirus defeated and killed*)
 Craunon (*Antipater defeats Greeks*)
 Caudine Forks (*Roman army captured*)
 Gaza (*Ptolemy defeats Demetrius*)
 Ecnomus or Himeræ (*Carthaginians defeat Agathocles*)
 Fabius defeats the Tuscans
 Vadimonian lake (*Etruscans defeated*)
 Ipeus (*Seleucus defeats Antigonus, who is slain*)
 Sentinum (*Romans defeat Samnites*)
 Gauls defeat Romans at Arretum, 284; defeated by Dola-
 bella
 Vadimonian lake (*Etruscans defeated*)
 Corus (*Lysimachus defeated and killed*)
 Pandosia (*Pyrrhus defeats Romans*)
 Asculum (*ditto*)
 Beneventum (*Romans defeat Pyrrhus*)
 First Punic War begins
 Myla, n. (*Romans defeat Carthaginians*)
 Xantippus defeats Regulus
 Panormus (*Hædrubal defeated by Metellus*)
 Drepanum, n. (*Carthaginians defeat Romans*)
 Lilybaeum taken by Romans
 Egates, n. (*Romans defeat Carthaginians*)
 Ladocæa (*Achæans defeated*)
 Clusium or Pisa (*Gauls defeated*)
 Sellasia (*Macedonians defeat Spartans*)
 Caphye (*Achæans defeat Alolians*)
 Saguntum (*taken by Hannibal*)
 Second Punic War.—Tacinus (*Hannibal defeats Romans*)
 Tacinus and Trebia (*ditto*)
 Thrasymene (*ditto*)
 Raphia (*Antiochus defeated by Pto. Philopator*)
 Cannæ (*Victory of Hannibal*) 2 Aug.
 Munda (*Scipio defeats Hædrubal*)
 Marcellus and Hannibal (*former killed*)
 Metaurus (*Nerva defeats Hædrubal, who is killed*)
 Zama (*Scipio defeats Hannibal*)
 Abydos (*siege of*)
 Panceæ (*Antiochus defeats Egyptians, etc.*)
 Cynosephale (*Romans defeat Macedonians*)
 Boii defeated at the Vadimonian lake
 Thermopylae (*Greeks defeated*)
 Magnesia (*Scipio defeats Antiochus*)
 Pydna (*Romans defeat Perseus*) 22 June.
 Eleasa (*Judas Maccabeus killed*)
 Third Punic War.—
 Leucopetra (*Mummius defeats Achæans*)
 Carthage taken by Publius Scipio
 Mummius takes Cor. nth.
 Allobroges defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus
 Metellus defeats Jugurtha
 Arausio (*Cimbrî defeat Romans*)
 Aquæ Sextæ (Aix; *Marius defeats the Truiones*)
 Cimbrî and Romans (*defeated by Marius*)
 Chæroneæ (*Sylla defeats Mithridates's army*)
 Sacriportus (*Marius defeated by Sylla*)
 Cabeira (*Lucullus defeats Mithridates*)
 Petelia (*Spartacus defeated by Crassus*)
 Tigranocerta (*Lucullus defeats Tigranes*)
 Pistoria (*Caulline defeated*)
 Cæsar defeats Cassivelaunus in Britain
 Carrhe (*Crassus defeated by Parthians*) 9 June.
 Pharsalia (*Cæsar defeats Pompey*) 9 Aug.
 Zela (*Cæsar defeats Pharnaces; writes "Veni, vidi, vici"*)
 Thapsus (*Cæsar defeats Pompey's friends*)
 Munda (*ditto*) 17 March.
 Mutina (*Hirtius defeats Antony*) 27 April.
 Philippi (*Brutus and Cæsar defeated*)
 Myla, n. (*Agrippa defeats Pompey the Younger*)
 Actium, n. (*Octavius defeats Antony*) 2 Sept.

338 Pollentia (*Stilicho defeats Alaric*) 29 March. A.D.
 335 Rome taken by Alaric 24 Aug.
 334 Ravenna taken by Aspar
 333 Franks defeated by Aetius
 331 Genseric takes Carthage
 326 Châlons sur-Marne (*Attila defeated by Aetius*)
 322 Aylesford (*Britons defeat Saxons: Horsa killed*)
 321 Crayford, Kent (*Hengist defeats Britons*)
 312 Soissons (*Cloris defeats Syngrius and Romans*)
 311 Verona (*Theodoric defeats Odacer*) 27 Sept.
 310 Toibi a-li, or Zulpich (*Cloris defeats Alramani*)
 309 Vougie (*Cloris defeats Visigoths*)
 301 Badde-down hill (*Britons defeat Saxons*) 1493.
 298 Vesceronce (*Gondemar defeats Clodimir*)
 Victories of Belisarius in Africa, etc. 583-4
 283 Narses defeats Totila, 582; and Teias 583
 Heraclius defeats the Persians (*Chosroes*) 622
 281 Beder (*first victory of Mahomet*) 633
 260 Muta (*Mahometans defeat Christians*) 629
 279 Hatfield (Heathfield; *Penda defeats Edwin*) 633
 275 Ajnad-n (*Saracens defeat Heraclius*) 13 July.
 264 Yermuk (*Saracens victors*) 23 Aug.
 260 Yermuk (*Saracens defeat Heraclius*) Nov.
 255 Saracens subdue Syria 636-7
 250 Kadsanah (*Arabs defeat Persians*) 636
 249 Saracens take Alexandria 640
 241 Near Oswestry (*Penda defeats Onwald of Northumbria*)
 226 Leeds (*Oncey defeats Penda, who is slain*) 642
 225 Day of the Camel (Ali victor) 656
 221 Saracens defeated by Wamba in Spain 4 Nov.
 220 Testri (*Pepin defeats Thierry*) 675
 219 Xeres (*Saracens defeat Roderic*) 19-20 July.
 218 Amblet and Vinçy (*Charles Martel defeats Neutrians*) 716-17
 Tours (*Charles Martel defeats the Saracens*) 10 Oct.
 217 Victories of Charlemagne 775-800
 Roncesvalles (*death of Roland*) 778
 Hengestown (*Danes defeated by Egbert*) 788
 Characouth (*Ethelwolf defeated by the Danes*) 826
 Fontanelle, or Fontaneta (*Lothaire defeated by Charles and Louis*) 25 June.
 202 Clavijo (*Moors defeated*) 841
 200 Albaida (*Musa and Moors defeated*) 844
 198 Danes defeat king Edmund of East Anglia 852
 197 Assendon, or Ashdown (*Danes defeated*) 870
 191 Basing and Merton (*Danes victorious*) 871
 Hæsford (*Harold Hærfager's final victory*) 872
 190 Wilton (*Danes victorious over Alfred*)
 168 Andernach (*Charles the Bald defeated*) 8 Oct.
 161 Ethandun (*Alfred defeats Danes*) 878
 149 Farnham (*Danes defeated*) 894
 147 Zarnora (*Alfonso defeats Moors*) 901
 146 Bury (*Edward defeats Ethelwald and Danes*) 906
 Tettenhall (*Danes defeated*) 6 Aug.
 121 Soissons (*king Robert, victor, killed*)
 109 Merseburg (*Germans defeat Hungarians*) 924
 105 Brunenburg (*Norwegians defeated*) 937
 102 Simincas (*Spaniards defeat Moors*) 6 Aug.
 101 Nicephorus Phocas defeats Saracens 963
 86 Basiliento (*Otho II. defeated by Greeks*) 13 July.
 82 Clontarf (*Danes defeated in Ireland*) 23 April.
 71 Zetunium (*Bulgarians defeated*) 29 July.
 69 Brentford (*Edmund defeats Danes*) May.
 62 Assendon, Ashdon (*Canute defeats Edmund*)
 62 Stickelstadt (*Olof defeated by Swedes*) 29 July.
 54 Civitella (*Normans defeat Leo I.C.*) 1083
 53 Dunsinane (*Macbeth defeated*) 1084
 48 Fulford (*Norwegians defeat English*) 20 Sept.
 47 Stanford Bridge (*Harold defeats Tostig*) 25 Sept.
 47 Hastings (*William I. defeats Harold*) 14 Oct.
 46 Fladenheim (*emperor Henry defeated*) 1080
 45 Crusades commence 1090
 43 Alnwick (*Scots defeated, Malcolm slain*) 13 Nov.
 42 Borylennin (*Crusaders defeat Turks*) 1 July.
 36 Ascalon (*Crusaders victorious*) 12 Aug.
 31 Tinchebray (*Robert of Normandy defeated*) 1106
 Breunneville (*Henry I. defeated French*) Aug.
 Fraga (*Moors defeat Spaniards*) 17 July.
 Northallerton, or battle of the Standard (*David I. and Scots defeated*) 22 Aug.
 61 Ourique (*Portuguese defeat Moors*) 25 July.
 78 Lincoln (*Stephen defeated*) 2 Feb.
 84 Jaen (*Moors defeated by Spaniards*) 1187
 106 Carrano (*Frederic I. defeated by Italians*) 9 Aug.
 194 Alnwick (*William the Lion defeated*) 12 July.
 147 Legnano (*Italians defeat emperor*) 29 May.
 249 Tiberias (*Saladin defeats Crusaders*) 3, 4 July.
 251 Ascoli (*Tancred defeats emperor Henry VI.'s army*) 1190
 240 Acre taken by Crusaders 12 July.
 269 Arsouf (*Richard I. defeats Saracens*) 6 Sept.
 274 Fréteville (*Richard I. defeats Philip II.*) 15 July.
 296 Arcadiopolis (*Bulgarians defeat emperor Isaac*)
 312 Alarcos (*Moors defeat Spaniards*) 19 July.
 323 Gisors (*Richard I. defeats French*) 20 Sept.
 340 Tolosa (*Moors defeated*) 16 July.
 357 Muret (*Albigenses defeated*) 12 Sept.
 366 Bouvines (*French defeat Germans*) 27 July.
 378 Lincoln (*French defeated*) 20 May.
 388 Corte Nuova (*Frederic II. defeats Milanese*) 27 Nov.
 394 Taillebourg (*French defeat Henry III.*) 20 July.
 Carizmsburg defeated twice 1247

Fossalta (<i>Ghibellines defeated</i>)	23 May	1249
Mansourah (<i>Louis IX. and Crusaders defeated</i>)		1250
Largs (<i>Scots defeat Norwegians</i>)	3 Oct.	1263
Lewes (<i>English barons victorious</i>)	14 May	1264
Evesham (<i>Barons defeated; De Montfort killed</i>)	4 Aug.	1265
Benevento (<i>Charles of Anjou defeats Manfred</i>)	26 Feb.	1266
Tagliacozzo (<i>Charles defeats Conradin</i>)	23 Aug.	1268
Marchfeld (<i>Austrians defeat Bohemians</i>)	26 Aug.	1278
Aber Edw (<i>Llewellyn of Wales defeated</i>)	11 Dec.	1292
Zagrab (<i>defeat of Charles Martel</i>)		1292
Dunbar (<i>Scots defeated</i>)	27 April	1296
Cambuskenneth (<i>Wallace defeats English</i>)	10 Sept.	1297
Greifheim (<i>Adolphus of Nassau defeated</i>)	2 July	1298
Falkirk (<i>Wallace defeated</i>)	22 July	1302
Courtray (<i>Flemings defeat count of Artois</i>)	11 July	1302
Roslin, Scotland (<i>Comyns defeat English</i>)	24 Feb.	1303
Cephus (<i>Brienne, duke of Athens, defeated</i>)	March	1311
Bannockburn (<i>Bruce defeats English</i>)	24 June	1314
Morgarten (<i>Swiss defeat Austrians</i>)	15 Nov.	1315
Atterbury (<i>Irish defeated</i>)	10 Aug.	1316
Fouhard, or Dundalk (<i>Edward Bruce defeated</i>)	5 Oct.	1318
Boroughbridge (<i>Edward III. defeats Barons</i>)	16 March	1322
Mühldorf (<i>Hussians defeat Austrians</i>)	28 Sept.	1340
Duplin (<i>Edward Buiot defeats Mar</i>)	11 Aug.	1333
Halidon Hill (<i>Edward III. defeats Scots</i>)	19 July	1333
Tarifa (<i>Moors defeated</i>)	28 or 30 Oct.	1340
Auberohe (<i>earl of Derby defeats French</i>)	19 Aug.	1344
Crecy (<i>English defeat French</i>)	26 Aug.	1346
Durham, Nevil's Cross (<i>Scots defeated</i>)	17 Oct.	1347
La Roche Barrien (<i>Charles of Blois defeated</i>)	19 Sept.	1356
Poitiers (<i>English defeat French</i>)	19 Sept.	1356
Corbier (<i>Du Guesclin defeats Navarre</i>)	16 May	1364
Auray (<i>Du Guesclin defeated</i>)	29 Sept.	1364
Najara (<i>Navarrete, Logroño</i>) (<i>Black Prince defeats Henry of Trastamare</i>)	3 April	1367
Montiel (<i>Peter of Castile defeated</i>)	14 March	1369
Rosbecque (<i>French defeat Flemings</i>)	27 Nov.	1382
Aljubarrota (<i>Portuguese defeat Spaniards</i>)	14 Aug.	1385
Sempach (<i>Swiss defeat Austrians</i>)	9 July	1386
Otterburn (<i>Chery Chase; Scots victors</i>)	10 Aug.	1388
Näfels (<i>Swiss defeat Austrians</i>)		"
Cussova (<i>Turks defeat Albanians, and Amurath I. killed</i>)	Sept.	1389
Nicopolis (<i>Turks defeat Christians</i>)	29 Sept.	1396
Nesbit (<i>Scots defeated</i>)	7 May	1402
Ancyra (<i>Timour defeats Bajazet</i>)	28 July	"
Hemelton Hill (<i>English defeat Scots</i>)	14 Sept.	"
Shrewsbury (<i>Percey, etc., defeated</i>)	23 July	1403
Bramham Moor (<i>Henry IV. defeats rebels</i>)	19 Feb.	1410
Tannenberg (<i>Poles defeat Teuton knights</i>)	15 July	1410
Harlaw (<i>Lord of the Isles defeated</i>)	21 July	1410
Agincourt (<i>English defeat French</i>)	25 Oct.	1415
Prague (<i>Hussites under Ziska victors</i>)	14 July	1420
Anjou, Beaugé (<i>English defeated by Scots</i>)	22 March	1421
Crevant (<i>English defeat French and Scots</i>)	11 June	1423
Aquila (<i>Armenians defeated by Italians</i>)	2 June	1424
Verneuil (<i>English defeat French and Scots</i>)	17 Aug.	1424
Herrings (<i>English defeat French</i>)	12 Feb.	1429
Orleans (<i>siege relieved</i>)	29 April	1429
Fatay (<i>English defeated by Joan of Arc</i>)	18 June	1429
Lippau, or Bühmischbrod (<i>Hussites defeated</i>)	28 May	1434
Kunobitz (<i>Hunniades defeats Cze Turks</i>)	24 Dec.	1443
St. Jacob (<i>French defeat Swiss</i>)	26 Aug.	1444
Varna (<i>Turks defeat Hungarians</i>)	10 Nov.	1444
Cussova (<i>Turks defeat Hunniades</i>)	17 Oct.	1448
Formigny (<i>English defeated by French</i>)	15 April	1450
Sevenoaks (<i>Jack Cade defeats Stafford</i>)	27 June	1450
Aibar (<i>Agramons defeat Beaumonts</i>)	23 Oct.	1452
Brechin, Scotland (<i>Huntley defeats Crawford</i>)	18 May	1453
Castillon, Chatillon (<i>French defeat Talbot</i>)	17 or 23 July	1453

WAR OF THE ROSES—YORKISTS AND LANCASTRIANS.

St. Albans (<i>Yorkists victorious</i>)	22 or 23 May	1455
Bloreheath (<i>Yorkists victors</i>)	23 Sept.	1459
Northampton (<i>ditto</i> , <i>Henry VI. taken</i>)	10 July	1470
Wakefield (<i>Lancastrians victors</i>)	31 Dec.	1460
Mortimer's Cross (<i>Yorkists victorious</i>)	2 Feb.	1461
St. Albans (<i>Lancastrians victors</i>)	17 Feb.	1461
Towton (<i>Yorkists victorious</i>)	29 March	1461
Hexham (<i>Yorkists victors</i>)	15 May	1464
Edgemoor, or Banbury (<i>Yorkists defeated</i>)	26 July	1469
Stamford (<i>Lancastrians defeated</i>)	13 March	1470
Barnet (<i>ditto</i>)	14 April	1471
Tewkesbury (<i>ditto</i>)	4 May	1471

Belgrade (<i>Mahomet II. repulsed</i>)	4 Sept.	1456
Montbéry (<i>Louis XI. and nobles; indecisive</i>)	16 July	1465
Granson (<i>Swiss defeat Charles the Bold</i>)	3 March	1476
Morat (<i>ditto</i>)	22 June	"
Nancy (<i>Charles the Bold killed</i>)	5 Jan.	1477
Boisworth (<i>Richard III. defeated</i>)	22 Aug.	1485
Stoke (<i>Lambert Simnel taken</i>)	16 June	1487
St. Aubin (<i>Orleans defeated</i>)	28 July	1488
Saubleburn, near Bannockburn (<i>James III. defeated by rebels</i>)		"
Fornovo (<i>French defeat Italians</i>)	6 July	1495
Seminara (<i>French defeat Spaniards</i>)		"
Blackheath (<i>Cornish rebels defeated</i>)	22 June	1497
Seminara (<i>Gonsalvo defeats French</i>)	21 April	1503
Cerignola (<i>ditto</i>)	28 April	"

Garigliano (<i>Gonsalvo defeats French</i>)	27 Dec.	1503
Agnadello (<i>French defeat Venetians</i>)	14 May	1509
Ravenna (<i>Gaston de Foix, victor, killed</i>)	11 April	1512
Novara (<i>Papal Swiss defeat French</i>)	6 June	1513
Guinegate (<i>Spurs</i>) (<i>French defeated</i>)	16 Aug.	"
Flodden (<i>English defeat Scots</i>)	9 Sept.	"
Marignano (<i>French defeat Swiss</i>)	13-15 Sept.	1515
Bicoeca, near Milan (<i>Lautrec defeated</i>)	29 April	1521
Pavia (<i>Francis I. defeated</i>)	24 Feb.	1525
Frankenhausen (<i>Anabaptists defeated</i>)	15 May	"
Mohacz (<i>Turks defeat Hungarians</i>)	29 Aug.	1526
Cappel (<i>Zwinglius slain</i>)	11 Oct.	1531
Lauffen (<i>Hessians defeat Austrians</i>)	13 May	1534
Assens (<i>Christian III. defeats Danish rebels</i>)		1535
Abancay (<i>Almagro defeats Alvarado</i>)	12 July	1537
Solway Moss (<i>English defeat Scots</i>)	25 Nov.	1542
Ceresuola (<i>French defeat Imperialists</i>)	14 April	1544
Mühlberg (<i>Charles V. defeats Protestants</i>)	24 April	1547
Pinkey (<i>English defeat Scots</i>)	10 Sept.	"
Ket's rebellion suppressed by Warwick	Aug.	1549
Marciano (<i>Florentines defeat French</i>)	3 Aug.	1554
St. Quentin (<i>Spanish and English defeat French</i>)	10 Aug.	1557
Calais (<i>taken</i>)	7 Jan.	1558
Gravelines, n. (<i>Spanish and English d. fr. French</i>)	13 July	"
Dreux, n. France (<i>Huguenots defeated</i>)	19 Dec.	1562
Carberry Hill (<i>Mary of Scotland defeated</i>)	15 June	1567
St. Denis (<i>ditto</i>)	10 Nov.	"
Langside (<i>ditto</i>)	13 May	1568
Jarnac (<i>Huguenots defeated</i>)	13 March	1569
Moncontour (<i>Coligny defeated</i>)	3 Oct.	"
Lepanto, n. (<i>Don John defeats Turks</i>)	7 Oct.	1571
Dormans (<i>Guise defeats Huguenots</i>)	10 Oct.	1575
Alcázar-quiver (<i>Moors defeat Portuguese</i>)	4 Aug.	1578
Alcantara (<i>Spaniards defeat Portuguese</i>)	24 June	1580
Zutphen (<i>Dutch and English defeat Spaniards</i>)	23 Sept.	1586
Contras (<i>Henry IV. defeats League</i>)	20 Oct.	1587
Spanish Armada defeated, n.	July	1588
Arques (<i>Henry IV. defeats League</i>)	21 Sept.	1589
Ivry, or Yvres (<i>ditto</i>)	14 March	1590
Epernay taken by Henry IV. of France	26 July	1592
Fontaine Française (<i>Henry IV. beats Spaniards</i>)	5 June	1595
Blackwater, (<i>Tyrene and rebels defeat Bagnal</i>)	14 Aug.	1598
Nieuport (<i>Maurice defeats Austrians</i>)		1600
Kinsale (<i>Tyrene reduced by Mountjoy</i>)		1601
Kirchholm (<i>Poles defeat Swedes</i>)		1605
Gibraltar (<i>Dutch defeat Spaniards</i>)		1607
Prague (<i>king of Bohemia defeated</i>)	8 Nov.	1620
Dessau (<i>Wallenstein defeats Mansfeld</i>)	25 April	1626
Rochelle (<i>taken</i>)	28 Oct.	1628
Stulm (<i>Gustavus defeats Poles</i>)		"
Leipsic, or Breitenfeld (<i>Gustavus defeats Tilly</i>)	7 Sept.	1631
Lech (<i>Imperialists defeated; Tilly killed</i>)	5 April	1632
Lippstadt, Lutzen, or Lutzon (<i>Swedes victorious; Gustavus slain</i>)	(N.S.) 16 Nov.	"
Nordlingen (<i>Swedes defeated</i>)	27 Aug.	1634
Arras (<i>taken by the French</i>)	10 Aug.	1640
Leipsic (<i>Swedes defeat Austrians</i>)	23 Oct.	1642
Rocroy (<i>French defeat Spaniards</i>)	19 May	1643
Friedburg (<i>Condé victor</i>)	3-5 Aug.	1644
Nordlingen (<i>Turenne defeats Austrians</i>)		1645

CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND.

Worcester (<i>prince Rupert victor</i>)	23 Sept.	1642
Edgehill fight (<i>issue doubtful</i>)	23 Oct.	"
Bradock-down (<i>Parliamentarians defeated</i>)	Jan.	1643
Bramham Moor (<i>Fairfax defeated</i>)	29 March	"
Stratton (<i>Royalists victorious</i>)	16 May	"
Chalgrove (<i>Hampton killed</i>)	18 June	"
Atterton Moor (<i>Royalists victorious</i>)	30 June	"
Lansdown (<i>ditto</i>)	6 July	"
Devizes, or Roundway-down (<i>ditto</i>)	13 July	"
Gainsborough (<i>Cromwell victor</i>)	27 July	"
Newbury (<i>favorable to Royalists</i>)	20 Sept.	"
Cheriton, or Alresford (<i>ditto</i>)	29 March	1644
Cropley Bridge (<i>Charles I. victor</i>)	29 June	"
Marston Moor (<i>prince Rupert defeated</i>)	2 July	"
Tippermuir (<i>Montrose defeats Covenanters</i>)	1 Sept.	"
Newbury (<i>indecisive</i>)	27 Oct.	"
Naschy (<i>Charles I. totally defeated</i>)	14 June	1645
Alford (<i>Montrose defeats Covenanters</i>)	2 July	"
Kilsyth (<i>ditto</i>)	15 Aug.	"
Philiphaugh (<i>Covenanters defeat Montrose</i>)	13 Sept.	"
Benburb (<i>P. O'Neill defeats English</i>)	5 June	1646
Dungan Hill (<i>Irish defeated</i>)	8 Aug.	1647
Preston (<i>Cromwell victor</i>)	17 Aug.	1648
Rathfriland (<i>Irish Royalists defeated</i>)	2 Aug.	1649
Drogheda (<i>taken by storm</i>)	12 Sept.	"
Corbisdale (<i>Montrose defeated</i>)	27 April	1650
Dunbar (<i>Cromwell defeats Scots</i>)	3 Sept.	"
Worcester (<i>Cromwell defeats Charles II.</i>)	3 Sept.	1651
Galway (<i>surrendered</i>)		1652
Daventry (<i>Lambert defeated by Monk</i>)	21 April	1660

Arras, France (<i>Turenne defeats Condé</i>)		1654
Dunkirk (<i>ditto</i>)	14 June	1658
Eatremoz (<i>Don John defeated by Schomberg</i>)	8 June	1661
St. Gotthard (<i>Portuguese defeats Turks</i>)	1 Aug.	1664
Villa Viciosa (<i>Portuguese defeat Spaniards</i>)		1665
Pentland hills (<i>Covenanters defeated</i>)	28 Nov.	1666
Candia (<i>taken by Turks</i>)	6 Sept.	1669

Choczim (<i>Sobieski defeats Turks</i>)	11 Nov.	1673
Senefte (<i>French and Dutch; indecisive</i>)	11 Aug.	1674
Ensisheim (<i>Turenne defeats Imperialists</i>)	4 Oct.	"
Mülhausen (<i>ditto</i>)	31 Dec.	"
Türkheim (<i>ditto</i>)	5 Jan.	1675
Salzbach (<i>Turenne killed</i>)	27 July	"
Drumlog (<i>Covenanters defeat Claverhouse</i>)	1 June	1679
Bothwell Brigg (<i>Monmouth defeats Covenanters</i>)	22 June	"
Vienna (<i>Turks defeated by Sobieski</i>)	12 Sept.	1683
Sedgemoor (<i>Monmouth defeated</i>)	6 July	1685
Mohuz (<i>Turks defeated</i>)	12 Aug.	1687
Killiecrankie (<i>Highlanders defeat Mackay</i>)	27 July	1689
Newtown butler (<i>Jacobites defeated</i>)	30 July	"
Boyne (<i>William III. defeats James II.</i>)	1 July	1690
Fleurus (<i>Ciारloroi, Luxembourg victor</i>)	1 July	"
Athlone taken by Ginckel	30 June	1691
Aughrim (<i>James II.'s cause ruined</i>)	12 July	"
Salenckemen (<i>Louis of Baden defeats Turks</i>)	19 Aug.	"
Enghein or Steenkirk (<i>William III. defeated</i>)	24 July	1692
Lauden (<i>William III. defeated</i>)	19 July	1693
Marsaglia (<i>Pigneroi</i>) (<i>French victors</i>)	4 Oct.	"
Zenta (<i>prince Eugene defeats Turks</i>)	11 Sept.	1697
Narva (<i>Charles XII. defeats Russians</i>)	30 Nov.	1700
Carpi, Modena (<i>Allies defeat French</i>)	9 July	1701
Chiari (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	1 Sept.	"
Chiesau (<i>Charles XII. defeats Poles</i>)	20 July	1702
Santa Vittoria (<i>French victors</i>)	26 July	"
Friedlingen (<i>French defeat Germans</i>)	14 Oct.	"
Pultusk (<i>Sweden defeat Poles</i>)	1 May	1703
Hochstadt (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	20 Sept.	"
Donauwerth (<i>Marlborough victor</i>)	2 July	1704
Gibraltar (<i>taken by Rooke</i>)	24 July	"
Blenheim or Hochstadt (<i>Marlborough victor</i>)	(o. s.) 2 Aug.	"
Tirlemont (<i>Marlborough successful</i>)	18 July	1705
Cassano (<i>prince Eugene; indecisive</i>)	16 Aug.	"
Mittau (<i>taken by Russians</i>)	14 Sept.	"
Ramillies (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>)	23 May	1706
Turin (<i>French defeated by Eugene</i>)	7 Sept.	"
Kalitsch (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>)	19 Nov.	"
Almanza (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	14 (o. s.) or 25 April	1707
Oudenarde (<i>Marlborough victor</i>)	11 July	1708
Liesna, Leuzo (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>)	autumn	"
Lisle (<i>taken by the Allies</i>)	Dec.	"
Pultowa (<i>Peter defeats Charles XII.</i>)	8 July	1709
Malplaquet (<i>Marlborough victor</i>)	11 Sept.	"
Dobro (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>)	20 Sept.	"
Almeida (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	28 July	1710
Saragossa (<i>ditto</i>)	20 Aug.	"
Villa Viciosa (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	10 Dec.	"
Arloux (<i>Marlborough forces French lines</i>)	5 Aug.	1711
Bouchain (<i>taken by Marlborough</i>)	13 Sept.	"
Denain (<i>Villars defeats Allies</i>)	24 July	1712
Friburg (<i>taken by French</i>)	7 Nov.	1713
Preston (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	12, 13 Nov.	1715
Dumblane or Sheriff Muir (<i>indecisive</i>)	13 Nov.	"
Peterwarden (<i>Eugene defeats Turks</i>)	5 Aug.	1716
Belgrade (<i>ditto</i>)	16 Aug.	1717
Bilonto (<i>Spaniards defeat Germans</i>)	27 May	1734
Parma (<i>Austrians and French; indecisive</i>)	29 June	"
Guastalla (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	19 Sept.	"
Erivan (<i>Nadir Shah defeats Turks</i>)	June	1735
Kroitzka (<i>Turks defeat Austrians</i>)	22 July	1739
Molwitz (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	10 April	1741
Dettingen (<i>George II. defeats French</i>)	16 June	1743
Fontenoy (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>)	30 April	1745
Hohenfreiburg (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	4 June	"

SCOTS' REBELLION.

Preston Pans (<i>rebels defeat Cope</i>)	21 Sept.	1745
Clifton Moor (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	18 Dec.	"
Falkirk (<i>rebels defeat Hawley</i>)	17 Jan.	1746
Culloden (<i>Cumberland defeats rebels</i>)	16 April	"

St. Lazzaro (<i>Sardinians defeat French</i>)	4 June	1746
Placentia (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	16 June	"
Raucoux (<i>Saxe defeats Allies</i>)	11 Oct.	"
Laffeldt (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>)	2 July	1747
Exilles (<i>Sardinians defeat French</i>)	19 July	"
Bergen-op-Zoom (<i>taken</i>)	15 Sept.	"
Fort du Quesne (<i>Braddock killed</i>)	9 July	1755
Calcutta (<i>taken by Surajah Dowlah</i>)	20 June	1756
Ningara (<i>English take Fort</i>)	24 July	1759
Quebec (<i>Wolfe, victor, killed</i>)	13 Sept.	"
Wandewash (<i>Cote defeats Lally</i>)	22 Jan.	1760

SEVEN YEARS' WAR. 1756-63.

Prague (<i>Frederick defeats Allies</i>)	6 May	1757
Kolin (<i>Frederick defeated</i>)	18 June	"
Plassey (<i>Clive's victory</i>)	23 June	"
Norkitten (<i>Russians defeated</i>)	13 Aug.	"
Rosbach (<i>Frederick defeats French</i>)	5 Nov.	"
Breslau (<i>Austrians victors</i>)	22 Nov.	"
Lissa (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	5 Dec.	"
Crevellin (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	23 June	1758
Zorndorf (<i>Frederick defeats Russians</i>)	25, 26 Aug.	"
Hochkirchen (<i>Austrians defeat Prussians</i>)	14 Oct.	"
Bergen (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	13 April	1760
Zulichau (<i>Russians defeat Prussians</i>)	23 July	"
Minden (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	1 Aug.	"
Cunnersdorf (<i>Russians defeat Prussians</i>)	12 Aug.	"

Landshut, Silesia (<i>Prussians defeated</i>)	23 June	1760
Warburg (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	31 July	"
Pfaffendorf (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	18 Aug.	"
Kloster Campen (<i>English and Germans with French; indecisive</i>)	15, 16 Oct.	"
Torgau (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	3 Nov.	"
Kirchdenkern (<i>Allies defeat French</i>)	16 July	1761
Schweidnitz (<i>Frederick II. defeats Austrians</i>)	16 May	1762
Johannisberg (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	30 Aug.	"
Freiberg (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	29 Oct.	1764
Buxar (<i>Munro defeats army of Oude</i>)	23 Oct.	1764
Choczim (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	30 April and 13 July	1769
Galatz (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	Nov.	"
Bender taken by Russians	28 Sept.	1770
Brailow (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	19 June	1773
Silistria (<i>taken</i>)	1774	"

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Lexington (<i>first skirmish</i>)	19 April	1775
Concord (<i>first British blood shed</i>)	19 April	"
Ticonderoga (<i>captured by Ethan Allen</i>)	10 May	"
Bunker Hill	17 June	"
Montreal (<i>taken by Montgomery</i>)	13 Nov.	"
Quebec (<i>Montgomery killed</i>)	31 Dec.	"
Norfolk	1 Jan.	1776
Moore's Creek Bridge	27 Feb.	"
Boston (<i>evacuated by British</i>)	17 March	"
Fort Sullivan, Charleston	28 June	"
Brooklyn, Long Island	27 Aug.	"
Harlem Heights	16 Sept.	"
White Plains	28 Oct.	"
Fort Washington (<i>captured by the British</i>)	16 Nov.	"
Trenton	26 Dec.	"
Princeton	3 Jan.	1777
Hubbardton	7 July	"
Bennington Heights	16 Aug.	"
Brandywine	11 Sept.	"
First Battle of Bemis's Heights	19 Sept.	"
Paoli	30 Sept.	"
Philadelphia captured by British	26 Sept.	"
Germanstown	4 Oct.	"
Fort Clinton and Montgomery (<i>taken</i>)	6 Oct.	"
Second battle of Bemis's Heights	7 Oct.	"
Saratoga (<i>Burgoyne's surrender</i>)	17 Oct.	"
Fort Mercer	22 Oct.	"
Fort Mifflin	16 Nov.	"
Monmouth	28 June	1778
Schoharie (<i>Indians</i>)	2 July	"
Wyoming	3, 4 July	"
Savannah	29 Dec.	"
Kettle Creek (Ga.)	14 Feb.	1779
Brier Creek	3 March	"
Stono Ferry	20 June	"
Stony Point	16 July	"
Paulus's Hook	19 Aug.	"
Bonhomme Richard and Serapis, n.	23 Sept.	"
Savannah	9 Oct.	"
Charleston (<i>surrender to British</i>)	12 May	1780
Washlaw (<i>massacre of Buford's men</i>)	29 May	"
Springfield	23 June	"
Rocky Mount	30 June	"
Hanging Rock	7 Aug.	"
Sanders's Creek, near Camden	16 Aug.	"
King's Mountain	7 Oct.	"
Fish Dam Ford, Broad River	12 Nov.	"
Blackstocks	20 Nov.	"
Cowpens	17 Jan.	1781
Cowan's Ford	1 Feb.	"
Haw (<i>total defeat of the loyalists</i>)	25 Feb.	"
Guilford	15 March	"
Hobkirk's Hill	25 April	"
Ninety-six (<i>besieged</i>)	May and June	"
Augusta (<i>besieged</i>)	May and June	"
Jamestown	9 July	"
New London (<i>taken by Benedict Arnold</i>)	5 Sept.	"
Fort Griswold (<i>captured by the British</i>)	5 Sept.	"
Entaw Springs	8 Sept.	"
Yorktown (<i>Cornwallis surrendered</i>)	19 Oct.	"
Blue Licks (<i>Indians</i>)	19 Aug.	1782

[other but inferior actions took place with varying success to both parties.]

Arcot (<i>Hyder defeats British</i>)	31 Oct.	1780
Porto Novo (<i>Coote defeats Hyder</i>)	1 July	1781
Rodney's victory over De Grasse, n.	12 April	1782
Arnee (<i>Coote defeats Hyder</i>)	2 June	"
Attack on Gibraltar fails	13 Sept.	"
Bedmore (<i>taken by Tippoo Sahib</i>)	30 April	1783
Martinsell (<i>Austrians defeat Turks</i>)	22 Sept.	1789
Ismail (<i>taken by storm by Suwarrow</i>)	22 Dec.	1790
Bangalore (<i>taken by storm</i>)	21 March	1791
Arikera (<i>Tippoo defeated</i>)	15 May	"
Seringapatam (<i>ditto</i>)	6 Feb.	1792

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR BEGINS.

Quievran (<i>French repulsed</i>)	28 April	1792
Valmy (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	20 Sept.	"
Jenappe (<i>French victorious</i>)	6 Nov.	"
Neerwinden (<i>French beaten by Austrians</i>)	18 March	1793

St. Amand (French defeated by English).....	8 May,	1793
Valenciennes (ditto).....	23 May, 26 July,	
Lincelles (Lake defeats French).....	18 Aug.	
Dunkirk (duke of York defeated).....	7, 8 Sept.	
Quosnoy (retaken by Austrians).....	11 Sept.	
Pirmasens (Prussians defeat French).....	14 Sept.	
Wattignies (French defeat Coburg).....	14, 15, 16 Oct.	
Toulon (retaken by British) French.....	19 Dec.	
Cambray (French defeated).....	24 April,	
Trouville, Landreey (taken by Allies).....	30 April,	
Tourcoing (Moreau defeats Allies).....	18-22 May,	
Espierres (taken by Allies).....	22 May,	
Howe's naval victory.....	1 June,	
Charleroi or Fleurus (French defeat Allies).....	26 June,	
Mislon (Vendeans defeated).....	23 July,	
Bois-le-Duc (duke of York defeated).....	14 Sept.	
Boxtel (ditto).....	17 Sept.	
Mariejowice (Poles defeated).....	10 Oct.	
Nimeguen (French victorious), 28 Oct., (defeated), 4 May,		
Praga (Warsaw taken by Szwarrow).....	4 Nov.	
Irish port's victory off Orléans, n.....	22 June,	
Quiberon (Emigrants defeated).....	20 July,	
Mannheim (taken by Pichegru).....	20 Sept.	
Loano (French defeat Austrians).....	23, 24 Nov.	
Montenotte (Bonaparte victorious).....	12 April,	
Mondovi (ditto).....	22 April,	
Isoli (ditto).....	10 May,	
Altenkirchen (Austrians defeated).....	4 June,	
Kadstadt (Moreau defeats Austrians).....	5 July,	
Altenkirchen (Austrians victors).....	16 Sept.	
Roveredo (French defeat Austrians).....	4 Sept.	
Bassano (ditto).....	8 Sept.	
Biberach (ditto).....	2 Oct.	
Lonato and Castiglione (ditto).....	30-5 Aug.	
Neresheim (Moreau defeats archduke Charles).....	10 Aug.	
Areola (Bonaparte victorious).....	14-17 Nov.	
Castelnuovo (ditto).....	21 Nov.	
Rivoli (ditto).....	14, 15 Jan.	
Cape St. Vincent, n. (Spaniards defeated).....	14 Feb.	
Tagliamento (Bonaparte defeats Austrians).....	16 March,	
Camperdown, n. (Duncan defeats Dutch).....	11 Oct.	

IRISH REBELLION BEGINS.

Kilcullen (rebels successful).....	23 May,	
Naas (rebels defeated).....	24 May,	
Tarl (rebels defeated).....	26 May,	
Oulart (rebels successful).....	27 May,	
Gorey or New Ross (rebels defeated).....	4 June,	
Antrim (rebels defeated).....	7 June,	
Arklow (rebels beaten).....	10 June,	
Ballynabrinch (Nugent defeats rebels).....	13 June,	
Vinegar Hill (Lake defeats rebels).....	21 June,	
Castlebar (French auxiliaries defeated).....	27 Aug.	
Ballinacree (French and rebels defeated).....	8 Sept.	

Pyramids (Bonaparte defeats Mamelukes).....	13, 21 July,	1798
Nile, n. (Nelson defeats French fleet).....	1 Aug.	
El Arish (French defeat Turks).....	18 Feb.	
Jaffa (stormed by Bonaparte).....	7-10 March,	
Stokach (Austrians defeat French).....	25 March,	
Verona (ditto).....	28-30 March,	
Magnano (Kray defeats French).....	5 April,	
Mont Thabor (Bonaparte defeats Turks).....	16 April,	
Cassano (Szwarrow defeats Moreau).....	27 April,	
Adda (Szwarrow defeats French).....	27 April,	
Seringapatam (Tippon killed).....	4 May,	
Acre (relieved by Sir Sydney Smith).....	20 May,	
Zurich (French defeated).....	5 June,	
Trebia (Szwarrow defeats French).....	17-19 June,	
Alessandria (taken from French).....	21 July,	
Aboukir (Turks defeated by Bonaparte).....	25 July,	
Novi (Szwarrow defeats French).....	15 Aug.	
Zuyper Sluys (French defeated).....	9 Sept.	
Bergen and Alkmaar (Allies defeated).....	19 Sept., 26 Oct.	
Zurich (Massena defeats Russians).....	25 Sept.	
Heliopolis (Kleber defeats Turks).....	20 March,	1800
Engen (Moreau defeats Austrians).....	3 May,	
Moeskirch (ditto).....	5 May,	
Biberach (ditto).....	9 May,	
Montebello (Austrians defeated).....	9 June,	
Marengo (Bonaparte defeats Austrians).....	14 June,	
Hochstadt (Moreau defeats Austrians).....	19 June,	
Hohenlinden (ditto).....	3 Dec.	
Mincio (French defeat Austrians).....	25-27 Dec.	
Aboukir (French defeated).....	8 March,	
Alexandria (Abercrombie's victory).....	21 March,	
Copenhagen (bombarded by Nelson).....	2 April,	
Ahmednuggur (Welllesley victorious).....	12 Aug.	
Assaye (Welllesley's first great victory).....	23 Sept.	
Argum (Welllesley victor).....	29 Nov.	
Furrukabad (Lake defeats Holkar).....	17 Nov.	
Bhurlpore (taken by Lake).....	2 April,	
Elchingen (Ney defeats Austrians).....	14 Oct.	
Ulm surrenders (Ney defeats Austrians).....	17-20 Oct.	
Trafalgar, n. (Nelson destroys French fleet; killed).....	21 Oct.	
Austerlitz (Napoleon defeats Austrians and Russ.).....	2 Dec.	
Buenos Ayres (taken by Popham).....	27 June,	
Naida (Stuart defeats French).....	4 July,	
Naalfeld (French defeat Prussians).....	10 Oct.	
Auerstadt } (French defeat Prussians).....	14 Oct.	
Jena }		

Halle stormed by French.....	17 Oct.	1803
Paltusk (French and Allies; indecisive).....	26 Dec.	
Mohrungen (French defeat Russ. and Pruss.).....	25 Jan.	1807
Montevideo (taken).....	3 Feb.	
Eylan (indecisive).....	7, 8 Feb.	
Ostroleka (French defeat Prussians).....	16 Feb.	
Friedland (French defeat Russians).....	14 June,	
Buenos Ayres (Whitlock defeated).....	5 July,	
Copenhagen (bombarded by Cutbush).....	2-5 Sept.	
Medina de Rio Seco (French defeat Spaniards).....	15 July,	1803
Baylen (Spaniards defeat French).....	20 July,	

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

Vimiera (Welllesley defeats Junot).....	21 Aug.	1808
Tudela or Ebro (French defeat Spaniards).....	23 Nov.	
Corunna (Moore defeats French).....	16 Jan.	1809
Abenagor (Austrians defeated).....	20 April,	
Landshut (ditto).....	21 April,	
Eckmühl (Darmout defeats Austrians).....	22 April,	
Ebersberg (French defeat Austrians).....	4 May,	
Oporto (taken).....	29 March, 12 May,	
Aspern } (Napoleon defeated).....	21, 22 May,	
Essling }		
Wagram (Austrians defeat B).....	5, 6 July,	
Talavera (Welllesley defeats Victor).....	27, 28 July,	
Silistria (Turks defeats Russians).....	26 Sept.	
Ocana (Mortier defeats Spaniards).....	19 Nov.	
Busaco (Wellington repulses Massena).....	27 Sept.	1810
Barrosa (Graham defeats Victor).....	5 March,	1811
Badajoz (taken by the French).....	11 March,	
Fuentes de Onoro (Wellington defeats Massena).....	3, 5 May,	
Albuera (Beresford defeats Sault).....	16 May,	
Ximena (Spaniards defeat French).....	10 Sept.	
Merida (Hill defeats French).....	29 Oct.	
Albuera (Suchel defeats Spaniards).....	4 Jan.	1812
Ciudad Rodrigo (stormed by English).....	19 Jan.	
Badajoz (taken by Wellington).....	6 April,	
Llerena (Cotton defeats Sault).....	11 April,	
Salamanca (Wellington defeats Marmon).....	21 July,	
Mohilow (French defeat Russians).....	23 July,	
Polotzk (French and Russians).....	30, 31 July,	
Krasnoi, Smolensko (French defeat Russians).....	15, 19 Aug.	
Moskwa } (ditto).....	7 Sept.	
Borodino }		
Moscow (burned by Russians).....	15 Sept.	
Polotzk (retaken by Russians).....	19, 20 Oct.	
Malo Jaroslawat (French victors).....	24 Oct.	
Witopek (French defeated).....	14 Nov.	
Krasnoi (ditto).....	16-18 Nov.	
Beresina (ditto).....	25-29 Nov.	
Kalisch (Saxons defeated).....	13 Feb.	1813
Möckern (Engne defeats Russians).....	5 April,	
Castalla (sir J. Murray defeats Suchel).....	13 April,	
Lutzen (Napoleon checks Allies).....	2 May,	
Bautzen (Napoleon and Allies; indecisive).....	20 May,	
Wurschen (ditto).....	21, 22 May,	
Hochkirchen (French defeat Aust. and Russ.).....	22 May,	
Vittoria (Wellington defeats king Joseph).....	21 June,	
Pyrenees (Wellington defeats Sault).....	28 July, 2 Aug.	
Katzbach (Bücher defeats Ney).....	26 Aug.	
Dresden (Napoleon checks Allies).....	26, 27 Aug.	
St. Sebastian (stormed by Graham).....	31 Aug.	
Dennewitz (Ney defeated).....	6 Sept.	
Möckern (French defeated).....	16 Oct.	
Leipzig (Napoleon defeated).....	16-18 Oct.	
Hanau (Napoleon defeats Buxarion).....	30 Oct.	
St. Jean de Luz (Wellington defeats Sault).....	10 Nov.	
Passage of the Nive, 9 Dec.; several engagements between the Allies and French.....	10 to 13 Dec.	
St. Dizier, France (French victors).....	26 Jan.	1814
Brienne (Allies defeated).....	29 Jan.	
La Rothière (Napoleon defeats Allies).....	1 Feb.	
Bar-sur-Aube (Allies victors).....	7 Feb.	
Mincio (prince Eug ne defeats Austrians).....	8 Feb.	
Champ Aubert (French defeat Allies).....	10-12 Feb.	
Montmirail (ditto).....	11 Feb.	
Vauchamp (ditto).....	14 Feb.	
Fontainebleau (ditto).....	17 Feb.	
Montereau (ditto).....	18 Feb.	
Orthez (Wellington defeats Sault).....	27 Feb.	
Craonne (French victors).....	7 March,	
Bergon-on-Zoom (Graham defeated).....	8 March,	
Laon (French defeated).....	9-10 March,	
Rheims (Napoleon defeats St. Priest).....	13 March,	
Tarbes (Wellington defeats Sault).....	20 March,	
Fere Champeuse (French defeated).....	25 March,	
St. Dizier (French victors).....	28 March,	
Paris, Montmartre, Romainville (ditto).....	30 March,	
Battle of the Barriers, 30 March (Marmont evacuates Paris, and the Allies enter it).....	31 March,	
Toulouse (Wellington defeats Sault).....	10 April,	
Tolentino (Murat defeated).....	3 May,	1815
Ligny (Blücher repulsed).....	16 June,	
Quatre Bras (Ney repulsed).....	16 June,	
Waterloo (Napoleon finally beaten).....	18 June,	

LAST WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE CREEK WAR.

War declared.....	19 June,	1812
Fort Mackinac.....	17 July,	

Brownstown	5 Aug.
Maguaga	9 Aug.
Essex and Alert, n.	13 Aug.
Chicago	15 Aug.
Detroit (surrendered)	16 Aug.
Constitution and Guerrero, n.	19 Aug.
Fort Harrison (defence of)	4, 5 Sept.
Fort Moulson (defence of)	5, 6, 7, and 8 Sept.
David's rock	11 Sept.
Gananoquo Lake	21 Sept.
Queensdown Heights	13 Oct.
Pimmarin's Town	18 Oct.
Wasp and Frolic	18 Oct.
St. Regis	23 Oct.
United States and Macedonian, n.	25 Oct.
Fort Niagara	21 Nov.
Ponce Mass.	21, 22 Nov.
Black Rock	29 Nov.
Constitution and Java, n.	29 Dec.
Frenchtown (taken by Americans)	18 Jan.
River Hatch	22 Jan.
El Galveston	7 Feb.
Oglethorpe	22 Feb.
Horne and Peacock, n.	24 Feb.
York (Toronto)	27 April.
Fort Moulson (beached)	May.
Fort George	27 May.
Backett's River	29 May.
Chesapeake and Shannon, n.	1 June.
Stony Creek (Burlington Heights)	6 June.
Hampton (defence of)	13 June.
Crane Island	22 June.
Beaver Island	24 June.
Fort George (near)	8 July.
Black Rock	11 July.
Fort George (defence of outworks)	17 July.
Fort Stephenson	2 Aug.
Bloomington	9, 10, 11 Aug.
Fort George (defence of outworks)	24 Aug.
Fort Monroe	30 Aug.
Enteroise and Boxer, n.	4 Sept.
Battle of Lake Erie, n.	10 Sept.
Chatham (skirmish)	4 Oct.
Thomas	5 Oct.
Fort George (skirmish near)	6 Oct.
Chautauque	26 Oct.
French Creek	1, 9 Nov.
Tillamatchee	3 Nov.
Talladega	9 Nov.
Chrysler's Field	11 Nov.
Hillabee Town	18 Nov.
Autono Town	29 Nov.
Fort Niagara	19 Dec.
Schlomer	19, 20 Dec.
Econo-haro	23 Dec.
Black Rock	30 Dec.
Emucan	22 Jan.
Knotor-hopo Creek	24 Jan.
Camp Delaware	27 Jan.
Longwood	4 March.
Horseshoe Bend	27 March.
Essex and Harbor, n.	24 March.
La Cole Mills	30 March.
Fort Oswego	4, 5 May.
Sandy Creek	30 May.
Odeltown	24 June.
Fort Erie	3 July.
Chippewa Plains	8 July.
Point au Pay	18 July.
Champlain	18, 19 July.
Rock River	19 July.
Nagara Falls (Lundy's Lake)	25 July.
Schuyler's Rock	3 Aug.
Fort Black Lake	4 Aug.
Fort Erie (bombard)	13-15 Aug.
Fort Erie (assault on garrison)	15 Aug.
Bladensburg	24 Aug.
Moor's Field, Md.	30 Aug.
White House (Va.)	1-6 Sept.
Mattaburg	11 Sept.
North Point (Baltimore)	12 Sept.
Fort McHenry (defence of)	14 Sept.
Fort Bowyer	15 Sept.
Fort Erie (out of front)	17 Sept.
Chippewa	15 Oct.
Iron's Creek	19 Oct.
Penseola	7 Nov.
Vinor's Plantation (New Orleans)	23 Dec.
Charrette's Plantation (New Orleans)	24 Dec.
Rodriguez's Canal (New Orleans)	1 Jan.
New Orleans (British repulsed)	8-13 Jan.
Fort St. Philip (defence of)	9-14 Jan.
Point Peter (Ga.)	13 Jan.
Constitution, Cyana, and Levant, n.	20 Feb.

BLACK HAWK WAR—MISSISSIPPI WAR

Stillman's Volunteers (defeat, Rock River)	14 May.
Pickatonia River	18 June.
Kellogg's Grove (two skirmishes)	16 June.
Galena	18 June.
Kellogg's Grove	24 June.

Blue Mounds	31 July.
Warrior, steamer (attack on)	1 Aug.
Bad Axe	2 Aug.
(See Black Hawk War.)	

SEMINOLE WAR

Allachua Savannah	19 Dec.
Micanopy	20 Dec.
Bade's Battle ground (now Fort Armstrong)	28 Dec.
Withlacoochee Ford	31 Dec.
Dunlawton	18 Jan.
Withlacoochee Ford (skirmishes)	27, 28, 29 Feb., 5 March.
Olokikala	31 March.
Cooper's Post (defence of)	5-17 April.
Thlopotomasi	27 April.
Micanopy	9 June.
Welika Pond	9 July.
Ridgely's Mill	27 July.
Fort Drake	21 Aug.
San Yuseo Hammock	18 Sept.
Wahoo Swamp	17, 18, and 21 Nov.
Hatchelaskie	27 Jan.
Camp Monroe	8 Feb.
Clear River	9 Feb.
Musquito Inlet	10 Sept.
Okechoobee Lake	25 Dec.
Waccasaw River	26 Dec.
Jupiter Creek	15 Jan.
Jupiter Inlet	24 Jan.
Newmans River	7 June.
Charles Lake	23 July.
Fort King	29 April.
Lee's Prairie	19 May.
Walahoota	6 Sept.
Everglades (expedition into)	3-24 Dec.
Micanopy	28 Dec.
Fort Brooke, near (two skirmishes)	2 March.
Huwa Creek	25 Jan.
Plakikaba Big Hammock	19 April.
(See Seminole War.)	

MEXICAN WAR.

Fort Brown (attack on)	3 May.
Palo Alto	8 May.
Resaca de la Palma	9 May.
Monterey	21, 22, 23, and 24 Sept.
Brazito	25 Dec.
San Gabriel	8 Jan.
The Mesa	9 Jan.
Encarnacion	21 Jan.
Cuifado	24 Jan.
Huaca Vieja	29, 23 Feb.
Paso de Sacramento	28 Feb.
Vera Cruz (surrendered to the Americans)	29 March.
Alvarado	2 April.
Cerro Gordo	18 April.
Tuppan (surrendered)	18 April.
Contreras	30 Aug.
Cherubusco	20 Aug.
El Molino del Rey	8 Sept.
Chapultepec	19-24 Sept.
City of Mexico (taken)	14 Sept.
Puebla (Americans besieged 26 days)	Sept. and Oct.
Huamantla	9 Oct.
Atheco	18 Oct.
(See Mexican War.)	

Algona (bombarded by Exmouth)	27 Aug.
Chacabuco (Chilians defeat Spaniards)	12 Feb.
Kirkee (Hastings defeat the Pindarees)	6 Nov.
Meladipoor (Hindus defeat Holkars)	21 Dec.
Valtizza (Turks defeated)	27 May.
Phigalia (Greeks defeated)	19 June.
Triphara (stormed by Greeks)	5 Oct.
Thermopylae (Greeks defeat Turks)	13 July.
Corinth (taken)	16 Sept.
Acra (Achaians defeat see C. Macarthy)	21 Jan.
Ayacucho (Peruvians defeat Spaniards)	9 Dec.
Blairmore (taken by Cumberland)	14 Jan.
Asotra (Achaians defeated)	1 Aug.
Athens (taken)	17 May.
Naxos (Achaians destroy Turkish fleet)	20 Oct.
Brachon (Russians and Turks)	18 June.
Akbal (taken)	24 Aug.
Naxos (surrendered to Russians)	11 Oct.
Silbacia (taken)	30 June.
Kaply (Russians defeat Turks)	1 July.
Hatran (passed by Russians)	25 July.
Adramoch (Russians enter)	20 Aug.
Algona (captured by French)	5 July.
Faros (Days of July)	27, 28, 29 July.
Getzow (Polish defeat Russians)	19, 20 Feb.
Praga (Polish defeat Russians)	25 Feb.
Wawrzak (Polish defeat Russians)	31 March.
Sochaczew (Polish defeat Russians)	10 April.
Ostroleka (taken)	26 May.
Wlody (Poles and Russians)	18 June.
Warsaw (taken by Russians)	7 Sept.
Roma (Egyptians defeat Turks)	8 July.

Beylan (Ibrahim defeats Turks)	29 July	1832
Konieh (Egyptians defeat Turks)	21 Dec.	"
Antwerp (citadel taken by Allies)	23 Dec.	"
Hernani (Carlists defeated)	5 May	1836
St. Sebastian (ditto)	1 Oct.	"
Bilbao (siege raised; British Legion)	24 Dec.	"
Hernani (Carlists repulsed)	16 March	1837
Irun (British Legion defeats Carlists)	17 May	"
Valencia (Carlists attacked)	15 July	"
Herera (Don Carlos defeats Burreno)	24 Aug.	"
Constantina, Algiers (taken by French)	13 Oct.	"
St. Eustace (Canadian rebels defeated)	14 Dec.	"
Pedacerrada (Carlists defeated)	22 June	1838
Prescott (Canadian rebels defeated)	17 Nov.	"
Aden (taken)	19 Jan.	1839
Ghiznee (taken by Krane)	23 July	"
Sidon (taken by Napier)	27 Sept.	1840
Beyrout (Allies defeat Egyptians)	10 Oct.	"
AFGHAN WAR, see India.		
Acree (stormed by Allies)	3 Nov.	"
Kotriah, Scinde (English victors)	1 Dec.	"
Chuen-pe (English victors)	7 Jan.	1841
Canton (English take Bogue forts)	26 Feb.	"
Amoy (taken)	27 Aug.	"
Chin-hae, etc. (taken)	10, 13 Oct.	"
Candihar (Afghans defeated)	10 March	1842
Ningpo (Chinese defeated)	10 March	"
Jellalabad (Khyber Pass forced)	5, 6 April	"
Chin-keang (taken)	21 July	"
Ghiznee (Afghans defeated by Nott)	6 Sept.	"
Meeanee (Napier defeats Ameers)	17 Feb.	1843
Maharajpoot (Gough defeats Maharrattas)	29 Dec.	"
Isly (French defeat Abd-el-Kader)	14 Aug.	1844
Moodkee (Hardinge defeats Sikhs)	18 Dec.	1845
Ferozeshah (ditto)	21, 22 Dec.	"
Aliwal (Smith defeats Sikhs)	28 Jan.	1846
Sobraon (Gough defeats Sikhs)	10 Feb.	"
St. Ubes (Portugal)	9 May	"
Fleensburg (Danes defeat rebels)	9 April	1848
Dannawerke (Prussians defeat Danes)	23 April	"
Curtatone (Austrians defeat Italians)	29 May	"
Custoza (ditto)	23 July	"
Velencez (Croats and Hungarians)	29 Sept.	"
Mooltan (Sikhs repulsed)	7 Nov.	"
Chilianwallah (Gough defeats Sikhs)	13 Jan.	1849
Gonerat (ditto)	21 Feb.	"
Gran (Hungarians victors)	27 Feb.	"
Novara (Radezky defeats Sardinians)	23 March	"
Velletri (Roman Republicans defeat Neapolitans)	19 May	"
Pered (Russians defeat Hungarians)	21 June	"
Acs (Hungarians repulsed)	2 and 10 July	"
Waitzen (taken by Russians)	17 July	"
Schuesberg (Russians defeat Brm)	31 July	"
Temeswar (Haynau defeats Hungarians)	10 Aug.	"
Idstedt (Danes defeat Holsteiners)	25 July	1850
Nankin taken by Imperialists	19 July	1853

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

Oltentza (Turks repulse Russians)	4 Nov.	1853
Sinope, n. (Turkish fleet destroyed)	30 Nov.	"
Citute (Turks defeat Russians)	6 Jan.	1854
Silistria (ditto)	13-15 June	"
Giurgevo (ditto)	7 July	"
Bayazid (Russians defeat Turks)	29, 30 July	"
Kuruk-Derek (ditto)	5 Aug.	"
Alma (English and French defeat Russians)	20 Sept.	"
Balaklava (ditto)	25 Oct.	"
Inkermann (ditto)	5 Nov.	"
Eupatoria (Turks defeat Russians)	17 Feb.	1855
Malakhoff tower (Allies and Russians; indec. night combats)	22, 23 May	"
Capture of the Mamelon, etc.	7 June	"
Unsuccessful attempt on Malakhoff tower, and Bedan (Allies and Russians)	18 June	"
Tchernaya or Bridge of Traktir (Allies defeat Russians)	16 Aug.	"
Malakhoff taken by the French	6 Sept.	"
Ingour (Turks defeat Russians)	6 Nov.	"
Baidar (French defeat Russians)	8 Dec.	"

PERSIAN WAR.

Bushire (English defeat Persians)	10 Dec.	1856
Kooshab (ditto)	8 Feb.	1857
Mohammerah (ditto)	26 March	"

INDIAN MUTINY. (See India.)

Conflicts before Delhi, 30, 31 May; 8 June, 4, 9, 18, 23 July	1857
Victories of General Havelock near Futehpore, 11 July; Cawnpore, etc.	12 July-16 Aug.
Pandoo Nuddes (victory of Nott)	15 Aug.
Nujfeghur (death of Nicholson, victor)	25 Aug.
Assault and capture of Delhi	14-20 Sept.
Conflicts before Lucknow	25, 26 Sept.; 18, 25 Nov.
Victories of Col. Greathed	14, 20 Oct.
Cawnpore (victory of Campbell)	6 Dec.
Futehpur (ditto)	2 Jan.
Calpi (victory of Inglis)	1 Feb.
Alumbagh (victories of Outram)	12 Jan. and 21 Feb.
Conflicts at Lucknow (taken)	14-19 March.
Jhansi (Rose victorious)	4 April.

Koonah (ditto)	11 May	1858
Gwalior (ditto)	17 June	"
Bajghur (Mitchell defeats Tantia Topce)	15 Sept.	"
Dhoodea Khera (Clyde defeats Beni Mahdo)	24 Nov.	"
Gen. Horsford defeats the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib	10 Feb.	1859

ITALIAN WAR. (See Italy.)

Austrians cross the Ticino	27 April	1859
French troops enter Piedmont	May	"
Montebello (Allies victorious)	20 May	"
Palestro (ditto)	30, 31 May	"
Magenta (ditto)	4 June	"
Malegnano (ditto)	8 June	"
Solferino (ditto)	24 June	"

(Armistice agreed to, 6 July, 1859.)

Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho or Tien-tsin-ho (English attack on the Chinese forts defeated)	25 June	1859
Taku forts taken (see China)	21 Aug.	1860
Chang-kia-wan, 18 Sept.; and Pa-li-chiau (Chinese defeated)	21 Sept.	"

Castillejo (Spaniards defeat Moors)	1 Jan.	1860
Tetuan (ditto)	4 Feb.	"
Guad el Ras (ditto)	23 March	"

Calatimi (Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans)	15 May	1860
Melazzo (ditto)	20, 21 July	"
Castel Fidardo (Sardinians defeat Papal troops)	18 Sept.	"
Volturno (Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans)	1 Oct.	"
Isernia (Sardinians defeat Neapolitans)	17 Oct.	"
Garigliano (Sardinians defeat Neapolitans)	3 Nov.	"
Sardinians defeat Neapolitan reactionists	22 Jan.	1861
Gacta taken by the Sardinians	13 Feb.	"

Insurrection in New Zealand; English repulsed	14, 28 March; 27 June; 10, 19 Sept.; 9, 12 Oct.	1860
Maohetia (Maories defeated)	6 Nov.	"

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.*

Fort Sumter, S. C. (fired upon by Confederates), surrendered	12 April	1861
Big Bethel, Va.	13 April	"
Booneville, Mo.	10 June	"
Carthage, Mo.	17 June	"
Rich Mountain, W. Va.	5 July	"
Bull Run, Va.	11 July	"
Wilson's Creek, Mo.	21 July	"
Hatteras expedition (capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, N. C.)	10 Aug.	"
Carnifex Ferry, Va.	26-30 Aug.	"
Lexington, Mo. (taken by Confederates)	10 Sept.	"
Santa Rosa Island	20 Sept.	"
Ball's Bluff, Va.	9 Oct.	"
Port Royal expedition (capture of Hilton Head, S. C.)	21 Oct.	"
Belmont, Mo.	29 Oct.-7 Nov.	"
Middle Creek, Ky.	7 Nov.	"
Mill Spring, Ky.	10 Jan.	1862
Fort Henry, Tenn. (captured by Foote)	19 Jan.	"
Roanoke Island, N. C.	6 Feb.	"
Fort Donelson (surrendered to Grant)	7, 8 Feb.	"
Valverde, N. M.	16 Feb.	"
Pea Ridge, Ark.	21 Feb.	"
Hampton Roads, Va. (Monitor and Virginia)	7, 8 March	"
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	9 March	"
Island No. 10 (surrendered to Pope with 6000 prisoners)	6, 7 April	"
New Orleans, La. (captured by the Nationals)	7 April	"
Williamsburg, Va.	25 April	"
Norfolk surrendered	5 May	"
Winchester, Va.	10 May	"
Hanover Court-house, Va.	25 May	"
Corinth	27 May	"
Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va.	30 May	"
Memphis, Tenn. (captured by the Nationals)	31 May; 1 June	"
Cross Keys and Fort Republic, Va.	6 June	"
Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Savage's Station, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill, Va. (the seven days' battles)	8, 9 June	"
Baton Rouge, La.	26 June-1 July	"
Cedar Mountain, Va.	5 Aug.	"
Bull Run, Va. (second battle)	9 Aug.	"
South Mountain, Md.	29 and 30 Aug.	"
Harper's Ferry (surrendered with 10,000 national prisoners)	14 Sept.	"
Antietam, Md.	15 Sept.	"
Iuka, Miss.	16 and 17 Sept.	"
Corinth, Miss.	19, 20 Sept.	"
Perryville, Ky.	3-5 Oct.	"
Prairie Grove, Ark.	8 Oct.	"
Fredericksburg, Va.	7 Dec.	"
Holly Springs, Miss. (captured by Van Dorn)	13 Dec.	"
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.	20 Dec.	"
Stone River, Murfreesborough, Tenn.	27-29 Dec.	"
Arkansas Post, Ark. (captured by McClernand)	31 Dec. 1862-2 Jan.	1863

* There were many smaller conflicts, of which the accounts were very uncertain.

Raid by Grierson (in *Mississippi*), Stoneman (in *Virginia*), and Streight (in *Northern Georgia*, terminating in *Streight's defeat and capture*)..... 11 April-5 May, 1863
 Port Gibson, Miss..... 1 May, "
 Chancellorsville, Va..... 2-4 May, "
 Raymond, Miss..... 12 May, "
 Jackson, Miss..... 14 May, "
 Champion Hill, Miss..... 16 May, "
 Big Black, Miss..... 17 May, "
 Vicksburg (two unsuccessful assaults)..... 19, 22 May, "
 Port Hudson (assault repulsed)..... 27 May, "
 Hanover Junction, Va..... 30 June, "
 Gettysburg, Pa..... 1-3 July, "
 Vicksburg, Miss (surrendered to Grant)..... 4 July, "
 Port Hudson, La. (surrendered to Banks)..... 9 July, "
 Fort Wagner, S. C. (assaults repulsed; captured 6 Sept.)..... 10-18 July, "

Morgan's raid, Ky., Ind., and O. (terminating in *Morgan's defeat and capture*)..... 24 June-26 July, "
 Chickamauga Creek, Ga..... 19, 20 Sept. "
 Campbell's Station, Tenn..... 16 Nov. "
 Knoxville (besieged and unsuccessfully assaulted by Longstreet)..... 17 Nov.-4 Dec. "
 Lookout Mountain, Tenn..... 24 Nov. "
 Missionary Ridge, Tenn..... 25 Nov. "
 Olustee, Fla..... 20 Feb. 1864 "
 Sabine Cross roads, La..... 8 April, "
 Pleasant Hill, La..... 9 April, "
 Fort Pillow, Tenn. (capture and massacre)..... 12 April, "
 Wilderness, Va..... 5, 6 May, "
 Spotsylvania Court house, Va..... 7, 12 May, "
 Petersburg, Va. (Buller's attack)..... 10 May, "
 Resaca, Ga..... 14, 15 May, "
 New Hope Church, Ga..... 25 May, "
 Cold Harbor, Va..... 1-3 June, "
 Petersburg (Smith's attack)..... 16 June, "
 Weldon Railroad..... 21, 22 June, "
 Kennesaw..... 27 June, "
 Monocacy..... 9 July, "
 Peach-tree Creek..... 20 July, "
 Decatur, Ga..... 22 July, "
 Atlanta, Ga..... 28 July, "
 Petersburg, Va. (mine explosion)..... 30 July, "
 Jonesborough, Ga..... 31 Aug.-1 Sept. "
 Atlanta, Ga. (captured by Sherman)..... 2 Sept. "
 Winchester, Va..... 19 Sept. "
 Fisher's Hill, Va..... 22 Sept. "
 Allatoona Pass, Ga..... 6 Oct. "
 Cedar Creek..... 19 Oct. "
 Hatcher's Run, Va..... 27 Oct. "
 Fort M'Allister, Ga..... 14 Dec. "
 Nashville, Tenn..... 15, 16 Dec. "
 Fort Fisher, N. C. (first attack)..... 25 Dec. "
 Fort Fisher, N. C. (captured by Terry with 2400 prisoners and 50 guns)..... 15 Jan. 1865 "
 Hatcher's Run, Va..... 5 Feb. "
 Aversborough, N. C..... 15 March, "
 Bentonville, N. C..... 18 March, "
 Five Forks, Va..... 31 March-1 April, "
 Petersburg, Va. (carried by assault)..... 2 April, "
 Mobile (national capture)..... 8-12 April, "

(For an account of many of the most important of these battles, see *Prinnsular Campaign*, *Grant's Virginia Campaign*, *Atlanta Campaign*, *Red River Campaign*, *Vicksburg Campaign*, and *Sherman's March*.)

Oeversee (*Danes and Allies*)..... 6 Feb. 1864 "
 Düsseldorf (taken by the Prussians)..... 18 April, "
 Alsen (ditto)..... 29 June, "
 Rendsburg (ditto)..... 21 July, "

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR. (See *Brazil*.)

Santayuda (*Allies defeat Paraguayans; Uruguyana taken*)..... 18 Sept. 1865 "
 Paso de la Patria (indecisive)..... 25 Feb. 1866 "
 Parana (*Allies victors*)..... 16 April, "
 Estero Velhuco (ditto)..... 2 May, "
 Tuyuty (*Allies defeated*)..... 16, 18 July, "
 Curupaity (ditto)..... 17, 19, 22 Sept. "
 Tuyuty (*Allies victors*)..... 30 Oct. "
 Corumba (taken by Brazilians)..... 13 June, 1867 "

SEVEN WEEKS' WAR. (*Austria and Prussia*.)

Costozza (*Austrians defeat Italians*)..... 24 June, 1866 "
 Lissa, n. (ditto)..... 20 July, "
Prussian Victories (as inscribed on shield exhibited at Berlin, 30 Sept. 1866; see *Prussia*).
 Liebenau, Türrau, Podoll..... 26 June, "
 Nachod, Langensalza (which see), Osweim, Hühnerwasser..... 27 June, "
 Münchengrätz, Soor, Trautenau, Skalitz..... 28 June, "
 Gitschin, Königshof, Jaromer, Schweinschädel..... 29 June, "
 Kou grätz or Sadowa..... 3 July, "
 Dierbach, 4 July; Hünfeld..... 6 July, "
 Widdaschach, Hausen, Hammelburg, Frederichshall, Kissengen..... 10 July, "
 Laufach, 13 July; Aschaffenburg..... 14 July, "
 Tobitschan, 15 July; Blumentau, 22 July; Hof..... 23 July, "
 Tauber-Bischofsheim, Werbach, Hochhausen..... 24 July, "

Neubrunn, Helmstädt, Gerchsheim..... 25 July, 1866 "
 Rossbrunn, Würzburg, Baireuth..... 28 July, "

Monte Rotondo (*Garibaldians victors*)..... 27 Oct. 1867 "
 Mentana (*Garibaldi defeated*)..... 3 Nov. "
 Arogee or Fahl (*Abyssinians defeated*)..... 10 April, 1868 "
 Maglala stormed..... 13 April, "
 Russians defeat Bokhurians and occupy Samarcand..... 25 May, "
 Alcolea (*Spanish royalists defeated*)..... 27, 28 Sept. "
 Villeta (*Lopez defeated by Brazilians*), etc..... 11 Dec. "
 Lopez defeated..... 12, 16, 18, 21 Aug. 1869 "
 Aquidaban (*Lopez defeated and killed*)..... 1 March, 1870 "

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR (which see).

Saarbrück, taken by the French, and Prussians repulsed, 2 Aug. 1870 "
 Wissembourg (*French defeated*)..... 4 Aug. "
 Würth (ditto)..... 6 Aug. "
 Saarbrück or Forbach (ditto)..... 6 Aug. "
 Courcelles or Pange (ditto)..... 14 Aug. "
 Strasburg (ditto)..... 16 Aug. "
 Vionville or Mars-la-Tour (ditto)..... 16 Aug. "
 Gravelotte or Rézonville (ditto)..... 18 Aug. "
 Beaumont (ditto)..... 30 Aug. "
 Carignan (ditto)..... 31 Aug. "
 Metz (ditto)..... 31 Aug. "
 Sedan (ditto)..... 31 Aug. 1 Sept. "
 Before Paris (*French defeated*)..... 30 Sept. "
 Thoury (*Germans surprised and repulsed*)..... 5 Oct. "
 St. Rémy (*French defeated*)..... 6 Oct. "
 Before Metz (ditto)..... 7 Oct. "
 Ardenay (ditto)..... 10 Oct. "
 Cherizy (*Germans repulsed*)..... 10 Oct. "
 Orleans (*French defeated*)..... 11 Oct. "
 Ecouis (indecisive)..... 14 Oct. "
 Châteaudun (*French defeated*)..... 18 Oct. "
 Coulmiers, near Orleans (*Germans defeated*)..... 9, 10 Nov. "
 Near Amiens (*French defeated*)..... 27 Nov. "
 Villiers, before Paris (*French retreat*)..... 30 Nov. 2 Dec. "
 Before Orleans (*French defeated*)..... 4 Dec. "
 Beaugency (ditto)..... 7, 8 Dec. "
 Nuits (ditto)..... 18 Dec. "
 Pont à Nozelles (*French claim a victory*)..... 23 Dec. "
 Bapaume (indecisive)..... 2, 3 Jan. "
 Le Mans (indecisive)..... 6 Jan. "
 Le Mans (*Chanzy defeated by prince Frederick Charles*), 10-12 Jan. "
 Belfort (*Bourbaki defeated*)..... 15-17 Jan. "
 St. Quentin (*Faidherbe defeated*)..... 19 Jan. "
 Paris (*Trochu's grand sortie repulsed*)..... 19 Jan. "

Oroquieta (*Carlists defeated*)..... 4 May, 1873 "
 Elnueta (*Ashantes defeated by British*)..... 13 June, 1873 "
 Elgueta (*Carlists said to be victorious*)..... 5, 6 Aug. "
 Mañeru (*Carlists and Republicans; indecisive*)..... 6 Oct. "
 Abakampra (*Ashantes defeated*)..... 5, 6 Nov. "
 Borborassie (ditto)..... 29 Jan. 1874 "
 Amoaful (ditto)..... 31 Jan. "
 Bocquah (ditto)..... 1 Feb. "
 Fommanuah (ditto)..... 2 Feb. "
 Orlahua (ditto)..... 4 Feb. "
 Before Bilbao (several days; *Carlists retreat; Concha enters Bilbao*)..... 2 May, "
 Estella (sharp conflicts; *Carlists retreat; Concha killed*), 25, 27 June, "
 Irun (*Laserna defeats Carlists*)..... 10 Nov. "
 Sorota, Peru (*Pierota and insurgents defeated*)..... 3 Dec. "
 Near Tolosa (*Carlists repulse Loma*)..... 7, 8 Dec. "
 Khokand (*Russians under Kaufman defeat the Khan's troops, etc.*)..... 4, 21 Sept. 1875 "
 Abyssinians defeat Egyptians..... Oct. "
 Assake (*Khokand chiefs defeated*)..... 30 Jan. 1876 "
 Serbian war begins..... 1 July, "
 Salschar (*severe conflicts; Serbians retreat*)..... 2, 3 July, "
 Urbitza (*Montenegrins defeat Turks*)..... 28 July, "

TURKISH WAR with Serbia and Montenegro declared, 2 July, "
 Zalcarr, or Salschar (Turks and Serbians; indecisive), 3 July, "
 Novi-Bazar (Turks said to be victors)..... 6 July, "
 Urbitza (*Montenegrins victors*)..... 28 July, "
 Gurgusovatz (Turks victors)..... 5-7 Aug. "
 Medun (*Montenegrins victors*)..... 7 or 14 Aug. "
 Morava valley, near Alexinat (severe conflicts, favorable to Turks)..... 19-27 Aug. "
 Podgoritzna (*Montenegrins victors*)..... 26 Aug. "
 Alexinat (Turks victors), 1, 2, 28, 29 Sept.; captured, 31 Oct. "
 Peace between Turkey and Serbia..... 1 March, 1877 "

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR (which see), began, 24 April, "
 Tahir (Turks defeated)..... 16 June, "
 Nicopolis (stormed by Russians; severe fights), 15, 16 July, "
 Plevna (*Russians defeated*)..... 19, 20, and 30, 31 July, "
 Kurukdara or Kizil Tepe (ditto)..... 24, 25 Aug. "
 Valley of Lom (ditto)..... 22-24 Aug. "
 Shipka Pass (dreadful conflicts; *Turks under Sulaiman repulsed*)..... 20-27 Aug. "

Karakassankol, etc., on the Lom (severe; Russians retreat)......30 Aug. 1877
Lovats or Lufcha (taken by Russians)......3 Sept. "
Plevna (held by Osman Pacha; severe conflicts; Russians defeated)......11, 12 Sept. "
Shipka Pass (Suleiman defeated)......17 Sept. "
Near Kars (Russians defeated)......2-4 Oct. "
Aladja Dagh, near Kars (Turks under Mukhtar totally defeated)......14, 15 Oct. "
Dere-Boyun, Armenia (Turks under Mukhtar defeated after 9 hours' fighting)......4 Nov. "
Azizi, near Erzerum (Russians defeated)......9 Nov. "
Kars taken by storm by Russians......17, 18 Nov. "
Elena (taken by Turks after sharp conflict)......4 Dec. "
Plevna (Osman Pacha endeavors to break out; totally defeated; surrenders unconditionally)......9, 10 Dec. "
Senova in the Balkans (Turks defeated)......9, 10 Jan. 1878
Near Philippopolis (ditto)......14, 15 Jan. "

AFGHAN WAR. (See Afghanistan.)

Ali Musjid (captured by British)......22 Nov. 1878
Pelwar Pass (victory of gen. Roberts)......2 Dec. "
Futtehabad (victory of gen. Gough)......2 April, 1879
Char-aseab (Afghans defeated)......6 Oct. "
Severe fighting near Cabul......Dec. 1879-April, 1880
Ahmed Khel (Stewart defeats Afghans)......19-23 April, "
Kuschki-Nakhud or Malwand (Ayoub Khan defeats Burrows)......27 July, "
Mazra or Baba Wali (Roberts totally defeats Ayoub Khan)......1 Sept. "

ZULU WAR. (See Zululand.)

Isandula (British surprised and defeated)......22 Jan. 1879
Rorke's Drift (successfully defended by British)......4 July, "
Ulundi (Cetewayo totally defeated by lord Chelmsford)......4 July, "

CHILIAN AND PERUVIAN WAR. (See Chili.)

Iquique (Chilians defeat Peruvians)......Nov. 1879
Choukos and Miraflores (ditto)......17 Jan. 1881

RUSSIAN WAR.

Geok or Denghli Tepé (Russians and Turkomans; indecisive)......9 Sept. 1879
Geok Tepé (besieged by Russians; severe conflicts)......24 Dec. 1880; 4, 9, 10 Jan. 1881; taken24 Jan. 1881

TRANSVAAL WAR.

Laing's Nek (British defeated)......28 Jan. 1881
Inogoo River (ditto)......8 Feb. "
Majuba Hill (ditto)......27 Feb. "

(For numerous small conflicts and skirmishes, see *Franco-Prussian War, Herzegovina, Russo-Turkish Wars, Spain, Sumatra, Turkey, United States, Kaffirs, Egypt, Zululand, Basutoland, Chili*, etc.; and for details of important engagements, see *separate articles*.)

Batum, see Batoum.

Baugé, see Anjou.

Bautzen, a town in Saxony, near which desperate battles were fought 20, 21, and 22 May, 1813, between the French, commanded by Napoleon, and the allies under the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia. The struggle commenced on the 19th, with a contest on the outposts, which cost each army a loss of above 2000 men. On the 20th (at Bautzen) the French were more successful; and on the 21st (at Wurschen) the allies were compelled to retire; but Napoleon obtained no permanent advantage. Duroc was killed at Reichenbach by a cannon-ball, on 22 May

Bavaria (part of ancient Noricum and Vindelicia), a kingdom in S. Germany, conquered from the Celtic Gauls (Boii) by the Franks between 630 and 660. The country was afterwards governed by dukes subject to the French monarchs. Tasillon II. was deposed by Charlemagne, who established margraves in 788. The margrave Leopold, 895, father of Arnulph the Bad, styled the first duke. Bavaria was made a constitutional monarchy, 26 May, 1818. It joined the German empire, 22 Nov. 1870. Population, 1 Dec. 1871, 4,863,450; Dec. 1875, 5,022,390; see *Munich*.

Bavaria supports Austria in the contest with Prussia, June, 1866

Took part in the war, and made peace with Prussia, 22 Aug. "

Population (after cessations, 1866), 4,824,421.Dec. 1867

An international exhibition in a crystal palace opened 20 July, 1869

The chambers dissolved, as, through a party struggle, no president was elected.8 Oct. "

Resignation of the ministry, 25 Nov.; only partially accepted by the king.9 Dec. "

Vote of want of confidence in prince Hohenlohe the president, 12 Feb.; he resigns.14 Feb. 1870

The king announces his intention of joining Prussia in the war with France.about 20 July, 1870
The Bavarian contingent highly distinguishes itself in the war; Otto, duke of Bavaria, killed near Beglie, 27 Jan. 1871
President of council, and foreign minister, A. de Pfretzschner.22 Aug. "
(See *Franco-Prussian War*.)

The king, in a letter to the king of Saxony, proposes that the king of Prussia should be made emperor of Germany.about 5 Dec. "
Dr. Dollinger excommunicated for opposing papal infallibility, 18 April; elected rector of the university of Munich.29 July, "
Government protests against papal infallibility (see *Germany*).27 Sept. "
"Old Catholic" church opened at Munich.end of Sept. "
The king charges Von Gasser to form an Ultramontane ministry, opposed to German unity, 3 Sept.; he fails, Sept. 1872
Queen dowager, Mary of Prussia, received into the Catholic Church.12 Oct. 1874
New Ultramontane party ("popular Catholic") formed, 6 March, 1877
International exhibition at Munich opened.19 July, 1879
Seventh centenary of foundation of the dynasty (Otto of Wittelsbach made duke by Frederick Barbarossa), 25 Aug. 1880

DUKES.

1071. Guelf I., an illustrious warrior.
1101. Guelf II.; son; married the countess Matilda, 1080.
1120. Henry the Black; brother.
1126. Henry the Proud; son. (He competed with Conrad of Hohenstaufen for the empire, failed, and was deprived of Bavaria.)
1138. Leopold, margrave of Austria; died 1142.
1142. Henry of Austria; brother; died 1177.
1154. Henry the Lion (son of Henry the Proud), ancestor of the Brunswick family, restored by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but expelled by him 1180 (see *Brunswick*); died 1195.
1180. Otto, count of Wittelsbach, made duke; died 1183.
1183. Louis; son.
1231. Otto II., the Illustrious; son; gained the palatinate; assassinated 1231.
1253. Louis II., the Severe; son; died 1294.
1294. Louis III.; son (without the palatinate) emperor; died 1347.
1347. Stephen I.; son; died 1375.
1375. John; brother; died 1397.
1397. Ernest; brother; died 1438.
1438. Albert I.; son; died 1460.
1460. John II. and Sigismund; sons; resigned to
1465. Albert II.; brother; died 1508.
1508. William I.; son; opposed the Reformation, 1522; died 1550.
1550. Albert III.; son; died 1573.
1579. William II.; son; abdicated 1596; died 1626.
1596. Maximilian the Great; son; the first ELECTOR of Bavaria, 25 Feb. 1623; the palatinate restored, 1648; died 27 Sept. 1651.
1651. Ferdinand Mary; died 26 May, 1679.
1679. Maximilian Emanuel; son; allies with France, 1702; defeated at Blenheim, 1704; restored to his dominions, 1714; died 26 Feb. 1726.
1726. Charles Albert; son; elected emperor, 1742; defeated, 1744; died 20 Jan. 1745.
1745. Maximilian Joseph I.; son; as elector; died 30 Dec. 1777; end of younger line of Wittelsbach.
1778. Charles Theodore (the elector palatine of the Rhine since 1743). The French take Munich; he treats with them, 1793; died 1799.
1799. Maximilian Joseph II.; elector; territories changed by treaty of Lunéville, 1801; enlarged when made king, by treaty of Presburg, Dec. 1805.

KINGS OF BAVARIA.

1805. Maximilian Joseph I. He deserted Napoleon, and had his enlarged territories confirmed to him, Oct. 1813; grants a constitutional charter, 22 Aug. 1818; died 13 Oct. 1825.
1825. Louis I., 13 Oct.; abdicated 21 March, 1848; * died 29 Feb. 1868.
1848. Maximilian Joseph II.; son; born 28 Nov. 1811; died 10 March, 1864.
1864. Louis II. (son); born 25 Aug. 1845.
Heir: his brother Otto, born 27 April, 1848.

Baveno, a village of Piedmont, on the Lago Maggiore. At a villa here queen Victoria resided from 28 March to 27 April, 1879.

* The abdication of Charles Louis was mainly caused by his attachment to an intriguing woman, known throughout Europe by the assumed name of Lola Montez; who, in the end, was expelled the kingdom for her interference in state affairs, and afterwards led a wandering life. She delivered lectures in London in 1869; thence proceeded to the United States; and died at New York, 17 Jan. 1861.

Bay Islands (the chief, Ruatan), in the bay of Honduras, Central America, belonged to Spain till 1821; then to Great Britain, which formed them into a colony in 1852, but ceded them to Honduras, 28 Nov. 1859; see *Honduras*.

Bayeux Tapestry, said to have been wrought by Matilda, queen of William I. (?) It is 19 inches wide, 214 feet long, and is divided into compartments showing the events from the visit of Harold to the Norman court to his death at Hastings; it is now preserved in the public library of Bayeux near Caen. A copy, drawn by C. Stothard, and colored after the original, was published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1821-3. It was reproduced by autotype process by F. R. Fowke, with notes, 1875.

Baylen (S. Spain), where, on 20 July, 1808, the French, commanded by gens. Dupont and Wedel, were defeated by the Spaniards under Reding, Coupigny, and other generals.

Bayonet, the short dagger fixed at the end of firearms, said to have been invented at Bayonne, in France, about 1647, 1670, or 1690. It was used at Killiecrankie in 1689, and at Marsaglia by the French, in 1693, "with great success, against the enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty." The ring-bayonet was adopted by the British, 24 Sept. 1693.

Bayonne (S. France), an ancient city. It was held by the English from 1295 till it was taken by Charles VII. The queens of Spain and France met the cruel duke of Alva here, June, 1556, it is supposed to arrange the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Charles IV. of Spain abdicated here in favor of "his friend and ally" the emperor Napoleon, 4 May, and his sons, Ferdinand prince of Asturias, don Carlos, and don Antonio renounced their rights to the Spanish throne, 6 May, 1808. In the neighborhood of Bayonne was much desperate fighting between the French and British armies, 9-13 Dec. 1813. Bayonne was invested by the British, 14 Jan. 1814; on 14 April, the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British was considerable, and lieutenant-general John Hope was wounded and taken prisoner. A Franco-Spanish industrial and fine arts exhibition was opened at Bayonne in July, 1864.

Bayreuth (N. Germany), a margraviate, held formerly by a branch of the Brandenburg family, was with that of Anspach abdicated by the reigning prince in favor of the king of Prussia, 1790. The archives were brought (in 1783) from Plassenburg to the city of Bayreuth, which was incorporated with Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806.

Bazaar, or covered market, a word of Arabic origin. The magnificent bazaar of Ispahan was excelled by that of Tauris, which has held 30,000 men in order of battle. In London the Solio-square bazaar was opened by Mr. Trotter in 1816 to relieve the relatives of persons killed in the war. The Queen's bazaar, Oxford street, a very extensive one, was (with the Diorama) burned down, and the loss estimated at 50,000*l.*, 27 May, 1829. It was rebuilt, and converted into the Princess's theatre, opened 30 Sept. 1841. The St. James's bazaar (built by Mr. Crookford) in 1832. The Pantheon, made a bazaar in 1834; see *Pantheon*. The London Crystal Palace bazaar, 1858. The most imposing sale termed a bazaar was opened for the benefit of the Anti-Corn-law League in Covent Garden theatre, 5 May, 1845; in six weeks 25,000*l.* were obtained, mostly by admission money. The Corinthian bazaar, Argyll street, Oxford street (to replace the bazaar at the Pantheon), opened 30 July, 1867; closed in 1868.

Bazaine, MARSHAL, trial, etc., Dec. 1873, and Aug. 1874; see *Metz and France*.

Bazelles, a village in the Ardennes, N. E. France. During the dreadful battle of Sedan, 1 Sept. 1870, Bazelles was burned by the Bavarians, and atrocious out-

rages were said to have been committed. Of nearly 2000 inhabitants it was asserted scarcely fifty remained alive, and these indignantly denied having given provocation. Much controversy ensued, and in July, 1871, gen. Von der Tann asserted correctly that the number of deaths had been grossly exaggerated, that there had been much provocation, and denied the alleged cruelties.

Bazoche-des-Hautes, near Orleans, central France. Here a part of the army of the Loire, under gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines, was defeated, after a severe action, by the Germans under the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, 2 Dec. 1870; see *Orleans*.

Beachy Head, a promontory (S.E. Sussex), near which the British and Dutch fleet, commanded by the earl of Torrington, was defeated by a superior French force under admiral Tourville, 30 June, 1690; the allies suffered very severely. The Dutch lost two admirals, 500 men, and several ships—sunk to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy; the English lost two ships and 400 men. The admirals on both sides were blamed; ours for not fighting, the French for not pursuing the victory.

Beacons, see *Light-houses*.

Beaconsfield ADMINISTRATION, see *Disraeli and People's Tribute*.

Beads were early used in the East for reckoning prayers. St. Augustin mentions them 366. About 1090 Peter the Hermit is said to have made a series of 55 beads. To Dominic de Guzman is ascribed the invention of the Rosary (a series of 15 large and 150 small beads), in honor of the Blessed Virgin, about 1202. Beads soon after were in general use. The Bead-roll was a list of deceased persons, for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers was recited. Beads have been found in British barrows.

Beam AND SCALES. The apparatus for weighing goods was so called, "as it weighs so much at the king's beam." A public beam was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. 1309.—*Stow*. Beams and scales, with weights and measures, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1794; see *Weights and Measures*.

Beans, BLACK AND WHITE, were used by the ancients in gathering the votes of the people for the election of magistrates. A white bean signified absolution, and a black one condemnation. The precept of Pythagoras to abstain from beans, *abstine a fabis*, has been variously interpreted. "Beans do not favor mental tranquillity."—*Cicero*. The finer kinds of beans were brought here, with other vegetables, in Henry VIII.'s reign.

Bear-baiting, an ancient popular English sport, prohibited by parliament in 1835.

Beards.* The Egyptians did not wear beards; the Assyrians did. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews, who were forbidden to mar their beards, 1490 B.C. (Lev. xix. 27). The Tartars waged a long war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards, after the custom of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B.C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 390 B.C. The emperor Julian wrote a diatribe (entitled "Misopogon") against wear-

* A bearded woman was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the czar, Peter I., 1724; her beard measured 14 yard. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair.—*Dict. de Trévoux*. The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long stiff beard. In Favarita, in the time of Wolhus, a virgin had a long black beard. Mlle. Bois de Chêne, born at Geneva (it was said) in 1834, was exhibited in London in 1852-3, when, consequently, eighteen years of age; she had a profuse head of hair, a strong black beard, large whiskers, and thick hair on her arms and down from her neck on her back, and masculine features.

ing beards, A.D. 362.—In England they were not fashionable after the Conquest, 1066, until the thirteenth century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. Peter the Great enjoined the Russians, even of rank, to shave, but was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force. Since 1851 the custom of wearing the beard gradually increased in Great Britain.

Bearn (S. France), the ancient Benecharnum, was held successively by the Romans, Franks, Goths, and Gascons, and became an hereditary viscounty in 819, under Centule I., son of Loup, duke of Gascony. From his family it passed to the houses—of Gabaret, 1134; of Montcade, 1170; of Foix, 1290; and of Bourbon, 1550. Its annexation to France was decreed by Henry IV., 1594; affirmed by Louis XIII., 1620.

Bears AND Bulls, see *Stocks*.

Beaugé, see *Anjou*.

Beaulieu, ABBEY OF (reformed Benedictines), founded by king John, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1204, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had the privilege of sanctuary. It afforded an asylum to Margaret, queen of Henry VI., after the defeat of the earl of Warwick, at Barnet, 14 April, 1471; and also to Perkin Warbeck, Sept. 1497.

Beaumont, a village near Sedan, department of Ardennes, N.E. France. Near here a part of the army of marshal MacMahon under De Failly, which, after vainly endeavoring to reach Metz, was retreating before the Germans under the crown-prince of Prussia, was surprised, defeated, and driven across the Meuse at Mouzon, 30 Aug. 1870. The French loss included about 7000 prisoners, many guns, and much camp equipage. The victory was chiefly gained by the Bavarians.

Beaune-la-Rolande, a village in the Loiret, France. Here the French army of the Loire, under gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines, was defeated by the Germans, under prince Frederick Charles, in an attempt to march in the direction of Fontainebleau to relieve Paris, 28 Nov. 1870. The French loss was reported by the Germans to be 1000 dead, 4000 wounded; above 1700 prisoners. Their own loss was heavy.

Beauvais (N. France), the ancient Bellovaci, formerly capital of Picardy. When besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, with 80,000 men, the women, under Jeanne Fourquet or Lainé, also de la Hachette, from her using that weapon, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke raised the siege, 10 July, 1472. In memory of this the women of Beauvais walk first in the procession on the anniversary of their deliverance.

Beaver Dams, AFFAIR AT, in Upper Canada, seven miles west of Queenstown. There was an engagement 24 Jan. 1813, between 540 Americans, under lieutenant-col. Boerstler, and 800 British and Indians. The American loss, 25 killed, 50 wounded, and 460 officers and men made prisoners. The British loss, 30 killed and 35 wounded.

Becket's Murder.* Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, 29 Dec. 1170. The king was absolved of guilty knowledge of the crime in 1172, and did penance at the tomb in 1174. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and jewels in 1220; but were burned in the reign of Henry VIII., 1539. The Merchant Adventurers were at one time termed "the Brotherhood of St. Thomas & Becket." A Roman

* Thomas Becket was born in 1119. His father, Gilbert, was a London trader, and his mother is stated to have been a convert from Mahometanism. He was educated at Oxford, and made archdeacon by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, who introduced him to the king, Henry II. He became chancellor in 1155, but on being elected archbishop of Canterbury in 1162, he resigned the chancellorship, to the great offence of the king. He opposed strenuously the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164, and fled the country; and in 1165 excommunicated all the clergy who agreed to abide by them. He and the king met at Freteville, in Touraine, on 22 July, 1170, and were formally reconciled. On his return he recommenced his struggle with the king, which led to his tragical death.

Catholic church at Canterbury, dedicated to him, was opened by cardinal Manning, 13 April, 1875.

Bed. The ancients slept on skins. Beds were afterwards made of loose rushes, heather, or straw. The Romans are said to have first used featherbeds. An air-cushion is said to have been used by Heliogabalus, 218-222; *air-beds* were in use in the sixteenth century. Featherbeds were in use in England in the reign of Henry VIII. The bedsteads of the Egyptians and later Greeks, like modern couches, became common among the Roman upper classes.

The ancient Great Bed at Ware, Herts, capable of holding twelve persons, was sold, it is said, to Charles Dickens, 6 Sept. 1864. A bedstead of gold was presented to the queen on 2 Nov. 1869, by the maharajah of Cashmere.

Air-beds and water-beds have been made since the manufacture of india rubber cloth by Clark in 1813; and by Mackintosh in 1823.

Dr. Arnott's hydrostatic bed invented in 1850.

Bed OF JUSTICE, a French court presided over by the king, whose seat was termed a "bed." It controlled the ordinances of the parliament. The last was held by Louis XVI. at Versailles, 19 Nov. 1787, to raise a loan.

Beder (Arabia). Here Mahomet gained his first victory (over the Koreish of Mecca), 623. It was considered to be miraculous.

Bedford, a town (N.N.W. London) renowned for its many free educational establishments, endowed in 1561 by sir William Harpur, a London alderman. Here John Bunyan preached, was imprisoned, and wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress."

A statue of Bunyan, the gift of the duke of Bedford, was uncovered here, 10 June, 1874. Bronze gates for the Bunyan church, given by the duke, were inaugurated by him 5 July, 1876.

Bedford Level, a portion of the great fen districts in the eastern counties, drained in the early part of the seventeenth century by the earl of Bedford, aided by the celebrated Dutch engineer, sir Cornelius Vermuyden, amid great opposition; see *Levels*.

Bedlam, see *Bethlehem*.

Bedouins, wandering tribes of Arabs, living on the plunder of travellers, etc. They profess a form of Mahometanism, and are governed by sheiks. They are said to be descendants of Ishmael, and appear to fulfil the prophecy respecting him (Gen. xvi. 12), 1911 B.C.

Beef-eaters, see *Battle-axe*.

"**Beefsteaks**, THE SUBLIME SOCIETY OF," was established in 1735 by Rich, an actor at Covent Garden theatre, in the painting-room of which the members dined upon beefsteaks. The society became fashionable, and long included among its members the prince of Wales, royal dukes, and other eminent persons, who submitted to its somewhat ludicrous regulations. It became extinct in 1867, its last place of meeting being a room in the Lyceum theatre. Its history was published by brother Arnold in 1871.

Beer, see *Ale*, *Brewers*, *Porter*, *Victuallers*. Condensed beer patented by P. E. Lockwood, 1875. Condensed wort patented by Hermann Mertens, of Margate, in 1853.

Beer-houses. Law respecting (11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 64, 1830), etc., amended in 1863.

Bees. Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hymettus, in Attica, was also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Eumelus of Corinth wrote a poem on bees, 741 B.C. Bees were introduced into Boston, Massachusetts, in 1670, and have since spread over the continent. Maundeville's satirical "Fable of the Bees" appeared in 1723. Huber published his observations on bees in 1792. The Apianian Society had an establishment at Muswell Hill, near London

(1860-2). The Ligurian variety of the honey-bee was successfully introduced into England in 1860.

A British Beekeepers' Association founded 16 May (sir John Lubbock became first president); first exhibition, in the Crystal Palace, 8 Sept. 1874; at other places since. *Spelling bees*, of American origin, introduced into London in autumn of 1875; first at Holloway. Geographical, musical, and other bees began early in 1876.

Bees', St., Cumberland. A monastery was founded here by St. Bega, 650; a grammar-school by abp. Grindall, 1583; a clerical training college by bp. Law, 1817.

Beet-root is of recent cultivation in England. *Beta vulgaris*, red beet, is used for the table as a salad. Margraff first produced sugar from the *white* beet-root in 1747. M. Achard produced excellent sugar from it in 1799; and the chemists of France, at the instance of Bonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet-root in 1800. 60,000 tons of sugar, about half the consumption, are now manufactured in France from beet. It is also largely manufactured in other countries. A refinery of sugar from beet-root has been erected at the Thames bank, Chelsea. The cultivation of beet-root in England and Ireland much advocated, 1871.

Beggars were tolerated in ancient times, being often musicians and ballad-singers. In modern times severe laws have been passed against them. In 1572, by 14 Eliz. c. 5, sturdy beggars were ordered to be "grievously whipped and burned through the right ear;" punished capitally for the third offence. By the Vagrant Act (1824), 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, all public beggars are liable to a month's imprisonment. About 30,000 tramps in England and Wales.—*Judicial Statistics*, 1865. See *Poor-laws and Mendicity Society*. The "BEGGAR'S OPERA," by John Gay, a satire against the government of sir Robert Walpole, was produced at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, 29 Jan. 1727-8, and had a run of 63 nights; see *Gueur*.

Beguines, a congregation of nuns first established at Liège, and afterwards at Nivelles, in 1207, some say 1226. The "Grand Beguinage" of Bruges was the most extensive. Some of these nuns imagined that they could become sinless. The council of Vienne condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1311. They still exist in Germany and Belgium, acting as nurses to the sick and wounded, etc.

Beheading, the *Decollatio* of the Romans, introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death) by William the Conqueror, 1076, when Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed. Since then this mode of execution became frequent, particularly in the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, when even women of the noblest blood thus perished: the aged countess of Salisbury, 27 May, 1541; lady Jane Grey, 12 Feb. 1554.

Behistun, in Persia. At this place is a rock containing important inscriptions in three languages, in cuneiform (or wedge-shaped) characters, which were deciphered and translated by sir H. Rawlinson in 1844-6, and published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Each paragraph commences with "I am Darius the Great King."

Behring's Strait, discovered by capt. Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia. He thus proved that the continents of Asia and America are distant from each other about thirty-nine miles, 1728. He died at Behring's Island in 1741. In 1778, capt. James Cook surveyed the coasts of both continents.

Belfast, capital of Ulster, N. Ireland. Its castle, supposed to have been built by John de Courcy, was destroyed by the Scots under Edward Bruce, 1315; see *Orange*.

Belfast granted by James I. to sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, 1612; and erected into a corporation..... 1613
The Long Bridge (21 arches, 2562 feet long) built..... 1682-6
The first edition of the Bible in Ireland printed here..... 1704

The Castle burned..... 4 April, 1706
The bank built..... 1787
The Mechanics' Institute established..... 1825
The Queen's Bridge (5 arches) built on site of the Long Bridge..... 1841
Of three colleges established in Ireland in 1845, one inaugurated in Belfast (see *Colleges*)..... Oct. 1849
British Association met here..... 1852
Much rioting at Belfast through Mr. Hanna's open-air preaching..... July-Sept. 1857
"Victoria Chambers" burned down; the loss estimated at 100,000..... 1 July, 1859
Exciting religious revivals..... Sept. "
Fierce conflicts between Roman Catholics and Protestants on account of the foundation of the O'Connell monument at Dublin—9 lives lost and 180 persons injured..... 10-27 Aug. 1864
Rioting again..... 30 April, 1865
Election riots..... July, "
Visit of the lord lieutenant the marquess of Abercorn..... 2-4 Oct. 1867
Severe rioting; much destruction of property and many persons injured. Civil war raging between Catholics and Protestants, 15-21 Aug. Peace restored..... 22 Aug. 1872
British Association here (2d time)..... 19 Aug. 1874
End of strike of linen-manufacturers..... 26 Aug. "

Belfort, or Befort, a fortified town in Alsace, E. France, was invested by the Germans 3 Nov. 1870; capitulated 16 Feb. 1871; reserved to France when Alsace was ceded, 26 Feb.; quitted by the Germans Aug. 1873.

Belgium, the southern portion of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belgæ, who were finally conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. Its size is about one eighth of Great Britain. Its government is a liberal constitutional monarchy, founded in 1831. For previous history, see *Flanders, Netherlands, and Holland*. The population (31 Dec.), 1862, 4,836,566; 1865, 4,984,451; 1866, 4,829,320; 1870, 5,087,105; 1879, 5,536,146.

The revolution commences at Brussels..... 25 Aug. 1830
The provisional government declares Belgium independent (M. Van de Weyer, active)..... 4 Oct. "
Antwerp taken (except the citadel)..... 23 Dec. "
Belgian independence acknowledged by the allied powers..... 26 Dec. "
Duke de Nemours elected king (his father, the French king, refused his consent)..... 3 Feb. 1831
Surlat de Chokier is elected regent..... 24 Feb. "
Leopold, prince of Saxo-Coburg, accepted the crown, 12 July; enters Brussels..... 19 July, "
War with the Netherlands commences..... 3 Aug. "
France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensues..... Aug. "
Conference of ministers of the five great powers held in London; acceptance of 24 articles of pacification, 15 Nov. "
Convention between England and France against Holland..... 22 Oct. 1832
Antwerp besieged, 30 Nov.; the citadel taken by the French..... 23 Dec. "
The French army returns to France..... 27 Dec. "
Preliminary convention with Holland signed..... 21 May, 1833
Riot at Brussels (see *Brussels*)..... 6 April, 1834
Treaty * between Holland and Belgium signed in London..... 19 April, 1839
Queen of England visits Belgium..... Aug. 1862
The king and his son visit England..... Oct. "
Increase of army to 100,000 men voted..... 10 May, 1863
Opposition to religious charities bill..... June, 1867
A new ministry under M. Charles Rogier..... 9 Nov. "
The chambers dissolved; reassembled..... 10 Dec. "
The king proclaims Belgium neutral in the Italian war, M.-Z., 1869
Birth of prince Leopold Ferdinand..... 12 June, "
Death of M. Potter..... 22 July, "
The king visits England..... June, 1860
Vague rumors of annexation to France produce warm loyal addresses to the king..... 13 June, "
The octrois abolished..... 21 July, "
Successful military volunteer movement..... Aug. "
Commercial treaty with France signed..... 1 May, 1861
Continued illness of the king, with occasional amendment..... May, June, 1862
Commercial treaty with Great Britain, adopted by the chamber..... 22 Aug. "

* This treaty arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question, by the decision of which the treaty of 15 Nov. 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs offered by Belgium for the territories adjudged to Holland was declared inadmissible.

† At the revolution in 1830, the Roman Catholic clergy lost the administration of the public charities, which they have struggled to recover ever since. In April, 1857, M. Decker, the head of the ministry, brought in a bill for this purpose, but was compelled to withdraw it, and eventually to resign.

Great distress through decay of trade. Aug. 1862
 Fierce dissensions through Roman Catholics, Jan.; the ministry resigns, but resumes office, 4 Feb.; dissolution of the chambers, 17 July; the Protestants superior in the election. Aug. 1864
 Death of Leopold I. 10 Dec. 1865
 The new king and queen visit England, 5 July; and Ghent and other Belgian cities. July, 1866
 National rifle meeting (*tir*). 12-16 Oct. "
 Mr. Phillips, lord mayor of London, and 1100 English volunteers visit Belgium under col. Loyd-Lindsay; other foreigners attend; grand banquet given by the king at Brussels. 20 Oct. "
 Opening of the chambers, with a reassuring speech from the king. 13 Nov. "
 Violent rioting in mining districts (Marchienne-au-Pont) on account of reduction in wages; suppressed by the military. 1-2 Feb. 1867
 About 2400 Belgians (of the garde civique and volunteers) visit England; arrive, 10 July; received by lord mayor, 12 July; by prince of Wales at Wimbledon, 13 July; dine at Windsor, 16 July; at a ball at Agricultural Hall, 18 July; received by Miss Burdett-Coutts, 19 July; attend the review at Wimbledon, 20 July; leave London. 22 July, "
 New ministry (under M. Frère-Orban); liberal. 3 Jan. 1868
 Serious riots in the mining districts; put down by the military; 10 lives lost. 25-29 March, "
 Monument to Charlemagne at Liège, inaugurated 26 July, "
 International congress of workmen at Brussels, 6-13 Nov. "
 The crown prince Leopold Ferdinand, duke of Brabant, died. 22 Jan. 1869
 Concession of a Luxembourg railway to a French railway company, without the assent of the state, prohibited by the assembly, 13 Feb.; dispute with the French government arranged. May, "
 International rifle meeting held at Liège. 19 Sept. "
 Resignation of Frère-Orban ministry. about 19 June, 1870
 M. d'Anethan's ministry announced. 3 July, "
 Warm gratitude to Great Britain expressed by the king and people. 8 Aug. "
 Treaty for the neutrality of Belgium between Great Britain and Prussia, signed 9 Aug.; and France, signed 11 Aug. "
 After surrender of Sedan many French soldiers enter Belgium; disarmed and interned. 1-2 Sept. "
 Strong opposition to the ministry by M. Barra and others; riots at Brussels. 22-25 Nov. "
 Resignation of D'Anethan; M. Malou (a moderate) forms a ministry. 7 Dec. 1871
 The comte de Chambord arrives at Antwerp, 17 Feb.; compelled to quit Belgium through popular demonstrations. 27 Feb. 1872
 The French government denounce the treaty of commerce with Belgium. 29 March, "
 Treaty of commerce with France signed. 5 Feb. 1873
 The czar at Brussels. 22 May, "
 M. Van de Weyer, statesman; active during the revolution of 1830; ambassador to England, 1851-67; died, 23 May, 1874
 International conference at Brussels respecting rights of neutrals during war—no results. 27 July-28 Aug. "
 Notes from the German government, complaining of publications favoring the censured German ecclesiastics, Feb.; respecting the *Duchêne's* proposal to the archbishop of Paris to assassinate Bismarck. 15 April, 1875
 Dignified Belgian replies. March and May, "
 The court at Liège cannot interfere, May; modification of the criminal law proposed. June, "
 Much popular opposition to religious processions: riots, May, June, "
 The king visits England. 29 May, 1876
 Catholic successes in the elections; riots against them at Brussels and Antwerp. about 16, 17 June, "
 Statue of Van de Weyer, at Louvain, inaugurated by the king. 1 Oct. "
 International congress respecting hygiene, etc., held at Brussels. 27 Sept.-2 Oct. "
 Catholic minority in elections; the Malou ministry resign, 13, 14 June; M. Frère-Orban forms a liberal ministry. 20 June, 1878
 Gigantic weir for water-distribution at La Gilleppe, near Verviers, inaugurated by the king. 28 July, "
 The king's silver wedding enthusiastically celebrated, 22-25 Aug. "
 Eugene T'Kindt de Rooden Veke, a clerk, convicted of embezzlement of 20,000,000 francs of the Bank of Belgium (149 thefts); the governor Fortamps, of fraudulently repurchasing shares, etc. 3 Dec. "
 The king sanctions the new law of public instruction, 1 July, 1879
 Pastoral of the Roman Catholic hierarchy against the government plan of mixed education (sacraments to be refused to teachers and parents, etc.) published in Germany. Sept. "
 Archduke Rodolph of Austria betrothed to the princess Stephanie. March, 1880
 Permanent international exhibition opened at Brussels, 1 June, "
 Elections for parliament; severe struggle between liberals and clerical party respecting education; liberals retain moderate majority. June, "

National exhibition at Brussels opened by the king and queen. 16 June, 1880
 Representative at the Vatican recalled through ecclesiastical disputes; suspension of diplomatic arrangements, 28 June, "
 Jubilee to celebrate national independence. 18 July, "
 Statue of Leopold I. unveiled at Laeken. 21 July, "
 Patriotic fête in the Brussels exhibition. 16 Aug. "

KINGS.

1831. Leopold, * first king of the Belgians; born 16 Dec. 1790; inaugurated 21 July, 1831, at Brussels; married, 9 Aug. 1832, Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French (she died 11 Oct. 1850). He died 10 Dec. 1865.
 1865. Leopold II., son; born 9 April, 1835; married archduchess Maria Henrietta of Austria, 22 Aug. 1853.
 Daughter. Princess Louise, born 18 Feb. 1858; married duke Philip of Saxony, 4 Feb. 1875.
 Brother. Philip, count of Flanders; born 24 March, 1837; married Mary, princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 25 April, 1867; heir, Baldwin, born 3 June, 1869.

Belgrade, an ancient city in Serbia, on the right bank of the Danube. It was taken from the Greek emperor by Solomon, king of Hungary, in 1072; gallantly defended by John Hunniades against the Turks, under Mahomet II., July to Sept. 1456, when the latter was defeated, with the loss of 40,000 men. Belgrade was taken by sultan Solymán, Aug. 1521, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it was again taken by the Turks, 1690. It was besieged in May, 1716, by prince Eugene. In that year the Turkish army, 200,000 strong, approached to relieve it, and on 5 Aug. a sanguinary battle was fought at Peterwaradein, in which the Turks lost 20,000 men. Eugene defeated the Turks here, 16 Aug. 1717, and Belgrade surrendered 18 Aug. In 1739 it was ceded to the Turks, after its fine fortifications had been demolished. It was retaken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790. The Serbian insurgents had possession of it, 1806-13. In 1815 it was placed under prince Milosch, subject to Turkey. The fortifications were restored in 1820. On 19 June, 1862, the Turkish pacha was dismissed for firing on the town during a riot. The university was established by private munificence, 1863. The fortress was surrendered by the Turks to the Servians, 18 April, 1867. The independence of Serbia proclaimed here, 22 Aug. 1878; see *Serria*.

Belgravia, a southwestern district of the metropolis, built between 1826 and 1852 upon land belonging to the marquess of Westminster, who is also viscount Belgrave.

Belize, see *Honduras*.

Bell, Book, and Candle: in the Romish ceremony of excommunication (*which see*), the bell is rung, the book is closed, and candle extinguished; the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful, divine service, and the sacraments. Its origin is ascribed to the eighth century.

Bell Rock Light-house, nearly in front of the Frith of Tay, one of the finest in Great Britain; it is 115 feet high, is built upon a rock that measures 427 feet in length and 200 feet in breadth, and is about 12 feet under water.† It was erected in 1806-10. It has two bells for hazy weather.

Bellaïr, North America. The town was attacked by the British forces under sir Peter Parker, who, after an obstinate engagement, was killed 30 Aug. 1814.

Belleisle, an isle on the south coast of Brittany, France, erected into a duchy for marshal Belleisle, in 1742, in reward of his military and diplomatic services, by Louis XV. Belleisle was taken by the British forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson, after a

* Leopold married, in May, 1816, the princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of the prince-regent, afterwards George IV. of England; she died in childhood, 6 Nov. 1817.

† Upon this rock, it is said, the abbots of Aberbrothock fixed the *Inchcape bell*, so that it was rung by the impulse of the sea, thus warning mariners. It is also said that a Dutchman, who took the apparatus away, was here lost with his ship and crew.

desperate resistance, 7 June, 1761, but was restored to France in 1763.

Belles-lettres, or POLITE LEARNING, see *Academies* and *Literature*.

Belleville, the red republican stronghold of Paris, defended by seven barricades, was captured by L'Admirault and Vinoy, 27, 28 May, 1871, when the insurrection was suppressed.

Bellmen, appointed in London to proclaim the hour of the night before public clocks became general, were numerous about 1556. They were to ring a bell at night, and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

Bellows. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B.C.; and to him is ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, etc. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans. The great bellows of our foundries must have been early used; see *Blowing-machines*.

Bells were used among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The responses of the Dodonean oracle were in part conveyed by bells.—*Strabo*. The monument of Porcenna was decorated with pinnacles, each surmounted by bells.—*Pliny*. Said to have been introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campagna, about 400; and first known in France in 550. The army of Clothaire II., king of France, was frightened from the siege of Sens by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church. The second excommunication of our king Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to sound the bells of his church. Bells were used in churches by order of pope John IX., about 900, as a defence, by ringing them, against thunder and lightning. Bells are mythically said to have been cast by Turketul, abbot of England, about 941. The celebrated "Song of the Bell," by Schiller (died 1805), has been frequently translated. The following list is that given by Mr. E. Beckett Denison (afterwards sir Edmund Beckett) in his discourse on bells at the Royal Institution, 6 March, 1857. The lecture of the Rev. H. R. Haweis, at the same place, 7 Feb. 1879, was well illustrated.

	Weight. Tons. Cwt.		Weight. Tons. Cwt.
Moscow, 1736; * broken, 1737.....	250 ?	York, 1845.....	10 15
Another, 1817.....	110 ?	Bruges, 1680.....	10 5
Three others.....	16 to 31	St. Peter's, Rome.....	8 0
Novgorod.....	31 0	Oxford, 1680.....	7 12
Olmutz.....	17 18	Lucerne, 1636.....	7 11
Vienna, 1711.....	17 14	Halberstadt, 1457.....	7 10
Westminster, 1856,† "Big Ben".....	15 8½	Antwerp.....	7 3
Erfurt, 1497.....	13 15	Brussels.....	7 1½
Westminster, 1858,† "St. Stephen".....	13 10½	Dantzic, 1453.....	6 1
Sens.....	13 ?	Lincoln, 1834.....	5 8
Paris, 1690.....	12 16	St. Paul's, 1716½.....	5 4
Montreal, 1847.....	12 15	Ghent.....	4 18
Cologne, 1448.....	11 3	Boulogne, new.....	4 18
Breslau, 1507.....	11 0	Exeter, 1675.....	4 10
Görlitz.....	10 17	Old Lincoln, 1610.....	4 8
		Fourth quarter- bell, Westmin- ster, 1857.....	4 0

* The metal has been valued, at the lowest estimate, at 66,665*l*. Gold and silver are said to have been thrown in as votive offerings.

† The largest bell in England (named Big Ben, after sir Benjamin Hall, the then chief commissioner of works), cast at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, by Messrs. Warner, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Beckett Denison, and the Rev. W. Taylor, at an expense of 3343*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*. The composition was 22 parts copper and 7 tin. The diameter was 9 ft. 5½ in.; the height 7 ft. 10½ in. The clapper weighed 12 cwt.—*Rev. W. Taylor*.

‡ The bell "Big Ben" having been found to be cracked, on 24 Oct. 1857, it was broken up, and another bell cast with the same metal, in May, 1858, by Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel. It is rather different in shape from its predecessor, "Big Ben," and about 2 tons lighter. Its diameter is 9 ft. 6 in.; the height, 7 ft. 10 in. It was struck for the first time 18 Nov. 1858. The clapper weighs 6 cwt.—half that of the former bell. The note of the bell is E natural; the quarter bells being G, B, E, F. On 1 Oct. 1859, this bell was also found to be cracked.

§ The clapper of St. Paul's bell weighs 180 lbs.; the diameter of the bell is 10 feet (Mr. Walesby says 6 ft. 9½ in.), and its thickness 10 in. The hour strikes upon this bell, the quarters upon two smaller ones; see *Clocks*.

BAPTISM OF BELLS.—They were anointed and baptized in churches, it is said, from the tenth century.—*Du Fresnoy*. The bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptized by the names of St. Michael, St. John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, etc., in 1501.—*Weever*. The great bell of Notre Dame of Paris was baptized by the name of duke of Angoulême, 1816. On the continent, in Roman (Catholic) states, they baptize bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity.—*Ashe*.

RINGING OF BELLS, in changes of regular peals, is almost peculiar to the English.—*Stow*.

"Companie of the Schollers of Chepeside," 1603; "Society of College Youths," 1637; "Society of Cumberland," 1683; the "Society of Union Scholars," 1713; the "Society of Eastern Scholars," 1733; "London Youths," 1753; "Westminster Youths," 1776.

Fabian Stedman, about 1650, invented a system known as "Stedman's principle." Benjamin Anable soon after invented "Grandfire Triples."

720 changes can be rung in an hour upon twelve bells; 470,001,600 changes rung upon them require 75 years, 10 months, and 10 days.

Nell Gwynne left the ringers of the bells of St. Martin-in-the-Fields money for a weekly entertainment, 1687, and many others have done the same.

CARILLONS, a collection of bells, arranged in two or three chromatic scales, played by pedals or keyboards, or by machinery. The first set is said to have been made at Alost, in Flanders, in 1487, and that country and Holland are renowned for carillons. Matthias van den Gheyn was an eminent maker (1721-85). Excellent carillon machines are now made by Messrs. Gillet, Bland, & Co., Croydon. One at Manchester was started 1 Jan. 1879. It plays 35 tunes on 20 bells.

Belmont (Mo.), BATTLE OF, opposite Columbus, Ky., fought 7 Nov. 1861. Gen. Grant, commanding the national forces, at first obtained a great advantage over gen. Pillow, the Confederate commander; but the latter, being reinforced from Columbus, compelled Grant to withdraw from the field.

Beloochistan, the ancient Gedrosia (S. Asia). Khelat, the capital, was taken by the British in the Afghan war, 1839; abandoned, July, 1840; taken and held a short time, Nov. 1840.

The khan was subsidized in 1854, under certain conditions, which were not observed; the arrangement was broken up in 1873; the negotiations of major (afterwards sir Robert) Sandeman, in 1875, were successful, and Quetta was occupied by the British in 1877, and has since become a prosperous station. The khan proffered assistance after the defeat of gen. Burrows in July, 1880.

Belvedere Explosion, see *Gunpowder*, note.

Bemis's Heights, FIRST BATTLE AT. General Gates, at the head of the Northern American army, in the autumn of 1777, established a fortified camp on Bemis's Heights, near Stillwater, where he was attacked by the British and Hessians, under gen. Burgoyne, on 19 Sept. Night terminated the conflict, and both parties claimed the victory. Burgoyne fell back to his camp, a few miles above, to wait for expected reinforcements, before renewing the conflict. The British force engaged was about 3000, and the American about 2500. The former lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, a little less than 500; the latter, 319.

Bemis's Heights, SECOND BATTLE AT. Despairing of reinforcements, his army diminishing by desertions, Burgoyne perceived that he must fight or flee. He advanced, and again attacked Gates on 7 Oct., almost upon the battle-ground of 19 Sept. They fought severely, and Burgoyne fell back to the heights of Saratoga, now Schuylerville. There he was compelled to surrender on 17 Oct. The whole number of troops surrendered was 5791, of whom 2412 were Germans, or Hessians, under the baron Riedesel; the remainder were British regulars and Canadians; see *Saratoga*.

Benares, in India, a holy city of the Hindoos, abounding in temples. It was ceded by the nabob of Oude, Asoph-ud-Dowlah, to the English in 1775. An insurrection took place here, which had nearly proved fatal to the British interests in Hindostan, 1781. The rajah, Cheyt Sing, was deposed in consequence of it in 1783. Mr. Cherry, capt. Conway, and others were assassinated at Benares by vizier Aly, 14 Jan. 1799. In June, 1857, col. Neil succeeded in suppressing attempts of the native infantry to join the mutiny; see *India*. Visit of prince of Wales, 5 Jan. 1876.

Benburb, near Armagh (N. Ireland). Here O'Neill totally defeated the English under Moore, 6 June, 1646. Moore says that it was "the only great victory, since the days of Brian Boro, achieved by an Irish chieftain in the cause of Ireland."

Bencoolen (Sumatra). The English East India Company made a settlement here, which preserved to them the pepper trade after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam, 1682. *-Anderson.* York Fort was erected by the East India Company, 1690. In 1693 a dreadful mortality raged here, occasioned by the town being built on a pestilent morass; among others, the governor and council perished. The French, under count d'Estaing, destroyed the English settlement, 1700. Bencoolen was reduced to a residency under the government of Bengal, in 1801, and was ceded to the Dutch in 1824, in exchange for their possessions in Malacca; see *India*.

Bender, Bessarabia, European Russia. Near it was the asylum of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa by the czar Peter the Great, 8 July, 1709. The peace of Bender was concluded in 1711. Bender was taken by storm, by the Russians, 28 Sept. 1770; was taken by Potemkin in 1789, and again in 1809. It was restored at the peace of Jassy, but retained at the peace of 1812.

Benedictines, an order of monks founded by St. Benedict (lived 480-543), who introduced the monastic life into Western Europe, in 529, when he founded the monastery on Monte Cassino, in Campania, and eleven others afterwards. His *Regula Monachorum* (rule of the monks) soon became the common rule of western monachism. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note and learning as the Benedictines. Among its branches, the chief were the Cluniacs, founded in 912, the Cistercians, founded in 1098, and reformed by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1116; and the Carthusians, from the Chartreux (hence Charter-house), founded by Bruno about 1080. The Benedictine order was introduced into England by Augustin, in 596; and William I. built an abbey for it on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 1066; see *Battle Abbey*. William de Warrenne, earl of Warrenne, built a convent at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. Of this order, it is reckoned that there have been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4600 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3640 saints. Their founder was canonized.—*Baronius.* The Benedictines have taken little part in politics, but have produced many valuable literary works. The congregation of St. Maur published the celebrated *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, in 1750, and edited many ancient authors.

The Benedictines with other orders were expelled from France by decree . . . 28 March, 1800
The fourteenth centenary of the birth of St. Benedict was kept at Monte Cassino and other places . . . April, "

Benefice (literally, a good deed or favor) or **FEE**. Clerical benefices originated in the twelfth century, when the priesthood began to imitate the feudal lay system of holding lands for performing certain duties; till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. Vicarages, rectories, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies are termed benefices in contradistinction to dignities, such as bishoprics, etc. A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar, to a small part or to none.—All benefices that should become vacant in the space of six months were given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534.—*Notitia Monastica.* An act for the augmentation of poor benefices by the sale of some of those in the presentation of the lord chancellor was passed in 1863, and an act respecting the sequestration of benefices and their union passed 1871.

The Commission on Ecclesiastical Benefices reported, recommending amendments in sales of advowsons, discontinuance of sale by auction, etc. . . about 3 Nov. 1873

Benefit of Clergy, see *Clergy*.

Benefit Societies, see *Friendly Societies*.

Beneventum (now Benevento), an ancient city in South Italy, said to have been founded by Diomedes the Greek, after the fall of Troy. Pyrrhus of Macedonia, during his invasion of Italy, was totally defeated near Beneventum, 275 B.C. Near it was erected the triumphal arch of Trajan, A.D. 114. Benevento was formed into a duchy by the Lombards, 571. At a battle fought here, 26 Feb. 1266, Manfred, king of Sicily, was defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, who thus became virtually master of Italy. The castle was built 1323; the town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards pope Benedict XIII., was dug out of the ruins alive, and contributed to its subsequent rebuilding, 1708. It was seized by the king of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Talleyrand de Périgord, Bonaparte's arch-chancellor, was made prince of Benevento, 1806. Benevento was taken by the French, 1798, and restored to the pope in 1815.

Benevolences (Aids, Free Gifts, actually Forced Loans) appear to have been claimed by our Anglo-Saxon sovereigns. Special ones were levied by Edward IV., 1478, by Richard III., 1485 (although a statute forbidding them was enacted in 1484), by Henry VII., 1492; and by James I. in 1613, on occasion of the marriage of the princess Elizabeth with Frederick, the elector palatine, afterwards king of Bohemia. In 1615 Oliver St. John, M.P., was fined 5000*l.*, and chief-justice Coke disgraced, for severely censuring such modes of raising money. Benevolences were declared illegal by the bill of rights, Feb. 1689.

Benevolent, or Strangers' Friend Society, established 1785; Loan Society, 1817; Society of Blues, 1824; Society of St. Patrick, 1784.

Bengal, chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the capital. Its governors were appointed by the sovereigns of Delhi till 1840, when it became independent. It was added to the Mogul empire by Baber, about 1529; see *India* and *Calcutta*.

The English first permitted to trade to Bengal . . . 1634
They establish a settlement at Hooghly . . . about 1692
Factories of the French and Danes set up . . . 1694
Bengal made a distinct agency . . . 1800
The English settlement removed to Fort William . . . 1800
Imperial grant vesting the revenues of Bengal in the company, by which it gained the sovereignty of the country . . . 12 Aug. 1765
India Bill, Bengal made chief presidency, supreme court of judicature established . . . 16 June, 1773
Bishop of Calcutta appointed . . . 21 July, 1813
Railway opened . . . 15 Aug. 1854
Awful famine in Orissa (which see) . . . 1868-69
Lieut. governor, hon. Wm. Grey . . . 1867
" Geo. Campbell . . . 1871
Deficiency in rainfall, consequent famine (see *India*), . . . Oct. 1873
Cyclone: Mednapore destroyed, about 2000 perished . . . Oct. 1874
Lieut. governor, sir Richard Temple . . . " "
" hon. sir Ashley Eden . . . 1877

Bennington, **BATTLE OF**. This engagement took place at Hotsick, N. Y., five miles from Bennington, in Vermont, but is known as the battle of Bennington. It was fought on 16 Aug. 1777, between British and German detachments, under col. Baume and Breyman, of Burgoyne's army, and gen. John Stark, at the head of New Hampshire militia. The British were defeated, with a loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of almost a thousand men. The Americans had 100 killed and as many wounded. Burgoyne sent this expedition to procure cattle and stores. It was a severe blow to him, and led to his final defeat.

Benzole, or **BENZINE**, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, discovered by Faraday in oils (1825), and by C. R. Mansfield in coal-tar (1849)—the latter of whom unfortunately died in consequence of being severely burned while experimenting on it (25 Feb. 1855). Benzole has become useful in the arts. Chemical research has produced from it *aniline* (which see), the source of the cele-

brated modern dyes mauve, magenta, and many others; see *Alicaraine*.

Beowulf, an ancient Anglo-Saxon epic poem, describing events which probably occurred in the middle of the fifth century, supposed to have been written subsequent to 597. An edition by Kemble was published in 1833. It has been translated by Kemble, Thorpe, and Wackerbarth.

Berbice (S. America), settled by the Dutch, 1626, who surrendered it to the British, 23 April, 1796, and 22 Sept. 1803; and finally in 1814. It was united to Demerara, and named British Guiana, 1831.

Berengarians, followers of Berengarius, archdeacon of Angers, who, about 1049, opposed the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation, or the real presence in the Lord's-supper. Several councils of the church condemned his doctrine, 1050-79. After much controversy, he recanted about 1079, and died, grieved and wearied, 6 Jan. 1088.

Beresina, a river in Russia, crossed by the French main army after its defeat by the Russians, 25-29 Nov. 1812. The French lost upwards of 20,000 men, and their retreat was attended by great calamity and suffering.

Berg (W. Germany), on the extinction of its line of counts, in 1348, was incorporated with Juliers. Napoleon I. made Murat grand-duke in 1806. The principal part is now held by Prussia.

Bergamo (N. Italy), a Lombard duchy, was annexed to Venice, 1428; which chiefly held it till it revolted, and was joined to the Cisalpine republic, 1797. It was awarded to Austria in 1814, and ceded to Sardinia, 1859.

Bergen (Norway), founded 1070; was the royal residence during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Bergen (in Germany), BATTLE OF, between the French and allies, the latter defeated, 13 April, 1752.—(IN HOLLAND) 1. The allies, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French, under gen. Brune, with great loss, 19 Sept. 1799. 2. In another battle, fought 2 Oct. the same year, the duke gained a victory over Brune; but on the 6th the duke was defeated before Alkmaar, and on the 20th entered into a convention, by which his army was exchanged for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

Bergen-op-Zoom, in Holland. This place, whose works were deemed impregnable, was taken by the French, 16 Sept. 1747, and again in 1795. An attempt, made by the British, under gen. sir T. Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), to carry the fortress by storm was defeated; after forcing an entrance, their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, 8 March, 1814.

Bergerac, France. Here John of Gaunt, then earl of Derby, defeated the French, in 1344; and here a temporary treaty of peace between the Catholics and Protestants, establishing liberty of conscience, was signed 17 Sept. 1577.

Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, was begun by Henry I. in 1108, and finished in the next reign. Here Edward II. was cruelly murdered by the contrivance of his queen Isabella (a princess of France), and her paramour, Mortimer, earl of March, 21 Sept. 1327. Mortimer was hanged at the Elms, near London, 29 Nov. 1330; and Edward III. confined his mother in her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, till her death, 1357.

Berlin (capital of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg), alleged to have been founded by the margrave Albert the Bear, about 1163. Its five districts were united under one magistracy in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia and greatly improved by the sovereigns. It was taken and held by the Rus-

sians and Austrians, 9-13 Oct. 1760. Establishment of the Academy of Sciences, 1702; of the university, 1810. On 27 Oct. 1806, after the battle of Jena (14 Oct.), the French entered Berlin; and from this place Napoleon issued the famous *Berlin decree*, an interdiction against the commerce of England, 20 Nov. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and ordered all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. On 5 Nov. 1808, Napoleon entered into a convention with Prussia, by which he remitted to Prussia the sum due on the war debt, and withdrew many of his troops to reinforce his armies in Spain; see *Prussia*, 1866, 1871.

The railway to Magdeburg opened, 10 Sept. 1841
The first constituent assembly held here, 21 June, 1842
An insurrection commenced here, March, 1848
Berlin was declared in a state of siege, 12 Nov. "
The continuation of this state was declared to be illegal without its concurrence by the lower chamber, 25 April, 1849

A treaty of peace between Prussia and Saxony was signed, 21 Oct. 1866
The victorious army entered Berlin, 20 Sept. 1866; and 16 June, 1871
The monument of Victory, in memory of the wars with Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870-1), solemnly uncovered, 2 Sept. 1873
Meeting of chancellors of Germany, Austria, and Russia, 11, 12 May; they agree to an urgent note to Turkey on the Eastern policy; expressed in a note dated 13 May; accepted by Italy and France; received in London, 16 May; its acceptance by the earl of Derby declined, as her majesty's government had not been consulted, 19 May; this note not presented through the revolution in Turkey, 30 May, 1876
The "Berlin note" printed in the *Times*, 4 July, 1876
International fish and fishing exhibition opened by the crown-prince, 20 April, 1880

BERLIN CONGRESS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Representatives (with resident ambassadors): *Germany*, prince Bismarck, president; *Russia*, prince Gortschakoff; *Turkey*, Alexander (Arathéouli); *Great Britain*, lord Beaconsfield and marquis of Salisbury (lord Odo Russell ambassador); *Austria*, count Andrássy; *France*, M. Waddington; *Italy*, count Corti.
First meeting, 13 June; twentieth and last meeting; treaty signed, 13 July, 1878
Articles 1-12. Bulgaria constituted an autonomous principality tributary to the sultan; the Balkans southern limit; the prince, to be elected by the population, approved by the sultan and other powers; public laws, and other details.
" 13-22. New province of Eastern Roumelia constituted; partially autonomous; boundaries defined; Christian governor-general to be appointed by the sultan; to be organized by an Austrian commission; a Russian army of occupation, to remain nine months.
" 23. Bosnia and Herzegovina to be occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary.
" 24-30. Montenegro to be independent; new frontiers, Antivari annexed.
" 31-39. Servia to be independent, with new frontiers.
" 40-49. Roumania to be independent, losing part of Bessarabia to Russia, with compensation.
" 50-54. Regulation of navigation of the Danube, etc.
" 55-57. Legal reforms in Crete, etc.
" 58. The Porte cedes to Russia Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, and settles boundaries.
" 59. Batoum to be a free commercial port.
" 60. Alsagird and Bayazid restored to Turkey.
" 61-62. The Porte engages to realize legal reforms, and to grant religious liberty, etc.
" 63. The treaty of Paris (30 March, 1856), and of London (13 March, 1871), maintained when not modified by this treaty.
" 64. Treaty to be ratified in three weeks' time. Ratified, 3 Aug. 1878
Circular respecting delay in fulfilling the treaty from earl Granville, the British foreign secretary, to the foreign powers, May, 1880

BERLIN CONFERENCE (16 June-1 July, 1880).

The ambassadors: for Great Britain, lord Odo Russell (now lord Amphil, 1881); France, comte de St. Valier, etc., president; prince Hohenlohe, German foreign minister.
They agree to a collective note presented to the sultan of Turkey (urging the surrender of Dulcigno and cession of provinces to Greece), which is presented, 15 July, "
See *Dulcigno*, *Turkey*, and *Greece*, 1880-1.

Berlin-work, see *Embroidery*.

Bermudas, or **SUMMERS'S ISLES**, a group in the N. Atlantic ocean, discovered by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1522, but not inhabited until 1609, when sir George Summers was cast away upon them. They were settled by stat. 9 James I., 1612. Among the exiles from England during the civil war was Waller, the poet, who wrote, while resident here, a poetical description of the islands. There was an awful hurricane here, 31 Oct. 1780, and by another a third of the houses was destroyed, and the shipping driven ashore, 20 July, 1813. A large iron dry-dock here, which cost 250,000*l.*, was towed from the Medway to the Bermudas in June and July, 1869. Governors, sir Fred. E. Chapman, 1867; gen. J. H. Lefroy, March, 1871; sir Robert Michael Laffan, Feb. 1877.

Bernal Collection of articles of taste and virtue, formed by Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years chairman of committees of ways and means in the house of commons. He died 26 Aug. 1854. The sale in March, 1856, lasted 31 days, and enormous prices were given. The total sum realized was 62,680*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Bernard, Mount St., so called from a monastery founded on it by Bernardine Menthon in 962. Velan, its highest peak, is about 8000 feet high, covered with perpetual snow. Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginians by this pass into Italy (218 *a.c.*); and by the same route, in May, 1800, Bonaparte led his troops to Italy before the battle of Marengo, 14 June. On the summit of Great St. Bernard is the ancient monastery still held by a community of monks, who entertain travellers.

Bernardines, or **WHITE MONKS**, a strict order of Cistercian monks, established by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, about 1115. He founded many monasteries.

Berne, the sovereign canton of Switzerland, joined the Swiss League, 1352; the town Berne was made a free city by the emperor Frederick, May, 1218; it successfully resisted Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1288. It surrendered to the French under gen. Brune, 12 April, 1798. The town has bears for its arms, and some of these animals are still maintained on funds specially provided for the purpose. It was made capital of Switzerland, 1848.

Berry (the ancient *Biturigum Regia*), central France, held by the Romans since the conquest by Cæsar (58–50 *a.c.*) till it was subdued by the Visigoths; from whom it was taken by Clovis in *a.d.* 507. It was erected into a duchy by John II. in 1360, and was not incorporated into the royal domains till 1601.

Bersaglieri, the sharpshooters of the Sardinian army, first employed about 1848.

Berwick-on-Tweed, a fortified town on the northeast extremity of England, the theatre of many bloody contests while England and Scotland were two kingdoms; it was claimed by the Scots because it stood on their side of the river. Here John Balliol did homage for Scotland, 30 Nov. 1292. It was annexed to England in 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1482. In 1551 it was made independent of both kingdoms. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and to gen. Monk in 1659. Since the union of the crowns (James I., 1603) the strong fortifications have been neglected.

Bessarabia, a frontier province of European Russia, part of the ancient Dacia. After being possessed by the Goths, Huns, etc., it was conquered by the Turks, 1474, seized by the Russians, 1770, and ceded to them in 1812. The part annexed to Roumania in 1856 was restored to Russia at the close of the war in 1878, in exchange for the Dobrudscha, by the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, and given up 21 Oct. 1878.

Bessemer, see *Steel and Steam Navigation*.

Bethlehem now contains a large convent, enclosing, as is said, the very birthplace of Christ; a church erected by the empress Helena in the form of a cross,

about 325; a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—The Bethlehemite monks existed in England in 1257.

Bethlehem Hospital (so called from having been originally the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem), a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1547. The old Bethlehem Hospital, Moorfields, erected in 1676, pulled down in 1814, was built in imitation of the Tuileries at Paris. The present hospital in St. George's fields was begun April, 1812, and opened in 1815. In 1856 extensive improvements were completed under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke. Income 1876, 25,184*l.*

Bethnal Green (E. London), a poor, populous parish; said to have been the seat of Henry de Montfort, hero of the "Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green" (Percy Ballads). Many churches have been recently erected by the instrumentality of bishop Blomfield and others, and the district has been much favored by the baroness Burdett-Coutts. The East London Museum here, a branch of that at South Kensington, was opened by the prince of Wales, 24 June, 1872. Sir Richard Wallace lent to it for a year a collection of fine pictures and valuable curiosities. The gardens opened 19 May, 1875.

Bethune (France), an independent lordship since the eleventh century, was annexed to the monarchy by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, after several changes.

Betting-houses, affording much temptation to gaming, and consequent dishonesty, in the lower classes, were suppressed by an act passed in 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 119). A *Pari-mutuel*, or mutual betting-machine, in Aug., and the "Knightsbridge Exchange," a betting company, 2 Nov. 1870, were declared illegal; see *Races*. New Betting Act passed 8 June, 1874.

In 1874 this act was applied to betting stations at races; legal proceedings against Mr. H. Chaplin, as steward of the Jockey Club, were quashed by the magistrates at Newmarket.

Beverley (E. Yorkshire), the Saxon Beverlac, or Beverlega. St. John of Beverley, archbishop of York, founded a stately monastery here, and died 721; and on his account the town received honors from Athelstane, William I., and other sovereigns. It was disfranchised for corruption in 1870, after a long investigation.

Beyrout (the ancient Berytus), a seaport of Syria, colonized from Sidon. It was destroyed by an earthquake, 566; was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens; and after many changes fell into the power of Amurath IV. It was taken during the Egyptian revolt by Ibrahim Pacha, in 1832. The total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout (the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon), took place 10 Oct. 1840. Sir C. Napier was the English admiral engaged. Beyrout suffered greatly in consequence of the massacres in Syria in May, 1860. In Nov. 1860, above 27,000 persons were said to be in danger of starving; see *Syria*.

Bhootan, a country north of Lower Bengal, with whom a treaty was made 25 April, 1774. After fruitless negotiations, Bhootan was invaded by the British in Dec. 1864, in consequence of injurious treatment of an envoy; see *India*, 1864–5.

Bhurtpore (India), capital of Bhurtpore, was besieged by the British, 3 Jan. 1805, and attacked five times up to 21 March, without success. After a desperate engagement with Holkar, the Mahratta chief, 2 April, 1805, the fortress was surrendered to gen. Lake. By a treaty, the rajah of Bhurtpore agreed to pay twenty lacs of rupees, ceded territories that had been granted to him, and delivered his son as hostage, 17 April, 1805. On the rajah's death, during a revolt against his son, Bhurtpore

was taken by storm, by lord Combermere, 18 Jan. 1826; see *India*.

Bianchi (Whites), a political party at Florence, in 1300, in favor of the Ghibellines or imperial party, headed by Vieri de' Cerchi, opposed the Neri (or Blacks), headed by Corso de' Donati. The latter banished their opponents, among whom was the poet Dante, in 1302. "Bianchi" were also male and female penitents, clothed in white, who travelled through Italy in Aug. 1399, and were suppressed by pope Boniface IX., 1400.

Biarchy. When Aristodemus, king of Sparta, died, he left two sons—twins—Eurysthenes and Procles; and the people, not knowing to whom precedence should be given, placed both upon the throne, and thus established the first biarchy, 1102 B.C. The descendants of each reigned for about 800 years.—*Herodotus*.

Biarritz, a bathing-place near Bayonne. Here resided the comtesse de Montijo and her daughter Eugénie, empress of the French, till her marriage, 29 Jan. 1853. It was frequently visited by the emperor and empress.

Biberach (Württemberg). Here Moreau twice defeated the Austrians—under Latour, 2 Oct. 1796; and under Kray, 9 May, 1800.

Bible (from the Greek βιβλος, a book), the name especially given to the Holy Scriptures. The Old Testament is said to have been collected and arranged by Ezra between 458 and 450 B.C. The Apocrypha are considered as inspired writings by the Roman Catholics, but not by the Jews and Protestants; * see *Apocrypha*.

OLD TESTAMENT.†

Genesis contains the history of the world from B.C.	4004-1635
Exodus.....	1635-1490
Leviticus.....	1490
Numbers.....	1490-1451
Deuteronomy.....	1451
Job.....	about 1520
Joshua.....	1451-1420
Judges.....	1425-1120
Ruth.....	1322-1312
1st and 2d Samuel.....	1171-1017
1st and 2d Kings.....	1015- 662
1st and 2d Chronicles.....	1004- 636
Book of Psalms (principally by David).....	1003-1015
Proverbs written.....	about 1000- 700
Song of Solomon.....	1014
Ecclesiastes.....	977
Jonah.....	862
Joel.....	800
Hosea.....	785- 725
Amos.....	787
Isaiah.....	760- 698
Micah.....	750- 710
Nahum.....	713
Zephaniah.....	630
Jeremiah.....	629- 588
Lamentations.....	598
Habakkuk.....	626
Daniel.....	from 607- 534
Ezekiel.....	595- 574
Obadiah.....	about 587
Ezra.....	536- 456
Esther.....	521- 495
Haggai.....	520
Zechariah.....	520- 518
Nehemiah.....	446- 434
Malachi.....	397

NEW TESTAMENT.

GOSPELS by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.....	B.C. 5-A.D. 33
Acts of the Apostles.....	A.D. 33-65
EPistles—1st and 2d of Paul to Thessalonians.....	about 54
To Galatians.....	58

* In April, 1865, was published a proposal for raising a fund for exploring Palestine in order to investigate the Bible by antiquarian and scientific investigation. The first meeting was held 22 June, 1865, the archbishop of York in the chair; see *Palestine*.

† The division of the Bible into *chapters* has been ascribed to archbishop Lafranc in the eleventh, and to archbishop Langton in the thirteenth century; but T. Hartwell Horne considers the real author to have been cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, about the middle of the thirteenth century. The division into sections was commenced by rabbi Nathan (author of a Concordance), about 1445, and completed by Athias, a Jew, in 1661. The present division into *verses* was introduced by the celebrated printer Robert Stephens in his Greek Testament (1551) and in his Latin Bible (1566-7).

1st Corinthians.....	A.D. 59
2d Corinthians.....	60
Romans.....	60
Of James.....	60
1st of Peter.....	60
To Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Hebrews, Philom.....	64
Titus, and 1st to Timothy.....	65
2d to Timothy.....	66
2d of Peter.....	66
Of Jude.....	66
1st, 2d, and 3d of John.....	after 90
Revelation.....	96

The most ancient copy of the *Hebrew* Scriptures existed at Toledo, called the Codex of Hillel; it was of very early date, probably of the fourth century after Christ; some say about 60 years before Christ. The copy of Ben Aseler, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

The reputed oldest copy of the Old and New Testament in *Greek* is that in the *Vatican*, which was written in the fourth or fifth century. Mai's edition appeared in 1857. The next in age is the *Alexandrian Codex* (referred to the fifth century) in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I. in 1629. It has been printed in England, edited by Woide and Baber, 1786-1821.—*Codex Ephraemi*, or *Codex Regius*, ascribed to the fifth century, in the Royal Library, Paris; published by Tischendorf in 1843.

The *Codex Sinaiticus*, probably written in the fourth century, was discovered by M. Constantine Tischendorf at St. Catherine's monastery in 1844 and 1859, and presented to the czar of Russia, at whose cost a splendid edition was published in 1862.

The Hebrew Psalter was printed at Bologna in 1477. The complete Hebrew Bible was first printed by Soncino in Italy in 1488, and the Greek Testament (edited by Erasmus) at Rotterdam, in 1516. Aldus's edition was printed in 1518; Stephens's in 1546; and the *textus receptus* (or received text) by the Elzevirs in 1624.

TRANSLATIONS.

The Old Testament, in *Greek*, termed the Septuagint (*which see*), generally considered to have been made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphos, king of Egypt, about 286 or 285 B.C.; of this many fabulous accounts are given.

Origen, after spending twenty-eight years in collating MSS., commenced his *polyglot* Bible at Cæsarea in A.D. 231; it contained the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, all made in or about the second century after Christ. The following are ancient versions: *Syriac*, first or second century; the old *Latin* version, early in the second century, revised by Jerome, in 384; who, however, completed a new version in 405, now called the *VULGATE* (*which see*): the first edition was printed (without date) about 1456; the first dated 1462; *Coptic*, second or third century; *Ethiopic*; *Armenian*, fourth or fifth century; *Slavonic*, ninth century; and the *Mæso-Gothic*, by Ulfilas, the apostle of the Goths, about 360, a manuscript copy of which, called the Codex Argenteus, is at Upsal. The Psalms were translated into *Saxon* by bishop Aldhelm about 706; Cædmon's metrical paraphrase of a portion of the Bible, about 680; and the Gospels by bishop Egbert, about 721; parts of the Bible by Bede, in the eighth century.

ENGLISH VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.

MS. paraphrase of the whole Bible at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, dated by Usher..... 1290

Versions (from the Vulgate) by Wickliffe and his followers (above 170 MS. copies extant)..... 1356-84

[Part published by Lewis, 1731; by Baber, 1810; the whole by Madden and Forshall, at Oxford, 1860.]

William Tyndale's version of Matthew and Mark from the Greek printed, 1524; of the whole New Testament, 1526; 6 editions..... 1525-30

Miles Coverdale's version of the whole Bible; printing finished..... 4 Oct. 1535

[Ordered by Henry VIII. to be laid in the choir of every church, "for every man that will to look and read therein."] T. Matthews's (said to be fictitious name for John Rogers') version (partly by Tyndale * and Coverdale)..... 1537

Craumer's Great Bible (Matthews's revised), the first printed by authority..... 1539

[Bible reading prohibited]..... 1542-57

Geneva version, "Breeches Bible" (the first with figured verses), 1540-57; published..... 1560

Archbishop Parker's, called "The Bishops' Bible" (eight of the fourteen persons employed being bishops)..... 1568

King James's Bible, the present authorized version—revision began 1604; published..... 1611

[Dr. Benjamin Blayney's revised edition, 1769.]

Roman Catholic authorized version: New Testament at Rheims, 1582; Old Testament, at Douay..... 1609-10

Authorized Jewish English version..... 1851-61

The *revision* of the English version now in use was recommended by the bishops in convocation, 10 Feb. 1870. The com-
m-

* He was strangled at Antwerp, 6 Oct. 1536, at the instigation of Henry VIII. and his council. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes!" Fourteen editions of his Testament had then been published.

tee, including eminent scholars of various denominations, appointed in May, held their first meeting at Westminster Abbey, 22 June, 1870.

Revision of the New Testament completed (103d session of 407 days), 11 Nov. 1880; various editions published 17 May, 1881. *Paraphrase Bibles* published in England by John Reeve, 1808; by the Tract Society, 1848; at Cambridge, Mass., by Dr. Coit, 1854.

Smallest Bible known (4½×2½ inches; weight under 3½ oz.), issued from Oxford University press, Oct. 1875.

MODERN TRANSLATIONS.*

	N. Test.	Bible.
Flemish		1477
Spanish (Valencian)		1478
German	1523	1530
English	1520	1535
French		1487
Swedish	1526	1541
Danish	1524	1550
Dutch		1475
Italian		1471
Spanish	1543	1569
Russian (parts)	1519	1822
Welsh	1567	1588
Hungarian	1574	1589
Bohemian		1498
Polish	1551	1561
Virginian Indians	1661	1663
Irish	1602	1686
Georgian		1743
Portuguese	1712	1748
Manx	1748	1767
Turkish	1666	1814
Sanscrit	1808	1822
Modern Greek	1638	1821
Chinese	1814	1823

The British and Foreign Bible Society continues to make and print translations of the Bible in all the dialects of the world; see *Polyglot*.

Bible Christians, see *Shakers*.

Bible Dictionaries. The most remarkable are Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1722-8; Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," 1843 and 1851; and Smith's elaborate "Dictionary of the Bible," 1860-3; see *Concordances*.†

Bible Societies. Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object are the following:

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	1698
Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts	1701
Society in Scotland for Promoting Christian Knowledge	1709
Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor	1750
Naval and Military Bible Society	1780
Sunday-school Society	1785
French Bible Society	1792
British and Foreign Bible Society,† began 1803; organized	1804
Hibernian Bible Society	1806
Bible Society of Philadelphia	1808
City of London Auxiliary Bible Society	1812
American Bible Society	1816
A bull from the pope, Pius VII., against Bible Societies appeared in	1817
American and Foreign Bible Society	1837
American Bible Union	1860

Biblia Pauperum (the Bible for the Poor), consisting of engravings illustrating Scripture history, with texts, carved in wood—a "block book"—printed early in the fifteenth century, was compiled by Bonaventura, general of the Franciscans, about 1260. A fac-simile was published by J. Russell Smith in 1859.

* "The Bible of Every Land" (ed. 1860), published by Messrs. Bagsters, London, is full of information respecting ancient and modern versions of the Bible.

† An "Index to the Persons, Places, and Subjects occurring in the Holy Scriptures," compiled by B. Vincent, editor of the present work, was published by the queen's printers in 1848; others published since.

‡ This society has issued 24,247,667 copies of the Bible, or parts of it, up to Jan. 1851; in May, 1863, the number had risen to 43,044,334; in 1867 to 59,639,089; in 1875 to 76,432,723; in March, 1881, to 91,014,448. The income of that year was £22,920; in 1876, 206,978; in 1878, 212,303; in year 1880-1, 209,519. In 1857 the society published a catalogue of its library, which contains a large number of remarkable editions of the Bible. The foundation-stone of its new *Central hall*, Queen Victoria street, London, was laid by the prince of Wales, 11 June, 1866. The society has promoted translations of the Bible into 225 languages or dialects.

Biblical Archaeology, SOCIETY FOR, established by Dr. Samuel Birch and others, 1871. Besides a journal, it has published "Records of the Past," translations from the Assyrian, Egyptian, and other languages, 1873-8.

Bibliography, the Science of Books.

Gesner's "Bibliotheca Universale" appeared	1545
De Bure's "Bibliographie Instructive"	1763
Peignot, "Manuel"	1823
Horne, "Introduction to the Study of Bibliography"	1814
Brunet's "Manuel du Libraire," 1st edit. 1810; 5th ed. 1862-5	
<i>Scriptural</i> —Orme, "Bibliotheca Biblica," 1824; Darling, "Bibliographica"	1854-8
<i>Classical</i> —the works of Fabricius, Clarke, and Dibdin.	
<i>English</i> —Watt's "Bibliotheca Britannica"	1824
Lowndes, "Bibliographer's Manual," 1834; new edit. by Bohn	1857-62
British Catalogues, by Sampson Low	1835-90
<i>French</i> —Querard	1824-64
Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," 1858; new edit.	1870
American Catalogue	1876

Bibliomania (or book-madness) very much prevailed in 1811, when Dr. Dibdin's work with this title was published; see *Boccaccio*, and *Printing*, 1450-5.

Biccoca (N. Italy). Lautrec and the French were here defeated by Colonna and the Imperialists, 29 April, 1522, and Francis thereby lost his conquests in Milan.

Bicycle, see *Velocipede*.

Bidasoa. The allied army under lord Wellington, having driven the French from Spain, effected the passage of this river 8 Oct. 1813, and entered France.

Biddenden Maids. A distribution of bread and cheese to the poor takes place at Biddenden, Kent, on Easter Mondays, the expense being defrayed from the rental of twenty acres of land, in 1875 yielding about 20*l.* a year, the reputed bequest of the Biddenden maids, two sisters named Chulchurst, said to have been joined together like the Siamese twins, and to have died in the twelfth century. In 1656, William Horner, the rector, was nonsuited in an attempt to add the "Bread and Cheese lands" to his glebe.

Big Bethel (Virginia, U. S.), BATTLE OF, fought 10 June, 1861. Gen. Pierce attacked the Confederates in their fortifications, and was repulsed, after a partial success, losing about 40 men.

Bigamy. The Romans branded the guilty party with an infamous mark; and in England the punishment, formerly, was death. An act respecting it was passed 5 Edw. I. 1276.—*Viner's Statutes*. Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I. 1603. Punishable, by imprisonment or transportation, 35 Geo. III. 1794; by imprisonment, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100 (1861). In the United States, bigamy is punishable by imprisonment.

Bilbao (N.E. Spain), founded about 1300; was taken by the French and held a few days, July, 1795. It was delivered from the Carlists by Espartero, assisted by the British, 24 Dec. 1836. It was besieged by Carlists from Feb. to May, 1874, when the siege was raised by marshal Concha, who entered Bilbao 2 May.

Bill of Exceptions. The right of tendering such a bill to a judge, either to his charge, to his definition of the law, or to other errors of the court, at a trial between parties, provided by the 2d statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284, was abolished by the Judicature Act, 1875. The practice is still maintained in American courts.

Bill of Pains, etc., see *Queen Caroline*.

Bill of Rights, etc., see *Rights*.

Billiards. The French ascribe their invention to Henrique Devigne, an artist, about 1571. Slate billiard-tables were introduced in England in 1827.

Billingsgate, the fish-market in London, is said to have derived its name from Belinus Magnus, a British prince, the father of king Lud, 400 B.C., but Stow thinks from a former owner. It was the old port of London, and customs were paid here under Ethelred II., A.D.

979.—*Stow*. Billingsgate was made a free market, 1699.—*Chamberlain*. Fish by land-carriage, as well as sea-borne, now arrives daily here. In 1849 the market was extended and improved, and a new one was erected in 1852, Mr. Bunning architect. Another new one, erected by Horace Jones, founded 27 Oct. 1874; completed Sept. 1876; lit by electric light, 25 Nov. 1878.

Bills of Exchange were invented by the Jews as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted, 1160.—*Anderson*. Bills are said to have been used in England, 1307. The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4 Richard II. 1381. Regulated, 1698; first stamped, 1782; duty advanced, 1797; again, June, 1801; and since. It was made capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1734. In 1825, the year of disastrous speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes. The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions. The many statutes regarding bills of exchange were consolidated by act 9 Geo. IV. 1828. An act regulating bills of exchange passed 3 Vict. July, 1839. Great alterations were made in the law on the subject by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83 (1854), and in 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67 (1855). Days of grace were abolished in the case of bills of exchange payable on sight in Aug. 1871. Forgery of bills to obtain discount was detected by the bank of England, 28 Feb., after 102,217*l.* had been paid. The culprits (Americans) were tried and condemned to penal servitude for life, 26 Aug. 1873; see *Trials*, Aug. 1873.

A Bills of Exchange Act, declaring the law relating to acceptance, passed 16 April, 1878.

For the various laws and regulations in force in the United States, see Harper's "Cyclopædia of Commerce," p. 167 et seq.

Bills of Mortality FOR LONDON. These bills were first compiled by order of Cromwell, about 1538, 30 Hen. VIII., but in a more formal and recognized manner in 1603, after the great plague of that year. No complete series of them has been preserved. They have been superseded by the weekly returns of the registrar-general since 1837; see *Public Health*. The following show the numbers for London at decennial periods:

	Christenings.	Burials.
1780	16,684	20,507
1790	18,980	18,038
1800	19,176	23,038
1810	19,930	19,892
1820	26,158	19,348
1830	27,028	23,524
1840	30,387	26,774
1850	39,973	36,947

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Births.	Deaths.
1840	502,303	356,634
1845	543,521	349,366
1849	578,159	440,839
1853	612,391	421,097
1856	657,453	390,506
1858	655,481	449,656
1859	689,881	441,790
1860	684,048	422,721
1861	696,406	436,114
1862	712,694	436,573
1863	727,417	473,837
1864	740,275	495,531
1865	748,069	490,909

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Births.	Deaths.
1865	748,069	490,909
1866	753,870	500,680
1867	768,349	471,073
1868	786,858	490,622
1869	773,381	494,828
1870	792,787	515,329
1871	797,428	514,879
1872	825,907	492,265
1873	829,774	492,520
1874	854,056	526,612
1875	850,097	546,453
1876	887,968	510,315
1877	888,200	500,496
1878	891,903	539,872
1879	882,296	528,194
1880	880,520	528,656

* Approximative; registration defective.

IN LONDON AND SUBURBS (52 OR 53 WEEKS).

	Births.	Deaths.
1854	84,694	73,097
1856	86,833	57,786
1858 (Females, 43,400)	88,620 (Females, 31,319)	63,882
1862	97,114	66,950
1864	102,187	77,723
1867 (Females, 54,862)	112,264	70,588
1868 (53 weeks)	115,744	74,906
1869	111,930	77,933
1870	113,449	77,278
1871	112,535	80,332
1873	117,200	70,893
1873 (53 weeks)	121,100	76,334
1874	121,394	76,606
1875	122,871	81,513
1876 (Females, 62,095)	127,015	77,411
1877 (" 62,135)	127,257	77,002
1878	129,184	83,695
1879	134,096	85,540
1880 (Females, 64,659)	132,173 (Females, 39,426)	81,128

Bills of Sale, an act to consolidate and amend the law for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels (41 & 42 Vict. c. 31) was passed 22 July, 1878.

Bimetallism, the system of having two standard metallic currencies in a country—gold and silver—much advocated by MM. H. Cernuschi and E. Lavellye, and others since 1867. By 56 Geo. III. c. 68 (1816), it was enacted that "gold coins only should be legal tender in all payments of more than 40*s.*" in this country. A bi-metallic currency was established in France in 1803. It was recommended for Germany in 1879, and was discussed at the *Arithmetic Conference* at Paris, April, 1881.

Binary Arithmetic, that which counts by twos, for expeditiously ascertaining the property of numbers, and constructing tables, was invented by Leibnitz, of Leipsic, about 1703. For the *Binary theory* in chemistry, see *Compound Radical*.

Binomial Root, in Algebra, composed of only two parts connected with the sign *plus* or *minus*; a term first used by Recorda about 1550, when he published his "Algebra." The celebrated *binomial theorem* of Newton is said to have been discovered in 1663.

Biography (from the Greek βίος, life, and γράφω, I write), defined as "history teaching by example." The Book of Genesis contains the biography of the patriarchs, and the Gospels that of Christ. Plutarch wrote the "Lives of Illustrious Men;" Cornelius Nepos, "Lives of Military Commanders;" and Suetonius, "Lives of the Twelve Cæsars" (all three in the first century after Christ); Diogenes Laertius, "Lives of the Philosophers" (about 205).—Boswell's "Life of Johnson" (published in 1790) is the most remarkable English biography.

Biology, termed the science of life and living things by Treviranus, of Bremen, in his work on Physiology, published 1802–22. Biology includes zoology, anthropology, and ethnology (*which see*). Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Biology," published 1865–7. T. H. Huxley, "Practical Instruction in Biology," 1875.

Birch-tree. The black (*Betula nigra*), brought from North America, 1736. The birch-tree known as the *Betula pumila*, introduced into Kew gardens, England, by Mr. James Gordon, from North America, 1762.—*Hardy's Annals*.

Birds were divided by Linnaeus into six orders (1735); by Blumenbach into eight (1805); and by Cuvier into six (1817). The most remarkable works are those published by John Gould, F.R.S.; they now consist of nearly 40 folio volumes of colored plates, etc. They include the birds of Europe, Asia, Australia, Great Britain, and New Guinea, besides monographs of the humming-birds, etc. John Gould died 3 Feb. 1881. Dr. John Latham's "Synopsis of Birds," 1781–90. John James Audubon's "Birds of America," 1826–40; see *Wild Birds*.

British Ornithologists' Union founded 1858; published the *Ibis*, 1859 et seq.

A morphological classification of birds (based on Huxley's), put forth by professors Parker and Newton; Encyclopædia Britannica; 9th ed. . . . 1875
The Wild Birds Protection Act, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 36, passed 7 Sept. 1880

Birkbeck LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Southampton buildings, W. C., the present name of the mechanics' institution founded by Dr. Birkbeck in 1823.

Birkenhead (Cheshire), a modern town on the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool. The great dock here was projected by Mr. John Laird, constructed by Mr. Rendell, and opened in Aug. 1847 by lord Morpeth. In 1861 Birkenhead was made a parliamentary borough, and Mr. Laird was elected first representative. He died 29 Oct. 1874. Birkenhead received a charter of incorporation in 1878. Population in 1831, 200; in 1861, 51,649; in 1871, 65,971; see *Wrecks*, 1852.

Birman Empire, or EMPIRE OF AVA, see *Burmese Empire and India*.

Birmingham, formerly Bromwicham and Brum-megem (Warwickshire), existed in the reign of Alfred, 872; and belonged to the Bermengehams, at Domesday Survey, 1086. There were "many smythes" here in the time of Henry VIII. (*Leland*), but its great importance commenced in the reign of William III.

Grammar-school founded by Edward VI. 1552
Besieged and taken by prince Rupert. 1643
Button manufactures established. 1689
Soho works established by Matthew Boulton about 1764; and steam-engine works about 1774
Birmingham Canal originated. 1767
Dr. Ash's hospital founded, 1766; first Birmingham musical festival for it. 1768
Riots against Dr. Priestley and others commemorating the French Revolution. 14 July, 1791
Theatre destroyed by fire. 7 Aug. 1792
Theatre burned. 7 Jan. 1820
Political Union, formed by T. Attwood. Feb. 1831
Birmingham made a borough by Reform Act (2 members). 1832
Town-hall built. 1833
Political Union dissolved itself. 10 May, 1834
Birmingham and Liverpool railway opened as the Grand Junction. 4 July, 1837
London and Birmingham railway opened its entire length, 17 Sept. 1838
Great Chartist riot; houses burned. 15 July, 1839
Town incorporated, and Police Act passed. "
Meeting of British Association. 29 Aug. "
Queen's College incorporated. 1843
Corn Exchange opened. 27 Oct. 1847
British Association (meet again). 12 Sept. 1849
Queen's College organized. Jan. 1853
Public park opened (ground virtually given by Mr. Ad-derley). 3 Aug. 1856
New music-hall opened. 3 Sept. "
Another park opened by the duke of Cambridge. 100,000 persons present (ground given by lord Calthorpe), 1 June, 1857
Death of G. F. Muntz, M. P. 30 July, 1859
John Bright elected M. P. 10 Aug. 1857, and, April, 1859
The queen and prince consort visit Birmingham, Warwick, etc., for the first time, and open Aston park, 14-16 June, 1858
The Free Library opened. 4 April, 1861
Factory explosion, 9 killed. 23 June, 1862
People's park purchased by corporation. Sept. 1864
New Exchange opened. 2 Jan. 1835
The bank of Attwoods and Spooner stops payment and causes much distress. 10 March, "
Meeting of British Association (3d). 6 Sept. "
Stoppage of the "Banking Company" 13 July, 1866
First annual horse show. "
Great Reform meeting. "
Violent riots through the lectures of Murphy, an anti-popery orator, at a tabernacle. 17, 18 June, 1867
An additional M. P. given to Birmingham by Reform Act, 15 Aug. 1868
Meeting of National Social Science Association. 7 Oct. 1868
First club-house here opened. 3 May, 1869
Erdington orphan houses endowed by Josiah Mason, a manufacturer of steel-pens; begun 1858; finished July, National Education League meet. 12, 13 Oct. "
Explosion at Kynoch's cartridge-factory, Witton; many deaths and injuries. 17 Nov. 1870
Explosions at Messrs Ludlow's cartridge factory at Witton, 17 killed and 53 injured, several dying soon after, noon, 9 Dec.; 33 dead up to 13 Dec.; 51 up to 26 Dec. "
Prince Arthur opens Royal Horticultural Exhibition, 25 June, 1872
Sir Josiah Mason (knighted 1872) endows a college for practical science. 1873
Cannon-hill park (presented to the town by Miss Rylands) opened. 1 Sept. "
Speech of Mr. Bright (after re-election on resuming office as chancellor of duchy of Lancaster) to about 16,000 persons in Bingley hall. 22 Oct. "
Statue of Priestley (in commemoration of his discovery of oxygen) unveiled by prof. Huxley. 1 Aug. 1874

Visit of the prince and princess of Wales. 3 Nov. 1874
Foundation of sir Josiah Mason's college laid by him- self and Mr. Bright. 23 Feb. 1875
Wm. Dudley bequeaths 100,000*l.* for charitable purposes in Birmingham. March, 1876
Annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, 17-24 July, "
Great Western Arcade opened. 28 Sept. "
Mr. W. E. Gladstone addresses about 30,000 persons in Bingley hall. 31 May, 1877
Birmingham Liberal Federation formed. May, June, "
Fire at Mr. Denison's, confectioner; Mrs. Denison and 3 others perish, 26 Aug.; verdict at inquest, arson, criminal unknown. 30 Sept. 1878
Central Library, comprising the chief free reference li- brary, and the Shakespeare Library, Cervantes Col- lection, etc., with priceless treasures, destroyed by fire, 11 Jan. 1879
Death of sir Josiah Mason. 16 June, 1881

Births. The births of children were taxed in Eng- land, viz.: birth of a duke, 30*l.*; of a common person, 2*s.*, 7 Will. III. 1695. Taxed again, 1783. The in- stances of four children at a birth are numerous; but it is recorded that a woman of Königsberg (3 Sept. 1784), and the wife of Nelson, a tailor, of Oxford Market, Lon- don (Oct. 1800), had five children at a birth. The queen usually presents a small sum of money to a poor woman giving birth to three or more living children at one time; see *Bills of Mortality and Registers*.

Bishop (Greek *ἐπίσκοπος*, overseer), a name given by the Athenians to those who had the inspection of the city. The Jews and Romans had also like officers. St. Peter, styled the first bishop of Rome, was martyred 65. The presbyter was the same as a bishop.—*Jerome*. The episcopate became an object of contention about 144. The title of pope was anciently assumed by all bishops, and was exclusively claimed by Gregory VII. (1073-85).

Bishop of London's Fund, see under *Church of England* 1864, et seq.; amount received up to 31 Dec. 1878, 603,718*l.*

Bishops in ENGLAND * were coeval with the intro- duction of Christianity. The see of London is my- thically said to have been founded by Lucius, king of Britain, 179.

Bishops made barons. 1072
Intervention of the pope in regard to bishops, 13th cen- tury. "
The *compé d'élire* of the king to choose a bishop origi- nated in an arrangement by king John. "
Bishops were elected by the king's *compé d'élire*, 25 Hen. VIII. 1534
Bishops to rank as barons by stat. Hen VIII. 1540
Seven were deprived for being married. 1564
Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary (see *Prot- estants*) 1555-6
Bishops excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 16 Char. I. 1641
Several protest against the legality of acts of parliament passed while they are deprived of votes, 28 Dec.; com- mitted to the Tower. 30 Dec. "
The order of archbishops and bishops abolished by the parliament. 9 Oct. 1646
Bishops regain their seats. Nov. 1661
Seven bishops (Canterbury, Bath, Chichester, St. Asaph, Bristol, Ely, and Peterborough) sent to the Tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of con- science (intended to bring the Roman Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power), 8 June; tried and ac- quitted. 29-30 June, 1688
The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sancroft) and five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough) suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689; deprived. 1690
Retirement of bishops: the bishops of London and Dur- ham retired on annuities. 1856
The bishop of Norwich resigned. 1857
The Bishops' Resignation (for infirmity) Act (authorizing the appointment of bishop coadjutors), passed, 11 Aug. 1869; made perpetual by act passed. 14 June, 1875
Bishopric of St. Albans created, and dioceses of London, Winchester, and Rochester rearranged, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 34; passed. 29 June, 1875
Bishopric of Truro founded, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 54; passed, 11 Aug. 1876

* Bishops have the titles of *Lord* and *Right Rev. Father in God*. The archbishops of Canterbury and York, taking place of all dukes, have the title of *Grace*. The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of all bishops; the others rank according to seniority of consecration.

The Bishops Act, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 68, authorizes the endowment of four new bishoprics—Liverpool, Newcastle, and Wakefield (York), and Southwell (Canterbury). The number of bishoprics in parliament is not to be increased. 16 Aug. 1878

ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.
London (<i>abpc.</i>) (?)	179	Lindissee (afterwards Lincoln, 1067)	680
York (<i>abpc.</i>) 4th cent.		Sherborne (afterwards Salisbury, 1042)	705
Sodor and Man. 4th cent.		Cornwall (afterwards Devonshire, afterwards Exeter, 1050)	909
Llandaff. 5th cent.		Wells.	
St. David's. 5th cent.		Bath. 1088	
Bangor* about 516		Ely. 1103	
St. Asaph. about 560		Carlisle. 1132	
Canterbury (<i>abpc.</i>) 598		Peterborough. 1541	
Rochester. 604		Gloucester f.	
London (<i>see above</i>). 609		Bristol f. 1542	
East Anglia (afterwards Norwich, 1091) 630		Chester.	
Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (afterwards Durham, 995) 634		Oxford.	
West Saxons (afterwards Winchester, 705) 635		Ripon. 1836	
Mercia (afterwards Lichfield, 689) 656		Manchester. 1847	
Hereford. 676		St. Alban's. 1876	
Worcester. 680		Truro. 1877	
		Newcastle, authorized. 1878	
		Southwell.	
		Liverpool. 1880	

Bishops in IRELAND are said to have been consecrated in the second century; see *Church of Ireland*.

Prelacies were constituted, and divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland made, by cardinal Paparo, legate from pope Eugene III. 1151
Several prelates deprived by queen Mary. 1554
Bishop Atherton suffered death ignominiously. 1640
Two bishops deprived for not taking the oaths to William and Mary. 1691
Church Temporalities Act, for reducing the number of bishops in Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, passed 14 Aug. 1833
[By this statute, of the four archbishoprics of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, the last two were to be abolished on the decease of the then archbishops, which has since occurred; and it was enacted that eight of the then eighteen bishoprics should, as they became void, be henceforth united to other sees, which was accomplished in 1850; so that the Irish church at present consists of two archbishops and ten bishops.]

Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.
Ossory.	403	Ferns.	about 798
Trim.	432	Cloyne.	before 604
Killala.	about 434	Cork.	about 606
Armagh, 445; <i>abpc.</i>	1152	Glandaugh.	before 612
Emly.	about 418	Derry.	before 618
Elphin.	450	Kilmacduagh.	about 620
Ardayh.	454	Lismore.	about 631
Clogher.	before 493	Leighlin.	632
Down.	about 499	Mayo.	about 635
Ardfert and Aghadoe.	before 500	Raphoe.	before 885
Connor.	about 510	Cashel, before 901; <i>abpc.</i>	1152
Tuam, about 501; <i>abpc.</i>	1152	Killaloe (<i>abpc.</i>)	1019
Dromore.	about 510	Waterford.	1096
Kildare.	before 519	Limerick.	before 1106
Meath.	520	Kilmore.	1136
Achoury.	530	Dublin (<i>abpc.</i>)	1152
Louth.	534	Kilfenora.	before 1254
Clonmacnois.	548		
Clonfert.	558		
Ross.	about 570		

(For the new combinations, see the separate articles.)

Bishops in SCOTLAND were probably nominated in the fourth century.

The Reformers, styling themselves "the Congregation of the Lord," having taken up arms and defeated the queen-mother, Mary of Guise, called a parliament, which set up a new form of church polity on the Genevese model, in which bishops were replaced by "superintendents" 1561
Episcopacy restored by the regent Morton (*see Twicken Bishop*) 1572-3
Three prelates for Scottish sees consecrated at Lambeth (John Spottiswood, Gavin Hamilton, and Andrew Lamb) for Glasgow, Galloway, and Brechin. 21 Oct. 1610
Episcopacy abolished, the bishops in a body deposed, and four excommunicated, by a parliament elected by the people (Covenanters), which met at Glasgow. Dec. 1638
Episcopacy restored; an arch-bishop (James Sharp) and three bishops consecrated by Sheldon, bishop of London. 15 Dec. 1661
The Scottish convent on expelled the bishops; abolished

episcopacy; declared the throne vacant; drew up a claim of right; and proclaimed William and Mary, 11 April, 1689
Episcopacy formally abolished, and the bishops' revenues sequestrated. 19 Sept. " "
The Episcopal church was thus reduced to the condition of a Nonconformist body, at first barely tolerated. It opened its first congress. 19 May, 1874
Bishop Rose connected the established episcopal church of Scotland with that form of it which is now merely tolerated, he having been bishop of Edinburgh from 1687 till 1720, when, on his death, Dr. Fullarton became the first post-revolution bishop of that see. Fife (now St. Andrews, so called in 1844) now unites the bishopric of Dunkeld (reinstitution in 1727) and that of Dunblane (reinstitution in 1731). Ross (of uncertain date) was united to Moray (reinstitution in 1727) in 1838. Argyll and the Isles never existed independently until 1847, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone, previously to that year. Galloway has been added to the see of Glasgow.

Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.
Orkney.	Uncertain.	Argyll.	1200
Isles.	360	Edinburgh.	1633
Galloway.	before 500		
St. Andrews, 800; <i>abpc.</i>	1470		
Glasgow, about 560; <i>abpc.</i>	1488		
Cathness.	about 1066		
Brechin.	before 1155		
Moray.	1115		
Ross.	1124		
Aberdeen.	1125		
Dunkeld.	1130		
Dunblane.	before 1153		

Romanist Bishoprics revived by Pope Leo XIII. 4 March, 1878
Scotch Protestant bishops protest. 13 April, 1878

Bishops, AMERICAN. The first was Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four non-juring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 14 Nov. 1784. The bishops of New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London by the archbishop of Canterbury, 4 Feb. 1787, and the bishop of Virginia in 1790. Several American bishops formed part of the Pan-Anglican synod at Lambeth, 24-27 Sept. 1867. The first *Roman Catholic* bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll, of Maryland, in 1780. The first *Methodist Episcopal* bishop ordained in America was Francis Asbury, 27 Dec. 1784.

Bishops, COLONIAL, etc. † By 15 & 16 Vict. c. 52 (1852), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 49 (1853), the colonial bishops may perform all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom, but have no jurisdiction.

Nova Scotia.	1787	Christchurch, N. Z.	1856
Quebec.	1793	Perth, W. Australia.	"
Calcutta.	1814	Wellington, N. Z.	1858
Barbadoes.	1824	Nelson, N. Z.	"
Jamaica.	"	Brisbane, Queensland.	1859
Madras.	1835	British Columbia.	"
Australia (<i>see Sydney</i>).	1836	Goulbourn, N. S. W.	"
Montreal.	"	St. Helena.	"
Bombay.	1837	Waipatu, N. Z.	"
Newfoundland.	1839	Ontario, Canada.	1861
Toronto.	"	Nassau, Bahamas.	"
Gibraltar.	1841	Grafton, Australia.	1863
New Zealand (<i>see Christchurch</i>).	"	Dunedin, N. Z.	1866
Antigua.	1842	Maritzburg, S. Africa.	1869
Guiana, S. America.	"	Auckland, N. Z.	"
Huron, Canada.	"	Bathurst.	"
Tasmania.	"	Huron.	1871
Colombo, Ceylon.	1845	Trinidad.	1872
Fredericton, N. B.	"	Ballarât.	"
Adelaide, S. Australia.	1847	Moosonee.	"
Cape Town.	"	Algoma.	1873
Melbourne.	"	St. John's, Kaffraria.	"
Newcastle, N. S. W.	"	Athabasca.	1874
Sydney (<i>metrop. of Australia</i>).	"	Saskatchewan.	"
Rupert's Land.	1849	Niagara.	1875
Victoria, Hong Kong.	"	Rangoon.	1877
Sierra Leone.	1852	Transvaal.	"
Graham's Town.	1853	Lahore.	"
Natal, S. Africa.	"	North Queensland.	1878
Mauritius.	1854	Travancore and Cochín.	1879
Labuan.	1855	New Caledonia (British Columbia).	"
		Westminster.	"

† Between 1847-59, Miss (now baroness) Burdett-Coutts gave 60,000*l.* to endow colonial bishoprics. In 1866 she petitioned parliament, on account of some of the bishops professing independence of the church of England. Since then, colonial bishops have been appointed without intervention of the civil power. Much discussion took place in 1867, through the deposition of Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, bishop of Cape Town, and the attempts of the latter to consecrate a new bishop, in opposition to the law; see under *Africa* and *Church of England*.

* An order in council, Oct. 1838, directed the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy in either, and Manchester, a new see, to be created thereupon; this order, as regarded the union of the sees, was rescinded in 1846.

† The sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united, 1856.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

Jerusalem.....	1841	Falkland Isles.....	1869
Melanesia.....	1860	Madagascar.....	1870
Honolulu.....	1861	Bloemfontein.....	"
Zanzibar and Central Africa.....	1863	Zululand.....	1871
Niger Territory.....	1864	North China.....	1872

Bishops, SUFFRAGAN, to assist metropolitans, existed in the early church. Twenty-six, appointed by Henry VIII. 1534, were abolished by Mary, 1553, and restored by Elizabeth, 1558. The last appointed is said to have been Sterne, bishop of Colchester, 1606. The appointment of suffragan bishops was revived in 1869, and archdeacon Henry Mackenzie, suffragan bishop of Nottingham (diocese of Lincoln) was consecrated 2 Feb. 1870, and archdeacon Edward Parry, suffragan bishop of Dover (diocese of Canterbury), 23 March, 1870. Others have been appointed since: Guildford, 1874; Bedford, 1879.

Bismuth was recognized as a distinct metal by Agricola in 1529. It is very fusible and brittle, and of a yellowish white color.

Bissextile, see *Calendar* and *Leap-year*.

Bithynia, a province in Asia Minor, previously called *Bebricia*, is said to have been invaded by the Thracians under Bithynus, son of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was subject successively to the Assyrians, Lydians, Persians, and Macedonians. Most of the cities were rebuilt by Grecian colonists.

Dydalus revolted and reigned, about.....	B.C. 440-430
Botyras, his son, succeeds.....	378
Bas, or Bias, son of Botyras, 376; repulses the Greeks.....	328
Zipates, son of Bias, resists Lysimachus.....	326
He dies, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Nicomedes I., succeeds (he invites the Gauls into Asia).....	278
He rebuilds Astacus, and names it Nicomedia.....	264
Ziolas, son of Nicomedes, reigns..... about	250
Intending to massacre the chiefs of the Gauls at a feast, Ziolas is detected in his design, and is himself put to death, and his son Prusias I. made king, about.....	228
Prusias defeats the Gauls, and takes cities.....	223
Prusias allies with Philip of Macedon, and marries Apamea, his daughter.....	203
He receives and employs Hannibal, then a fugitive, 187; who poisons himself to escape betrayal to the Romans.....	183
Prusias II. succeeds.....	180
Nicomedes II. kills his father Prusias and reigns.....	149
Nicomedes III., surnamed Ph. Iopator.....	91
Deposed by Mithridates, king of Pontus.....	88
Restored by the Romans.....	84
Bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.....	74
Pliny the Younger proconsul.....	A.D. 103
The Oghusan Tartars settle in Bithynia.....	1231
The Ottoman Turks take Prusa, the capital (and make it the seat of their empire till they possess Constantinople).....	1327

Bitonto (Naples). Here Montemar and the Spaniards defeated the Germans, 27 May, 1734, and thereby acquired the kingdom of the Two Sicilies for Don Carlos.

Black Act, 9 Geo. I. c. 22 (1722), was passed to punish armed persons termed *blacks*, going about in disguise with their faces blacked, robbing warrens and fishponds, cutting down plantations, killing deer, etc. By this act, sending anonymous letters demanding money, etc., was made felony.

Black Art, see *Alchemy*, *Witchcraft*.

Black Assize, see under *Oxford*.

Black Book (*Liber Niger*), a book kept in the exchequer, which received the orders of that court. It was published by Hearne in 1728.

A book doubtfully said to have been kept in monasteries, wherein details of the enormities practised in religious houses were entered for the inspection of visitors, under Hen. VIII. 1535. The name was given to the list of pensioners, printed 1831; and to other books. See *Italy*, 1876. The title *Black Book* was given to a list of Habitual Criminals, 1869-76; published by lieut.-col. Du Cane of Brixton, March, 1877.

Black Death, see *Plagues*, 1340 and 1866.

Black Friars, see *Dominicans*.

Black Friday, 11 May, 1866, the height of the commercial panic in London, through the stoppage of Overend, Gurney, & Co. (limited), on 10 May. Messrs. John Henry and Edmund Gurney and their partners,

committed for trial for conspiracy to defraud, 21 Jan. 1869, were tried and acquitted, 13-23 Dec. 1869. In the United States the term *Black Friday* is applied to Friday, 24 Sept. 1869, when a group of speculators in New York succeeded in advancing the price of gold very suddenly to 162½, and creating a disastrous panic.

Black Monday, Easter-Monday, 14 April, 1360, "so full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold that many men died on their horsebacks with the cold."—*Stow*. In Ireland, Black Monday was the day on which a number of the English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, in 1209.

Black Money, base foreign coin so termed, 1335.

Black Monks, see *Dominicans*.

Black Museum, at Scotland Yard, is a collection of relics connected with crime, begun in 1874.

Black Prince, EDWARD, eldest son of king Edward III., born 15 June, 1330; victor at Poitiers, 19 Sept. 1356; at Najara, 3 April, 1367; died 8 June, 1376.

Black Rock. The vicinity of Black Rock, a short distance below Buffalo, was the scene of stirring events during the war of 1812-15. An American expedition opposite that place destroyed the enemy's boats and batteries, 29 Nov. 1812. On 11 July, 1813, gen. Peter B. Porter, with a considerable force, defended it against a British force 340 strong under lieut.-col. Bisshopp. The Americans lost 9 men, the British 23. On 30 Dec. 1813, col. Hall, of New York, was at Black Rock with 1200 militia. They were attacked on that day by a British and Indian force 1000 strong. The Americans had 50 killed and 52 wounded; the British, 25 killed and 50 wounded. Again, on 3 Aug., 1200 British troops were repulsed in this vicinity by a rifle corps of 240 men, under major Lodowick. The Americans lost 2 killed and 8 wounded. The British lost 50.

Black Rod has a gold lion at the top, and is carried by the usher of the order of the Knights of the Garter (instituted 1349), instead of the mace. He also keeps the door when a chapter of the order is sitting, and during the sessions of parliament attends the house of lords and acts as their messenger to the commons.

Black Sea, THE EUXINE (*Pontus Euxinus* of the ancients), a large internal sea between the S.W. provinces of Russia and Asia Minor, connected with the sea of Azoff by the straits of Yenikale, and with the sea of Marmora by the channel of Constantinople.

This sea was much frequented by the Greeks and Italians, till closed to all nations by the Turks after the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

The Russians obtained admission by the treaty of Kalnadjik..... 10 July, 1774
It was partially opened to British and other traders (since which time the Russians gradually obtained the preponderance)..... 1779

Entered by the British and French fleets, at the requisition of the Porte, after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by the Russians, 30 Nov. 1853..... 3 Jan. 1854

A dreadful storm in this sea raged, and caused great loss of life and shipping, and valuable stores for the allied armies. See *Russo-Turkish War*..... 13 to 16 Nov. "

The Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations by the treaty of 1856.

The article of the treaty of Paris, 30 March, 1856, by which the sea was opened to the commerce of all nations, and interdicted to any ships of war; and the erection of military maritime arsenals forbidden, was repudiated by a Russian circular, dated..... 31 (19) Oct. 1870

After some correspondence, the meeting of a conference on the subject, in London, was agreed to by all the powers concerned in the treaty.

The conference met in London 17 Jan. 1871, and a treaty was signed by which the neutralization of the sea was abrogated; but it was agreed by a special protocol that no nation shall liberate itself from the obligations of a treaty without the consent of the others who signed it, 13 March, 1871

Blockade of the Black Sea declared by Turkey during the war..... about 3 May, 1877

Black Watch, armed companies of the loyal clans (Campbells, Monros, etc.) employed to watch the Highlands from about 1725 to 1789, when they were formed into the celebrated 42d regiment, enrolled as "The Royal

Highland Black Watch. Their removal for foreign service probably facilitated the outbreak in 1745. They wore dark tartans, and hence were called *Black Watch*. They distinguished themselves in the Ashantee war, Jan., Feb. 1874.

Blackburn, Lancashire, so called in Domesday-book. The manufacture of a cloth called Blackburn check, carried on in 1650, was superseded by Blackburn grays. In 1767, James Hargreaves, of this town, invented the spinning-jenny, for which he was eventually expelled from the county. About 1810 or 1812, the townspeople availed themselves of his discoveries, and engaged largely in the cotton manufacture, now their staple trade. Blackburn murder, see *Trials*, July, 1876.

Blackfriars Bridge, London. The first stone of the late bridge was laid 31 Oct. 1760, and it was completed by Mylne in 1770. It was frequently repaired, 1834-50, and began to sink. In 1864 it was pulled down, and a temporary bridge erected. The foundation of a new five-arched bridge, designed by Mr. Joseph Cubitt, was laid by lord mayor Hale, 20 July, 1865, and the bridge was opened by the queen 6 Nov. 1869. The first railway train (London, Chatham, and Dover) entered the city of London over the *new railway bridge*, Blackfriars, 6 Oct. 1864.

Blackheath, Kent, near London. Here Wat Tyler and his followers assembled, 12 June, 1381; and here also Jack Cade and his 20,000 Kentish men encamped, 1 June, 1450; see *Tyler* and *Cade*. Here the Cornish rebels were defeated and Flammock's insurrection quelled, 22 June, 1497. The ancient cavern, on the ascent to Blackheath, popularly termed "the retreat of Cade," and of banditti in the time of Cromwell, was rediscovered in 1780. Several daring highway robberies were committed near the heath, and the youthful culprits punished, in 1877; see *Trials*.

Black-hole, see *Calcutta*.

Black-lead, see *Graphite*.

Black-letter, employed in the first printed books in the middle of the fifteenth century. The first printing-types were Gothic; but they were modified into the present Roman type about 1469: Pliny's "Natural History" was then printed in the new characters.

Black-mail, a compulsory payment for protection of cattle, etc., made in the border counties, was prohibited by Elizabeth in 1601. It was exacted in Scotland from the lowlanders by the highlanders till 1745. It checked agricultural improvement.

Blacks, or *Neri*, see *Bianchi*.

Blackstocks, BATTLE AT. On 20 Nov. 1780, Americans under gen. Sumter, and British cavalry under col. Tarleton, had an engagement at Blackstock's plantation, on the Tyger river, Union District, S. C. After a sharp engagement, Tarleton fled, leaving nearly 200 men dead or wounded upon the field. Sumter lost only 3 killed and 5 wounded.

Blackwall (London), the site of fine commercial docks and warehouses; see *Docks*. The Blackwall railway was opened to the public, 4 July, 1840; the eastern terminus being at Blackwall wharf, and the western in Fenchurch street.

Blackwater, BATTLE OF, in Ireland, 14 Aug. 1598, when the Irish chief O'Neil defeated the English under sir Henry Bagnall. Pope Clement VIII. sent O'Neil a consecrated plume, and granted to his followers the same indulgence as to crusaders.

Blackwood's EDINBURGH MAGAZINE established, 1817.

Bladensburg, see *Washington*, 1814.

Blanc, see *Mont Blanc*.

Blandford's Act, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104, for augmentation of benefices, etc., passed 1856.

Blank Verse, see *Verse*.

Blanketeers. A number of operatives who, on 10 March, 1817, met in St. Peter's field, near Manchester, many of them having blankets, rugs, or great-coats rolled up and fastened to their backs. This was termed the Blanket meeting. They proceeded to march towards London, but were dispersed by the magistracy. It is stated that their object was to commence a great insurrection; see *Derby*. Eventually the ringleaders had an interview with the cabinet ministers, and a better understanding between the working classes and the government ensued.

Blankets are said to have been first made at Bristol by Thos. Blanket, in the fourteenth century. This is doubtful.

Blasphemy was punished with death by the law of Moses (Lev. xxiv.), 1491 n.c.; and by the code of Justinian, A.D. 529. It is punishable by the civil and canon law of England, regulated by 60 Geo. III. c. 8 (1819). Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, 6 March, 1812. Robert Taylor, a protestant clergyman, was tried twice for the same crime. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, July, 1831. In Dec. 1840, two publishers of blasphemous writings were convicted.

Blasting Gelatine (a mixture of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton), a violent explosive prepared by Alfred Nobel, and modified by professor Abel, 1879.

Blazonry. Bearing coats-of-arms was introduced and became hereditary in France and England about 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades.—*Dugdale*.

Bleaching was known in Egypt, Syria, India, and Gaul.—*Pliny*. An improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There were large bleach-fields in Lancashire, Fife, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbarton. The application of the gas chlorine to bleaching is due to Berthollet's discovery, about 1785. Its combination with lime (as chloride of lime) was devised by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, who took out a patent for the process in 1798, and by his firm it is still extensively manufactured. In 1822 Dr. Ure published an elaborate series of experiments on this substance. In 1860 bleaching and dyeing works were placed under the regulations of the Factories Act.

Blenheim (or PLINTHEIM) a village in Bavaria on the left bank of the Danube, near the town of Hochstett, the site of a battle fought 2 Aug. (x. s., 13) 1704, between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria. The latter were defeated with the loss of about 12,000 killed, and 13,000 prisoners (including Tallard). Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The British parliament gave Marlborough the honor of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him the house of Blenheim.*

Blind. The first public school for the blind was established by Valentine Hatty, at Paris in 1784. The first in England was at Liverpool, in 1791; in Scotland, at Edinburgh, in 1792; and the first in London in 1799. Printing in raised or embossed characters for the use of the blind was begun at Paris by Hatty in 1786. The whole Bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters about 1848. A sixpenny magazine for the blind, edited by the late rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., so eminent for his forty years' exertions on behalf of these sufferers, was published in 1855-6. He aided the establishment of a college for the blind of the upper classes at Worcester, in 1866. There is hardly any department

* On 5 Feb. 1861, a fire broke out at this place, which destroyed the "Titian Gallery" and the pictures; the latter, a present from Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, to John, the great duke of Marlborough.

of human knowledge in which blind persons have not obtained distinction.* Laura Bridgman, born in 1829, became dumb and blind two years after. She was so well taught by Dr. Howe, of Boston, U.S., as to become an able instructor of blind and dumb persons. By the census of 1851, there were in Great Britain 21,487 blind persons; 11,273 males, 10,214 females; about one in 975 blind. Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, established 1873. By the census of 1870, there were in the United States 20,320 blind persons; 11,343 males, 8997 females.

Blinding, by consuming the eyeballs with lime or scalding vinegar, was a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the middle ages the penalty was frequently changed from total blindness to a diminution of sight. A whole army of Bulgarians were deprived of sight by the emperor Basil, 104. Several of the Eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads.

Blisters, used by Hippocrates (460-357 B.C.), made, it is said, of cantharides (*which see*).

Block Books, see *Printing*.

Blockade is the closing an enemy's ports to all commerce; a practice introduced by the Dutch about 1584. The principle recognized by the European powers is that every blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective. The Elbe was blockaded by Great Britain, 1803; the Baltic, by Denmark, 1848-9 and 1864; the gulf of Finland by the Allies, 1854; and the ports of the Southern States of North America by president Lincoln, April 19, 1861. The naval force of the United States then consisted of 90 vessels, of which only 42 were in commission, these latter mounting between 500 and 600 guns. The Home Squadron consisted of 12 vessels. The institution of the blockade was a formal recognition of the belligerent rights of the Confederates. A large number of vessels succeeded in running the blockade during the war; 1143 were captured by blockading squadrons, valued at \$24,500,000; and 355 destroyed, valued at \$7,000,000; see *Orders in Council and Berlin*.

Blocks employed in the rigging of ships were much improved in their construction by Walter Taylor, about 1781. In 1801, Mark I. Brunel invented a mode of making blocks by machinery, which was put into operation in 1808, and in 1815 was said to have saved the country 20,000*l.* a year.

Blois, France, the Roman Blesum. The count Guy II. sold it with his domains to Louis duke of Orleans in 1391, and eventually it accrued to the crown. The states-general were held here 1576 and 1588, on account of the religious wars; and here Henry duke of Guise was assassinated by order of the king, Henry III., 23 Dec. 1588. The empress Maria Louisa retired here in 1814.

Blood. The circulation of the blood through the lungs was known to Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Cæsalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, improved afterwards by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, or Father Paolo (real name Peter Sarpi), discovered the valves which serve for the circulation; but the honor of the positive discovery of the circulation belongs to William Harvey, between 1619 and 1628.—*Freind*. A memorial window in the church at Folkestone, his birthplace, was uncovered 9 April, 1874.

* James Holman, the "*blind traveller*" (born 1768, died 1857), visited almost every place of note in the world. His travels were published in 1825. In April, 1858, a blind clergyman, rev. J. Sparrow, was elected chaplain to the Mercers' Company, London, and read the service, etc., from embossed books.

Viscount Cranborne (blind) was the author of many interesting historical essays. He died in June, 1865. On 13 July, 1865, Henry Fawcett, the blind professor of political economy at Cambridge, was elected M.P. for Brighton; for *Hackney*, 1874 and 1880, and was appointed postmaster-general, April 1880. Mr. F. J. Campbell (blind) ascended Mont Blanc in 1880.

EATING BLOOD was prohibited to Noah, Gen. ix.; to the Jews, Lev. xvii., etc.; and to the Gentile converts by the apostles at an assembly at Jerusalem, A. D. 52, Acts xv.

BLOOD-DRINKING was anciently tried to give vigor to the system. Louis XI., in his last illness, drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength, 1483.—*Hénault*.

In the fifteenth century an opinion prevailed that the declining vigor of the aged might be repaired by *TRANSFUSING* into their veins the blood of young persons. It was countenanced in France by the physicians about 1668, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects having ensued, it was suppressed by an edict. "An English physician (Louver, or Lower) practised in this way; he died in 1691."—*Freind*. It was attempted again in France in 1797, and more recently there, in a few cases, with success; and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823. Tried at Philadelphia, U. S., April, 1877; in London, unsuccessful, 10 May, 1877.

Blood's Conspiracy. Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, with his confederates, seized the duke of Ormond in his coach, intending to hang him, and had got him to Tyburn, when he was rescued by his friends, 6 Dec. 1670. Blood afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, attempted to steal the regal crown from the Jewel-office in the Tower, 9 May, 1671; yet, notwithstanding these and other offences, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of 5000*l.* per annum settled on him by Charles II. 1671. He died 24 Aug. 1680.

"**Bloody Assizes**," held by Jeffreys in the west of England, in Aug. 1685, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth in the battle of Sedgemoor. Upwards of 300 persons were executed after short trials; very many were whipped, imprisoned, and fined; and nearly 1000 were sent as slaves to the American plantations.

Bloomer Costume, see a note to article *Dress*.

Bloomsbury Gang, a cant term applied to an influential political party in the reign of George III., who met at Bloomsbury House, the residence of the duke of Bedford. The marquess of Stafford, the last survivor, died 26 Oct. 1803.

Bloreheath (Staffordshire), where, 23 Sept. 1459, the earl of Salisbury and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians, whose leader, lord Audley, was slain with many Cheshire gentlemen. A cross commemorates this conflict.

Blowing-machines. The large cylinders used in blowing-machines were erected by Mr. Smeaton at the Carron iron-works, 1760. One equal to the supply of air for forty forge-fires was erected at the king's dockyard, Woolwich. The *hot-air blast*, a most important improvement, causing great economy of fuel, was invented by Mr. James B. Neilson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828. He died 18 Jan. 1865.

Blow-pipe. An Egyptian using one is among the paintings on the tombs at Thebes. It was employed in mineralogy by Antony von Swab, a Swede, about 1733, and improved by Wollaston and others. In 1802, professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, increased the action of the blow-pipe by the application of oxygen and hydrogen. By the agency of Newman's improved blow-pipes, in 1816, Dr. E. D. Clarke fused the carths, alkalies, metals, etc. A work on the blow-pipe by Plattner and Muspratt, published 1854; by G. Plympton, 1874.

Blue was the favorite colour of the Scotch covenanters in the seventeenth century. Blue and orange or yellow became the whig colors after the revolution in 1688; and were adopted on the cover of the whig periodical, the *Edinburgh Review*, first published in 1802. The Prussian-blue dye was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, in 1710. Fine blues are now obtained from coal-tar; see *Aniline*. **BLUE-COAT SCHOOLS**, so called in reference to the costume of the children. The *Blue-coat school* in Newgate Street, London, was instituted by Edward VI. in 1552; see *Christ's Hospital*. **BLUE-STOCKING**, a term applied to literary ladies, was originally conferred on a society comprising both sexes (1760 et seq.). Benjamin Stillingfleet, the naturalist, an active

member, wore blue worsted stockings; hence the name. The beautiful Mrs. Jerminham is said to have worn blue stockings at the conversaziones of Mrs. Montagu.

Blue-books, reports and other papers printed by order of parliament; are so named on account of their wrappers; 70 vols. were printed for the lords, and 76 vols. for the commons in 1871.

Blumenau, Lower Austria; on 22 July, 1866, the Austrians in possession of this place were attacked by the Prussians on their march towards Vienna; a severe conflict was interrupted by the news of the armistice agreed to at Nikolsburg; and the same evening Austrians and Prussians bivouacked together.

Board of Admiralty, CONTROL, GREEN-CLOTH, HEALTH, TRADE, etc., see under *Admiralty*, etc.

Boats. Flat-bottomed boats, made in England in the reign of William I.; again brought into use by Barker, a Dutchman, about 1690; see *Life-boat*. A mode of building boats by the help of the steam-engine was invented by Mr. Nathan Thompson of New York in 1860, and premises were erected for its application at Bow, near London, in 1861. Charles Clifford's valuable Boat-lowering apparatus was invented 1856; see *Canal-boats*.

Boat Voyage. Alfred Johnson, a young man, started from America in the *Centennial*, a boat 20 feet long, on 15 June, and landed at Abercastle, Pembrokeshire, 11 Aug. 1876

Boat-races, see *Dogget* and *University*. The London rowing club beat the Atalanta rowing club in a four-oared race on the Thames, 10 June, 1872.

Boccaccio's Decamerone, a collection of a hundred stories or novels (many very immoral), severely satirizing the clergy, feigned to have been related in ten days, during the plague of Florence in 1348. Boccaccio lived 1313-75. A copy of the first edition (that of Valdarfer in 1471) was knocked down at the duke of Roxburgh's sale, to the duke of Marlborough, for 2260*l.*, 17 June, 1812. This copy was afterwards sold by public auction, for 875 guineas, 5 June, 1819.

Bodleian Library, Oxford, founded in 1598, and opened in 1602, by sir Thos. Bodley (died 28 Jan. 1612). It is open to the public, and claims a copy of all works published in this country. In 1868 it contained about 250,000 volumes. For rare works and MSS. it is said to be second only to the Vatican. Mr. Macray's "Annals of the Bodleian Library," published 1868.

Bœotia, a division of Greece, north of Attica, known previously as Aonia, Messapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, and Cadmeis. Thebes, the capital, was celebrated for the exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes. The term Bœotian was used by the Athenians as a synonym for dullness; but unjustly—since Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epaminondas, and Corinna were Bœotians. The early history and dates are mythical; see *Thebes*.

Arrival of Cadmus, founder of Cadmea (*Itales*, 1494; Clinton, 1313)..... B.C. 1493
Reign of Polydore..... 1459
Labdacus ascends the throne..... 1430
Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and dethrone Laius
Myth of Œdipus; he kills in an affray his father Laius; confirming the oracle foretelling his death by the hands of his son, 1276; resolves the Sphinx's enigmas 1266
War of the Seven Captains..... 1225
Thebes besieged and taken..... 1213
Thersander reigns 1198; slain..... 1193
The Thebans abolish royalty (ages of obscurity follow) about 1120
The Thebans fight with the Persians against the Greeks at Platea..... 479
The Spartans aiding the Thebans defeat the Athenians near Tanagra..... 456
Battle of Coronea, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians..... 447
The Thebans, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, enroll their Sacred Band, and join Athens against Sparta..... 377
Epaminondas defeats the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra, and restores Thebes to independence..... 371
Pelopidas killed at the battle of Cynoscephalæ..... 364

Epaminondas gains the victory of Mantinea, but is slain Philip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans and Athenians near Chæronea..... 338
Alexander destroys Thebes, but spares the houses of Pin-dar..... 335
The Bœotian confederacy dissolved by the Romans..... 170
Bœotia henceforth partook of the fortunes of Greece; and was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet II..... 1456

Boers (peasants), a name given to the Dutch settlers in South Africa; see *Transvaal*.

Bogotá, SANTA FÉ DE, capital of New Granada (*which* see), founded 1538.

Bogs, probably the remains of forests, covered with peat and loose soil. An act for the drainage of Irish bogs passed March, 1830. The bog-land of Ireland has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres; that of Scotland at upwards of 2,000,000; and that of England at near 1,000,000 of acres. In Jan. 1849, Mr. Rees Reece took out a patent for certain valuable products from Irish peat. Candles and various other articles produced from peat have been since sold in London. Fuel for railway engines and other purposes was made from peat (April, 1873); and a peat, coal, and charcoal company established.

Much destruction has been caused by the motion of bogs. Leland (about 1546) speaks of Chat Moss doing so. Mischief was done at Enaghmore, Ireland, 3 Jan. 1853; and farm-houses and fields near Dunmore were covered, Oct. 1873.

Bogue Forts, see *China*, 1841.

Bohemia, formerly the Hercynian forest (Boiemum, Tacitus), derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic tribe. It was governed by dukes (Borziwoi the first, 891), till Ottocar assumed the title of king, 1198. The kings at first held their territory from the empire: and the crown was elective till it came to the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary. The original Bohemians term themselves Czechs, and, following the example of Hungary, now call for autonomy. Prague, the capital, is famous for sieges and battles. Population in 1857, 4,705,525; in 1870, 5,140,544; see *Prague*.

The Czechs (Slavonians) seize Bohemia about..... 550
City of Prague founded..... 796
Introduction of Christianity..... 894
Bohemia conquered by the emperor Henry III., who spreads devastation through the country..... 1041
Ottocar (Premislus) I., first king of Bohemia..... 1198
Ottocar II. rules over Austria, and obtains Styria, etc., 1253; refuses the imperial crown..... 1272
Ottocar vanquished by the emperor Rudolph and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carinthia, 1277; killed at Marchfeld..... 26 Aug. 1278
King John (*blind*) slain at the battle of Crecy..... 1346
John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first reformers, burned for heresy; which occasions an insurrection..... 1415
Ziska, leader of the Hussites, takes Prague, 1419; dies of the plague..... 1424
Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary..... 1437
The succession infringed by Ladislav, son of the king of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a Protestant chief, 1440-1458
Ladislav, king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia, on the death of Podiebrad..... 1471
The emperor Ferdinand I. marries Anne, sister of Louis, the late king, and obtains the crown..... 1527
The emperor Ferdinand II., oppressing the Protestants, is deposed, and Frederic, the elector-palatine, elected king..... 6 Sept. 1619
Frederic, totally defeated at Prague, flees to Holland, 9 Nov. 1620
Bohemia secured to Austria by treaty..... 1648
Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia..... 1742
Prague taken by the Prussians..... 1744
Prussians defeat Austrians at Prague..... 6 May, 1757
Revolt of the peasantry..... 1775
Edict of Toleration promulgated..... 1781
The French occupy Prague..... 1806
Insurrection at Prague, 12 June; submission, state of siege raised..... 20 July, 1848
The Prussians enter Bohemia, which becomes the seat of war (see *Germany*, 1866)..... 24 June, 1866
Agitation of the Czechs, who require the emperor to be crowned king of Bohemia with the crown of St. Wenceslas at Prague..... autumn, 1867
Riots at Prague; habeas corpus act suspended..... 10 Oct. 1868
Bohemian agitation for self-government; addresses to the emperor..... 14 Sept. and 5 Oct. 1870
Manifesto of the emperor..... 14 Sept. 1871

Bohemian deputies absent from the reichsrath.....Dec. 1871
The "Young Czech" party defeated in the elections.....July, 1874
Czech deputies enter reichsrath.....8 Oct. 1879

KINGS.

1198. Premislav Ottocar I.
1230. Wencoslas III.
1253. Premislav Ottocar II.
1278. Wenceslas IV., king of Poland.
1305. Wenceslas V.
1306. Rudolph of Austria.
1307. Henry of Carinthia.
1310. John of Luxemburg (killed at Crecy).
1346. Charles I., emperor (1347).
1378. Wenceslas VI., emperor.
1419. Sigismund I., emperor.
1438. Albert of Austria, emperor.
1440. Ladislav V.
1458. George von Podiebrad.
1471. Ladislav VI., king of Hungary (in 1490).
1516. Louis, king of Hungary (killed at Mohatz).
1526. Bohemia united to Austria under Ferdinand I., elected king; see *Germany*, emperors.

Bohemian Brethren, a body of Christians in Bohemia, appear to have separated from the Calixtines (*which see*), a branch of the Hussites, in 1467. Dupin says, "They rejected the sacraments of the church, were governed by simple laics, and held the Scriptures for their only rule of faith. They presented a confession of faith to king Ladislav in 1504 to justify themselves from errors laid to their charge." They appear to have had communication with the Waldenses, but were distinct from them. Luther, in 1533, testifies to their purity of doctrine, and Melancthon commends their discipline. They were dispersed during the religious wars of Germany in the seventeenth century.

Boii, a Celtic people of N. Italy, who emigrated into Italy, and were defeated at the Vadimonian lake, 283 B.C. They were finally subdued by Scipio Nasica, 191 B.C.

Boilers, STEAM. Many lives have been lost by their explosions. 23 persons were killed at Glasgow iron-works, 5 March, 1879; and 21 killed at the Birchill iron-works, near Walsall, 15 May, 1880.

Boiling of Liquids. Dr. Hooke, about 1683, ascertained that liquids were not increased in heat after they had once begun to boil, and that a fierce fire only made them boil more rapidly. The following boiling-points have been stated:

Ether.....	93° Fahr.	Phosphorus.....	554° Fahr.
Alcohol.....	173 "	Oil of Turpentine..	312 "
Water.....	212 "	Sulphur.....	822 "
Nitric acid.....	187 "	Mercury.....	662 "
Sulphuric acid...	600 "		

Boiling to Death, made a capital punishment in England, by stat. 22 Hen. VIII. 1531 (repealed in 1547). This act was occasioned by seventeen persons having been poisoned by Richard Rosse, otherwise Coke, the bishop of Rochester's cook, two of whom died. Margaret Davy, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, 28 March, 1542.—*Stow*.

Bois-le-duc, Dutch Brabant, the site of a battle between the British and the French republican army, in which the British were defeated, and forced to abandon their position and retreat to Schyndel, 14 Sept. 1794. This place was captured by the French, 10 Oct. following; it surrendered to the Prussian army, under Bulow, in Jan. 1814.

Bokhara, the ancient Sogdiana, after successively forming part of the empires of Persia, of Alexander, and Bactriana, was conquered by the Turks in the sixth century, by the Chinese in the seventh, and by the Arabs about 705. After various changes of masters, it was subdued by the Uzbek Tartars, its present possessors, in 1505. The British envoys col. Stoddart and capt. Conolly were murdered at Bokhara, the capital, by the khan, about June, 1843. In the war with Russia, begun in 1866, the czar's army was defeated several times in May et seq. Peace was made 11 July, 1867. The Russians were again victors, 25 May, 1868, and occupied Samarcand the next day. Further conquests

were made by the Russians, and Samarcand was secured by treaty, Nov. 1868. A new political and commercial treaty with Russia was published Dec. 1873.

Bolivia, a republic in South America, formerly part of Peru, population in 1875 about 2,000,000; in 1880, 2,325,000.

The insurrection of the ill-used Indians, headed by Tupac Amaru Andres, took place here.....1780-2
The country declared its independence.....6 Aug. 1824
Secured by the victory of Ayacucho.....9 Dec. "
Took the name of Bolivia, in honor of gen. Bolivar, 11 Aug. 1825
First congress met.....25 May. 1826
General Sucre governed ably.....1826-8
Slavery abolished.....1836
Santa Cruz ruled.....1828-39
Free-trade proclaimed.....1853
General Cordova, president.....1856-7
Succeeded by the dictator José Maria Linarez, 31 March, 1859
George Cordova, constitutional president.....1860
Succeeded by Jos. M. de Acha.....May, 1861
General Melgarejo defeats the troops of president De Acha.....28 Dec. 1864
Becomes dictator of the republic.....Feb. 1865
Puts down an insurrection under Belzu.....March, "
Totally defeats Arguedas at Viacha and publishes an amnesty.....24 Jan. 1866
Suppresses a revolt.....17 Oct. "
Proclaims an amnesty.....21 Dec. 1867
Civil war.....1867-70
The president, A. Morales, 1871, said to have been murdered.....Jan. 1873
President, Dr. Tomas Frias.....14 Feb. 1874
Corral's insurrection suppressed.....Sept. "
General Hilario Daza, president.....4 May, 1876
Bolivia joins Chili in war against Peru (see *Chili*).....April, 1879
Revolution; Daza deposed; flees; Campero president, 1 June, 1880

Bollandists, see *Acta Sanctorum*.

Bologna (central Italy) the ancient Felsina, afterwards Bononia, a city distinguished for its architecture, made a Roman colony, 189 B.C.

A university said to have been founded by Theodosius, about 433; really in.....1116
Bologna joins the Lombard League.....1167
Pope Julius II. takes Bologna; enters in triumph, 11 Nov. 1507
It becomes part of the States of the Church.....1513
In the church of St. Petronius, remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line (over one drawn by Father Ignatius Dante in 1575).....1653
Bologna was taken by the French, 1796; by the Austrians, 1799; again by the French, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; and restored to the pope in.....1815
A revolt suppressed by Austrian interference.....1831
Rebellion, 1848; taken by Austrians.....16 May, 1849
The Austrians evacuate Bologna; and cardinal Ferretti departs; the citizens rise and form a provisional government.....12 June, 1859
Which decrees that all public acts shall be headed "Under the reign of king Victor Emmanuel," etc.....1 Oct. "
He enters Bologna as sovereign.....2 May, 1860

Bomarsund, a strong fortress on one of the Aland isles in the Baltic sea, taken by sir Charles Napier, commander of the Baltic expedition, aided by the French military contingent under gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, 15 Aug. 1854. The gov. Rodisco, and the garrison, about 2000 men, became prisoners. The fortifications were destroyed.

Bombay, the most westerly and smallest of our Indian presidencies, was visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and acquired by them in 1530. It was given (with Tangier in Africa, and 300,000*l.* in money) to Charles II. as the marriage portion of the infanta Catherine of Portugal, 1662. In 1668, it was granted to the East India company, who had long desired it, "in free and common socage," as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l.* Confirmed by William III., 1689. The two principal castes at Bombay are the Parsees (descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers) and the Borahs (sprung from early converts to Islamism). They are both remarkable for commercial activity.

First British factory established at Ahmednuggur.....1612
Mr. Gyfford, deputy governor, 100 soldiers, and other English, perish through the climate.....Oct. 1675-Feb. 1676
Capt. Kelwin usurps the government.....1681-4
Bombay made chief over the company's settlements.....1687
The whole island, except the fort, seized and held for a time by the mogul's admiral.....1690

Bombay becomes a distinct presidency 1708
 Additions to the Bombay territory 1758
 Island of Salsette 1778
 Bishop established 1837
 Lord Elphinstone governor 1853
 Population of the presidency, 12,034,483 1858
 The benevolent air Jammjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee (who erected several hospitals, etc.), dies 1858
 His son Sir Cusjee visits England 1859
 Sir G. R. Clerk governor
 Rioting against the income tax suppressed Nov and Dec
 Sir Henry Bartle Frere governor March, 1862
 Greatly increased prosperity through the cotton trade, leads to immense speculation Nov 1864
 Reported failure of Mr Byramjee Cama, a Parsee, for £3,000,000, other failures, and great depression, the projected international exhibition in 1867 abandoned, May, 1865
 Recovering from commercial crisis Aug.
 Mr (afterwards Sir) W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald appointed governor, Nov 1866, arrived 28 Feb. 1867
 Held a durbar of native princes at Poona 6 Oct. 1868
 Grand reception of the duke of Edinburgh 11 March, 1870
 Sir Philip Woodhouse, governor April, 1872
 Riots . Mahomedans attack Parsees for publishing part of Washington Irving's "Life of Mahomet," lives lost and property destroyed 13-15 Feb. 1874
 Calprits punished by the British
 The prince of Wales warmly received, 8 Nov. 1875, sailed from here for home 13 March, 1876
 Meeting of loyal Mahomedans to petition the queen in favor of the sultan 24 Sept. "
 Dreadful famine, relieved by government and by British subscriptions 1877
 Statue of the prince of Wales (given by Sir Albert Saxe-Weissenfels), uncovered 26 or 27 June, 1879
 Sir James Ferguson nominated governor Feb. 1880
 A patriotic fund to relieve sufferers by Afghan war liberally subscribed to by natives and others Aug. "

Bombs (iron shells filled with gunpowder), said to have been invented at Venlo in 1495, and used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes in 1522. They came into general use in 1634, having been previously used only by the Dutch and Spaniards. Bomb-vessels were invented in France in 1681.—*Voltaire*. The *shrapnel* shell (invented by col. Henry Shrapnel, who died in 1842) is a bomb filled with balls, and a lighted fuse to make it explode before it reaches the enemy.

Bona, Algeria, an early station of the French African Company till 1789. It was taken by the French from the Arabs, 6 May, 1832.

Bonaparte Family. The name appears at Florence and Genoa in the thirteenth century; in the fifteenth a branch settled in Corsica; see Table in Vincent's "Dictionary of Biography."

CHARLES BONAPARTE born 29 March, 1746; died 24 Feb. 1798. He married, in 1767, Letitia Ramolino (born 24 Aug. 1750, died Feb. 1826) issue.

1. **JOSEPH**, born 7 Jan. 1768; made king of Two Sicilies 1805, of Naples since 1806, of Spain, 1808, resided in United States, 1815, came to England, 1832, settled in Italy, 1841, died at Florence 28 July 1844.

2. **NAPOLEON I.**, emperor, born 15 Aug. 1769 (see France).

3. **LEYES**, prince of Canino, born 1775, at first aided his brother Napoleon, but opposed his progress towards universal monarchy. He was taken by the English on his way to America, and resided in England till 1814. He died at Viterbo, 30 June, 1840. His son Charles (born 1803, died 1887) was an eminent naturalist.

4. **LOUIS**, born 2 Sept. 1778, made king of Holland, 1806, died 15 July 1846. By his marriage with Hortense Beauharnais (daughter of the empress Josephine) in 1802, he had three sons: 1. **NAPOLEON LOUIS** (born 1803, died 1807), 2. **LOUIS NAPOLEON** (born 1804, died 1831), and

3. **CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON** born 20 April 1809, educated under the care of his mother at Arenberg Switzerland, and at Thun, under gen. Dufour, took part in the Carabari insurrection in the Papal States in March, 1831.

Attempted a revolt at Strasbourg, 30 Oct. 1836.

Sent to America, 13 Nov. 1836.

Returned to London, 14 Oct. 1838.

Landed at Boulogne with fifty followers, 6 Aug. 1840.

Condemned to imprisonment for life, 6 Oct. 1840.

Escaped from Ham, 25 May 1846.

Arrived at Boulogne 2 March, 1848.

Elected deputy, 8 June, and taken his seat 27 Aug. (see France 1848-71), died at Chislehurst 9 Jan. 1872.

Son Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, born 16 March, 1866, educated at Military Academy Woolwich, killed in Zululand, 1 June 1879.

5. **JEANNE**, born 15 Nov. 1784, king of Westphalia, 1 Dec. 1807-14 married 1 Elizabeth (widow, in America, 24 Dec. 1805 (she died, aged 94, 4 April 1879), son Jerome, born at Camberwell, London, 7 July, 1808. II. Princess Catherine of

Wurtemberg, 13 Aug. 1807. Made governor of the Ionian Isles, 1808, and marshal, 1850; died 24 June, 1880; his children—

Mathilde, born 27 May, 1820; married to prince A. Demidoff in 1841.

Napoleon, born 9 Sept. 1822, married princess Clotilde of Savoy 30 Jan. 1859 issue, Victor, born 18 July, 1862; Louis, born 16 July, 1864, Marie, born 20 Dec. 1866.

Bondage, see *Slavery*.

Bones. The art of softening bones was discovered about 1688, and they were used in the cutlery manufacture, etc., immediately afterwards. The declared value of the bones of cattle and of other animals, and of fish (exclusive of whale-bone), imported into the United Kingdom from Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, etc., amounted to 363,613*l.* in 1851, to 628,535*l.* in 1870, to 741,899*l.* in 1877, and to 432,642*l.* in 1879. Bone-dust has been extensively employed in manure since the publication of Liebig's researches in 1840.

Bonesetting cannot be said to have been practised scientifically until 1620.—*Hill*.

Bonn, a town on the Rhine (the Roman *Bonna*), was in the electorate of Cologne. It has been frequently besieged, and was assigned to Prussia in 1814. The academy founded by the elector in 1777, made a university, 1784; abolished by Napoleon; re-established and enlarged, 1818. Here Albert, our late prince-consort, was entered as a student, May, 1837.

Bonny River, Guinea, West Africa, a seat of the palm-oil trade; king George visited England in 1878.

Bons Hommes, hermits of simple and gentle lives, appeared in France about 1257; in England about 1263. The prior of the order was called *le bon homme* by Louis VI.

Book (Anglo-Saxon, *boec*; German, *buch*). Books were originally made of boards, or the inner bark of trees; afterwards of skins and parchment. Papyrus, an indigenous plant, was adopted in Egypt. Books with leaves of vellum were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 156 B.C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS. in Herculaneum consist of papyrus, rolled and charred and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The most ancient books are the Pentateuch of Moses and the poems of Homer and Hesiod. The first PRINTED Books (see *Printing*) were printed on one side only, the leaves being pasted back to back.

Books of astronomy and geometry were ordered to be destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edw VI.—*Nine* 1862

Anne's act, 1709, relating to the price of books, repealed, 1790

2892 volumes of new works and 573 of new editions were published in London in 1830

3339 new works and 1139 new editions, and 908 pamphlets were published in 1852

3654 volumes were published in 1864

Published in Great Britain

	New Works.	New Editions.		New Works.	New Editions.
1870	6775		1870	2361	1907
1871	3347	1290	1871	3049	3040
1872	3419	1109	1872	3730	1804
1873	3351	961	1873	4254	1840
1874	3573	1331	1874	4203	1415

The production of a Universal Catalogue of books printed in the United Kingdom, proposed by the Society of Arts, in the Journal 11 April, 1879

In Paris 6445 volumes were published in 1842, and 7360 in 1861, see *Bibliography*.

Books or Books.—Jerome (who died 420) states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given by Alfred for a book on cosmography, about 872. The "Roman de la Rose" was sold for about 30*l.*, and a homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat. Books frequently fetched double or treble their weight in gold. They sold at prices varying from 10*l.* to 400*l.* each in 1440. A copy of "Macklin's Bible" ornamented by Mr Tomkins was declared worth 600 guineas.—*Bulter*. A yet more superb copy was mounted in a London office for 3000*l.*; see *Harleian's Decameron*.

BONNINISM.—The book of St. Catherine, a very early ornamental book, is supposed to have been bound about 800

A *Latin Psalter* was bound in oak boards ninth century
 A MS. copy of the four Evangelists, the book on which
 our kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took their
 coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards, nearly an
 inch thick. 1100
 Velvet was first covering in the fourteenth century, and
 silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the
 fifteenth century; it was stamped and ornamented
 about 1510
 Leather came into use about the same time.
 The rolling machine, invented by Mr. William Burr, was
 substituted for the beating hammer, and gas-stoves be-
 gan to take the place of the charcoal fires used to heat
 the gilder's finishing tools. 1830
 Cloth binding superseded the common boards generally,
 about 1831
 Caoutchouc or India-rubber backs to account-books and
 large volumes were introduced in. 1841
BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETIES (already in Scotland) begun in
 England in 1861 by archdeacon Wigram (afterwards
 bishop of Rochester). The hawkers vend moral and
 religious books in a similar manner to the French col-
 porteurs.

Book of Common Prayer, see *Common Prayer*.

Book of Sports, see *Sports*.

Book Post, see *Post*.

Book Society, 28 Paternoster Row, established
 for the gratuitous distribution of Bibles and good books,
 1750.

Book-keeping. The system by double-entry,
 called originally Italian book-keeping, was taken from
 the course of algebra published by Burgo, in the fifteenth
 century, at Venice. John Gwogne, a printer, published
 a treatise "on the keeping of the famous reconyng . . .
 Debitor and Creditor," London, 1543. This is our ear-
 liest work on book-keeping. James Peele published his
 "Book-keeping" in 1569. John Mellis published "A
 Briefe Instruction and Manner how to Keepe Bookes of
 Accompts," in 1588. Improved systems were published
 by Benjamin Booth in 1789 and by Edward Thomas
 Jones in 1821 and 1831.

Booksellers, at *stationarii*, from their practice of hav-
 ing booths or stalls at the corners of streets and in mar-
 kets. They were long subject to vexatious restrictions,
 from which they were freed in 1758.

The earliest bookseller's catalogue is said to be that publish-
 ed by Andrew Maunsell, of Lothbury, dedicated to queen Eliz-
 abeth, 1595.

"Booksellers' Provident Institution," founded 1837; "Re-
 treat," Abbot's Langley, Herts, 1843.

The *Bookseller*, a monthly newspaper of British and foreign
 literature, published in 1858; with it was incorporated *Bent's*
Literary Advertiser, established in 1802.

Booksellers' Association. The chief publish-
 ers in London formed themselves into an association and
 fixed the amount of discount to be allowed, 29 Dec. 1829,
 and for some years restricted the retail booksellers from
 selling copies of works under the full publishing price.
 A dispute arose as to the right of the latter to dispose of
 books which had become theirs by purchase at such less
 profit as they might deem sufficiently remunerative.
 The dispute was referred to lord chief-justice Campbell,
 at Stratheden House, 14 April, 1852. His lordship gave
 judgment against the association, which led to its disso-
 lution, 19 May following.

Booneville (Mo.), **BATTLE OF**, fought 17 June,
 1861. Gov. Jackson of Missouri, a Confederate sympa-
 thizer, had abandoned Jefferson City, which was imme-
 diately occupied by gen. Lyon. The Confederate forces
 in the state were concentrating about Booneville, 50
 miles above Jefferson City. Before they could accom-
 plish this, however, Lyon moved upon Booneville, and,
 with 2000 men, defeated Marmaduke, who offered little
 resistance. The action only lasted 20 minutes. The re-
 sult of Lyon's prompt movement compelled the Confed-
 erate detachments to concentrate on the southern border
 of the state.

Boothia Felix, a large peninsula, N.W. point of
 America, discovered by sir John Ross in 1830, and
 named after sir Felix Booth, who had presented him

with 20,000*l.* to fit out his polar expedition. Sir Felix
 died at Brighton in Feb. 1850.

Boots, said to have been the invention of the Car-
 ians, were mentioned by Homer, 907 B.C., and frequen-
 tly by the Roman historians. A variety of forms may
 be seen in Fairholt's "Costume in England." An in-
 strument of torture termed "*the boot*" was used in Scot-
 land upon the Covenanters about 1666.

Borax (Boron), known to the ancients, used in sol-
 dering, brazing, and casting gold and other metals, was
 called *chrysocolle*. Borax is produced naturally in the
 mountains of Thibet, and was brought to Europe from
 India about 1713. Homberg, in 1702, discovered in borax
boracic acid, which latter, in 1808, was decomposed by
 Gay-Lussac, Thénard, and H. Davy into oxygen and
 the previously unknown element *boron*. Borax has late-
 ly been found in Saxony. It is now largely manufact-
 ured from the boracic acid found by Hoeser to exist in
 the gas arising from certain lagoons in Tuscany; and an
 immense fortune has been made by their owner, M. Lar-
 darel, since 1818.

Bordeaux (W. France), the Roman Burdigalla, in
 Aquitania, was taken by the Goths, 412; by Clovis, 508.
 It was gained by Henry II. on his marriage with Eleanor
 of Aquitaine, 1151. Edward the Black Prince brought
 John, king of France, captive to this city after the bat-
 tle of Poitiers, 19 Sept. 1356, and here held his court
 eleven years; his son, our Richard II., was born at Bor-
 deaux, 1366. After several changes Bordeaux finally
 surrendered to Charles VII. of France, 14 Oct. 1453. The
 fine equestrian statue of Louis XV. was erected in 1743.
 Bordeaux was entered by the victorious British army
 after the battle of Orthès, fought 27 Feb. 1814.—Thir-
 teen vessels were burned and others injured in the port,
 through the ignition and explosion of petroleum spirit,
 28 Sept. 1869. The French delegate government and
 the representatives of foreign powers removed here from
 Tours, 11 Dec. 1870. M. Gambetta remained for a time
 with the army of the Loire. By the "pacte de Bor-
 deaux," between the different parties of the national as-
 sembly, M. Thiers became chief of the executive power,
 17 Feb. 1871. The French Association for the Advance-
 ment of Science held its first meeting here, 5 Sept. 1872;
 M. Quatrefores, president.

Borneo, an island in the Indian Ocean, the largest
 in the world except Australia, was discovered by the
 Portuguese about 1518.

The Dutch trade here in 1604; establish factories, 1609;
 abandon them, 1623; re-establish them. 1776
 Sarawak settled by sir James Brooke; appointed rajah. . . 1841
 The pirates of Borneo chastised by the British in 1813,
 and by capt. Keppel in. March, 1843
 By a treaty with the sultan, through the instrumentali-
 ty of sir James Brooke, the island of Labuan, or La-
 buan (N.W. of Borneo), and its dependencies, incorpo-
 rated with the British empire, and formally taken
 possession of in presence of the Bornean chiefs, 2 Dec. 1846
 James Brooke, rajah of Sarawak (1846), governor of La-
 buan and consul-general of Borneo, visits England and
 receives many honors. Oct. 1847
 He destroys many of the Bornean pirates. 1849
 Labuan made a bishopric; the bishop (F. J. MacDougall)
 consecrated at Calcutta, the first English bishop conse-
 crated out of England. 18 Oct. 1855
 The Chinese in Sarawak rise in insurrection and massa-
 cre a number of Europeans; sir James Brooke escapes
 by swimming across a creek; he speedily returns with
 a force of Malays, etc., and chastises the insurgents, of
 whom 2000 are killed. 17, 18 Feb. 1857
 He comes to England to seek help from the government,
 without success. 1858
 His health being broken up, an appeal for a subscription
 for him made. "
 Deputation of merchants waits on the earl of Derby, rec-
 ommending the purchase of Sarawak, which is de-
 clined. 30 Nov. "
 Sir James Brooke returns to Borneo. 20 Nov. 1860
 Returned to England; died. 11 June, 1868
 The rajah of Sarawak, with an expedition of Malays and
 Dyaks, defeats and punishes a marauding decapitating
 tribe of Dyaks. June, 1870

Bornou, an extensive kingdom in central Africa, ex-
 plored by Denham and Clapperton (sent out by the Brit-

ish government) in 1872. The population is estimated by Denham at 5,000,000, by Barth at 9,000,000.

Borodino, a Russian village on the river Moskwa, near which a sanguinary battle was fought, 7 Sept. 1812, between the French under Napoleon, and the Russians under Kutusoff; 240,000 men being engaged. Each party claimed the victory, but the Russians retreated, leaving Moscow, which the French entered, 14 Sept.; see *Moscow*.

Boron, see *Boraz*.

Borough or **BURGH**, anciently a company of ten families living together, now such towns as send members to parliament, since the election of burgesses in the reign of Henry III. 1265. Charters were granted to towns by Henry I., 1132; which were remodelled by Charles II. in 1682-4, but restored in 1688. Twenty-two new English boroughs were created in 1553. Burgesses were first admitted into the Scottish parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326; and into the Irish, 1365. Acts to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales passed 7 June, 1832, and 15 Aug. 1867; and the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations, 9 Sept. 1835; see *Constituency*.

Borough-bridge (W. R. of York). Here Edward II. defeated the earls of Hereford and Lancaster, 16 March, 1322. Lancaster was mounted on a lean horse, led to an eminence near Pontefract, and beheaded.

Borough-Englab, an ancient tenure by which the younger son inherits, is mentioned as occurring 834. It was abolished in Scotland by Malcolm III. in 1062.

Boscobel, near Dodington, Shropshire. Charles II. (after his defeat at Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651), disguised in the clothes of the Pendrill, remained from 4 to 6 Sept. at White Ladies; on 7 and 8 Sept. he lay at Boscobel House, near which exists an oak, said to be the acorn of the Royal Oak in which the king was part of the time hidden with col. Careless. — *Shurpe*. The "Boscobel Tracts" were first published in 1650. In 1861 Mr. F. Manning published "Views," illustrating these tracts. W. II. Answorth's "Boscobel," a story with authentic details, published 1872.

Bosnia, in European Turkey formerly part of Pan-nonia, was governed by chiefs till a brother-in-law of Louis, king of Hungary, was made king, 1376. He was defeated by the Turks in 1389, and became their vassal. Bosnia was incorporated with Turkey in 1463. Many efforts have been made by the Bosnians to recover their independence. A rebellion, begun in 1849, was quelled by Omar Pacha in 1851. The Bosnians joined the insurgents in Herzegovina, Sept. 1875; revolt was subdued, Aug. 1877; see *Turkey*.

About 100,000 Russian fugitives said to be in Amer- an territories. July, 1878
Proclamation of the emperor before his troops enter Bos- nia (in conformity with the treaty of Berlin, 13 July), 31 July, "

Advance of the Austrians, 29 July vigorously resisted by the Bosnian bega, aided by Turks. 4-6 Aug. "
The Bosnians defeated between Zepre and Maglai, 7, 8 Aug. "

The Austrians occupy Travnik, the old capital, 11 Aug.; slightly repulsed. 16 Aug. "
Victories of Philippovich at Ban Bialoritch, 16 Aug., of Togetheroff. 18 Aug. "

Serajevo, the capital, bombarded and taken by storm, 19 Aug.; other successes. 30 Aug. 5 Sept. "
The fortress Trebinje voluntarily surrenders. 7 Sept. "
Bosars firmly resists, 10 Sept., taken. 19 Sept. "

Berkovica, a strong fortress, with arms and ammunition, taken. 21 Sept. "
Zvornik, a stronghold, surrenders. about 25 Sept. "
Livno bombarded and taken. 26 Sept. "

Other places surrender. about 12 Oct. "
Hostilities ended, general amnesty issued about 9 Nov. "
Austrian loss estimated 4000 killed, wounded, missing. Nov. "

The country settled gradual political reforms. Jan. 1880
Population, 1,162,147, announced. Feb. "

Bosphorus, THRACIAN (now Channel of Constanti-nople). Darius Hystaspis threw a bridge of boats over

this strait when about to invade Greece, 408 B.C.; see *Constantinople*.

Bosporus (improperly Bosporus), now called Cir-cassius, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, the straits of Kerich or Yenikale. The history of the kingdom is in-volved in obscurity. It was named Cimmerian, from the Cimmeri, who dwelt on its borders about 750 B.C.

The Archæactides from Mitylene rule. B.C. 503-400
They are dispossessed by Spartacus I. 400
Seleucus 431, Salyrus I. 407
Lamcon, 393, Spartacus II. 383; Parysades. 348
Kumelus, aiming to dethrone his brother Salyrus II., is defeated, but Salyrus is killed. 310
Prytania, his next brother, ascends the throne, but is murdered by Kumelus. 308
Kumelus puts to death all his relations, 300, and is killed, 304
The Scythians conquer Bosporus. 285
Mithridates VI. of Pontus conquers Bosporus. 60
He poisons himself, and the Romans make his son, Pharnaces, king. 60
Battle of Zela, gained by Julius Cæsar over Pharnaces II. (Cæsar writes home, *Feat, vidi, "I came, I saw, I conquered"*). 47
Amador usurps the crown. "
Cæsar makes Mithridates of Pergamus king. "
Polemon conquers Bosporus, and, favored by Agrippa, reigns 14
Polemon killed by barbarians of the Palus Meotia. 38
Mithridates II. reigns. "
Mithridates conducted a prisoner to Rome by order of Claudius, Coys I. king. 49
A list of kings given by some writers ends with Saurous- tes VII. 344

Boston (Lincolnshire), a trading town, made a sta- ple for wool, 1357; St. Botolph's church, with a lofty tower, was erected about 1309.

Boston (Massachusetts, U. S.), built about 1637. Here originated that resistance to the British authori- ties which led to American independence. The act of parliament laying duties on tea, papers, colors, etc. (passed June, 1767), so excited the indignation of the citizens of Boston that they destroyed several hun- dreds of chests of tea, 16 Dec. 1773. Population in 1890, 262,535.

Boston News Letter, first American newspaper, appeared, 24 April, 1704
Boston sequestered by the English parliament, until res- titution should be made to the East India Company for the tea lost. 26 March, 1774
The town besieged by the Americans, and 400 houses de- stroyed. 1775
Battle of Bunker's Hill. 17 June, "
The city evacuated by the king's troops. 17 March, 1776
Industrial Exhibition opened. Oct. 1886
Great peace jubilee, concert of about 10,371 voices and 1094 instruments, with anthems, bells, etc., begun 18 June, 1890
International peace jubilee, chorus about 20,000, orches- tra, 1000, with military bands and other performers of different nations including the British grenadier guards' band, a day allotted to each nation. 17 June-4 July, 1873
Tremendous fire, great loss of life and property, about 80 acres of buildings burned, 999 houses (125 dwell- ings), 36 persons killed. 9, 10, 11 Nov. "
Another great fire, with loss of life and property 30 May, 1873

Boston, EVACUATION OF, 17 March, 1776. The American army under Washington had hemmed the British army within the small area of the peninsula in which Boston stands, for several months, during which time there had been frequent skirmishing and some can- nonading. At length Washington took such a com- manding position upon Dorchester Heights that the British general, Howe, agreed to leave the city immedi- ately if allowed to do so in peace. The permission was granted, and, on 17 March, gen. Howe, with 7000 sol- diers, 4000 seamen, and 1500 loyalist families, sailed for Halifax. The American army then took possession, to the great joy of the remaining inhabitants. Congress gave Washington a gold medal in commemoration of the event.

Bosworth Field (Leicestershire), the site of the thirteenth and last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, 22 Aug. 1485, when Richard III. was de- feated by the earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) and slain, through the desertion of sir William Stanley. It is said that Henry was crowned on the spot with the

crown of Richard, found in a hawthorn bush near the field.

Botany. Aristotle is considered the founder of the science (about 347 B.C.). *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus was written about 320 B.C. Authors on botany became numerous at the close of the fifteenth century. Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and others wrote between 1535 and 1600. The system and arrangement of the great Linnæus was made known about 1735; and Jussieu's system, founded on Tournefort's, and called "the natural system," in 1758. At Linnæus's death (1778) the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800. The number of species now recorded cannot fall short of 100,000. J. C. Loudon's "Encyclopedia of Plants," a most comprehensive work, first appeared in 1829. De Candolle's "Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis" (of which Vol. I. appeared in 1818) is now complete (1876). An International Botanical congress was opened in London 23 May, 1866, professor A. De Candolle president; another at Amsterdam, 13 April, 1877. Robert Brown, who accompanied Flinders in his survey of New Holland in 1803, died 10 June, 1858, aged 85, was long acknowledged to be the chief of the botanists of his day (*facile princeps*).

BOTANIC GARDENS.

<i>Established about</i>	<i>Established about</i>
Padua..... 1545	Kew, 1760; greatly improved..... 1841-65
Montpellier..... 1558	Cambridge..... 1763
Leyden..... 1577	Coimbra..... 1773
Leipsic..... 1580	St. Petersburg..... 1785
Paris (Jardin des Plantes) 1624	Calcutta..... 1793
Jena..... 1629	Dublin..... 1800
Oxford..... 1632	Horticultural Society's..... 1821
Upsal..... 1657	Chiswick..... 1821
Chelsea..... 1673-86	Royal Botanic Society's..... 1839
Edinburgh..... 1680	Regent's Park..... 1839
Vienna..... 1753	Royal Horticultural Society's, S. Kensington... 1860
Madrid..... 1755	

Botany Bay (Australia), discovered by capt. Cook, 28 April, 1770, received its name from the great variety of plants growing on the shore. It was fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain. The first governor, capt. Arthur Phillip, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in Jan. 1788. The colony was eventually established at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay; see *New South Wales and Transportation*.

Bothwell Bridge (Lanarkshire). The Scotch Covenanters, who took up arms against the intolerant government of Charles II., and defeated the celebrated Claverhouse at Drumclog, 1 June, 1679, were totally routed by the earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge, 22 June, 1679, and many prisoners were tortured and executed.

Bottle-conjurer. In accordance with a wager, a person having advertised that he would jump into a quart bottle at the Haymarket Theatre, on 16 Jan. 1749, the house was densely crowded and besieged by thousands anxious to gain admittance. The pickpockets had a rich harvest, and the duped crowd nearly pulled down the edifice.

Bottles in ancient times were made of leather. The art of making glass bottles and drinking-glasses was known to the Romans at least before 79; for these articles and other vessels have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. Bottles were made in England about 1558. A bottle which contained two hogsheds was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in Jan. 1747-8; see *Glass*.

Bouillon, Belgium, formerly a duchy, was sold by Godfrey, its ruler, to Albert, bishop of Liège, to obtain funds for the crusade, 1095. It was seized by the French in 1672, and held by them till 1815, when it was given to the king of the Netherlands, as duke of Luxemburg. It was awarded to Belgium after the Revolution of 1830.

Boulevards (Bulwarks), sites of old fortifications in Paris and other French towns, now planted with rows of trees. The practice has been adopted in some London suburban roads, 1875 et seq.

Boulogne, a seaport in Picardy, N. France, added to Burgundy, 1435; to France, 1447. Here Henry VIII. and Francis I. concluded a treaty to oppose the Turks, 28 Oct. 1532. Boulogne was besieged by Henry VII. 2 Oct. 1492, for a few days; taken by Henry VIII. on 14 Sept. 1544, but restored for a sum of money, 1550.

Lord Nelson attacked a flotilla here, disabling ten vessels and sinking five..... 3 Aug. 1801

In another attempt he was repulsed with great loss, and capt. Parker of the *Medusa* and two thirds of his crew were killed..... 18 Aug. "

Bonaparte assembled 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1300 vessels and 17,000 sailors, to invade England in 1804; the coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defence; and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps; sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn the flotilla with fire-machines called catamarans..... 2 Oct. 1804

The army removed on the breaking-out of war with Austria..... 1806

Congreve-rockets used in another attack, and set the town on fire..... 8 Oct. 1806

Louis Napoleon (afterwards emperor) made a fruitless descent here with about 50 followers..... 6 Aug. 1840

As emperor, he reviewed the French troops destined for the Baltic, 10 July, 1854; and entertained prince Albert and the king of the Belgians..... 5 Sept. 1854

Statue of Edward Jenner here inaugurated..... 11 Sept. 1865

Pilgrimages here to adore an image of the Virgin and Child, said to have been miraculously brought in a boat in 633..... 1857-75

Law authorizing construction of a new deep-sea harbor by M. Stoecklin (in 15 years), cost about 680,000l.; passed 19 June; first stone laid by M. Freycinet, 9 Sept. 1878

Boundary Act. Commissioners were appointed by the Reform Bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867. Viscount Eversley, Russell Gurney, sir John T. B. Duckworth, sir Francis Crossley, and John Walter, first sat 16 Aug. England and Wales were divided into 18 districts, and other arrangements made. Another boundary act was passed 13 July, 1868.

Bounties, premiums granted to the producer, exporter, or importer of certain articles—a principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first granted on corn, in 1688, were repealed in 1815. They were first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703, and have been granted to the herring-fishery, on sail-cloth, linen, and other goods.

Bounty Mutiny took place on board the *Bounty*, an armed ship which quitted Otaheite, with bread-fruit trees, 7 April, 1789. The mutineers put their captain, Bligh, and nineteen men into an open boat, with a small stock of provisions, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly isles, 28 April, 1789; these reached the island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a voyage of nearly 4000 miles. Some of the mutineers were tried 15 Sept. 1792; six were condemned and three executed. For the fate of others, see *Pitcairn's Island*.

Bourbon, HOUSE OF (from which came the royal houses of France, Spain, and Naples), derives its origin from the Archambauds, lords of Bourbon, in Berry.

Robert, count of Clermont, son of Louis IX. of France, married the heiress Beatrice in 1272; died 1317; and their son Louis I. created duke of Bourbon and peer of France by Charles IV..... 1327

The last of the descendants of their elder son Peter I., Susanna, married Charles, duke of Montpensier, constable of Bourbon, who, offended by his sovereign, Francis I., entered into the service of the emperor Charles V., and was killed at the siege of Rome..... 6 May, 1527

From James, the younger son of Louis I., descended Antony, duke of Vendôme, who married (1548) Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. Their son, Henry IV., born at Pau, 14 Dec. 1553, became king of France..... 31 July, 1589

The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, 1700, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht (*Rapin*)..... 1713

Bourbon FAMILY COMPACT (a defensive alliance between France, Spain, and the Two Sicilies concluded by M. de Choiseul)..... 15 Aug. 1761

The Bourbons expelled France, 1791; restored 1814; again expelled on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and again restored after the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more, in the person of Charles X. and his family, in 1830, in consequence of the revolution of the memorable days of July in that year.

Orleans branch ascended the throne in the person of the late Louis Philippe, as "king of the French," 9 Aug. 1830; deposed, 24 Feb. 1848; and his family also was expelled.

The Bourbon family fled from Naples (6 Sept. 1860), and Francis II. lost his kingdom; expelled from Spain, Sept. 1808; restored by Alfonso XII., 31 Dec. 1874; see *France, Spain, Naples, Orleans, Parma, Conde, and Legitimists*.

The fusion of the parties supporting the comte de Chambord with the Orleanists said to be accomplished, 5 Aug. 1873; see *France*.

Bourbon, ISLE OF (in the Indian ocean), discovered by the Portuguese about 1542. The French are said to have first settled here in 1642. It surrendered to the British, under admiral Rowley, 21 Sept. 1809, and was restored to France in 1815.—*Alison*. An awful hurricane in Feb. 1829, did much mischief. Bourbon was named "l'île de la Réunion" in 1848; see *Mauritius*.

Bourdeaux, see *Bordeaux*.

Bourignonists, a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon, who, in 1658, took the Augustine habit and travelled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland; in the last she made many converts about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse. A disciple named Court left her a good estate. She died in 1680, and her works, 21 volumes 8vo, were published 1686.

Bournous, the Arabic name of a hooded garment worn in Algeria, which has been introduced in a modified form into England and France since 1847.

Bouvines (N. France), the site of a desperate battle, 27 July, 1214, in which Philip Augustus of France was victorious over the emperor Otho and his allies, consisting of more than 150,000 men. The counts of Flanders and Boulogne were taken prisoners, and the earl of Salisbury, brother of king John.

Bovill's Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 34, 1860, relates to petitions of right.

Bow Street, see *Magistrates*.

Bowls, or **BOWLING**, an English game as early as the thirteenth century. Henry VIII. and Charles I. played at it, and also Charles II. at Tunbridge.—*Grammont*.

Bows AND **ARROWS**, see *Archery*.

Bowyer, FORT, near Mobile, Ala., was attacked by a British land force of 730 troops and 200 Creek Indians 15 Sept. 1814, assisted by a naval force. The garrison, of 134 men, rank and file, defended it successfully. They lost five killed and four wounded. The British lost 162 killed and 70 wounded.

Boxing, or **PRIZE-FIGHTING**, the *pugilatus* of the Romans, once a favorite sport with the British, who possess strong arms, giving them superiority in battles decided by the bayonet.

Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford road, built . . . 1742
Schools opened in England to teach boxing . . . 1790
Mendoza opened the Lyceum in the Strand in . . . 1791
Boxing was much patronized from about 1820 to . . . 1830
Tom Winter (nicknamed "Spring"), besides other victories, beat Langan (for 1000*l.*) . . . 8 June, 1824
John Gully, originally a butcher, afterwards a prize-fighter, acquired wealth, and became M.P. for Pontefract in 1835; died . . . 9 March, 1863
Desperate conflict at Farborough between Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, a light Sussex man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and John Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," a huge American, in height 6 feet 1 inch. Strength, however, was matched by skill; and eventually the fight was interrupted, 17 April. Both men received a silver belt . . . 31 May, 1860
Tom King beat Mace, and obtained the champion's belt, etc. . . . 26 Nov. 1862
He beat Goss, 1 Sept., and Heenan (nearly to death), 10 Dec. 1863

A trial, in consequence of the last fight, ensued: the culprits were discharged on promising not to offend again, 5 April, 1864

Wormald obtained the championship after a contest with Marsden . . . 4 Jan. 1865
Contest for championship between Mace and O'Balduin, a giant; prevented by the arrest of Mace . . . 15 Oct. 1867
Railways prohibited carrying persons going to a prize-fight, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 119 . . . 1868

Boxtel (in Dutch Brabant), where the British and allied army, commanded by the duke of York, was defeated by the French republicans, who took 2000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon, 17 Sept. 1794.

Box-tree, indigenous to this country, and exceedingly valuable to wood-engravers. In 1815 a large box-tree at Box Hill, Surrey, was cut down, and realized a large sum. Macculloch says that "the trees were cut down in 1815, and produced upwards of 10,000*l.*" About 1820 the cutting of trees on the hill produced about 6000*l.*—In the United States the tree is common from Massachusetts to Florida. It is called, indifferently, boxwood or dogwood. Boxwood is now the only wood used for engravings, and it is extensively used also by mathematical-instrument makers.

Boy-bishop. During the middle ages a choir-boy was frequently elected on St. Nicholas's day, 6 Dec., and held office till the 28th. The custom was suppressed in England in July, 1542, but lingered for some time after.

Boycotting, see *Ireland*, 1880. A Boycott fund to assist capt. Boycott in his trouble was subscribed in 1880-1.

Boydell's Lottery for his Shakspeare gallery of paintings got up (1786) by alderman Boydell, lord mayor of London. Every ticket was sold at the time the alderman died, 12 Dec. 1804, before the decision of the wheel.

Boyle Lectures, instituted by his will (18 July, 1691), by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork), a philosopher distinguished by his genius, virtues, and benevolence, who died 30 Dec. 1691. Eight lectures (in vindication of the Christian religion) are to be delivered. The office of lecturer is tenable for three years.

Boyne, a river in Ireland, near which William III. defeated his father-in-law, James II., 1 July, 1690. The latter lost 1500 (out of 30,000) men; the Protestant army lost about a third of that number (out of 36,000). James fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed by mistake by his own soldiers as he was crossing the river, and here also was killed the rev. George Walker, who defended Londonderry in 1689. Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk, 150 feet in height, erected in 1736 by the Protestants of the empire in commemoration of this victory.

Boyne, man-of-war of 98 guns, destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, 4 May, 1795, by the explosion of the magazine; numbers perished. Portions were recovered June, 1840.

Boyton's SWIMMING APPARATUS; see under *Life-boat*, etc.

Brabant, part of Holland and Belgium, an ancient duchy, part of Charlemagne's empire, fell to his son Charles, 806. It became a separate duchy (called at first Lower Lorraine) in 959. It descended to Philip II. of Burgundy, 1429, and in regular succession to the emperor Charles V. In the seventeenth century it was held by Holland and Austria, as Dutch Brabant and the Walloon provinces, and underwent many changes through the wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French in 1746 and 1794. It was united to the Netherlands in 1814, but South Brabant was given to Belgium, 1830. The heir of the throne of Belgium is styled duke of Brabant; see *Belgium*.

Bracelets were worn by the ancients, and *armilla* were Roman military rewards. Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies.

Brachygraphy, see *Stenography*.

Bradfield Reservoir, see *Sheffield*, 1864.

Bradford (W. Riding of Yorkshire), an ancient seat of the woollen manufacture; made a parliamentary borough in 1832; has thriven since 1851; see *Poisoning*. New town-hall was opened . . . 9 Sept. 1873
British Association met here . . . 17 Sept. " "
Statue of sir Titus Salt unveiled . . . 1 Aug. 1874
Statue of Richard Cobden unveiled . . . 25 July, 1877

Bradlaugh Case, see *Parliament*, 1880-1.

Bradshaw's Railway Guide was first published by Mr. G. Bradshaw, assisted by Mr. W. J. Adams, in Dec. 1841. He had previously published occasionally a "Railway Companion." The "Continental Bradshaw" was established in 1848.

Braganza, a city in Portugal, gave title to Alfonso, natural son of John I. of Portugal (in 1422), founder of the house of Braganza. When the nation, in a bloodless revolution in 1640, threw off the Spanish yoke, John, duke of Braganza, was called to the throne as John IV., and his descendants now reign over *Portugal* and *Brazil* (*which see*).

Brahmins, Hindoo priests, the highest of the four castes. Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*; and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The Brahmins derive their name from Brahma, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. See *Vedas*.

Brahmo Somaj, see *Deism*.

Braintree Case (in Essex) was decided in 1842 by Dr. Lushington, who determined that a minority in a parish vestry cannot levy a church-rate.

Brakes, see under *Railways*.

Bramham (W. R. York): near here the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf were defeated and slain by sir Thomas Rokeby, the general of Henry IV., 19 Feb. 1408; and Fairfax was defeated by the royalists under the earl of Newcastle, 29 March, 1643.

Brandenburg, a city in Prussia, founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of *Bamber*, which signified *Guard of the Forest*, according to some; others explain the name as Burg, or city, of the *Brenns*. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, after defeating the Slavonians, fortified "Brannibor," 926, as a rampart against the Huns, and bestowed the government on Sigefroi, count of Ringelheim, with the title of margrave, or protector of the marches or frontiers. The emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, of the house of Hohenzollern, ancestor of the royal family of Prussia, made elector in 1417. For a list of the margraves since 1134, see *Prussia*.

Brandenburg House, Hammersmith, see *Queen Caroline*.

Brandy (German *Branntwein*, burnt wine), the spirit distilled from wine. Alcohol appears to have been known to Raymond Lully in the thirteenth century, and to have been manufactured in France early in the fourteenth. It was at first used medicinally, and miraculous cures were ascribed to its influence. In 1852, 3,959,452; in 1866, 5,621,930; in 1870, 7,942,965; in 1874, 3,378,057; in 1876, 7,913,092; in 1877, 2,962,697; in 1879, 5,024,668 gallons were imported into the United Kingdom. It is now largely manufactured in Britain.

Brandywine, a river in N. America, near which a battle took place between the British, under Howe, and the Americans under Washington, in which the latter (after a day's fight) were defeated with great loss, 11 Sept. 1777. Philadelphia fell into the possession of the victors.

Brass. That mentioned in the Bible was most probably bronze. When Lucius Mummius burned Corinth to the ground, 146 B.C., he found immense riches, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and, running together, formed the valuable composition described as *Corinthian Brass*. This is well doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold and silver with copper.—*Du Fresnoy*. Some of the English sepulchral engraved *brasses* are said to be

as old as 1277; a white brass produced by Mr. P. M. Parsons, about 1875.

Brauronia, festivals in Attica, at Brauron, where Diana had a temple. The most remarkable that attended these festivals were young virgins in yellow gowns, dedicated to Diana. They were about ten years of age, and not under five; and therefore their consecration was called *ἑκατεννία*, from *ἑκα*, ten; 600 B.C.

Bravo Case. Mr. Charles Delauney Turner Bravo, barrister, died suddenly and mysteriously (at Balham, Surrey), suicide suspected, 18 April, 1876; open verdict at inquest; new inquest ordered 26 June, 1876; began 10 July. Verdict: "Wilful murder by administration of tartar emetic; but not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person," 11 Aug. 1876.

Bray, Berks. Fuller says that its vicar, Symon Symonds, was twice a papist and twice a Protestant—in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth (1533-1558). Upon being called a turn-coat, he said he kept to his principle, that "of living and dying the vicar of Bray." The modern song refers to the political changes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Bray's Associates for founding clerical libraries and supporting negro schools. This society began in 1723, by Dr. Thomas Bray, rector of Sheldon, appointing trustees to expend 900*l*. bequeathed by Mr. D'Alloue for the instruction of negroes. In 1733 these trustees received their present name, and their fund was increased by legacies in 1767 and 1768.

Dr. Bray, who was one of the founders of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and who had acted energetically as commissary in Maryland for the bishop of London, about 1696, died 15 Feb. 1730, bequeathing part of his books to Sion College, and part to found a parochial library, under certain conditions, complied with at Maidstone; and also money for other religious purposes. The associates assist schools and libraries in the colonies, and parochial libraries at home.

Brazen Bull, said to have been contrived by Perillus, at Athens, for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, 570 B.C. It had an opening in the side to admit the victims, and a fire was kindled underneath to roast them to death; their groans resembled the roaring of a bull. Phalaris admired the invention, but ordered the artist to make the first experiment. The Agrigentes revolted against Phalaris, cut his tongue out, and roasted him in the brazen bull, 549 B.C.

Brazil, an empire in South America, was discovered by Vincent Pinzon in Feb. 1500. Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, driven upon its coasts by a tempest, April following, called it the land of the Holy Cross; but it was subsequently named Brazil, on account of its red wood. The French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family and nobles embarked for Brazil, and landed 7 March, 1808. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; but others are tolerated. Constitution of 25 March, 1824; modified 12 Aug. 1834, and 12 May, 1840. Population, Aug. 1872, 10,093,978 (above 1½ million slaves and aborigines); see *Portugal*.

Brazil explored by Amerigo Vespucci.....	about 1504
Divided into captaincies by the king of Portugal.....	1530
Martin de Souza discovers Rio, and founds the first European colony at San Vicente.....	1531
Jews banished from Portugal to Brazil.....	1548
San Salvador (Bahia) founded by Thomé de Souza.....	1549
French Protestants occupy bay of Rio Janeiro.....	1555-60
Sebastian founded.....	1567
Brazil, with Portugal, becomes subject to Spain.....	1580
James Lancaster captures Pernambuco.....	1593
The French establish a colony at Maranhão.....	1594
Belém founded by Calderia.....	1615
The French expelled.....	"
The Dutch seize the coast of Brazil, 1630; and hold Pernambuco.....	1630
Defeated at Guararapés, 1646; give up Brazil.....	1661
Gold-mining commences.....	1693
Destruction of Palmares.....	1697
The French assault and capture Rio Janeiro.....	1710-11
Diamond-mines discovered in Sezzo Frio.....	1729
Jesuits expelled.....	1758-60
Capital transferred from Bahia to Rio Janeiro.....	1763
Royal family of Portugal arrive at Brazil.....	7 March, 1808
First printing press established.....	"

Brazil becomes a kingdom. 1815
 King John VI. returns to Portugal, and dom Pedro becomes regent. 1821
 Brazil declares its independence. 7 Sept. 1822
 Pedro I. crowned emperor. 1 Dec. " 1824
 New constitution ratified. 25 March, 1824
 Independence recognized by Portugal. 29 Aug. 1825
 Revolution at Rio Janeiro; abdication of dom Pedro I. 7 April, 1831
 Reform of the constitution. 12 Aug. 1834, and 12 May, 1840
 Pedro II. declared of age. 23 July, " 1850
 Steamship line to Europe commenced. 1850
 Suppression of the slave-trade; railways commenced. 1852
 Rio Janeiro lit with gas. 1854
 The British ship *Prince of Wales* wrecked at Albardas, on coast of Brazil, is plundered by some of the natives, and some of the crew killed. about 7 June, 1861
 Reparation long refused; reprisals made; five Brazilian merchant ships being seized by the British. 31 Dec. 1862
 The Brazilian minister at London pays 3200*l.* as an indemnity, under protest. 26 Feb. 1863
 The Brazilian government request the British to express their regret for reprisals; declined; diplomatic intercourse suspended. 5-28 May, " 1863
 Dispute between the governments respecting the arrest of some British officers at Rio Janeiro (17 June, 1862) referred to the arbitration of the king of the Belgians, who decides in favor of Brazil. 18 June, " 1863
 New ministry formed; F. J. Furtado, president; prospect of reconciliation with Great Britain. 30 Aug. 1864
 U. S. war-steam *Wachusett* seizes the confederate steamer *Florida*, in the port of Bahia, while under protection of Brazil, 7 Oct.; after remonstrance, Mr. Seward, U. S. foreign minister, apologizes. [The *Florida* (inadvertently) sunk?]. 26 Dec. " 1865
 War with Uruguay; the Brazilians take Paysandú, and march upon Monte Video. 2 Feb. 1865
 The comte d'Eu and princess Isabella (on marriage tour) land at Southampton. 7 Feb. " 1865
 Lopez, president of Paraguay, declares war against the Argentine Republic. April, " 1865
 Treaty between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic against Paraguay, governed by Lopez, signed, 1 May, " 1865
 Scientific expedition under Agassiz favored by the emperor. July, " 1865
 Amicable relations with England restored. Aug. " 1865
 The emperor joins the army against Lopez. Aug. " 1865
 The allies under Flores defeat the Paraguayans at Santayuna on the Uruguay. 18 Sept. " 1865
 Uruguayans surrenders to the allies. 18 Sept. " 1865
 Indecisive battle between the allies and the Paraguayans at Paso de la Patria. about 25 Feb. 1866
 Paraguayans defeated on the Parana. 16, 17 April, 1866
 Victory of the allies at Estero Velhaco, 2 May; Indecisive battle there. 24 May, " 1866
 Bombardment of the allied camp on the Parana, 14 June, " 1866
 Two days' fight at Tuyuty; allies defeated. 16, 18 July, " 1866
 Fruitless meeting of president Lopez with the chiefs on proposals of peace. 12 Sept. " 1866
 The allies attack the fortress of Curupaiti; defeated with severe loss. 17-19, 22 Sept. " 1866
 The allies' camp bombarded, 18 Oct.; the Paraguayans repulsed at Tuyuty. 30 Oct. " 1866
 The Brazilians take Corumbá. 13 June, 1867
 The duke of Edinburgh visits Rio de Janeiro, 15-22 July, 1867
 The Paraguayans victors, 24 Sept.; severely defeated, 3 and 21 Oct. " 1867
 Proposals for peace by Lopez declined. Oct. " 1867
 Severe defeat of Paraguayans before Tuyuty. 3 Nov. " 1867
 Freedom decreed to slaves belonging to the nation who shall become soldiers. 6 Nov. " 1867
 Three monitors pass Curupaiti, on the Paraguay, 17 Feb.; six iron-clads force the passage of Humaitá; they find Asuncion abandoned. 21 Feb. 1868
 Fierce resistance of the Paraguayans; Lopez said to have armed 4000 women. June, " 1868
 After several conflicts Lopez is totally defeated at Villeta, and flies. 11 Dec. " 1868
 The comte d'Eu appointed general of the allied army, 24 March, 1869
 The allies surprise and capture Rosario and garrison, 8 May, " 1869
 Lopez defeated in several conflicts. 12, 16, 18, 21 Aug. 1870
 Lopez defeated and killed near the Aquidaban. 1 March, 1870
 Treaty of peace with Paraguay quite subdued. 20 June, " 1870
 The count and countess d'Eu arrive in England. 13 Sept. " 1870
 New ministry under viscount St. Vincent. 29 Sept. " 1870
 The emperor and empress come to Europe, and visit public and scientific institutions, manufactories, in Great Britain and other countries. June-Aug. 1871
 The emperor and empress, after visiting the continent, return to Brazil. 31 March, 1872
 Gradual slave emancipation bill passed by the senate; great rejoicings. 27, 28 Sept. " 1872
 Treaty with the Argentine republic. Jan. 1873
 Prosecution of the archbishop of Pernambuco and other prelates for infraction of the constitution. Sept.-Dec. 1873
 In a settlement of German emigrants at Porto Alegre, a number of fanatics, popularly termed *Mucker* (hypocrites), headed by Jacobina Maurer, a prophetess who

claimed to be a female Christ, and her priest Hans Georg Maurer, attempt to convert their neighbors by force, and desolate the property of those who refuse. She and nearly all her band are killed after several conflicts with their neighbors, aided by the military, 21-26 July, 1874
 Great bank-failures at Rio Janeiro. May, 1875
 Duke de Caixias president of ministry. 25 June, " 1875
 Emperor and empress at opening of Philadelphia Exhibition, 10 May, 1876; travelled in Europe, etc.; returned to Rio Janeiro. Sept. 1877

EMPERORS OF BRAZIL.

1822. Dom Pedro (of Portugal); abdicated in favor of his infant son, 7 April, 1831; died 24 Sept. 1834.
 1831. Dom Pedro II. (born 2 Dec. 1825); assumed the government, 23 July, 1840; crowned, 18 July, 1841; married, 4 Sept. 1843, princess Theresa of Naples (born 14 March, 1822).
Heiress: Isabella, born 29 July, 1846; married (15 Oct. 1864) Louis comte d'Eu, son of the duc de Nemours (born 29 April, 1842).
Heir: Pedro, born 15 Oct. 1875.

Breach of Promise of MARRIAGE; a resolution in favor of abolishing the action was adopted in the Commons (106-65) 6 May, 1879.

Bread. Ching-Noung, the successor of Fohi, is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1998 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.* Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages: see Exodus xii. 15. It became a profession at Rome, 170 A.C. After the conquest of Macedon, 148 B.C., numbers of Greek bakers came to Rome, obtained special privileges, and soon obtained a monopoly. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to famine, bread, which had been sold whilst any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel-house of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1594.—*Hénault.* In the time of James I., barley-bread was used by the poor; and now in Iceland, cod-fish, beaten to powder, is made into bread; potato-bread is used in Ireland. The London Bakers' Company was incorporated in 1307. Bread street was once the London market for bread. Until 1302, the London bakers were not allowed to sell any in their own shops.—*Stow.* Bread was made with yeast by the English bakers in 1634. In 1856 and 1857 Dr. Daughlish patented a mode of making "aerated bread," in which carbonic-acid gas is combined with water and mixed with the flour, and which is said to possess the advantages of cleanliness, rapidity, and uniformity. In 1862 a company was formed to encourage Stevens's bread-making machinery. An act for regulating bakehouses was passed in July, 1863. A strike of the journeyman bakers of the metropolis, 23 Sept., was settled by concessions, 9 Oct. 1872. A *Bread Reform League* formed; meeting at the Mansion House, London, 17 Dec. 1880.

Quartern Loaf (4 lb. 5½ oz.).	1800.	Price 17½d.
1735.....	Price 5½d.	1800..... [For 4 weeks, 22½d.]
1745.....	4½	1806..... 12½
1755.....	5	1910..... 16½
1765.....	7	1812 Aug. 21½
1775.....	6½	1814..... 12½
1785.....	6½	1820..... 11
1795.....	12½	

Four-pound Loaf (best).	1863.	June.	Dec.
1822.....	10d.	8	7
1825.....	11	7	7
1830.....	10½	7	8
1835.....	7	8½	9
1840.....	9	10	10½
	June, Dec.	10	8½
1845.....	7½d.	7½	8½
1860.....	7	9	9
1864.....	10	11	10
1865.....	11	10½	8
1866.....	11	10½	8
1867.....	9½	8½	6
1868.....	8	7	6½
1869.....	8	7½	7
1860.....	8½	9	6
1861.....	9	9	6
1862.....	9	8	7

ASSISE OF BREAD. The first statute for the regulation of the sale of bread was 3 John, 1203. The chief justiciary, and

a baker commissioned by the king, had the inspection of the assize.—*Matthew Paris*. The assize was further regulated by statute in 51 Hen. III. 1266, and 8 Anne, 1710. Broad Act, Ireland, placing its sale on the same footing as in England, 1 Vict. 1838. Bread was directed to be sold by weight in London in 1832; the statute "*Assessio Panis*" was repealed in 1824; and the sale of bread throughout the country was regulated in 1836.

Bread-fruit Tree, a native of the South Sea islands. A vessel under captain Bligh was fitted out to convey some of these trees to various British colonies in 1789 (see *Bounty*), and again in 1791. The number taken on board at Otaheite was 1151. Some were left at St. Helena, 352 at Jamaica, and five were reserved for Kew Gardens, 1793. The tree was successfully cultivated in French Guiana, 1802.

Breakwaters. The first stone of the Plymouth breakwater was lowered 12 Aug. 1812. It stretches 5280 feet across the sound, is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom and more than 30 at the top, and consumed 3,660,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841, and cost a million and a half sterling. The architects were Mr. John Rennie and his son sir John. The first stone of the light-house on its western extremity was laid 1 Feb. 1841. Breakwaters have been constructed at Holyhead, Portland, Dover, etc.

Breastplate. One was worn by the Jewish high-priest, 1491 B.C. (Exod. xxxix.). Goliath "was armed with a coat of mail," 1063 B.C. (1 Sam. xvii.). Breastplates dwindled to the diminutive gorgets. Ancient breastplates are mentioned as made of gold and silver.

Brechin, Scotland; sustained a siege against the army of Edward III., 1333. The battle of Brechin or Huntly-hill was fought between the earls of Huntly and Crawford (the latter defeated), 18 May, 1452. The see of Brechin was founded by David I. in 1150. One of its bishops, Alexander Campbell, was made prelate when but a boy, 1556. The bishopric, discontinued soon after the revolution in 1688, was revived in 1731.

Breda, Holland, was taken from the Spaniards by prince Maurice of Nassau in 1590; retaken by the Spaniards, under Spinola, June, 1625; and by the Dutch, Oct. 1637. The "*Compromise of Breda*" was a proposal to Philip II., deprecating his harsh measures in the Netherlands, presented and refused in 1566. Our Charles II. resided here at the time of the Restoration, and here he issued his *declaration* of a free general pardon, 4 April, 1660; see *Restoration*. Breda was taken by the French in 1793. The French garrison was expelled by the burghesses in 1813.

Breeches. Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery. It was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations; and in Italy, it is said, was worn in the time of Augustus Cæsar. In the reign of Honorius, about 394, the *braccarii*, or breeches-makers, were expelled from Rome. The "Geneva Bible," termed the "Breeches Bible" (from the rendering in Gen. iii. 7), published 1660.

Breech-loaders, see under *Cannon* and *Fire-arms*.

Breed's Hill, see *Bunker Hill*.

Brehons, ancient judges in Ireland, are said to have administered justice with religious impartiality, but in later times with a tendency to love of country. It was enacted by the statute of Kilkenny that no English subject should submit to the Brehon laws, 40 Edw. III. 1365. These laws, however, were recognized by the native Irish till 1650. A translation of them was proposed in 1852, and a commission appointed. The publication of the "*Ancient Laws of Ireland*," by the government, began 1865.

Breitenfeld, see *Leipsic*.

Bremen (N. Germany), said to have been founded in 788, and long an archbishopric, and one of the leading towns of the Hanseatic League, was allowed a seat

and a vote in the college of imperial cities in 1640. In 1648 it was secularized and erected into a duchy, and held by Sweden till 1712, when it was taken possession of by Denmark, by whom it was sold to Hanover in 1731. It was taken by the French in 1757, who were expelled by the Hanoverians in 1758. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810; but its independence was restored in 1813, and all its old franchises in 1815. It became a member of the North German Confederation in 1866. International agricultural exhibition opened 13 June, 1874. Population of the province, 1871, 122,402; see *Hanse Towns*. For the explosion at Bremerhaven, 11 Dec. 1875, see *Dynamite*.

Brenneville, N.W. France. Here Henry I. of England defeated Louis VI. of France, who supported William Cliton, son of Robert, duke of Normandy, 20 Aug. 1119.

Brentford, county town of Middlesex. Here Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes, May, 1016. It was taken by Charles I., after a sharp fight, 12 Nov. 1642.

Brescia, N. Italy (the ancient Brixia), became important under the Lombards, and suffered by the wars of the Italian republics, being attached to Venice. It was taken by the French under Gaston de Foix, Feb. 1512, when it is said 40,000 of the inhabitants were massacred. It was retaken 26 May, 1516. It surrendered to the Austrian gen. Haynau, 30 March, 1849, on severe terms. It was annexed to Sardinia in 1859.

Breslau, in Silesia, was burned by the Mongols in 1241, and conquered by Frederick II. of Prussia, Jan. 1741. A fierce battle took place here between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under prince Bevern, who was defeated 22 Nov. 1757. Breslau was taken; but was regained 21 Dec. the same year. It was besieged by the French, and surrendered to them, Jan. 1807, and again in 1813.

Bressa Prize. Dr. Cesare Antonio Bressa, by will of 4 Sept. 1835, bequeathed property to the Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin, to give a prize every two years for some important discovery or valuable work published relating to physics, natural history, geography, history, statistics, etc. The first prize (about 1200*l.*) to be awarded in 1879 to a foreigner; the second to an Italian, and so on alternately.

Brest, a seaport, N.W. France, was besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C.; possessed by the English, A.D. 1378; given up to the duke of Brittany, 1390. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burned, to the value of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty galley slaves, burned, 1766. The magazine again destroyed by fire, 10 July, 1784. From this great depot of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England during the late war, among them the fleet which lord Howe defeated on 1 June, 1794. England maintained a large blockading squadron off the harbor from 1793 to 1815, but with little injury to France. It is now a chief naval station, and is considered impregnable. The British fleet visited Brest, Aug. 1865.

Bretagne, see *Brittany*.

Brethren, see *Bohemian* and *Plymouth Brethren*.

Bretigny, PEACE OF, concluded with France, 8 May, 1360, by which England retained Gascony and Guienne, and acquired other provinces; renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; was to receive 3,000,000 crowns, and to release king John, long a prisoner. The treaty not being carried out, the king remained and died in England.

Breton, see *Cape Breton*.

Bretwalda (wide-ruling chief), one of the kings of the Saxon heptarchy, chosen by the others as a leader in war against their common enemies. The following are mentioned by Bede (492 to 642): Ella, king of Sus-

sex; Ceawlin of Wessex; Ethelbert of Kent; Redwald of East Anglia; Edwin, Oswald, and Oswy of Northumbria. The title was bestowed upon Egbert, 828; see *Britannia*.

Breviary (so called as being an abridgment of the offices used in the Roman Catholic service) contains the seven canonical hours, viz., matins about midnight; lauds (when not joined to matins, about 3 A.M.); primes (about 6), tierce (about 9), sexts (about 12), nones (about 3 P.M.), vespers (4 or 6), complines (about 9). *Lord Bute* published a translation of the breviary, 1879. The breviary is ascribed to pope Gelasius I. about 492. It was first called the *canon*, and afterwards the breviary; came into use among the ecclesiastical orders about 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed gave the name to the printing type called *brvier*.

Brewers are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.—*Tindal*. "One William Marie, a rich maltman or brewer, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414."—*Stow*. In Oct. 1851, there were 2205 licensed brewers in England, 146 in Scotland, and 97 in Ireland; total, 2548: these are exclusive of retail and intermediate brewers. There were 40,414 licensed brewers in the United Kingdom in 1856; the revenue from whom to the state was in that year 81,030*l*. In 1858 in England there were 205 great brewers; see *Alc. Porter*.

In 1800 the brewers' license (for sale) was made 1*l*.; not for sale, 6*s*.; a duty was laid upon beer calculated upon the specific gravity of the wort (43 & 44 Vict. c. 20).

Briar's Creek (N. America), near which the Americans, 2000 strong, under gen. Aphe, were totally defeated by the English under gen. Prevost, 3 March, 1779.

Bribery forbidden (Deut. xvi. 19). Samuel's sons were guilty of it, 1112 B.C. (1 Sam. viii. 8). Thos. de Weyland, a judge, was banished for bribery in 1288; he was chief-justice of the common pleas. William de Thorpe, chief-justice of the king's bench, was convicted of bribery in 1351. Another judge was fined 20,000*l*. for the like offence, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the Tower for bribery in 1712. Lord Stratford was suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords for soliciting a bribe, Jan. 1784.

Bribery at Elections. In 1854 an important act was passed consolidating and amending previous acts relating to this offence, from 7 Will. III. (1695) to 5 & 6 Vict. c. 184.

News. Sykes and Rumbold fined and imprisoned for bribery 14 March, 1778
News. Davison, Parsons, and Hoping imprisoned for bribery at Leicester 24 April, 1804
Mr. Swan, M.P. for Penryn, fined and imprisoned, and Sir Manasseh Lopes sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l*. and two years imprisonment for bribery at Grampound, Oct. 1819

The members for Liverpool and Dublin sentenced 1821
The friends of Mr. Knight, candidate for Cambridge convicted of bribery 30 Feb. 1826
Elections for Ludlow and Cambridge made void 1840
Sedbury disfranchised, 1846, &c. Alton also 1852
Elections at Derby and other places declared void for bribery 1853
Corrupt Practices Act passed 1854

In the case of *Camp v. Mide*, it was ruled that the payment of travelling expenses was bribery 17 April, 1858
Gross bribery practised at Gloucester, Wakefield, and Berwick 1860

Mr. Wm. H. Leatham convicted of bribery at Wakefield, 19 July, 1860

Government commissions of inquiry respecting bribery set at Great Yarmouth, Totnes, Lancaster, and Reigate, and disgraceful disclosures were made Aug.-Nov. 1866
The boroughs were disfranchised by the Reform bill, passed 18 Aug. 1867

The Parliamentary Elections Act enacted that election petitions should be tried by a court appointed for the purpose passed 31 July, 1868

First trials under this act. Mr. Roger Eyles (at Windsor) was declared duly elected, 15 Jan., and Sir H. Sturges (at Norwich) was unseated 16 Jan. 1869
Dr. Kinglake, Mr. Fenelly, and others, were sentenced to be fined for bribery in parliamentary elections, 16 May, 1870

Beverly, Bridgewater, Sligo, and Cashel disfranchised for bribery and corruption 1870
Much corruption during the elections of April, members for Oxford, Chester, Boston, and other places, unseated 1880
Stringent bill against it brought in by Sir R. James, attorney general 7 Jan. 1881

Bric-à-Brac (French), old curiosities; such as cabinets, pieces of ironwork, etc. The collecting began about the time of queen Anne, 1702-14. The publication of *Bric-à-Brac*, a monthly price list, began in 1868.

Bricks were used in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, in England by the Romans about 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 898.—*Saxon Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I., 1625. Taxed, 1784. The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000; in 1830, above 1,100,000,000; in 1840, 1,400,000,000; and in 1850, 1,700,000,000. The duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks were repealed in 1850. In 1839 Messrs. Cooke and Cunningham brought out their machinery by which, it is said, 18,000 bricks may be made in ten hours. Messrs. Dixon and Corbett, near Newcastle, in 1862, were making bricks by steam at the rate of 1400 per hour. The machinery is the invention of Clayton & Co., London.

Bridewell, once a palace of king John, near Fleet-ditch, London, 1210, was given to the city for a work-house by Edward VI., 1553.* The New Bridewell prison, erected in 1829, was pulled down in 1864; that of Tothill-fields was rebuilt in 1881.

Bridges were first of wood. There are ancient stone bridges in China. Abydos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A.D. 106. *Brotherhoods for building bridges* existed in S. France about 1180. The Devil's bridge in the canton of Uri was built on two high rocks; and many stories have been invented to account for it. At Schaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, 400 feet wide: there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it; a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet wagons heavily laden passed over without danger. The bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799; see *London, Warrington, Blackfriars, Southwark*, and other bridges, in separate articles. The chief Thames bridges were freed from toll 24 May, 1879, and 26 June, 1900.

Triangular bridge at Croxland abbey referred to in a charter dated 945
A stone bridge erected at Bow, near Stratford, by queen Matilda about 1100-18

Bishop's bridge, Norwich 1206
London bridge—one existed about 970, one built of wood, 1014, one by Peter of Colechurch, 1176, 1200; new bridge finished 1831

The first large iron bridge erected over the Severn, Shropshire 1777

Sunderland bridge by Wilson, 100 feet high, an arch, with a span of 236 feet 1790

The chain suspension bridge at Menai Strait 1826

Old Westminster opened, 1750, old Blackfriars, 1700; Waterloo, 1817; Southwark, 1819; Hungerford, 1845; Chelsea, 1858; Vauxhall, 1816.

A slight suspension bridge was built at Niagara Falls in 1846 and removed in 1854. A new suspension bridge, then the finest in the world, having a span of 821 feet was completed in 1855. The great suspension bridge across Niagara river, from Niagara Falls to Clifton, Canada, was opened in 1900.

A railway bridge 21 miles long projected over the Firth of Forth (not executed) Dec. 1866

The very wide Victoria bridge over the Thames (by which the London Chatham and Dover railway enters the Victoria station, Phil. co) founded by Lord Harris 72 Feb. 1860

For details see separate articles, and also *Tubular Bridge, Newcastle, Niagara, Victoria Bridge, &c.*

New York and Brooklyn bridge, 6623 feet long, 1898 central span, 135 feet high 1890 et seq.

Tay bridge (where see) 1871-7

* Of the old buildings little remains—merely offices and a few cells for refractory city apprentices. By the Charity Commissioners' scheme (1880) the annual income (14,000*l*. in 1875) is devoted to the maintenance of two industrial schools for boys, at Witley, Surrey, for girls, at St. George's Seide.

The great railway bridge over the Severn (above $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long), connecting the Forest of Dean with Sharpness Point, the port of Gloucester (cost 1,000,000*l.*), was formally opened.....17 Oct. 1879

Great railway bridge over the Volga, near Syzlan, Saratov government, built.....1877-80

Bridgewater, Somersetshire, was incorporated by king John, in 1200. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, the king's forces burned part of the town, 1643. Here stood an ancient castle in which the ill-advised duke of Monmouth lodged when proclaimed king in 1685. The town was disfranchised for bribery, 1870.

Bridgewater Canal, the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the duke of Bridgewater, the father of canal navigation in this country, in 1759, and opened 17 July, 1761. James Brindley was the engineer. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester; and at Barton Bridge is an aqueduct which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the river Irwell. The length of the canal is about twenty-nine miles.

Bridgewater Treatises. The rev. Francis, earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1829, leaving by will 8000*l.* to be given to the author or authors, appointed by the president of the Royal Society, who should write an essay "on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the creation." The essays (by sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, Peter M. Roget, and the revs. William Whewell and William Kirby) were published 1833-35.

"**Brief**," a weekly newspaper, began Nov. 1877.

Briefs are the letters of the pope despatched to princes and others on public affairs, and usually written short, without preface or preamble, and on paper; in which particulars they are distinguished from *bulls*. The latter are ample, and written on parchment. Briefs are sealed with red wax and the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in the presence of the pope. The queen's letters, called "briefs," authorizing collections in churches for charitable purposes are now discontinued. A lawyer's brief is an abridgment of his client's case.

Brienne (N. E. France). Here the allied armies of Russia and Prussia, under Blücher, were defeated by the French, 29 Jan. 1814.

Brigandage: for recent cases, see *Italy*, 1861 et seq.; *Greece*, 1870; *Spain*, 1870.

Brighton, formerly Brighthelmstone, a fishing town, Sussex, was made a place of fashionable resort by the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.

At Shoreham, near Brighton, Charles II. embarked for France after the battle of Worcester.....1651
Visit of the prince of Wales.....1732
He founded the Pavilion.....1784
It was greatly enlarged and made to resemble the Kremlin at Moscow, 1784-1823; sold to the town for 53,000*l.* 1849
The Block-house swept away.....26 March, 1786
Part of the cliff fell; great damage.....16 Nov. 1807
Chain-pier, 1134 feet long, 13 wide, completed.....1823
Brighton made a parliamentary borough.....1832
The railway to London opened.....21 Sept. 1841
Collision of trains in Clayton tunnel, 23 persons killed and many wounded.....25 Aug. 1861
Volunteer reviews here on Easter Mondays.....1862-6-1870-2
New pier erected.....1865-6
Great aquarium inaugurated by prince Arthur, 30 March; and formally opened by the mayor.....10 Aug. 1872
British Association meet here.....14 Aug. "
Free library, museum, and picture-gallery, opened.....12 Sept. 1873
Inauguration of statue of sir John Cordy Burrows, great benefactor to the town.....14 Feb. 1878

Brill, or **BRIEL** (Holland). A seaport, seized by the expelled Dutch confederates, became the seat of their independence, 1572. Brill, given up to the English in 1585 as security for advances made by queen Elizabeth to Holland, was restored in 1616.

Brisbane, capital of Queensland, on the river Brisbane, Australia, was founded by Oxley, in 1823, and

made a bishopric in 1859, when the colony was constituted.

Brisasotina, see *Girondista*.

Bristol (W. England), built by Brennus, a British prince, 380 B.C., is mentioned in A.D. 430 as a fortified city. It was called Caer Oder, a city in the valley of Bath; and sometimes Caer Brito, the British city, and by the Saxons Brightstowe, pleasant place. Gildas and Nennius speak of Bristol in the fifth and seventh centuries. From the twelfth to the eighteenth century it was, next to London, the most flourishing port in England; it has since been surpassed by Liverpool; see under *Orphan-houses*.

Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence of his sister Maud, the empress, against king Stephen.....1138
Eleanor of Brittany (daughter of Geoffrey, son of Henry II.) dies in the castle after 39 years' imprisonment.....1241
St. Mary's church built.....1292
Bristol made a distinct county by Edward III.....1373
Bishopric founded by Henry VIII.....1542
Taken by prince Rupert, 26 July, 1643; by Cromwell, 10 Sept. 1645
Edward Colston's hospital, a free school, and other charities established (his birthday, 13 Nov., kept annually), New charter.....1705
Act passed for new exchange, 1723; erected.....1741
Bread riots.....1763
Bridge built.....May, 1760
Attempt to set the shipping on fire.....22 Jan. 1777
Riot on account of a toll; the troops fire on the populace, and many are wounded.....25 Oct. 1793
Docks built.....1804-9
Riot on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherell, the recorder, into the city, he being opposed to the reform bill; the mansion house, the bishop's palace, several merchants' stores, some of the prisons (the inmates liberated), nearly 100 houses burned, and above 500 persons killed by the military or perished.....20-31 Oct. 1831
Trial of rioters (4 executed; 22 transported), 3 Jan.; suicide of col. Brereton, during trial by court-martial, 9 Jan. 1832
Meeting of British Association.....Aug. 1836
Railway to London completed.....30 June, 1841
Clifton suspension-bridge opened.....8 Dec. 1864
Industrial Exhibition opened.....19 Sept. 1865
British Association, 2d meeting.....1875
Proposed foundation of a college for science and literature here for the south and west of England; meeting, 13 June, 1874; opened as University College.....10 Sept. 1876
Great fire; Clutterbucks, drysalts, etc., loss between 80,000 and 100,000*l.*.....24, 25 May, "
Avonmouth dock opened.....24 Feb. 1877

Bristol, SEE OF, one of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of the dissolved monasteries, 1542. The cathedral was the church of the abbey of St. Austin, founded here by Robert Fitz-Harding, son to a king of Denmark, and a citizen of Bristol, 1148. The see is valued in the king's books at 338*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Paul Bushe, provincial of the Bons-hommes, was the first bishop, in 1542—deprived for being married, 1554. The see of Bristol was united by an order in council with that of Gloucester, in 1836. The cathedral (under repair since 1844) was reopened in 1861; a new nave opened 23 Oct. 1877.

BISHOPS OF BRISTOL.

1303. Hon. G. Pelham, translated to Exeter, 1807.
1307. John Luxmore, translated to Hereford, 1808.
1808. Wm. Lort Mansell, died, 27 June, 1820.
1820. John Kaye, translated to Lincoln, 1827.
1827. Robert Gray, died 28 Sept. 1834.
1834. Joseph Allen, the last bishop, translated to Ely in June, 1836. (In October the diocese was united with Gloucester.)

Britain (called by the Romans *Britannia*,* from its Celtic name Prydhain, *Camden*). The earliest records of the history of this island are the manuscripts and poetry of the Cambrians. The Celts, the ancestors of the Britons and modern Welsh, were the first inhabitants of Britain. It is referred to as the *Cassiterides* or tin-islands by Herodotus, 450 B.C.; as *Albion* and *Ierne* (England and Ireland) by Aristotle, 350 B.C., and *Polyb-*

* The Romans eventually divided Britain into *Britannia Prima* (country south of the Thames and Severn); *Britannia Secunda* (Wales); *Flavia Caesariensis* (between the Thames, Severn, and Humber); *Maxima Caesariensis* (between the Humber and Tyne); and *Valentia* (between the Tyne and Firth of Forth).

ius, 260 B.C. Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, was anciently called Albion, the name of Britain being applied to all the islands collectively—Albion to only one.—*Pliny*. (See *Albion, England, Scotland, and Wales*.)

Divitiacus, king of the Suessones, in Gaul, said to have supremacy over part of Britain..... B.C.
First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Caesar..... 26 Aug.
Second invasion; he defeats Cassivelaunus, British general.
Cymbeline (Cunobelin), king of Britain..... A.D.
Aulus Plautus defeats the Britons..... A.D.
He and Vespasian reduce S. Britain.....
Caractacus defeated by Ostorius, 50; carried in chains to Rome.....
Romans defeated by Boadicea, queen of the Iceni; 70,000 slain, and London burned: she is defeated by Suetonius; 80,000 slain.....
Agricola, governor, conquers Anglesey, and overruns Britain in seven campaigns, and reforms the government. 78-84
He defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus; surrenders the islands.....
The emperor Adrian visits Britain, 120; and builds a wall from the Tyne to the Solway.....
Lucius, king of the Britons, said to have sent an embassy on religious affairs to pope Eleutherius..... about
The Britons (allies of Albinus) defeated at Lyons by Severus.....
Southern Britain subdued and divided by the Romans into two provinces.....
Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum, 208; finishes his wall, and dies at York..... 4 Feb.
Carausius usurps the throne of Britain.....
He is killed by Allectus, another usurper.....
Constantius recovers Britain and kills Allectus.....
St. Alban and 17,000 Christians martyred (*Bede*).....
Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York..... 25 July,
British bishops at the council of Arles.....
Scots and Picts invade Britain, 360; routed by Theodosius
Romans gradually withdraw from Britain..... 402-436
Reign of Vortigern.....
The Saxons and Angles aid in expelling the Picts and Scots.....
The Romans quit Britain.....
The Anglo-Saxon invaders drive the Britons into Wales..... 449-455
Many Britons settle in Armorica (Brittany)..... 457
The Saxon Heptarchy; Britain divided into seven or more kingdoms.....
Ella invades South Britain, 477; founds kingdom of Sussex.....
Supposed reigns of Vortimer, 464; Vortigern again, 471; Aurelius Ambrosius, 481; and Arthur Pendragon.....
Great Saxon invasion under Cerdic.....
The renowned king Arthur said to reign..... 500-532
Arrival of St. Augustine (or Austin), and re-establishment of Christianity.....
Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, reigns.....
Lindisfarne church destroyed by the Northmen.....
Egbert, king of Wessex, virtually king of ENGLAND..... 827

KINGS OF THE HEPTARCHY.* (See *Bretwalda*.)

KENT. [*The shire of Kent*.]

454. Hengist. [473. Saxon Chronicle.]
488. Æsc, Escra, or Escus, son of Hengist; in honor of whom the kings of Kent were for some time called Æscings.
512. Octa, son of Æsc.
542. Hermeric, or Ermeric, son of Octa.
560. St. Ethelbert, first Christian king (styled *Rex Anglorum*).
616. Eadbald, son of Ethelbert.
640. Ercenbert, or Ercumbert, son of Eadbald.
664. Ecbert, or Egbert, son of Ercenbert.
678. Lothar, or Lothair, brother of Ecbert.
686. Eadric; slain in 687. [The kingdom now subject to various leaders.]
694. Wiltred, or Wiltred.
725. Eadbald,
748. Ethelbert II., } sons of Wiltred, succeeding each other.
760. Alric,
794. Eadbert, or Ethelbert Pryn; deposed.
796. Guthred, or Guthred.
806. Baldred; who lost his life and kingdom to
823. Egbert, king of Wessex.

SOUTH SAXONS. [*Sussex and Surrey*.]

491. Ella, a warlike prince, succeeded by
514. Cissa, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful, exceeding 70 years.
[The South Saxons then fell into an almost total dependence on the kingdom of Wessex.]
648. Edilwald, Edilwaci, Adelwaci, or Ethelwaci.
686. Authun and Berthun, brothers; reigned jointly; vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, 689; kingdom conquered in 725.

* The term "Octarchy" is sometimes used; Northumbria being divided into Bernicia and Deira, separate kingdoms.

WEST SAXONS. [*Berks, Hampshire, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall*.]

519. Cerdic.
534. Cyric, or Kenric, son of Cerdic.
560. Ceawlin, son of Cyric; banished; dies in 593.
591. Ceolric, nephew to Ceawlin.
597. Ceolwulf.
611. Cyneigils, and in
614. Cwichelm, his son, reigned jointly.
643. Cenwal, Cenwall, or Cenwald.
55 672. Sexburga, his queen, sister to Penda, king of Mercia; of great qualities; probably deposed.
54 674. Eadwine, with Centwine; on his death,
4 676. Centwine rules alone.
43 685. Cædwalla: went to Rome, to expiate his deeds of blood, and died there.
47 688. Ina or Inas, a brave and wise ruler; journeyed to Rome; left an excellent code of laws.
51 728. Ethelheard, or Ethelard related to Ina.
740. Cuthred, brother to Ethelheard.
61 754. Sigebright, or Sigebert, having murdered his friend Cumbrian, governor of Hampshire, was slain by one of his victim's retainers.
755. Cynewulf, or Kenwulf, or Cenulpe, a noble youth of the line of Cerdic; murdered.
784. Bertric, or Beorhtic; poisoned by drinking of a cup his queen had prepared for another.
800. EGBERT, afterwards sole monarch of England, and Bretwalda.

EAST SAXONS. [*Essex, Middlesex, and part of Herts*.]

526, 527, or 530. Erchenwulf, or Erchwine.
204 587. Sleda; his son.
597. St. Sebert, or Sabert; son; first Christian king.
614. Saxred or Sextel, or Serrad, jointly with Sigebert and Seward; all slain.
623. Sigebert II. surnamed the little; son of Seward.
655. Sigebert III. surnamed the good; brother of Sebert: put to death.
661. Swithelm (or Suidhelm), son of Sexbald.
663. Sigler, or Sigeric, jointly with Sebbi, or Sebba, who became a monk.
693. Signard, or Sigehard, and Suenfrid.
700. Offa; became a monk at Rome.
709. Suebriht, or Selred.
738. Swithred, or Swithred; a long reign.
792. Sigeric; died in a pilgrimage to Rome.
799. Sigered.
823. Kingdom seized by EGBERT of Wessex.

NORTHUMBRIA. [*Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland*.]

* * Northumbria was at first divided into two governments, *Bernicia* and *Deira*; the former stretching from the Tyne to the Tyne, and the latter from the Tyne to the Humber.
547. Ida, a valiant Saxon.
560. Arda, his eldest son; king of Bernicia.
" Ella, king of Deira; afterwards the sole king of Northumbria (to 587).
567. Glappa, Clappa, or Elapea; Bernicia.
572. Hoodwulf; Bernicia.
573. Freodwulf; Bernicia.
580. Theodoric; Bernicia.
588. Ethelric; Bernicia.
593. Ethelfrith, surnamed the Fierce.
617. Edwin, son of Ella, king of Deira in 590; a great prince. Slain in battle with Penda, of Mercia.
634. Eanfild rules in Bernicia, and Osric in Deira; both put to death.
635. Oswald slain in battle.
642. Osweo, or Oswy; a reign of great renown.
670. Ecfrid, or Egfrid, king of Northumbria.
685. Alcfrid, or Ealdferth.
705. Osred, or Ealdferth.
716. Cenric; sprung from Ida.
718. Osric, son of Alcfrid.
729. Ceolwulf; died a monk.
737. Eadbert, or Egbert; retired to a monastery.
757. Oswulf, or Osulf; slain in a sedition.
759. Edilwald, or Mollo; slain by Alred.
765. Alred, Alired, or Alured; deposed.
774. Ethelred, son of Mollo; expelled.
778. Elwald, or Celwold; deposed and slain.
789. Osred, son of Alred; fled.
790. Ethelred restored; afterwards slain.
794. Erduif, or Arduif; deposed.
806. Alfswold.
809. Erduif restored.
809. Eanred.
841. Kingdom annexed by EGBERT.

EAST ANGLES. [*Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Ely*.]

526. Uffa lands.
571 or 575. Uffa, a German, said to be first king.
578. Titilus, or Titulus; son of Uffa.
599. Redwald, son of Titilus; the greatest prince of the East Angles.
624. Erpwald, Eorpwald, or Eordwald.
627. Ricbort.

629. Sigebert, half brother to Erpwald.
 632. Egfrid, or Egrie; cousin to Sigebert.
 634. Anna, or Annas; a just ruler; killed.
 654. Ethelric, or Ethelhere; slain in battle.
 655. Ethelwald; his brother.
 664. Aldulf, or Aldwulf.
 713. Selred, or Ethelred.
 746. Alpwulf.
 749. Beorna and Ethelred, jointly.
 754. Beorna alone.
 761. Ethelred.
 790. Ethelbert, or Ethelbryht; treacherously put to death in Mercia in 792, when Offa, king of Mercia, overran the country, which was finally subdued by EGBERT.
 870. St Edmund (vassal king) slain by the Danes.

MERCIA. [*Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts.*]

586. Crida, or Cridda, a noble chieftain.
 593. [Interregnum—Ceolric.]
 597. Wibba, a valiant prince, his son.
 615. Ceorl, or Cheorl; nephew of Wibba.
 626. Penda; fierce and cruel; killed in battle.
 655. Penda, son of Penda; killed to make way for
 656. Wulfhere (brother); slew his two sons.
 673. Ethelred; became a monk.
 704. Cenred, or Cendred; became a monk at Rome.
 709. Ceolred, Celred, or Chelred; son of Ethelred.
 716. Ethelbald; slain in a mutiny by his successor,
 755. Beornred, or Bernard; himself slain.
 " Offa; formed the great dyke near Wales.
 794. Egfrid, or Egferth, son of Offa; died suddenly.
 " Cenulph, Cenwulf, or Kenulph; slain.
 819. Kenelm, or Cenelm, a minor; reigned five months; killed by his sister Quendreda.
 " Ceolwulf, uncle to Kenelm; expelled.
 821. Beornwulf; killed by his own subjects.
 823. Ludecan; a valiant ruler; slain.
 825. W.thlafa, or Wiglaf.
 838. Berthulf, or Bertulf.
 852. Burhred, or Burdred.
 874. Ceolwulf; deposed by the Danes, 877.
 [The kingdom merged into that of England.]

Britannia Tubular Bridge, see *Tubular Bridge*.

Britanny, see *Brittany*.

British, see *Architects; Antiquaries; Banks, Joint-stock; Guiana, Honduras, National, Medical, Orphans, Societies*.

British America (see *America*) comprises the dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, Labrador, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island. Population about 3,686,596 (1871).

Delegates from the first six provinces met at Quebec on 10 Oct., and agreed to the basis of a Federal union, with the queen as the executive (represented by the governor-general), a legislative council of 96 members for life, and a house of commons of 194 members, 20 Oct. 1864.

The secretary for the colonies, Mr. Cardwell, expressed his approval of the plan, 3 Dec. 1864.

The plan opposed by New Brunswick, 7 March, 1865.

Messrs. Cartier and Galt came to England to advocate it, April, 1865.

Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, under the name of "the dominion of Canada," brought into parliament by the earl of Carnarvon, 19 Feb., passed 29 March, 1867.

(The British government guaranteed a subsidy of 3,000,000*l.* to complete the intercolonial railway.)

By the British North America act, the parliament of Canada may establish new provinces, 29 June, 1871.

British and Foreign—Bible Society, established 1804 (see under *Bible*);—School Society, 1808;—Sailors' Society, 1818.

British Association for the Advancement of Science was established by sir David Brewster, sir R. I. Murchison, etc., in 1831. Prof. John Phillips was secretary till 1863. It holds annual meetings; the first of which was held at York on 27 Sept. 1831. One of its main objects is "to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science with each other." It appoints commissions and makes pecuniary grants for scientific research; and publishes annually a volume containing Reports of the proceedings. Kew observatory presented to the association by the queen in 1842. Superintendents: Francis Ronalds, the first; John Walsh, 1852; Bal-

four Stewart, 1859. It was purchased for the Royal Society by Mr. J. P. Gassiot, in 1871.

1. York Meeting.....	1831	27. Dublin (2d).....	1857
2. Oxford.....	1832	28. Leeds.....	1858
3. Cambridge.....	1833	29. Aberdeen.....	1859
4. Edinburgh.....	1834	30. Oxford (3d).....	1860
5. Dublin.....	1835	31. Manchester (2d).....	1861
6. Bristol.....	1836	32. Cambridge (3d).....	1-62
7. Liverpool.....	1837	33. Newcastle (2d).....	1863
8. Newcastle.....	1838	34. Bath.....	1-64
9. Birmingham.....	1839	35. Birmingham (3d).....	1865
10. Glasgow.....	1840	36. Nottingham.....	1866
11. Plymouth.....	1841	37. Dundee.....	1867
12. Manchester.....	1842	38. Norwich.....	1868
13. Cork.....	1843	39. Exeter.....	1869
14. York (2d time).....	1844	40. Liverpool (3d).....	1870
15. Cambridge (2d).....	1845	41. Edinburgh (3d).....	1871
16. Southampton.....	1846	42. Brighton.....	1872
17. Oxford (2d).....	1847	43. Bradford.....	1873
18. Swansea.....	1848	44. Belfast (2d).....	1874
19. Birmingham (2d).....	1849	45. Bristol (2d).....	1875
20. Edinburgh (2d).....	1850	46. Glasgow (3d).....	1876
21. Ipswich.....	1851	47. Plymouth (2d).....	1877
22. Belfast.....	1852	48. Dublin (3d).....	1878
23. Hull.....	1853	49. Sheffield.....	1879
24. Liverpool (2d).....	1854	50. Swansea (2d).....	1880
25. Glasgow (2d).....	1855	51. York (3d).....	1881
26. Cheltenham.....	1856		

PRESIDENTS.—1. Viscount Milton; 2. Dr. Buckland; 3. Prof. Sedgwick; 4. Sir Thos. Brisbane; 5. Provost Bartholomew Lloyd; 6. Marquess of Lansdowne; 7. Earl of Burlington; 8. Duke of Northumberland; 9. Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt; 10. Marquess of Breadalbane; 11. Prof. Whewell; 12. Lord Francis Egerton; 13. Earl of Rosse; 14. Dean Peacock; 15. Sir J. F. W. Herschel; 16. Sir R. I. Murchison; 17. Sir R. H. Inglis; 18. Marquess of Northampton; 19. Rev. Dr. T. R. Robinson; 20. Sir D. Brewster; 21. Prof. G. B. Airy; 22. Col. E. Sabine; 23. Mr. W. Hopkins; 24. Earl of Harrowby; 25. Duke of Argyll; 26. Dr. C. G. B. Daubeny; 27. Rev. Dr. Humphry Lloyd; 28. Prof. R. Owen; 29. Prince Albert; 30. Lord Wrottesley; 31. William Fairbairn; 32. Prof. R. Willis; 33. Sir William Armstrong; 34. Sir Charles Lyell; 35. Prof. John Phillips; 36. W. R. Grove; 37. Duke of Buccleuch; 38. Dr. J. D. Hooker; 39. Prof. G. G. Stokes; 40. Prof. T. H. Huxley; 41. Sir William Thomson; 42. Dr. W. B. Carpenter; 43. Prof. A. W. Williamson; 44. Prof. J. Tyndall; 45. Sir John Hawkshaw; 46. Prof. Thos. Andrews; 47. Prof. Allen Thompson; 48. Dr. William Spottiswoode; 49. Dr. G. Allman; 50. Prof. A. C. Ramsay; 61. Sir J. Lubbock.

British Columbia (N. America). In June, 1858, news came to California that in April gold had been found in abundance on the mainland of North America, a little to the north and east of Vancouver's Island. A great influx of gold-diggers (in a few weeks above 50,000) from all parts was the consequence; and Mr. Douglas, governor of Vancouver's Island, evinced much ability in preserving order. The territory with adjacent islands was made a British colony with the above title, and placed under Mr. Douglas. The colony was nominated and the government settled by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 1858), and a bishop nominated in 1859.—For a dispute in July, 1859, see *United States*. Vancouver's Island was incorporated with the colony in 1866, and Victoria was made the capital, 24 May, 1868. Recent governors: Frederick Seymour, 1864; Anthony Musgrave, 1869; J. W. Trutch, 1871. The colony was annexed to Canada, 1871.

Disputes with Canada respecting the non-construction of railways.....middle of 1876
 Visit of lord Dufferin, gov.-gen. of Canada; well received at Victoria.....15 Aug. "

British Guiana, see *Guiana*.

British Institution (for the encouragement of British artists, Pall Mall, founded in 1805) opened 18 Jan. 1806, on a plan formed by sir Thomas Bernard. In the gallery (erected by alderman Boydell to exhibit the paintings executed for his edition of *Shakespeare*) were from time to time exhibited pictures by the old masters, deceased British artists and others, till 1867, when the lease of the premises expired.

British Legion, raised by lord John Hay, col. De Lacy Evans, and others to assist queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists in 1835, defeated them at Hernani, 5 May, 1836, and at St. Sebastian, 1 Oct.

British Medical Association, see *Medical*.

British Museum, originated with the grant by

parliament (5 April, 1753) of 20,000*l.* to the daughters of sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him 50,000*l.* The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS., and 69,352 articles of virtu enumerated in the catalogue. Montagu House was obtained by government as a place for their reception. The museum (including the Cottonian, Harleian, and other collections) was opened 15 Jan. 1759, and has since been enormously increased by gifts, bequests, and purchases.* The old royal library was given by George II., 1757. A list of the more important additions is given below.

New buildings erected by sir R. Smirke.....	1823-47
Iron railing completed.....	1852
The great reading-room erected by Sydney Smirke, according to a plan by Mr. Antonio Panizzi, the librarian (cost about 150,000 <i>l.</i> ; height of dome, 106 feet; diameter, 140 feet; contains about 80,000 volumes, and accommodates 300 readers), opened to public.....	18 May, 1857
Incorporation of the four library catalogues into one alphabet begun; three copies made.....	1861
The proposed separation of the antiquarian, literary, and scientific collections was disapproved by a commission in 1860; and a bill to remove the natural history collections to South Kensington rejected by the commons.....	19 May, 1862
A refreshment-room for readers opened.....	21 Nov. 1864
Number of books (estimated), 1,600,000.....	Jan. 1870
6000 <i>l.</i> voted for a Natural History Museum at South Kensington.....	2 Aug. "
Photographs of above 5000 objects of antiquity (supplying evidence of man's progress in civilization) published for about 116 <i>l.</i>	Aug. 1872
Act of parliament authorizing removal of natural history collections to South Kensington; passed.....	13 Aug. 1878
The Museum partly opened daily after.....	11 Feb. 1879
Electric light tried in the reading-room, 25 Feb. et seq.; adopted for evenings in the winter months.....	20 Oct. "
The White bequest (90,000 <i>l.</i>).....	1880
The new <i>British Museum for Natural History</i> , Cromwell road, South Kensington; building completed.....	"
Part of the collection removed and opened to the public, Easter Monday.....	18 April, 1881
John Gould's humming birds, etc., bought.....	about April, "

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS (bought or given).—(Edwards.)

Those marked * were gifts or bequests.

* Solomon Da Costa, Hebrew library.....	1759
* G. Thomason, collection (political) from George III.....	1762
* Solander, fossils.....	1766
* Birch, library and MSS.....	"
Hamilton vases, etc.....	1772
* Musgrave library.....	1790-9
* Crucherode library.....	"
Hatchett minerals.....	"
* Alexandrian collection (from George III.).....	1802
Townley marbles.....	1805-17
Lansdowne MSS.....	1804
Groville minerals.....	1810
Roberts, English coins.....	"
Hargrave library.....	1813
Phigaleian marbles.....	1815
Elgin marbles.....	1816
Burney library.....	1818
* Banks's archeological collections.....	"
* King George III.'s library, given by George IV.....	1823-5
* Payne Knight's collections.....	1824
* Sir J. Knight's library and collections.....	1827
* Egerton MSS.....	1829
* Arundel MSS.....	1831
Mantell, fossils.....	1839
Syria MSS.....	1841-7
* Lycian marbles (by sir C. Fellows).....	1845
* Grenville library, collected by right hon. Thomas Grenville (20,240 vols.).....	1847
Morrison's Chinese library.....	"
Assyrian collections (by A. Layard).....	1851-60
Halicarnassian and Cnidian marbles (by C. T. Newton).....	1855-60
Carthaginian antiquities (by N. Davis).....	1859
Cyrene marbles (by Smith and Porcher).....	1860
Cureton, Oriental MSS.....	1864
Duke of Blacas's museum (bought for 48,000 <i>l.</i>).....	1866
* Abyssinian antiquities.....	1868

* The total expenditure by the government on the British Museum for the year ending 31 March, 1860, was 78,445*l.*; 1861, 92,776*l.*; 1864, 95,500*l.*; 1867, 110,756*l.*; 1877, 108,947*l.* The number of visitors to the general collection in 1851 (exhibition year), 2,524,754; in 1859, 517,895; in 1862 (exhibition year), 896,007; in 1863, 440,801; in 1866, 516,550; 1871, 418,064; 1875, 663,891; in 1878, 448,516; in 1879, 606,394; in 1880, 656,698; readers, 133,842. Additions to library in 1880, 27,543 volumes and pamphlets (including books of music and volumes of newspapers). Expenditure on purchases, 1753-1875, 1,070,934*l.*

* Slade collection (glass, etc.).....	1868
* Mr. George Smith's (of <i>Daily Telegraph</i>) Assyrian collections.....	1873
* Elamite antiquities, by col. Ross.....	1876
* Urns, implements, ornaments, etc., from 234 British barrows (see <i>Barrows</i>), by rev. canon Greenwell.....	1879

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIANS.

Dr. Gowin Knight.....	1753
Dr. Matthew Maty.....	1772
Dr. Charles Morton.....	1776
Joseph Planta.....	1799
Henry Ellis.....	1827
Antonio Panizzi.....	1856
J. Winter Jones.....	1866
Edward Augustus Bond.....	Aug. 1878

British Orchestral Society, established 1872, gives annual series of concerts by British artists.

Brittany, BRITANNY, or BRETAGNE (N.W. France), the ancient Armorica (*which see*), formed part of the kingdom of the Franks.

Nomenoe revolts and becomes the first count.....	841
Brittany ravaged by Northmen, 907; ceded to them.....	921
Geoffroy I., the first duke.....	992
Alan V., 1008; Conan II.....	1040
Hoel V., 1066; Alan VI.....	1064
Conan III.....	1112
Hoel VI. expelled; Geoffroy of Anjou duke.....	1156
Conan IV. duke, 1156; on the death of Geoffroy, cedes Brittany to Henry II. of England, and betrothes his daughter, Constance, to Henry's son, Geoffroy (both infants).....	1159
Geoffroy succeeds, 1171; killed at a tournament.....	1185
His son, Arthur, murdered by his uncle, John of England; his daughter, Eleanor, imprisoned at Bristol (for 39 years).....	1203
Alice, daughter of Constance by her second husband, Guy de Thours, proclaimed duchess, 1203; marries Peter of Dreux, made duke.....	1213
John I., duke, 1237; John II.....	1296
John III., 1312; dies without issue.....	1341
The succession disputed between John of Montfort (John IV.), supported by Edward of England, and Charles of Blois, made duke by Philip VI. of France. John is made prisoner; his wife, Jane, besieged at Hennebont, holds out, and is relieved by the English, 1343; John dies.....	1345
Charles of Blois defeated and slain at Auray, 29 Sept.; John V., son of Montfort, duke.....	1364
John VI., duke, 1390; Francis I.....	1442
Peter II., 1450; Arthur III.....	1457
Francis II., 1458; takes part with the Orleanists in France; defeated at St. Aubin, 28 July, 1488; dies.....	1488
Anne, his daughter, and heiress, marries, 1st, Charles VIII. of France, 1491; 2d, Louis XII., 1499; her eldest daughter, Claude (born 1499), marries Francis, count of Angoulême, 1514; king of France.....	1 Jan. 1515
Brittany formally united to the monarchy.....	1532
Brittany held by the Spaniards, 1591; recovered by Henry IV.....	1594
The Bretons take part in the Vendean insurrection (see <i>La Vendée</i>) in.....	1791

Britton, an ancient treatise on English law written in French by or in the name of king Edward I., about 1291. Coke attributed the work to John le Breton, bishop of Hereford, who died in 1275. An edition of "Britton," with a translation in English by Mr. F. Nicholls, was published in 1865.

Broad Arrow. All attempts to ascertain the origin of this mark have been fruitless. It is stated that timber trees fit for shipping in the forest of Dean in 1639 were marked with the crown and broad arrow. It is said to have been the device of viscount Sydney, earl of Romney, master-general of the ordnance, 1698-1702.—*Breuer*.

"Broad Bottom" Administration. The Pelham administration (*which see*) was so called because formed by a coalition of parties, Nov. 1744.

Broad Church School in the Church of England, whose members reject traditional beliefs and substitute what has been termed "negative theology." It became prominent about 1836, through the lectures of Dr. Hampden, and still more through the "Theological Essays" of Mr. F. D. Maurice, in 1853; the "Essays and Reviews" (*which see*), in 1860; the works of bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch, etc., 1862 et seq.; and of Dr. Arnold, dean Stanley, canon Kingsley, and others.

Brocade, a silken stuff, variegated with gold or silk

ver, and enriched with flowers and figures, originally made by the Chinese; the manufacture was established at Lyons in 1757.

Broccoli, said to have been brought to England from Italy in the sixteenth century.

Brokers, both of money and merchandise, were known early in England; see *Appraisers*. They are licensed, and their dealings regulated by law in 1695-8, 1816, and 1826. The dealings of *stockbrokers* were regulated in 1719, 1733, and 1736, and subsequently; see *Parabroker* and *Barnard's Act*. Brokers in the city of London placed under the supervision of the lord mayor and aldermen, in 1707, were relieved from it by an act passed 9 Aug. 1870.

Bromine (from the Greek *βρωμος*, a stink), a poisonous volatile liquid element discovered in salt water by M. Balard in 1826. It is found in combination with metals and mineral waters.

Bromley College, Kent, founded in 1666, for widows of clergy of the Church of England; residence and pension.

Bronze was known to the ancients, some of whose bronze statues, vessels, etc., are in the British Museum. The bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV., 1699, in the Place Vendôme at Paris (demolished 10 Aug. 1792), the most colossal ever made; it contained 60,000 pounds. Bronze is composed of copper and tin, with sometimes a little zinc and lead. The present bronze coinage, penny, halfpenny, and farthing (composed of 95 parts of copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc), came into circulation Dec. 1860.

Brookes's Club (Whig), established by Brookes, a wine-merchant, Oct. 1778.

Brooklyn, see *New York*, 1876.

Brougham, a popular vehicle said to have been invented in 1839, and so named in consequence of its adoption by lord Brougham.—*Brougham's Act*, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 21; see *Acts* and *Bankrupt*.

Brown, Fort, a work partly completed by the Americans on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, in the spring of 1846, and commanded by major Brown, in honor of whom it was named. It was cannonaded from Matamoras on 8 May, 1846. Major Brown was mortally wounded. Gen. Taylor marched from Point Isabel to its relief, which was afforded after a cannonade and bombardment of 160 hours. This was the opening of hostilities between the United States and Mexico; see *Mexican War*.

Brown Institute, Battersea, with a hospital for quadrupeds and birds useful to man, established by means of a bequest of Thomas Brown of Dublin; first professor, Dr. Burdon-Sanderson; opened 2 Dec. 1871. Dr. Greenfield, professor, Dec. 1878.

Brown's Insurrection, see *United States*, 1859.

Brownian Motion, so called from Robert Brown, the celebrated botanist, who in 1827, by the aid of the microscope, observed in drops of dew a motion of minute particles which at first was attributed to rudimentary life, but was afterwards decided to be due to currents occasioned by inequalities of temperature and evaporation.

Brownists, or *BARROWISTS*, the first Independents (which see), named after Robert Brown, a schoolmaster in Southwark, about 1590. Henry Penry, Henry Barrow, and other Brownists, were cruelly executed for alleged sedition, 29 May, 1586.

Brownstown (Mich.), 26 miles below Detroit. Here 200 Ohio volunteers, under major Van Horne, were defeated by some British and Indians on 4 Aug. 1812. The Americans lost 17 killed and 8 wounded.

Bruce's Travels. James Bruce, the "Abyssinian traveller," set out in June, 1768, to discover the source of the Nile. Proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jeddah, passed some months in Arabia

Felix, and, after various detentions, reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in Feb. 1770. On 14 Nov. 1770, he obtained a sight of the sources of the Blue Nile. He returned to England in 1778, and died 27 April, 1794.

Bruges, Belgium, in the seventh century, was capital of Flanders, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries almost the commercial metropolis of the world. It suffered much through an insurrection in 1488, and the consequent repression. It was subjected to France in 1794, to the Netherlands in 1814, and to Belgium in 1830.

Brunaire Revolution, see *Directory*.

Brunanburg (supposed by some to be near Ford, Northumberland). Aulaf, with an army of Northmen from Ireland, and Constantine III., king of Scots, landed at the mouth of the Humber, and were defeated with very great slaughter at Brunanburg by Athelstan, 937.

Brundisium (now Brindisi), S. Italy, a Greek city, taken by the Romans, 267 B.C.; and made a colony, 244. Here Virgil died, 22 Sept. 19 B.C.

Brünn, capital of Moravia, since 1641; was entered by the French under Murat, 18 Nov. 1805; and by the Prussians, 13 July, 1866.

Brunswick Clubs, established to maintain the house of Hanover and the Protestant ascendancy in church and state, began in England at Maidstone, 18 Sept. 1828; in Ireland at the Rotunda in Dublin, 4 Nov. same year. Other cities formed similar clubs.

Brunswick, DUCHY OF. The duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, was conquered by Charlemagne, and governed afterwards by counts and dukes. Albert-Azzo II., marquis of Italy and lord of Este, died in 1097, and left by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelph, duke of Carinthia in Bavaria), a son, Guelph, who was invited into Germany by Imtza, his mother-in-law, and invested with all the possessions of his wife's step-father, Guelph of Bavaria; see *Bararia*. His descendant, Henry the Lion, married Maud, daughter of Henry II. of England, and was the founder of the Brunswick family. His dominions were very extensive; but, having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against pope Alexander III., through the emperor's resentment he was proscribed at the diet at Wurtzburg, in 1180. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho of Wittelsbach, ancestor of the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony to Bernard Ascanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England; but, at the intercession of our Henry II., Brunswick and Luneburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick in 1409 divided into several branches. Brunswick was included by Napoleon in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1806, but was restored to the duke in 1815. Population of the duchy of Brunswick in 1871, 812,170; in 1875, 827,498. Brunswick joined the North German Confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.

DUCHES OF BRUNSWICK.

- 1136. Henry, duke of Bavaria.
- 1130. Henry the Lion (son).
- 1196. Henry the Long and William (sons).
- 1213. Otho I. (son of William).
- 1282. Albert I. (son of preceding).
- 1276. Albert II. (son).
- 1319. Otho, Magnus I., and Ernest (sons).
- 1368. Magnus II. (Torquatus (son of Magnus I.)).

DUCHES OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL.

First Branch.

- 1409. Henry I. (son of Magnus II.).
- 1416. William I. and Henry II. (sons).
- 1482. Frederic and William II. } sons of William I.
- 1495. Henry III. and Eric.
- 1514. Henry IV. (son of Henry II.).
- 1508. Julius (son of preceding).
- 1569. Henry Julius (son).
- 1613. Frederic Ulric (son), died without issue.

Second Branch.

- 1634. Augustus (son of Henry of Luneburg).
- 1668. Rodolph Augustus, who associated his next brother, Anthony-Ulric, in the government, from 1685; died, 1704.

1704. Anthony-Ulric now ruled alone; became a Roman Catholic in 1710; died in 1714.
 1714. Augustus-William (son).
 1731. Lewis-Rodolph (brother).
 1735. Ferdinand-Albert, duke of Brunswick-Bevern, married Antoinette-Amelia, daughter of Lewis-Rodolph, and succeeded him.
 1735. Charles (son).
 1780. Charles-William-Ferdinand (son); a great general (served under his uncle Ferdinand in the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763); married princess Augusta of England; was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstadt, 14 Oct., and died 10 Nov. 1806; succeeded by his fourth son (his elder sons being blind, abdicated).
 1806. William-Frederick, whose reign may be dated from the battle of Lepsic in Oct. 1813; fell at Quatre-Bras, commanding the *avantgarde* under the duke of Wellington, 16 June, 1815; succeeded by his eldest son.
 1815. Charles-Frederick-William (very eccentric); assumed government 30 Oct. 1823. (Revolution at Brunswick; the duke (declared incapable of reigning by the German diet) retired to England, 7 Sept. 1830; died at Geneva, bequeathing his immense property to that city, 18 Aug. 1873.)
 1830. William (brother); born 25 April, 1806; succeeded provisionally, 7 Sept. 1830; and, on the demand of the German diet, definitively, 20 April, 1831; the **PRES-ENT** duke; *unmarried*. (His magnificent palace was destroyed by fire, 24 Feb. 1865.) His jubilee celebrated 25 April, 1881.

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG.

1409. Bernard (son of Magnus II., duke of Brunswick; see *above*).
 1434. Otto and Frederic (his sons).
 1478. Henry (son of Otto).
 1532. Ernest I. (son of Otto). His sons were
 1546. Henry (founder of *second branch* of Brunswick-Wolfen-buttel) and William, whose seven sons cast lots to determine who should marry. The lot fell on GEORGE, sixth son. Four of the brothers reigned, viz :
 1592. Ernest II.
 1611. Christian.
 1633. Augustus.
 1636. Frederic II. } no issue.
 1648. Christian-Lewis (son of the George *above-mentioned*).
 1665. George-William (brother of Christian-Lewis), dies in 1705; leaving as heiress SOPHIA-DOROTHEA, his daughter, who married in 1682 her cousin, prince GEORGE-LEWIS of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England (son of Ernest of Hanover, youngest son of the *above-mentioned* George).
 (See *Hanover and England*.)

Brunswick Theatre, Well Street, East London, built to replace the *Royalty* (burned down 11 April, 1826), was opened 25 Feb. 1828. On the 29th the building was destroyed by the falling in of the walls, too much weight being attached to the heavy iron roof. Fortunately, the catastrophe happened in the day-time (during a rehearsal of "Guy Maunering"), and only twelve persons perished.

Brussels, once capital of Austrian Brabant, now of Belgium (since 1831), was founded by St. Gery, of Cambray, in the seventh century. It is celebrated for its fine lace, carpets, and tapestry. The *Hôtel de Ville* has a turret 364 feet in height; and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind; see *Belgium*.

- Cathedral of St. Gudule (began 1010?) completed..... 1273
 Made capital of the Low Countries..... 1507
 Ruled tyrannically by Alva..... 1567
 "Union of Brussels" to expel the Spaniards..... 1577-78
 Bombaraded by marshal Villeroi; 14 churches and 10,000 houses destroyed..... Aug. 1695
 Taken by the French, 1701; by Marlborough, 1703; by Saxe, 16 Feb. 1746; and by Dumouriez..... Nov. 1792
 The revolution commences..... 25 Aug. 1830
 The costly furniture of 16 houses demolished in consequence of a display of attachment to the house of Orange..... 5 April, 1834
 Maritime conference to obtain uniform meteorological observations held here..... 1853
 International philanthropic congress..... Sept. 1856
 International association for social sciences meet..... 22-25 Sept. 1862

Brussels Conference. The Society for the Amelioration of the conditions of prisoners of war sent circulars (dated 28 March) to the great powers. On 17 April Russia issued a programme for consideration at the conference, consisting of 71 articles, embracing all the "usages of war." Lord Derby (for Great Britain), in a despatch, declined the discussion of international law, 4 July. General sir Alfred Horsford was sent delegate for Great Britain without active powers: reserv-

ing liberty of action. The congress was opened 27 July; baron Jomini (from Russia) president. The United States not represented. The sittings were secret. The conference closed without important results, 28 Aug. 1874. British Report published in *London Gazette*..... 24 Oct. 1874
 Belgian Industrial exhibition opened..... 5 Sept. "
 International exhibition of objects relating to public health and safety, opened by the king, 26 June; a congress met..... 27 Sept.-2 Oct. 1876
 International congress of commerce and industry..... 6-10 Sept. 1880

Bruttium (now Calabria Ulta), S. Italy. The Bruttians and Lucanians defeated and slew Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 326 B.C. They were conquered by Rome, 277.

Bubble Companies, see *Companies, Law's Bubble*, and *South Sea Bubble*.

Buccaneers, cruel, piratical adventurers, French, English, and Dutch, who commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. Their numbers were much increased by a twelve years' truce between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1609, when many of the discharged sailors joined the buccaneers. The first levy of ship-money in England, in 1635, was to defray the expense of chastising these pirates. The principal commanders of the first buccaneers were Montbar, Lolonois, Basco, and Morgan. Van Horn, of Ostend, captured Vera Cruz, 1603; Morgan took Panama, 1670; Gramont seized Campeachy, 1685; and Pointis took Carthage, 1697; all gained enormous booty. The buccaneer confederacy was broken up through the peace of Ryswick, 10 Sept. 1697.

"**Bucentaur**," the vessel in which the doge of Venice used to proceed to wed the Adriatic, from the twelfth to the eighteenth century.

Buchanites (in Scotland): followers of Mrs. Buchan, who about 1779 pretended to be the woman of Rev. xii., and promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, etc. She died in 1791, and her followers dispersed.

Bucharest (in Wallachia). Preliminaries of peace were ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier of the two empires, signed 28 May, 1812. The subsequent war between these powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty. Bucharest was occupied by the Russians, Turks, and Austrians, successively, in the Crimean war. The last quitted it in 1856. It is now capital of the kingdom of Roumania, established 26 March, 1881.

Buckhurst Peerage, see *Trials*, 1876.

Buckingham Palace, the London residence of the sovereign. Old Buckingham House was built on the "Mulberry Gardens," by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1703. In 1761 it was bought by George III., who in 1775 settled it on his queen, Charlotte. She made it her town residence; and here all her children, except the eldest, were born. Here were married the duke of York and princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; the duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816; the prince of Hesse-Homburg and princess Elizabeth, 1818; and the duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse the same year. The house was pulled down in 1825, and the present palace commenced on its site. After an expenditure of nearly a million sterling, it was completed, and occupied by queen Victoria, 13 July, 1837. Further improvements were made in 1853. The marble arch, taken down from the exterior of this palace, was re-erected at Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park, 29 March, 1851.

Bucklers, used in single combat, are said to have been invented by Proetus and Acrisius of Argos, about 1370 B.C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them bucklers of gold and silver, 309 B.C.

Buckles were worn instead of shoestrings in the reign of Charles II., and soon became fashionable and

expensive; about 1791 they fell out of use. Ornamental buckles became fashionable, 1873.

Buda (or **OFEN**), the ancient Aquincum, on the W. bank of the Danube opposite Peshth, and with it (termed Buda-Peshth) the capital of Hungary. It was taken by Charlemagne in 799; and sacked by Solymán II. after the battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1541. Retaken by the Imperialists, under the duke of Lorraine, and the Mahometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. It suffered much in 1848; was entered without resistance by the Austrians, 5 Jan. 1849; stormed, 20 May; given up by Russians to Austrians, July, 1849. Here the emperor Francis Joseph was crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; see *Hungary*. Buda-Peshth constituted the capital of Hungary, Nov. 1873. Great loss of life (about 120) and property by a storm, 26 June, 1875; another storm, 11 July following.

Buddhism, the chief religion in Asia beyond the Ganges, and in China, Japan, and Ceylon, originated with Gautama Siddhartha, the Sakya Muni, generally termed Buddha, or "the enlightened," a prince of Kapilavastu, in Central India, said to have been born 623, and to have died 543 B.C.

In July, 594 B.C., disgusted with the behavior of the Brahmins, he retired from the world for a time, and, on coming forth, preached a new religion so successfully that it predominated in India till the tenth century, A.D.*

Buddhism inculcates strict morality; it forbids killing, stealing, adultery, lying, and drunkenness, and every shade of these vices, and declares charity or love to be the source of all virtues. Some writers assert that Buddhism includes belief in the transmigration of souls, and the absorption of good souls into God himself, from whom they have emanated; others reckon annihilation or eternal sleep (the Nirvāṇa) among Buddhist tenets.

A form of Buddhism, termed the religion of Fō, exists in China, besides the system of Confucius and Lao-tse. It is said to have been introduced in the reign of Ming-ti, A.D. 68-81.

"Le Boudha et ses Religions," by M. J. B. St. Hilaire, was published in 1860. Mr. T. Rhyl David's "Buddhism," in 1874.

The Buddhists in the world are estimated at 455,000,000.

Bude Light (so named from Bude in Cornwall, the residence of Mr.—afterwards sir Goldsworthy—Gurney, its inventor) consists of two or more concentric argand gas-burners, one rising above another, which produce a most brilliant flame, like the petals of a rose. The illuminating powers were increased by subjecting manganese, etc., to the action of the flame, in order to produce oxygen and hydrogen gas. This light was patented 1839 and 1841.

Budget (from the French *bougette*, Latin *bulga*, a small bag), a term applied to the English chancellor of exchequer's annual statement of the finances of the country, from the documents having been formerly presented in a leather bag. The budgets of sir Robert Peel in 1842 (including the income-tax) and 1846 (free trade), and of Mr. Gladstone in 1860 (in connection with the treaty with France), are the most important in recent times. A surplus of about 6,000,000*l.* was announced by sir Stafford Northcote, 16 April, 1874; since then there has been a deficiency; see *Revenue*.

Buena Vista, BATTLE OF. This important conflict took place on 22 and 23 Feb. 1847. Taylor, with only about 5000 men (500 of them regulars), was compelled to confront a Mexican army of 20,000, under gen. Santa Anna, not far from San Luis Potosí. There was slight skirmishing on the 22d, but on the morning of the 23d a terrible battle opened. The conflict was a fierce and bloody one. The Americans held the field, and that night the Mexicans withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded behind. The Americans lost 267 killed, 456

wounded, and 23 missing. The Mexicans lost almost 2000. They left 500 of their comrades dead on the field; see *Mexican War*.

Buenos Ayres, a province of S. America, now part of the Argentine republic. The country was explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and the capital, Buenos Ayres, founded by don Pedro de Mendoza in 1535. In 1585 the city was rebuilt and recolonized; and made a bishopric, 1620; and a viceroyalty, 1775. Population of the province in 1868, 550,000; see *Argentine Confederation*.

A British fleet and army, under sir Home Popham and gen. Beresford, take the city with slight resistance, 27 June; it is retaken by the Spaniards, 12 Aug.; by the British 29 Oct. 1806
Montevideo taken by storm by sir Samuel Auchmuty, 3 Feb.; evacuated 7 July, 1807
Gen. Whitelock and 8000 British enter Buenos Ayres; severely repulsed 5 July, "
Independence of the province declared 19 July, 1816
Recognized as forming part of the Argentine confederation Feb. 1822

[A prey to civil war through the violent intrigues of Rosas, Oribe, Urquiza, and others, for many years.]
Urquiza overthrows Rosas, and is made provisional dictator 1851

Oribe defeated by gen. Urquiza, to whom Buenos Ayres capitulates 3 Feb. 1852

Rosas flees, arrives at Plymouth 25 April, "
Urquiza deposed, 10 Sept.; invests the city; after some successes he retires Dec. "
Constitution voted 23 May, 1853

Buenos Ayres secedes from the Argentine confederation, and is recognized as an independent state; the first governor, Dr. D. Pastor Obligado, elected 12 Oct. "
Dr. Valentín Alsina elected governor May, 1867

War breaks out; Urquiza, general of the forces of the Argentine confederation, has an indecisive conflict with the Buenos Ayres general Mitre 23 Oct. 1859

A treaty signed, by which Buenos Ayres is reunited with the Argentine confederation 11 Nov. "
Fresh contests: Mitre defeats Urquiza in an almost bloodless contest at Pavón; Urquiza retires 17 Sept. 1861

National congress at Buenos Ayres 25 May, 1862
Mitre installed president 12 Oct. "
Jesuits' college and archbishop's palace burned down, and several priests killed, by a great mob; martial law proclaimed 28 Feb. 1875

(See *Argentine Republic*.)

Buffoons were originally mountebanks in the Roman theatres. Their shows were discouraged by Domitian, and abolished by Trajan, 98; see *Jesters*.

Building. In early times men dwelt in caves; wood and clay were the first building materials. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians. In Ireland a castle was built of stone at Tuam by the king of Connaught in 1161; and it was "so new and uncommon as to be called the *Wonderful Castle*." Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England in 886. It was adopted by the earl of Arundel about 1598, London being then almost wholly built of wood; see *Architecture*.

Building acts were passed by Elizabeth in 1562, 1580, and 1592; and by Charles II. in 1667. Recent acts are very numerous. The Building Act for the Metropolis, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 84 (1844), was amended in 1855, 1860, 1869, 1871, and 1878.

Building societies, formed to enable a person to purchase a house by paying money periodically to a society for a certain number of years, instead of paying rent to a landlord, began about 1836, when an act was passed for their regulation; a new act was passed 30 July, 1874.

Bulgaria, the ancient Moesia Inferior, a principality tributary to Turkey. The Bulgarians were a Slavonian tribe, who harassed the Eastern empire and Italy from 499 to 678, when they established a kingdom. They defeated Justinian II., 687; but were subdued, after several conflicts, by the emperor Basil, in 1018. After defeating them in 1014, and taking 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners, he caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen home. The kingdom was re-established in 1186; but after several changes was conquered by Bajazet and annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1396. Bulgaria was a chief site of the Russo-Turkish war (*which see*), 1877-8.

* Mr. Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia," a poem, in 1879.

The Bulgarians said to support the revolt in Herzegovina (*which see*).....1875-6
 Insurrection in Bulgaria, quickly suppressed with great cruelty ("Bulgarian Horrors," *see England*, 1876); *see Turkey*.....May-Sept. 1876
 Zancoff and Balabanow, Bulgarian delegates, received in London.....9 Oct. "
 Bulgaria constituted an autonomous principality, tributary to the sultan, by the Berlin treaty (*which see*), 13 July, 1878
 First parliament opened at Tirnova by prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff; the new constitution brought forward, 22 Feb. 1879
 Prince Alexander of Hesse elected prince as Alexander I. 29 April, "
 Visits the European courts; received by queen Victoria, 5 June, "
 Takes the oaths to the constitution at Tirnova.....9 July, "
 Bulgaria said to be quitted by the Russians.....17 July, "
 Ministerial difficulties; parliament dissolved.....18 Dec. "
 The prince announces the summoning a national assembly, and threatens to resign.....9 May, 1881
 Zancoff and other liberal ministers arrested for insulting the prince in their election addresses (soon released), 21 June, "
 Elections for national assembly; voters said to be coerced.....27 June, et seq. "
 Meeting of the assembly; the prince's proposals unanimously accepted; he promises reforms and adherence to the constitution.....13 July, "
 The late liberal ministers, Zancoff and Slavieckoff, arrested.....about 23 July, "
 PRINCE.

Alexander (Joseph) I. (son of prince Alexander, uncle of Louis IV., grandduke of Hesse), born 5 April, 1857; elected.....29 April, 1879

Bull, or EDICT OF THE POPE. The bulla is properly the seal, either of gold, silver, lead, or wax. On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul, and on the other the name of the pope and year of his pontificate. A bull against heresy was issued by Gregory IX. in 1231. Pius V. published a bull against Elizabeth, 25 April, 1570; in 1571 bulls were forbidden to be promulgated in England. The bull *Unigenitus* (beginning with this word) against the Jansenists was issued by Clement XI., 1713; confirmed by Benedict XIII., 1725. The Golden Bull of the emperor Charles IV., so called from its golden seal, was made the fundamental law of the German empire, at the diet of Nuremberg, 1356; *see Brazen Bull*. Pius IX. published an encyclical letter censuring modern errors, 8 Dec. 1864; *see under Rome*; *see Stocks*.

Bull-baiting, or Bull-Fighting, was an amusement at Stamford in the reign of John, 1209; and at Tutbury, 1374. In the *Sports of England* we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when foaming boars fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs;" and near the *Clink*, London, was the Paris, or Bear Garden, so celebrated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear-baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull-baiting was thrown out in the commons, chiefly through the influence of the late Mr. Windham, who made a speech in favor of the custom, 24 May, 1802. It was made illegal in 1835; *see Cruelty to Animals*. Bull-fights were introduced into Spain about 1200; abolished there, "except for pious and patriotic purposes," in 1784. Bull-fights are very common in Spain. A bull-fight at Lisbon, attended by 10,000 spectators, on Sunday, 14 June, 1840; one took place at Havre, 5 July, 1868. Somewhat theatrical fights with Spanish bulls, at the Agricultural Hall, London, were stopped 28 March, 1870, for cruelty.

Bullets of stone were in use, 1514. Iron ones are mentioned in the *Fadera*, 1550. Lead bullets were made before the close of the sixteenth century. The conoidal cup rifle-ball was invented by capt. Minié, about 1833; a modification of this (conoidal but without cup), by Mr. Pritchett (1853), is used with the Enfield rifle. Other bullets have been since devised.

Bullion, uncoined gold and silver. The "Bullion Report" of a parliamentary committee in 1810, principally guided by Mr. Horner and Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, established the conclusion, that paper money is always liable to be over-issued, and consequently depreciated, unless it be at all times immediately convertible

into gold. This principle has been adopted in British monetary arrangements; *see Bank of England*.

VALUE OF BULLION IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Gold.	Silver.
1858.....	£22,793,126.	£6,700,064
1868.....	17,136,177.	7,716,418
1870.....	18,806,728.	10,644,940
1874.....	18,081,019.	12,209,169
1876.....	23,475,975.	13,578,269
1877.....	15,441,985.	21,710,814
1878.....	20,871,410.	11,851,648
1879.....	13,368,675.	10,786,863

Bull-run Battles, see Manassas.

Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, concluded 19 April, ratified 4 July, 1850, by which sir Henry Lytton Bulwer for the British, and Mr. Clayton for the American government, declared that neither should obtain exclusive control over the proposed ship-canal through Central America, or erect any fortification on any part of the country. Disputes afterwards arose with respect to this treaty, and the connection of Great Britain with the Mosquito territory (*which see*), which were settled in 1857.

Its abrogation was proposed by the Americans in 1880, on account of De Lesseps's plan for a canal in Central America.

Bundschuh, see Jacquerie.

Bunhill-fields (originally Bonhill-field), a burial-ground near Finsbury Square, E. London, termed by Southey "the Campo Santo of the Dissenters;" first used in 1665. Here were interred Thomas Goodwin (1679), John Owen (1683), Isaac Watts (1748), John Bunyan (1688), George Fox, the Quaker (1690), gen. Fleetwood, son-in-law of Cromwell (1692), and Daniel De Foe (1731).—*Cunningham*. An act for the preservation of the ground as an open space was passed 15 July, 1867, and it was reopened by the lord mayor 14 Oct. 1869; and a monument to De Foe, subscribed for by boys and girls, was inaugurated, 16 Sept. 1870.

Bunker Hill, BATTLE OF (near Boston), was an engagement between American and British troops on 17 June, 1775. The former were commanded by col. Prescott and gen. Putnam, and the latter by gen. William Howe. The British loss, in killed and wounded, was 1054; that of the Americans, 450. Although the Americans were driven from their position after their powder was exhausted, and the triumph of arms was with the British, the moral effect of this first battle of the Americans, and the immense loss to the enemy, made it equivalent to a victory for the Republicans. On the ground where the hottest of the battle was fought, a granite obelisk, 220 feet in height, has been erected in commemoration of the event at a cost of £100,000, raised by voluntary subscription. The corner-stone was laid by gen. Lafayette, when the guest of the United States in 1825. It was completed in July, 1842. Ralph Farnham, who was present at the battle, died on 28 Dec. 1860, aged 104½ years. He was introduced to the prince of Wales when in America. Centenary of the battle celebrated 17 June, 1875.

Buonaparte, see Bonaparte.

Burford Club, the appellation given (according to Mr. Laver, the barrister, a conspirator; *see Laver*) by the Pretender and his agents to a pretended Jacobite club, of which lord Orrery was chairman, and lord Strafford, sir Henry Goring, earl Cowper, Mr. Hutcheson, the bishop of Rochester, sir Constantine Phipps, gen. Webb, lord Bingley, lord Craven, Mr. Dawkins, lord Scarsdale, lord Bathurst, Mr. Shippen, and lord Gower, were members. This story was set aside by the solemn declarations of lord Cowper and lord Strafford. The list of this club was published in the *Weekly Journal*, printed in Whitefriars; but when Read, the printer, was ordered to appear at the bar of the house, he absconded, March, 1722.—*Salmon*.

Burgesses, from the French *Bourgeois*, a distinction coeval in England with corporations. They were

called to parliament in England, 1265; in Scotland in 1296; and in Ireland about 1265. Burgesses to be resident in the places they represented in parliament, 1 Hen. V. (1413). During the colonial period the Virginia House of Representatives was called the House of Burgesses; see *Borough*.

Burgbers and Antiburghers. In 1782 Ebenezer Erskine and others seceded from the church of Scotland. Differing in regard to the interpretation of the burgess oath, they divided into two sections with the foregoing names in 1747. In 1820 they were reunited as the United Associate Synod of the Secession church, which on 13 May, 1847, joined the Relief church, together forming the United Presbyterian church.

Burglary was a capital offence till 1829. Formerly he who convicted a burglar was exempted from parish office, 1699; Statute of Rewards, 5 Anne, 1706, and 6 Geo. I. 1720. Receivers of stolen plate and other goods to be transported, 10 Geo. III. 1770. Persons having upon them picklock-keys, etc., to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, 18 Geo. III. 1773-8. The laws with respect to burglary were amended by Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel's acts between 1823 and 1829, and by the criminal laws of 1861.

Burglaries in England, 1671, 614; 1673, 423, 1675, 801; 1679, 420.

Burgos (Spain), the burial-place of the Cid, 1098. Lord Wellington entered Burgos on 19 Sept. after the battle of Salamanca (fought 22 July, 1812). The castle was besieged by the British and allied army; but the siege was abandoned 21 Oct. same year. The fortifications were blown up by the French, 12 June, 1813.

Burgundy, a large province in France, derives its name from the Burgundians, a Gothic tribe who overran Gaul in 275, and were driven out by the emperor Probus; they returned in 287, and were defeated by Maximin. In 413 they established a Kingdom, comprising the present Burgundy, large parts of Switzerland, with Alsace, Savoy, Provence, etc. Gondicar, their leader, the first king. It was conquered by the Franks, 584.—The second kingdom, consisting of a part of the first, began with Gontran, son of Clovis I. of France, in 561. The kingdoms of Arles, Provence, and Transjuran Burgundy were formed out of the old kingdom.—*Drucur*. In 877 Charles the Bald made his brother-in-law Richard the first duke of Burgundy. In 938, Hugh the Great, count of Paris, founder of the house of Capet, obtained the duchy. His descendant Henry, on becoming king of France, conferred it on his brother Robert, in whose family it remained till the death of Philippe de Rouvre, without issue, in 1361. In 1363, king John of France made his fourth son, Philip, duke; see *Austria and Germany*.

DECE.

1363. Philip the Bold, marries Margaret, heiress of Flanders, 1369.

1404. John the Fearless (son), joined the English invaders of France; privy to the assassination of the duke of Orleans in 1407, himself assassinated at Montreuil, in presence of the dauphin, Sept. 1419.

1419. Philip the Good (son), the most powerful duke.

1467. Charles the Bold, married to Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV., 9 July, 1469, invaded France, 1473; Switzerland, 1476, killed in an engagement with the Swiss before Nancy, 4 Jan. 1477.

1477. Mary (daughter), married, 19 Aug. 1477, to Maximilian of Austria, died 27 March, 1482.

1478. Louis XI. annexed Burgundy to France. The other dominions fell to Austria.

Burials. Abraham buried Sarah at Machpelah, 1860 A.C. Gen. xxiii. Places of burial were consecrated under pope Calixtus I. in A.D. 210.—*Eusebius*. The Greeks had their burial-places at a distance from their towns; the Romans near the highways; hence the necessity for inscriptions. The first Christian burial-place, it is said, was instituted in 596; burial in cities, 742; in consecrated places, 750; in churchyards, 758. Many of the early Christians are buried in the catacombs at Rome; see *Catacombs, Cemeteries, and Dissenters*.

Vaults erected in chantries first at Canterbury 1078
Woolen shrouds only permitted to be used in England.. 1666

Woolen shrouds introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1729, and
woollen shrouds used 1729
Burials taxed 1696

A tax enacted on burials in England—for the burial of a
duke 50*l*., and for that of a common person 4*s*.—under
William III. 1696, and George III. 1789

Acts relating to metropolitan burials passed 1680-87
Parochial registers of burials, births, and marriages instituted in England by Cromwell, Lord Essex, about 1536.
—*Stow*.

"Earth to earth" system of burial advocated by Mr. Seymour Haden, wicker coffins exhibited at Stafford-house 17 June, 1875

Consecrated burial grounds in England, 13,673, closed, 1411

Burials Act (permitting any Christian service in a parish churchyard) passed 7 Sept. 1900
(See *Disinterment*.)

Burking, a new species of murder, committed in Britain, thus named from Burke, the first known criminal by whom it was perpetrated. His victims were killed by pressure or other modes of suffocation, and the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were sold to the surgeons for dissection. He was executed at Edinburgh, 28 Jan. 1829. A monster named Bishop was apprehended in Nov. 1831, and executed in London, 5 Dec., with Williams, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor, friendless Italian boy named Carlo Ferreri. They confessed to this and other similar murders.

Burlingame Treaty, promoted by Mr. Anson Burlingame and a Chinese embassy, and signed at Washington 4 July, 1868. It authorized mutual immigration. California prospered through Chinese labor; but depression in 1879-80 led to a demand for its expulsion and abrogation of the treaty. Two new treaties between the United States and China, one relating to immigration and the other to commerce, were signed 17 Nov. 1880.

Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, opened 20 March, 1819.

Burlington Fine Arts Club, for exhibiting works of art, and promoting intercourse between artists, amateurs, etc., founded 1867.

Burlington Heights. After a fierce contest here between the British and the United States forces, 6 June, 1813, the British carried the heights.

Burlington House (Piccadilly, London) was built by Denham for Lord Burlington about 1664, and rebuilt by Lord Burlington, the architect, about 1731. It was bought for 140,000*l*. by the government, authorized by vote of the house of commons, on 27 July, 1834. It became the home of the Royal, Linnean, and Chemical societies in 1837 (who occupied new rooms in 1878), and of the Antiquaries, Geological, and Royal Astronomical societies in 1878. In 1866, sites for buildings for the University of London and the Royal Academy were granted in the grounds of Burlington House. The entrance, colonnade, etc., were removed in 1868, and the exhibition of the Royal Academy was first opened here 3 May, 1869. Burlington charity-school, near here, founded 1699.

Burmah, or Burmese Empire, founded in the middle of the eighteenth century by Alompra, the first sovereign of the present dynasty. Our first dispute with this formidable power in 1795 was amicably adjusted by Gen. Erskine. Hostilities were commenced by the British in 1824, and they took Rangoon on 11 May. The fort and pagoda of Syriam were taken in 1825. After a short armistice, hostilities were renewed, 1 Dec. same year, and pursued until the successive victories of the British led to the cession of Arracan, and to the signature of peace, 24 Feb. 1826. For the events of this war, and of the war in 1831, see *India*. Pegu was annexed to our Indian empire 30 Dec. 1852. The war ended 20 June, 1853.

Rebellion against the king suppressed by British aid, about Sept. 1886

Treaties with Great Britain 1802 and 25 Oct. 1807

Burmese embassy in England, 6 June, introduced to the queen 21 June, 1872

The king Mindono suspected of inciting Chinese to attack British expedition to West China (see *India*). . . . Feb. 1875
 Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to the king; arrives at Mandalay, 14 June; submission of the king announced about 18 June; he refuses permission for British troops to march as a convoy through his territories to China; sir D. Forsyth retires. . . . June, "
 Col. Duncan sent to Mandalay. . . . about Aug. "
 The king eventually acceded to the British demands; announced. . . . Oct. "
 The king dies, about 5 Sept.; announced. . . . 2 Oct. 1878
 His successor, Theebau (Wongyee, prince of Theebau), kills many of the royal family and their friends. Feb. 1879
 The British resident and others quit Mandalay. . . . 8 Oct. "
 The king, attacked by small-pox, commits fresh atrocities. . . . 12 April, 1880
 Prince Nyong's rebellion, May, June, suppressed; he enters British territory. . . . 27 June, "

Burnett Prizes, to be awarded every 40 years to the authors of the two best essays on "the evidence that there is a Being all powerful, wise, and good, by whom everything exists, etc.," were founded by Mr. Burnett, a Scottish gentleman, who died 1784, bequeathing moneys for the purpose. Various amounts have been paid to Dr. W. L. Brown, to rev. J. B. Sumner, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, 1815; to Rev. R. A. Thompson, and to Dr. J. Tulloch, 1855. The establishment of a Burnett lectureship in Aberdeen by the trustees (the lecturer to be chosen in 1883) was sanctioned Aug. 1880; but opposed by the house of lords, 24 Jan. 1881.

Burnham Beeches (Bucks), the picturesque remains of an ancient forest, were purchased for public use by the corporation of London in 1879.

Burning Alive was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, and was countenanced by bulls of the pope; see *Witches*. Many persons have been burned alive as heretics. Sir William Sawtre, priest of St. Osyth, London, suffered 12 Feb. 1401. In the reign of Mary numbers were burned; see *Protestants*. Elizabeth Gaunt, an Anabaptist, was burned at Tyburn for treason (concealing rebels under Monmouth), 23 Oct. 1685.

Burning the Dead was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and Homer gives descriptions. It was very general about 1225 B.C., and was revived by Sylla about 78 B.C. It is still practised in parts of the East Indies, and has been advocated in this country by the eminent surgeon, sir Henry Thompson, and others, 1873; see *Suttees*, *Barroes*.

Professor L. Brunetti exhibited his plan and results at the Vienna exhibition. . . . 1873
 Cremation societies founded in London, Vienna, and Berlin, etc. . . . 13 Jan. 1874
 The corpse of the wife of sir Charles Dilke, with coffin, burned at Dresden; ashes about 6 lbs. . . . 10 Oct. "
 The erection of a crematorium at Woking stopped by authorities. . . . summer, 1879

Burning-glass and CONCAVE MIRRORS. Their power was known to Archimedes, and it is even asserted that by their aid he burned a fleet in the harbor of Syracuse, 214 B.C. Their powers were increased by Set-talla; Tschirnhausen, 1680; Buffon, 1747; and Parker and others more recently. The following experiments were made about 1800 with Mr. Parker's lens or burning-mirror, which cost 700*l*., and is said to have been the largest ever made. It was sold to capt. Mackenzie, who took it to China, and left it at Pekin.

Substances fused.	Wright.	Time.
Pure gold.	20 grains, 4 seconds.	
Silver.	20 " 3 "	
Copper.	33 " 20 "	
Platina.	10 " 3 "	
Cast-iron (a cube).	10 " 3 "	
Steel.	10 " 12 "	
A topaz.	3 " 45 "	
An emerald.	2 " 25 "	
A crystal pebble.	7 " 6 "	
Flint.	10 " 30 "	
Cornelian.	10 " 75 "	
Pumice-stone.	10 " 24 "	

Green wood takes fire instantaneously; water boils immediately; bones are calcined; and things not capable of melting at once become red-hot, like iron.

Burton Crescent (London). Here Mrs Rachael Samuel, a widow living alone, was murdered in the night 11 Dec. 1878. No robbery. Mary Donovan, a charwoman, was arrested and discharged, 10 Jan. 1879.

Burwell Fire. A number of persons assembled to see a puppet-show in a barn at Burwell, near Newmarket, 8 Sept. 1727. A candle having set fire to a heap of straw, seventy-six individuals perished, and others died of their wounds.

Bury St. Edmund's (Suffolk), named from St. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes on 20 Nov. 870, and buried here, and to whose memory its magnificent abbey was founded. Magna Charta was prepared here by the barons on 20 Nov. 1214. Henry VI. summoned a parliament in Feb. 1447, when Humphry, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, it is supposed by poison. It was almost consumed by fire in 1608, and was desolated by plague in 1636.

Burying Alive. In Beotia, Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polynices, to be buried alive, 1225 B.C. The Roman vestals were subjected to it for any levity that excited suspicion of their chastity. The vestals buried alive on a charge of incontinence were Minutia, 337 B.C.; Sextilla, 274 B.C.; Cornelia, A.D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive, Duns Scotus being of the number. The two assassins of Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, were sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, Oct. 1831.

Busaco, or **Buzaco** (Portugal). Here the British, under lord Wellington, repulsed the French under Massena, 27 Sept. 1810. The latter lost one general and 1000 men killed, two generals and about 3000 men wounded, and several hundred prisoners; the loss of the allies did not exceed 1300; the British retreated to the lines of Torres Vedras, too strong for Massena to force, and the armies remained in sight of each other to the end of the year.

Bushel. This measure was ordered to contain eight gallons of wheat, 12 Hen. VIII. 1520; the legal Winchester bushel was regulated 9 Will. III. 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 2218.192 cubic inches is to the Winchester of 2150.42 as 32 to 31. Regulated by act 5 Geo. IV., June, 1824, which act came into operation 1 Jan. 1826. The same in the United States.

Bushire (on the Persian Gulf), attacked by sea by sir H. Leeke, and by land by gen. Stalker, was taken 10 Dec. 1856. The place proved stronger than was expected, and was bravely defended. Brigadier Stopford and col. Malet were killed in a previous attack on the fort at Reshire, 9 Dec. The loss of the British was four officers killed and one wounded; five men killed and thirty-five wounded.

Bushrangers, Australian highwaymen, formerly escaped convicts. Morgan, a desperate robber and murderer, was surrounded and shot April, 1865. The "Kelly gang" seized and pillaged the town of Jerilderie, New South Wales, 8-10 Feb. 1879. Ned Kelly and some of his gang were captured and taken to Melbourne, 27, 28 June, 1880.

Bussorah, see *Basorah*.

Busta. Lysistratus, the statuary, was the inventor of moulds from which he cast wax figures, 328 B.C.—*Pliny*. Busts from the face, in plaster of Paris, were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A.D. 1466. Smaller busts and statuettes are now accurately produced from larger ones by machinery.

Butchers. Among the Romans there were three classes: the *Suarii* provided hogs, the *Boarii* or *Pecuarii* oxen and sheep, which the *Lanii* or *Carnifices* killed. The Butchers' Company in London is ancient, though not incorporated till 1604.

Bute Administration. John, earl of Bute,* tutor of prince George (afterwards George III.), formed an administration in May, 1762, which, after various changes, resigned 8 April, 1763. It was severely attacked by Junius and John Wilkes.

John, earl of Bute, *first lord of the treasury*.
Sir Francis Dashwood, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Granville, *president of the council*.
Duke of Bedford, *privy seal*.
Earl of Halifax, *admiralty*.
Earl of Egremont and George Granville, *secretaries of state*.
Lord Ligonier, *ordnance*.
Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland, *paymaster of the forces*.
Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the navy*.
Lord Sandys, *first lord of trade*.
Duke of Marlborough, earl Talbot, lord Huntingdon, lord Anson, lord North, etc.

Butter is said to have been used by the Arabs in early times, but not by the Greeks and Romans, who had excellent oil. It is not mentioned as food by Galen, A.D. 130-200. It has long been used by northern nations. Various statutes have passed respecting its package, weight, and sale; the principal of which are the 36th & 38th Geo. III. and 10 Geo. IV. 1829. In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebba, than any butter made from cow's milk.—*Mungo Park*. The import duties of 5s. per cwt. on foreign butter (producing, in 1859, 104,587l. on 421,354 cwt.) was repealed in 1860. Butter imported, 1846, 257,385 cwt.; 1856, 513,392 cwt.; 1866, 1,165,081 cwt.; 1870, 1,159,210 cwt.; 1874, 1,619,808 cwt.; 1876, 1,659,492 cwt.; 1877, 1,637,403 cwt.; 1879, 2,045,399 cwt. The export of butter from the United States, during the year ended June 30, 1880, amounted to 31,061,610 lbs., valued at \$5,179,071.

Buttons, an early manufacture in England; those covered with cloth were prohibited, to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 8 Geo. I. 1721. Buttons largely employed to ornament ladies' dresses, 1873-81.

Buxar, a town in Bengal, near which, on 23 Oct. 1764, major, afterwards sir Hector Monro (with 857 Europeans and 6215 Sepoys) gained a great victory over the troops of the nabob of Oude, etc., 50,000 in number; 6000 of these were killed, and 130 pieces of cannon were taken. The loss of the English was trifling.

Bye Plot, of lord Gray of Wilton and others, to imprison James I., and compel him to grant liberty of wor-

ship to Romanists, was suppressed 1603. It was called also the "surprise plot."

By-laws, or BYE-LAWS, private ordinances made by subordinate communities, such as corporations. These laws must not militate against the law of the land. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. 1834, those made by corporate bodies became valid, if not disallowed by the king's council within forty days after their enactment.

Byng, HON. ADMIRAL JOHN, was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca, 20 May, 1756, condemned for an error of judgment, and shot on board the *Monarch* at Spithead, 14 March, 1757.

Byron National Memorial. Its erection determined on, at a meeting in London, 16 July, 1875; Mr. Disraeli in the chair. About 3000l. were subscribed. The statue by Richard Claude Belt, placed on a pedestal near Hamilton place, Hyde Park, was uncovered privately by lord Houghton, 24 May, 1880. A marble pedestal was promised by the Greeks.

Byron's Voyage. Commodore Byron left England on his voyage round the globe, 21 June, 1764, and returned 9 May, 1766. He discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, 16 Aug. 1765. Though brave and intrepid, such was his general ill-fortune at sea that he was called by the sailors of the fleet "Foulweather Jack."

Byzantium, now *Constantinople*, and *Stamboul*, in the ancient Thrace, founded by a colony of Megarians, under Byzas, 667 B.C.; but various dates and persons are given. It was taken successively by the Medes, Athenians, and Spartans. In 340 B.C., in alliance with the Athenians, the Byzantines defeated the fleet of Philip of Macedon. During the wars with Macedon, Syria, etc., it became an ally of the Romans, by whom it was taken, A.D. 73. Rebelling, it was taken after two years' siege, and laid in ruins by Severus in 196. It was refounded by Constantine in 324, and dedicated on 22 May, 330, all the heathen temples being destroyed; and from him it received its name; see *Constantinople*. BYZANTINE ART flourished from the time of Constantine to about 1204. The BYZANTINE or Eastern empire really commenced in 395, when Theodosius divided the Roman empire; see *East*. The "Byzantine Historians," from 325 to 1453, were published at Paris, 1645-1711; and at Venice, 1722-33.

C.

Caaba, a sacred black stone, kept in a temple at Mecca, and venerated by the Arabs, long before the Christian era. Its guardians, the tribe of Koreish, were defeated by Mahomet and the worship abolished, 623-630.

Cabal. In English history the term has been applied to the cabinet of Charles II. 1667-74; the word Cabal being formed from the initials of their names: sir Thomas, afterwards lord Clifford (C); the lord Ashley (A), (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury); George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B); Henry, lord Arlington (A); and John, duke of Lauderdale (L).

Cabala, a Jewish system of philosophy or theosophy, deriving its name from a Hebrew word signifying reception or tradition, said to have been given by God to Adam, and transmitted from father to son by his descendants. It is said to have been lost at the Babylonian captivity (587 B.C.), but to have been revealed again to Ezra. Its supporters assert that the cabalistic book "Sohar," or "Splendour," a mystic commentary on the Pentateuch, was first committed to writing by Simon

Ben-Jochai, A.D. 72-110. The true date of the books containing the cabala is now considered to range from the ninth to the fourteenth century, and their origin to be the mingling of Talmudism with the Greek philosophy termed Neo-Platonism. Some of their dogmas are akin to Christian tenets, such as the trinity, the incarnation, etc. The cabala exercised much influence upon the mental development of the Jews, and even captivated the greatest thinkers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Cabbages. Some new kinds were brought to England from Holland about 1510, it is said by sir Arthur Ashley of Dorset, and introduced into Scotland by Cromwell's soldiers.

Cabeira (Asia Minor). Here Mithridates, king of Pontus, was defeated by Lucullus, 71 B.C.

Cabinet Council. In the U. S. government the heads of the different departments compose a council, which is known as a cabinet. They are appointed by the president, and hold office at his will, and are, under him, the executive officers of the general government. The secretaries of state, treasury, war, navy, interior, and the postmaster-general and attorney-general, form the cab-

* John Stuart, earl of Bute, born 1713; secretary of state, March, 1761; prime-minister, May, 1762; died 10 March, 1792.

inet. There were councils in England as early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, 690; Offa, king of the Mercians, 758; and in other reigns of the Hephtharchy. State councils are referred to Alfred the Great. —*Spelman*; see *Administrations*. **CABINET NOIR**, or "Dark Closet," the chamber in which letters intrusted to the French post were opened for state purposes. The system, which began with Louis XI., was organized under Louis XV.; and is said to have been discontinued in 1868.

Cables. A machine was invented in 1792 for making them, by which human labor was reduced nine tenths. Chain cables were introduced into the British navy about 1812; directions for testing them enacted, 1864 and 1874.

Cabochiens, an armed Burgundian faction, including 500 butchers, named from their leader Simonet Cabochie, a skinner, 1412. They ruled Paris with violence, and constrained the doctors of the Sorbonne to become their allies and the dauphin to recognize them as the "White Floods," and reformers. They were exterminated by the citizens in 1418.

Cabriolets (*ruigo* Cabs), one-horsed vehicles, were introduced into the streets of London in 1822, when the number plying was twelve. In 1831 they had increased to 165, and then the licenses were thrown open. The number in 1862 running in the metropolis exceeded 6000 (of which about 1800 only plied on Sunday). Previous to throwing open the trade, the number of hackney-carriages was limited to 1200, when there were few omnibuses; see *Hackney-coaches*.

Cab Strike.—On 28 June, 1853, an act (called Mr. Fitz-Roy's act) was passed for "the better regulation of metropolitan stage and hackney carriages, and for prohibiting the use of advertising vehicles," by which the cab fares were reduced to 6d. a mile. It came into operation 11 July, and on the 27th a general strike of the London cabmen took place. Much inconvenience was felt, and every kind of vehicle was employed to supply the deficiency. Some alterations having been made in the act, the cabs reappeared on the stands on the 30th.

Cabmen's clubs began at Paddington in Feb. 1859
A London General Cab Company published its prospectus, professing a reformed system. July, 1862
Cabs running in London: in 1855, 3296; in 1867, 6149; in 1874, 7844; in 1877, about 8000.

Cab Tragedy.—S. H. Hunt, a servant of Butler and McCulloch's, seedsmen, Covent Garden, London, poisoned his wife and children in a cab, on 7 Nov. 1863; and himself on 9 Nov., at his own house, just before his apprehension.

The cabmen in Paris strike against a company; above 3000 vehicles stopped, 16 June; fierce attack on men who give in; strike subsides. 23 June, 1865

Second Cab Strike.—Metropolitan Streets Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 17 (passed 20 Aug.), required hackney-carriages to carry lamps; and changed lowest fare from 6d. to 1s. The cab proprietors and drivers struck at 4 p.m., 3 Dec.; but, by the intervention of lord Elcho, an arrangement was made with Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the home secretary, and the strike ceased. 4 Dec. 1867

Third Cab Strike to compel railway companies to discontinue privileged cabs; unsuccessful. 5-9 Sept. 1868
Licences on cabs reduced from 19l. and 17l. to 42s. by act of 1869. 1 Jan. 1870

Cab-drivers' Benevolent Association founded. "
First **Cabmen's Shelter** opened by hon. A. Kinnaird at St. John's Wood, 6 Feb. 1875; others soon after. **Cabmen's Mission Hall**, King's Cross, London, N., opened, 12 Nov. 1875

Cabul, or **CABOOL**, on the river Cabul, about 1774, by Timsur Shah, was made capital of Afghanistan (*which see*).

Cachet, see *Lettres de Cachet*.

Caddee, or **LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE**, the league of independence in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, 1400 to 1419. A second league of the Grisons was called the Grise or Gray League (*Graubündten*), 1424. A third league, the League of Ten Jurisdictions, was formed in 1436; see *Grisons*. They united in 1471.

Cade's Insurrection. In May, 1450, Jack Cade, an Irishman, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed

about 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish evil ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." He defeated and slew sir Humphry Stafford, at Sevenoaks, 27 June; entered London in triumph, and beheaded the lord treasurer, lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence, 3 July. When the insurgents lost ground, a general pardon was proclaimed, and Cade, deserted by his followers, fled. A reward having been offered for his apprehension, he was discovered, and, refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 11 July.

Cadet's College, see *Sandhurst*.

Cadiz (W. Spain), anciently Gadiz, the Roman Gades; said to have been built by the Phœnicians about 1100 B.C.

One hundred vessels of the Spanish armada destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake. 1587
Cadiz was taken by the English under the earl of Essex, and plundered. 15 Sept. 1596
Vainly attacked by sir George Rooke. 1702
Bombarded by the British. July, 1797
Blockaded by lord St. Vincent for two years. 1797-9
Again bombarded by the British. Oct. 1800
A French squadron of five ships of the line and a frigate surrender to the Spanish and British. 14 June, 1808
Besieged by the French, but the siege was raised after the battle of Salamanca. July, 1812
Insurrection, 1819; massacre of many inhabitants by the soldiery. 9, 10 March, 1820
Taken by the French in Oct. 1823, and held till. 1828
Declared a free port. 1829
Insurrection against the queen began with the fleet here (see *Spain*). 17 Sept. 1868
Republican insurrection suppressed with bloodshed, 8-13 Dec. "

Cadmium, a metal, discovered by Stromeyer and Hermann in 1818.

Cæcilian Society, instituted in London in 1785, for the performance of sacred music, especially Handel's. At first it met at private houses, afterwards at various city company halls, and finally at Albion Hall, Moorfields, till its dissolution in 1861. Mr. Z. W. Vincent, the first conductor, held the office for upwards of thirty years. Out of this society, which was the predecessor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, came many eminent professional musicians.

Caen (N. France), a place of importance before 912, when it became the capital of the possessions of the Normans, under whom it flourished. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1417; but was finally recovered by the French 1 July, 1450. Here were buried William the Conqueror (1087) and his queen (1083).

Caerleon, Monmouthshire, a Roman station, and made the seat of an archbishopric by Dubritius. His disciple and successor, St. David (522), removed it to Menevia, now St. David's, 577.

Caernarvon (N. Wales). In the castle (founded in 1282) Edward II. was born, 25 April, 1284; and the town was then chartered by Edward I. The town suffered by the civil war of Charles, but was finally retained for the parliament.

Cæsarea, the Roman capital of Judæa, built by Herod the Great 10 B.C. Eusebius the historian was bishop about 315.

Cæsarean Section, which, it is said, first gave the name of Cæsar to the Roman family, is performed by cutting the child out of the womb.*

Cæsars, see *Rome, Emperors*. The Era of the

* The case of Alice O'Neal, an Irishwoman, who survived the section, which was performed by a female, is authenticated by Dr. Gabriel King, of Armagh, and surgeon Duncan Stewart of Dunganon. In Jan. 1847, the operation was performed in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, on a young woman of diminutive stature, under the influence of ether; but she died the next day. On 9 Dec. 1860, a similar operation was successfully performed by Dr. James Edmunds at Bethnal Green. On the continent the operation is said to have been more frequent and more successful. Cooper's "Surgical Dictionary" (ed. 1861) contains a table, which, out of 2009 cases, gives a mortality of 55.4 per cent. of the mothers and 29.45 per cent. of the children.

Calendar, or Spanish Era, is reckoned from 1 Jan. 38 A.C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France; but by a synod held in 1180 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV. of Aragon abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile did the same in 1383. It was used in Portugal till 1415, if not till 1422. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar; and to turn the time into that of our era, subtract thirty-eight from the year; but if before the Christian era, subtract thirty-nine.

Caesium (Latin, bluish), a rare alkaline metal, found in some mineral waters by Bunsen in 1861, by means of the "spectrum analysis" (which see).

Caffeine, an alkaline body, discovered in coffee by Berge in 1820, and in tea (and named theine) by Oudry in 1827. The identity of the two was proved by Jobst and Mulder in 1828.

Caffraria, and **CAFFRE WAR**, see *Kaffraria*.

Cagliari, see *Naples*, nota.

Caigots, an outcast race in the Pyrenees, supposed to be descendants of the ancient Goths. They have been subjected to superstitious persecution so lately as 1753.

Cai-fong, the old capital of China, was besieged by 100,000 rebels in 1642. The commander of the relieving forces, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments. All the besiegers and 300,000 of the citizens perished.

Ca Ira! the burden of a popular song during the French revolution, first heard at Paris 5 Oct. 1789:

"Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira! Malgré les moutons, tout réusira."
An after-addition was "Les aristocrates à la lanterne!" ("It will proceed" etc. In spite of mutineers, all will succumb." "Hang the aristocrats!")

Cairo, or **GRAND CAIRO**, the modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for its mosques and the sepulchres of its Fatimite caliphs; see *Egypt*.

Partially built by the Saracens 969
Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans 1517
Rained by an earthquake and a great fire, when 40,000 persons perished June, 1764
Taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte, they enter the city 23 July, 1798
Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000 French capitulated 27 June, 1801
Massacre of the Mamelukes 1 March, 1811
Visit of the prince of Wales March, 1862
Riots against Nubar Pasha and the British ministers 18 Feb. 1879

Calabria (the ancient Messapia of S.E. Italy) was conquered by the Romans 266 A.C. It formed part of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths under Theodoric, A.D. 493; was reconquered (for the Eastern empire) by Belisarius, 536; subdued by the Lombards and joined to the duchy of Benevento, 572. After various changes, it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, 1058, who obtained the title of duke of Calabria, and eventually that of king of Naples; see *Naples*.

Calais (N.W. France), fortified by Baldwin IV., count of Flanders, 997; taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, 4 Aug. 1347. It was retaken by the duke of Guise, in the reign of Mary, 7 Jan. 1558, and its loss so deeply touched the queen's heart as to cause some to say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterwards, 17 Nov. same year. "When I am dead," said the queen, "Calais will be found written on my heart." It was taken by the Spaniards, April, 1596; restored, 1598. Here Louis XVIII. landed after his long exile from France, April, 1814; see *Tunisia*.

Calatrava, see *Knighthood*.

Calcinum, the metallic base of lime, was discovered at the Royal Institution, London, by Humphry Davy, in 1808.

Calculating-machines. To avoid errors in computing and printing logarithms and tables of figures,

machines to calculate and print have been devised. Pascal, when nineteen years of age, invented one (about 1650). The construction of Mr. C. Babbage's differential machine was commenced at the expense of government in 1821, and continued till 1833, when the work was suspended after an expenditure of above 15,000*l*. The portion completed was placed in the library of King's College, London, it is now at South Kensington. Professor Clifford, in his lecture at the Royal Institution, 24 May, 1872, stated that Babbage expended 20,000*l*. upon his machines, and that the analytical machine was nearly finished and would eventually be much used. In 1857 Messrs. E. and G. Scheutz, two Swedish engineers, published in London specimen tables, calculated and printed by machinery constructed between 1837 and 1843, after a study of the account of Mr. Babbage's machine. Messrs. Scheutz brought their machine to England in 1854. It was bought for 1000*l*. by Mr. J. F. Hathlone, an American merchant, to be presented to Dudley observatory, in his own city, Albany. In 1857 Messrs. Scheutz were engaged to make one for the British government, which is now completed. Mr. Wiberg's machine, exhibited at Paris, Feb. 1863, was much commended. Tables constructed by means of Scheutz's machine, and edited by Dr. W. Farre, were published by the government in 1864. The arithmometer, patented by M. Thomas (de Colmar) in 1822 (?), exhibited at the International exhibitions, 1855 and 1862, is said to be in use in insurance offices. George B. Grant described a simpler machine in the *American Journal of Science*, Oct. 1874.

Calcutta, capital of Bengal and British India; the first settlement of the English here was made in 1690. Population, 1876, 776,579.

Purchased as a seminary and Fort William built 1690
Made the head of a separate presidency 1707
The fort attacked and taken by an army of 70,000 horses and foot, and 400 elephants (146 of the British crammed into the "Black hole prison," a dungeon about 14 feet square, from whence 23 only came forth the next morning alive) 30 June, 1756
Calcutta retaken by Clive 2 Jan. 1757
Supreme court of judicature established 1773
Asiatic Society founded 1784
College founded 1801
Bishopric of Calcutta instituted by act July, 1818
Bishop's College founded 1820
Cathedral founded 1840
An industrial exhibition opened 26 Jan. 1864
Great cyclone, followed by a "bore" or spring tide in the Hooghly, water rose 30 feet high, immense damage done to shipping and houses (see *Cyclone*) 5 Oct. 1864
Another cyclone, about 30,000 small houses unroofed; much small shipping injured, and the crops in Lower Bengal destroyed (about 90,000 persons drowned; 75,000 d. of cholera) 1 Nov. 1867
Visited by the king of Sam Jan. 1872
Visited by the prince of Wales 25 Dec. 1873-3 Jan. 1874
Statue of Lord Mayo unveiled by him 1 Jan. "
Statue of the queen, given by the maharajah of Hordwan, unveiled 1 Jan. 1879
(See *Bengal and India*.)

Caledonia (now *Scotland*). The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael*, or *Gaelmen* or *Gadel-dine*, corrupted by the Romans. Tacitus, who died 99, distinguishes this portion of Britain by the appellation of *Caledonia*. Venerable Bede says that it retained this name until 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coast of Gaul. About the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era they were invaded (as stated by some authorities) by the Scythians or Scythians (since called *Scots*), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country; see *Scotland*.

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I about A.C. 330
The Picts from England settle in the south 140
Agricola, the Roman, invades Caledonia A.D. 79
He defeats Galgacus, and builds a wall between the Forth and Clyde 84
Wall of Antonine built 140
Clippes Marcellus repels their incursions 154

Christianity introduced in the reign of Donald I..... 201
 The Caledonians invade South Britain, 207; repelled by
 the emperor Severus, who advances to the Moray Frith, 209
 Caledonia invaded by the Scots, or Scotti, from Ireland,
 about 306
 Caledonian monarchy revived by Fergus II..... 404
 Kenneth II., king of the Scotti, subdues the Caledonians
 and Picts, and founds one monarchy, named *Scotland*,
 838-843

Caledonian Asylum, for children of indigent re-
 spectable Scotch parents, Islington, London, established
 in 1813.

Caledonian Canal, from the North Sea to the
 Atlantic Ocean. The act for its construction received
 the royal assent 27 July, 1803; and the works were com-
 menced same year. The nautical intercourse between
 the western ports of Great Britain and those also of Ire-
 land to the North Sea and Baltic is shortened in some
 instances 800, and in others 1000 miles. A sum exceed-
 ing a million sterling was granted by parliament from
 time to time; and safe navigation for ships was opened
 1 Nov. 1822. It has not been successful commercially.
 Annual income from tonnage, 1 May, 1859, 5080*l.*; ex-
 penditure, 6951*l.*; annual income, 1866-7, 6541*l.*; ex-
 penditure, 6698*l.*

Calendar, see *Jewish Era* and *Calendar*. The Ro-
 man calendar was introduced by Romulus, who divided
 the year into ten months, comprising 304 days, 738 *n.c.*
 This year was of fifty days' less duration than the lunar
 year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its
 commencement did not correspond with any fixed sea-
 son. Numa Pompilius, 713 *n.c.*, added two months; and
 Julius Cesar, 45 *n.c.*, to make it more correct, fixed the
 solar year at 365 days 6 hours, every fourth year being
 bissextile, or leap-year; see *Leap-year*. This calendar
 was defective, as the solar year consists of 365 days, 5
 hours, 49 minutes, and not of 365 days 6 hours. This
 difference, in the sixteenth century, amounted to 10 en-
 tire days, the vernal equinox falling on 11th instead of
 21st March. To obviate this error, pope Gregory XIII.
 ordained, in 1582, that that year should consist of 355
 days only (5 Oct. became 15 Oct.); and, to prevent fur-
 ther irregularity, it was determined that a year ending a
 century should not be bissextile, with the exception of
 that ending each fourth century; thus 1700 and 1800
 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the
 year 2000 will be a leap-year. In this manner three
 days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of
 eleven minutes makes three days in about that period.
 The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possi-
 ble to correspond with the true solar year, and future
 errors of chronology are avoided; see *New Style* and
French Revolutionary Calendar.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CALENDARS WITH A.D. 1881.

Julian period.....	6594
Year of the world (Jewish year) 6 Sept. 1880-23 Sept.	
1881.....	5641
Hegira (4 Dec. 1880, to 2 Nov. 1881).....	1298
Foundation of Rome (Varro).....	2634
United States' Independence.....	106-106
Year of Queen Victoria.....	44-45

Comte, in his "Système de Politique Positive" (instituting
 the "Religion of Humanity"), published a calendar of 13
 months, dedicated successively to Moses, Homer, Aristotle,
 Archimedes, Cesar, Paul, Charlemagne, Dante, Gutenberg,
 Shakespeare, Descartes, Frederic, and Bichat; an eminent
 person was commemorated every day.

Calender, a machine used in glazing various kinds
 of cloth, was introduced into England by the Huguenots,
 who were driven by persecution from France, Holland,
 and the Netherlands to these countries, about 1685.—
Anderson.

Calends were the first days of the Roman months.
 The *Nones* of March, May, July, and Oct. fell on the 7th,
 and their *Ides* on the 15th. The other months had the
Nones on the 5th and the *Ides* on the 13th. As the
 Greeks had no *Calends*, "on the Greek Calends," *ad*
Græcus Calendas, meant *never*.

Calico, cotton cloth, named from Calicut, a city of
 India, visited by the Portuguese in 1498. Calico was

first brought to England by the East India Company in
 1631. Calico-printing and the Dutch loom-engine were
 first used in 1676, when a Frenchman established a fac-
 tory at Richmond, near London.—*Anderson*. Calicoes
 were prohibited to be printed or worn in 1700; and again
 in 1721 a penalty of 5*l.* was laid on the wearer, and 20*l.*
 on the seller of calico. In 1831, by the exertions of Mr.
 Poulett Thompson, afterwards lord Sydenham, and oth-
 ers, the consolidated duty of 8*d.* on the square yard of
 printed calico was taken off. Since 1834, the manufac-
 ture has been greatly increased by the applications of
 science. Cylinders for printing are now engraved by
 galvanism, and many new dyes have been introduced by
 the discoveries of Liebig, Hofmann, Perkin, etc.; see *Cot-
 ton* and *Dyeing*.

Cali Yuga, the Hindoo era of the Deluge, dates
 from 3101 *n.c.* (according to some, 3102), and begins with
 the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign *Aswin*,
 now on 11 April, *n.s.* In 1600 the year began on 7
 April, *n.s.*, from which it has now advanced four days,
 and from the precession of the equinoxes, is still advanc-
 ing at the rate of a day in sixty years. The number
 produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of
 the Cali Yuga era will be the Christian year in which
 the given year begins.

Calicut (now *Kolikod*), S.W. India, the first Indian
 port visited by Vasco da Gama, 20 May, 1498. It was
 seized by Hyder Ali, 1766, taken by the English, 1782;
 destroyed by Tippoo Saib, 1789; ceded to the English,
 1792.

California (from the Spanish *Caliente Fornalla*, hot
 furnace, in allusion to the climate), was discovered by
 Cortez in 1537; others say by Cabrillo in 1542; and vis-
 ited by sir Francis Drake, who named it *New Albion*, in
 1579. California was a province of Mexico, after the
 revolution in 1824. Its coasts were explored by the
 United States naval expedition under commander Wilkes
 in 1841-3, co-operating with a land expedition under
 capt. Fremont. It was again explored by Fremont in
 1845-6. In July, 1846, San Francisco was taken posses-
 sion of by com. Montgomery. During that summer a
 military government was established there by American
 commanders on the coast. The treaty of Guadalupe
 Hidalgo (*which see*) secured California to the United
 States in 1848. A state constitution was framed by a
 convention held at Monterey in Aug. 1849; in Dec. it
 was adopted by a popular vote, and P. H. Burnett was
 chosen the first governor. California was admitted into
 the Union in Sept. 1850. It is advancing rapidly in
 wealth and importance. The population in 1856 was
 506,067; in 1880, 864,686.

The Spanish establish missionary and military stations.	1698
California becomes subject to Mexico.....	1824
After a bloodless revolution, it becomes virtually inde- pendent.....	1836
Occupied by the army of the United States.....	1846
Gold discovered in great abundance by capt. Sutter and Mr. Marshall.....	Sept. 1847
Ceded to the United States.....	1848
Made a sovereign state.....	1850
Numerous murders in San Francisco—Lynch law prevail- ing.....	1853-60
Adhered to the Union during the war.....	1861-4
Suffered much damage by an earthquake.....	21 Sept. 1868
Bank of California, long very prosperous, stops through unsuccessful speculations, suspected suicide of "the prince," Wm. C. Ralston, manager.....	about 25 Aug. 1875
Great opposition to increasing Chinese immigration, March.....	1876
Political agitation led by Dennis Kearney.....	Aug. 1878
New constitution (excluding Chinese from citizenship; altering taxation to favor the working classes; re- stricting companies, etc.) promoted by Dennis Kearney, the agitator; passed.....	8 May, 1879
Political disorders; Mr. de Young, an editor, dangerously wounded rev. Mr. Kallioch, the elected mayor.....	Aug. "
De Young murdered by Kallioch's son.....	1880
Violent reaction against Kearney.....	July, "

Caliper Compass, whereby the bore of cannon,
 small-arms, etc., is measured, is said to have been in-
 vented by an artificer of Nuremberg in 1540.

Caliph (Arabic), Vicar, or Lieutenant, the title assumed by the sopher of Persia, as successor of Ali, and, since 1517, by the sultan of Turkey, as successor of Mahomet and sovereign of Mecca and Medina. The caliphate began with Abubeker, the father of the prophet's second wife. The Fatimite caliphs ruled in Egypt, 908-1171.

CALIPHS OF ARABIA

- 632. Abubeker.
- 634. Omar I.
- 644. Othman.
- 656. Ali.
- 661. Hassan.
- The OMAYYADS ruled 661-750.
- The ABASSIDS ruled 750-1258.
- In 775 they were styled caliphs of Bagdad.
- Haroun al-Raschid ruled 786-808.
- (See Ommayyads and Abbassides.)

Calippic Period, invented by Calippus, about 380 B.C., to correct the Metonic cycle, consists of four cycles, or of seventy-six years, at the expiration of which he incorrectly imagined the new and full moons return to the same day of the solar year. This period began about the end of June, third year or 112th Olympiad, year of Rome 424, and 830 A.C.

Calixtina. 1. A sect derived from the Humites, about 1420 demanded the cup (Greek, *kaluk*) in the Lord's supper. They were also called Utraquists, as partaking of both elements. They were reconciled to the Roman church at the council of Basle, 1433. 2. The followers of George Calixtus, a Lutheran, who died in 1656. He wrote against the celibacy of the priesthood, and proposed a reunion of Catholics and Protestants based on the Apostles' Creed.

Callao (Peru). After an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city in 1687, and on 28 Oct. 1746. The attempt of the Spanish admiral Nuñez to bombard Callao, 2 May, 1866, was defeated by the Peruvians; blockaded by Chileans, April, 1890; see *Chili*.

Calligraphy (beautiful writing). Calligraphes is said to have written an elegant dactyl on a scutum med. 472 A.C. In the sixteenth century Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of queen Elizabeth (to whom he presented them at Hampton Court), all within the circle of a silver penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done as to be plainly legible.—*Hobinshed*.

Calmar, UNION OF. The treaty whereby Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were united under one sovereign, Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, "the Semiramis of the North," June, 1397; see *Sweden*. The union was dissolved by Gustavus Vasa in 1523.

Calmuks, see *Tartary*.

Calomel ("beautiful black"), a compound of mercury, sulphuric acid, and chloride of sodium, first mentioned by Crolius early in the seventeenth century. The first directions given for its preparation were by Beguin in 1608.

Calorescence. In Jan. 1865, professor Tyndall rendered the ultra-red rays of the spectrum of the electric light visible by causing a focus of them to impinge on a plate of platinum, which they raised to a white heat. He termed the phenomenon Calorescence; see *Fluorescence*.

Caloric, see *Heat*.

Calotype Process (from the Greek *kalós*, beautiful), by which negative photographs are produced on paper, is the invention of Mr. Henry Fox Talbot, about 1840. Also called *TALBOTYPE*; see *Photography*.

Caloyers (meaning good old men). The monks of the Greek church, of the order of St. Basil. Their most celebrated monastery in Asia is at Mount Sinai, endowed by Justinian (died 545); the European one is at Mount Athos.

Calpoe, India. Sir Hugh Rose defeated the mutineers here, and took the town, 22, 23 May, 1858.

Calvary, MOUNT, the place where the Redeemer suffered death, 5 April, A.D. 30 (*Hales*, 31; *Clinton*, 29; others, 38); see Luke xxiii. 33. Adrian, at the time of his persecution of the Christians, erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, 142. The emperor Helena built a church here about 326; see *Holy Places*.

Calves' Head Club, noblemen and gentlemen, who are said to have exposed raw calves' heads at the windows of a tavern, 30 Jan. 1735, the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. An incensed mob was dispersed, and the club was suppressed.

Calvi (Cortica). The British forces besieged the fortress of Calvi, 12 June, 1794. After fifty-nine days, it surrendered on 10 Aug. It surrendered to the French in 1796.

Calvinists, named after John Calvin (or Chauvin), who was born at Noyon, in Picardy, 10 July, 1509. Adopting the reformed doctrine, he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his "Institutio Christiane Religionis" in 1533; published in 1536. He retired to Basle, and settled in Geneva, where he died, 27 May, 1564. He was instrumental in burning Servetus for denying the Trinity in 1553. A formal separation between the Calvinists and Lutherans took place after the conference of Poissy in 1561, where the former expressly rejected the tenth and other articles of the Confession of Augsburg, and took the name of Calvinists. In France (see *Huguenots*) they took up arms against their persecutors. Henry IV., originally a Calvinist, on becoming king, secured their liberty by the *Edict of Nantes* in 1598 (*which see*). Calvinistic doctrines appear in the articles of the church of England and in the confession of the church of Scotland, and are held by many Protestant sects.

Camaldulæ, or CAMALDULITÆ, a religious order founded at Camaldoli, near Florence, by Romuald about 1022.

Cambium Regia, see *Royal Exchange*.

Cambodia (central Asia), a kingdom divided between the emperor of Annam and the king of Siam, 1820.

Cambray (N. France), the ancient Camaracum, was in the middle ages the capital of a prince bishop subject to the emperor. It gives its name to *cambric*. Councils held here 1064, 1308, 1383, 1565.

Hold by Louis XI of France.....	1477-8
Taken by Charles V.....	1544
By the Spaniards.....	1596
By the French and annexed.....	1667
Fusion made archbishop.....	1686

The French were defeated at Cambray's camp, in the neighborhood, by the allied army under the duke of York,

24 April, 1794	1794
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It was invested by the Austrians, 8 Aug., when the republican general, Decay, replied to the summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do that, but his soldiers knew how to fight." It was taken by Clairfaut, the Austrian general. 10 Sept. 1790

Cambray seized by the British, under sir Charles Colville. 24 June, 1815

League of Cambray against the republic of Venice, comprising pope Julius II., the emperor Maximilian, and Louis XII of France, and Ferdinand of Spain, entered into 10 Dec. 1508

Treaty between Francis I. of France and Charles V. of Germany (called *Pais des Dames*, because negotiated by Louisa of Savoy, mother of the French king, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of the emperor). 1529

Treaty between the emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. of Spain..... 1734-5

Cambria, ancient name of Wales (*which see*).

Cambric first made at Cambray; worn in England, and accounted a great luxury, 1580.—*Star*. Its importation restricted in 1745; prohibited in 1758; re-admitted, 1786; prohibited, 1795.

Cambridge, the Roman *Camboricum* and the Saxons *Grenta bricor*, frequently mentioned by the earliest British historians, was burned by the Danes in 870 and 1010.

Plundered by the Barons.....	1088
The university, said to have been commenced by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about A.D. 630; was neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much; was restored by Edward the elder in 915; and began to revive about.....	1110
Henry I. bestows many privileges.....	1231
Henry III. granted a charter to the university.....	1381
In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rebellion, the rebels enter the town, seize the university records and burn them in the market-place.....	1534
University press was set up.....	1571
Letters-patent granted by Henry VIII.....	1603
Incorporated by Elizabeth.....	1642
The university authorized to send two members to parliament.....	1687
Garrisoned by Cromwell.....	1747
The university refuses the degree of M. A. to Father Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the king; and the presidency of Magdalene College to Farmer, a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the king's mandate.....	1832
Mathematical tripos instituted.....	1845
Cambridge Philosophical Society established in 1819, and chartered.....	1847
Railway to London opened.....	1856
Fitzwilliam Museum, endowed 1816; founded 1837; completed.....	1858
Commissioners were appointed for the government and extension of this university and Eton College, by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88.....	1862
New statutes confirmed by the queen.....	1864
British Association met here.....	1870
Visit of prince and princess of Wales.....	1872
University Tests Act passed.....	1874
Royal commission of inquiry respecting university property appointed.....	1876
Reported income in 1871: university, 34,050 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; colleges and halls, 306,511 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; total, 340,562 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	1877
Cambridge University bill introduced; withdrawn.....	1879
Cavendish College opened by the duke of Devonshire, 26 Oct.	
Universities act passed.....	
Proposed new statutes issued (important).....	

FOURTEEN COLLEGES.

Peterhouse College, by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely, founded.....	1257
Pembroke College, founded by the countess of Pembroke, Gonville and Caius, by Edmund Gonville.....	1347
Enlarged by Dr. John Caius.....	1348
Corpus Christi, or Benet.....	1352
King's College, by Henry VI.....	1441
Queen's College, by Margaret of Anjou, 1448; and Elizabeth Woodville.....	1449
Jesus College, by John Alecock, bishop of Ely.....	1496
Christ's College, founded 1442; endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.....	1505
St. John's College, endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond.....	1511
Magdalene College, by Thomas, baron Audley.....	1519
Trinity College, by Henry VIII.....	1546
Emmanuel College, by sir Walter Mildmay.....	1584
Sidney-Sussex College, founded by Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex.....	1598
Downing College, by sir George Downing, by will, in 1717; its charter.....	1800
Ridley Hall (theological), foundation stone laid.....	1879
Selwyn College, founded.....	1881

THREE HALLS.

Clare Hall, or College, first founded by Dr. Richard Baden in 1326; destroyed by fire and re-established by Elizabeth de Bourg, sister to Gilbert, earl of Clare, about.....	1342
Trinity Hall, by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich.....	1350
St. Catherine's College or Hall, founded.....	1473

[Cambridge University Calendar.]

CHANCELLORS.

Charles, duke of Somerset, elected.....	1688
Thomas, duke of Newcastle.....	1748
Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton.....	1768
H. R. H. William Frederick, duke of Gloucester.....	1811
John, marquis Camden.....	1834
Hugh, duke of Northumberland.....	1840
The Prince Consort (died Dec. 14, 1861).....	28 Feb. 1847
William, duke of Devonshire.....	31 Dec. 1861

PRINCIPAL PROFESSORSHIPS.

Divinity (Margaret), 1502; Regius.....	1540
Laws, Hebrew, Greek, and Physic.....	1632
Arabic.....	1663
Mathematics (Lucasian).....	1684
Music.....	1702
Chemistry.....	1749
Astronomy.....	1704
Anatomy.....	1707
Modern History, Botany.....	1724
Natural and Experimental Philosophy.....	1783
Mineralogy.....	1808
Political Economy.....	1863
Slade (fine art).....	1869

Cambridge (Mass.), the seat of Harvard University and a principal centre of American literary activity. The town was founded by governor Winthrop in 1630, and called Newtown. In 1636 the general court of the colony appropriated 400*l.* to establish a school of high grade at Cambridge, and in 1638 the Rev. John Harvard further endowed this school, which took the name of Harvard College. The institution is the oldest and one of the most celebrated universities in the United States. During the British occupation of Boston the American army occupied Cambridge, and there Washington assumed command in 1775. The city of Cambridge was incorporated in 1846. Population in 1880, 52,740.

Cambuskenneth, near Stirling (central Scotland). Here Wallace defeated the English under Warrenne and Cressingham, 10 Sept. 1297.

The abbey, one of the richest in Scotland, was founded by king David I. in 1147; was spoiled and the fabric nearly destroyed by the reformers in 1650.

Camden (S. C.). Here, 16 Aug. 1780, lord Cornwallis defeated the revolted Americans, under Gates. At a second battle (also called Hobkirk's Hill), between gen. Greene and lord Rawdon, the Americans were again defeated, 25 April, 1781. Camden was evacuated and burned by the British, 13 May, 1781.

Camden Society, established 1838, publishes British historical documents. 134 volumes had been issued July, 1881.

Camden Town, N. W. London, begun by land let for building 1400 houses by earl Camden in 1791; received his name a few years after.

Camel, DAY OF THE, 4 Nov. 656 (according to some, 658 or 659), when Talha and Zobeir, rebel Arab chiefs, were defeated and slain by the caliph Ali. Ayesha, Mahomet's widow, friend of the chiefs, was present in a litter, on a camel; hence the name.

Camera-lucida, invented by Dr. Hooke about 1674; another by Dr. Wollaston in 1807.

Camera-obscura, or DARK CHAMBER, constructed, it is said, by Roger Bacon in 1297; improved by Baptista Porta, about 1500; and remodelled by sir Isaac Newton. By the invention of M. Daguerre, in 1839, the pictures of the camera are fixed; see *Photography*.

Cameron's Act, Dr., see *Debtors*, 1880.

Cameronians, a name frequently given to the Reformed Presbyterian church of Scotland, the descendants of the Covenanters of the seventeenth century, the established church, 1638-50.* Charles II. signed the League and Covenant in 1650, in hopes of recovering his kingdoms, but renounced it in 1661, and revived episcopacy. A revolt ensued in 1666, when many Covenanters were slain in battle (in the Pentland hills, etc.); and many, refusing to take the oaths required, and declining to accept the king's *indulgence*, died on the scaffold, after undergoing cruel tortures. The name *Cameronian* is derived from: Richard Cameron, one of their ministers, who was killed in a skirmish in 1680. On 22 June in that year he and others issued at Sanquathar a declaration for religious liberty. The bi-centenary was kept in 1880. In 1689 they raised a body of soldiers to support William III., who enrolled them under the command of lord Angus, as the 26th regiment, since so famous. In 1712 they renewed their public covenants, and are described in one of their tracts as "the suffering anti-popish, and anti-prelatical, anti-erastian, true Presbyterian church of Scotland." They have now between thirty and forty congregations in Scotland.—The 79th regiment (*Cameron Highlanders*), raised in 1793 by Allan Cameron, has no connection with the Cameronians.

* They were frequently called *hill-men* or *mountain men*, and *society people* (from the places and modes of worship to which they were frequently reduced); and McMillanites, from John McMillan, their first minister, after their secession from the church of Scotland on account of its subserviency to the English government, and its declining from its original rigid principles. They assumed the name of the "Reformed Presbyterian Church" on May 25, 1876, and soon after united with the Free Church of Scotland.

Camisards (from *chemise*, Latin *camisia*, a shirt, which they frequently wore over their dress in night attacks), a name given to the French Protestants in the neighborhood of the Cévennes (mountain-chains in S. France), who, after enduring much severe persecution in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685, took up arms in July, 1702, to rescue some imprisoned brethren. They revenged the cruelties of their enemies, and maintained an obstinate resistance against the royalist armies commanded by marshal Montrevel and other distinguished generals till 1705, when the insurrection was suppressed by marshal Villars. After futile conciliatory efforts, several of the heroic leaders suffered death rather than surrender. Cavalier, an able general, unable to carry out a treaty made with Villars, seceded in 1704, entered the British service, and died governor of Jersey, 1740.

Camlet, formerly made of silk and camel's hair, but now of wool, hair, and silk. Oriental camlet first came here from Portuguese India in 1660.—*Anderson*.

Camorra, a secret society of plunderers and ratteners, exacting money from the shopkeepers and traders, in Naples (said to have originated from the extreme destitution of the lower classes); tolerated under the Bourbons; checked by the king of Italy; about 80 Camorristi seized and transported, Sept.-Oct. 1874. Many Camorristi seized in the markets at Naples, 30 Aug. and 1 Sept. et seq. 1877.

Camp. The Hebrew encampment was first laid out by divine direction, 1490 B.C. (Numb. ii.). The Romans and Gauls had intrenched camps in open plains; and vestiges of such exist to this day in England and Scotland. A camp was formed in Hyde Park in 1745 and 1814; see *Chobham*, *Aldershot*, and *Kildare*.

Campagna, near Rome. Its drainage and planting were authorized by the Italian senate, 31 May, 1878.

Campania (S. Italy), was occupied by Hannibal and various cities declared in his favor 216 B.C.; conquered by the Romans, 213. Its capital was Capua (*which see*).

Campbell's Acts, introduced by John Campbell, lord chancellor. 1. Against libels and slanders, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (1843), and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 75 (1845). 2. To compel railway companies to make compensation for injuries by culpable accidents, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93 (1846). 3. Against obscene publications, prints, etc., 20 & 21 Vict. c. 83 (1857). In accordance with the second act, the family of a gentleman killed through the breaking of a rail, obtained a verdict for 13,000*l.* from the Great Northern Railway Company. On appeal the sum was reduced.

Campbellites, or Rowites, a name given to the followers of the rev. John McLeod Campbell, minister of Row, Dumbartonshire, who, on 24 May, 1831, was deposed by the general assembly of the church of Scotland for teaching the universality of the atonement, and other doctrines contrary to the church's standard. Dr. Campbell established a congregation in Glasgow in 1833. The "Disciples of Christ" (*which see*) are also sometimes termed Campbellites.

Campeachy Bay (Yucatan, Central America), discovered about 1517, and settled by Spaniards in 1540; taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaners in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685. These last burned the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood-cutters made their settlement here about 1662.

Camperdown: south of the Texel, Holland, near which admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral De Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, either taken or destroyed, 11 Oct. 1797. The British admiral was made lord Duncan of Camperdown. He died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh, 4 Aug. 1804.

Campo Formio (N. Italy). Here a treaty was concluded between France and Austria; the latter yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France,

and Milan, Mantua, and Modena to the Cisalpine republic, 17 Oct. 1797. By a secret article the emperor gained the Venetian dominions.

Campo Santo (Holy Field), a burial-place. That at Pisa, surrounded by an arcade erected by archbishop Ubaldo about 1300, is celebrated for the frescoes painted on the walls by Giotto, Memmi, and others.

Camps, see *Aldershot*, *Chobham*, and *Kildare*.

Campus Raudius, near Verona, N. Italy. Here the Cimbri were defeated with great slaughter by Marius and Catulus, 101 B.C.

Canaan (Palestine) is considered to have been settled by the Canaanites, 1965 B.C. (*Clinton*, 2088). The land was divided among the Israelites by Joshua, 1445 (*Hales*, 1602).

Canada (N. America), was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, 24 June, 1497. In 1524, a French expedition under Verazzani formed a settlement named New France, and in 1535 Jacques Cartier (a Breton mariner), ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the site of Montreal; see *Montreal* and *Quebec*. Canada has been termed "the Dominion" since its incorporation with the other American colonies, 1 July, 1867.

First permanent settlement: Quebec founded..... 1608

Canada taken by the English, 1629; restored..... 1632

War begins in 1756; Canada conquered by the English, 1759 (see *Quebec*), confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris, signed..... 10 Feb. 1763

Legislative council established; the French laws confirmed, and religious liberty given to Roman Catholics, 1774

The Americans under Montgomery invade Canada, and surprise Montreal, Nov. 1775; expelled by Carleton, March, 1776

Canada divided into Upper and Lower..... 1791

The "clergy reserves" established by parliament—the seventh of the waste lands of the colony appropriated for the maintenance of the Protestant clergy (during the debates on this bill the quarrel between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox arose)..... 1793

Canada made a bishopric..... 1793

United States army, under gen. Hull, invade Canada; defeated at Brownstown, near Toronto, 8 Aug.; surrender..... 16 Aug. 1812

Americans take York, 27 April; Fort George, 27 May; defeated at Chippewa, 25 July; peace signed at Ghent, 24 Dec. 1814

Opposition to Canada clergy reserves..... 1817 et seq.

First railway in Canada opened..... July, 1836

The Papineau rebellion commences at Montreal by a body called *Fils de la Liberté*..... 1837

The rebels defeated at St. Eustace..... 14 Dec. 1838

Repulsed at Toronto by sir F. Head..... 5 Jan. 1838

Earl of Durham appointed governor-general..... 16 Jan. "

Lount and Mathews (rebels) hanged..... 12 April, "

Lord Durham resigns his government..... 9 Oct. "

Rebellion appears in Beauharnais, 3 Nov.; the insurgents at Napierville, under Nelson, routed, 6 Nov.; rebellion suppressed..... 17 Nov. "

Sir John Colborne, governor..... Dec. "

Acts relating to government of Lower Canada, passed in Feb. 1838, and..... Aug. 1839

Chas. Poyelett Thompson (afterwards lord Sydenham), governor..... Sept. "

Upper and Lower Canada reunited..... 10 Feb. 1840

Sir Chas. Bagot, governor..... Oct. 1841

Sir Chas. T. (aft. lord) Metcalfe, governor..... Feb. 1843

Earl Cathcart, governor..... March, 1846

Earl of Elgin, governor-general..... Oct. "

Riots in Montreal; parliament house burned..... 26 April, 1850

Canada clergy reserves abolished by the British parliament..... 9 May, 1853

Concluded an important treaty with United States, 7 June, 1854

The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada (860 miles), from Quebec to Toronto, opened..... 12 Nov. 1856

On reference made to the queen, Ottawa, formerly Bytown, appointed the capital; this decision unpopular, Aug. 1858

Canada raises a regiment of soldiers (made one of the line, and called the 100th)..... "

The prince of Wales presents the colors at Shorncliffe, 10 Jan. 1859

The prince of Wales, the duke of Newcastle, etc., arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, 24 July; visit Halifax, 30 July; Quebec, 18 Aug.; Montreal, 26 Aug.; Ottawa, 1 Sept.; leave Canada, 20 Sept.; after visiting the United States embark at Portland, 20 Oct.; and arrive at Plymouth..... 15 Nov. 1860

Lord Monck assumes office as governor-general, 28 Nov. 1861

In consequence of the Trent affair (see *United States*, 1861), 3000 British troops sent to Canada; warlike preparations made..... Dec. "

British N. American Association founded in London, 1 Jan. 1862

Cartier's ministry defeated on Militia bill; Mr J. Sandfield Macdonald premier 30-31 May, 1868
 The assembly vote only 8000 militia and 5000 reserve towards the defence of the country; this causes discontent in England July, " "
 Mr J. Macdonald again premier 20 May, 1863
 New militia bill passed Sept. 1864
 Military measures in progress Sept. 1864
 Meeting of about 20,000 volunteers, delegates from N. American colonies at Quebec, to deliberate on the formation of a confederation, 10 Oct., agree on the basis, 20 Oct. " "
 Between 20 and 30 armed confederates quit Canada and enter the little town of St. Albans, Vt., rob the banks, steal horses and stores, fire and kill one man, and wound others, and return to Canada, 19 Oct., 12 are arrested 21 Oct., but are discharged, on account of some legal difficulty, by Judge Counsel, 14 Dec. " "
 Great excitement in United States, gen. Dix protests reprisals, volunteers called out in Canada to defend the frontiers, president Lincoln rescinds Dix's proclamation, 10 Dec. " "
 The confederation scheme rejected by New Brunswick, 7 March, 1865
 The British parliament grant 50,000/ for defence of Canada 25 March, " "
 The St. Albans raiders discharged, 30 March, Mr Seward gives up claim for their extradition April, " "
 Messrs. Galt and Cartier visit England to advocate confederation April, " "
 The threatened invasion of the Fenians, 9 March, 10,000 volunteers called out 15 March, 1866
 The Canadian parliament opened, for the first time, at Ottawa, the habeas corpus act suspended, many Fenians free, 35,000 men under arms (see Fenians), 8 June, " "
 Discovery of gold in Hastings county, Canada West. Nor Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada, with parliament, to consist of the queen, a senate of 72 members, and a house of commons of 181 members, passed 20 March, 1867
 Canada Railway Loan Act passed 12 April, " "
 Lord Monck sworn in as viceroy of Canada, by virtue of the act for the union of the British provinces in North America 2 July, " "
 New parliament meets at Ottawa 6 Nov. 1868
 Reported agitation against the new confederation in Nova Scotia Jan. 1868
 Murder of Mr Darcy McGhee 7 April, " "
 A Fenian raid into Canada vigorously repelled by the militia about 24 May, " "
 Visit of prince Alfred, Sept. et seq. " "
 Sir John Young (aft. lord Lugard) appointed governor-general in room of lord Monck (resigned) arrives, 27 Nov. " "
 Hudson's Bay territories purchased, subject to conditions, for 500,000/ (see Hudson's Bay) Nov. 1868
 In consequence of the resistance of some of the settlers (see Rupert's Land), an expedition under col. Wolseyley, arrived at Fort Garry, and a conciliatory proclamation was issued 23 July, 1870
 Rupert's Land formed into a province, named Manitoba; Mr Adams C. A. Archibald named the first governor, Aug. " "
 Canada Defence Loan Act passed 9 Aug. " "
 Disputes with United States respecting fishing Nov. " "
 Opposition to the fishery clauses in the treaty of Washington June, 1871
 By the British North America Act, the parliament of Canada may establish new provinces. 29 June, " "
 British Columbia united to the " Dominion " " "
 Departure of last battalion of royal troops Nov. " "
 A liberal ministry constituted under Mr Edward Blake, 23 Dec. " "
 Lord (aft. earl of) Dufferin appointed governor general, inaugurated 25 June, 1872
 Sir George Cartier statesman, died, 20 May, 1872
 Mr Arch. on behalf of British laborers, visits Canada, autumn, " "
 The ministry of Mr John Macdonald charged with corruption connected with the Pacific railway, the parliament suddenly prorogued by lord Dufferin 13 Aug. " "
 Commission of inquiry - Macdonald admits receiving money from Mr Hugh Allan Sept. 1874
 Parliament meets, 25 Oct., the ministry resigns, 3 Nov., Mr Mackenzie forms a ministry 7 Nov. " "
 New reciprocity treaty rejected by the United States senate 4 Feb. 1872
 The Canadian and United States fishery commission (see Alexander Galt for Canada, Mr E. T. Kellogg for United States, and M. DeRoos, Belgian United States minister) meet at Halifax 15 June, award \$5,000,000 to Canada, Mr Kellogg dissenting 25-24 Nov. 1872
 American fishermen in Fortune Bay attacked for breaking laws respecting fishing 5 Jan. 1872
 Elections - great majority against the government, about 19 Sept. " "
 The marquis of Lorne appointed governor general 14 Oct. " "
 Resignation of ministry, sir John Macdonald forms a new one about 19 Oct. " "
 Halifax award paid 21 Nov. " "

The marquis of Lorne and princess Louise land at Halifax 25 Nov. 1870
 The queen's telegram, " Delighted at reception, my son, " Dec. " "
 A protectionist budget passed 15 March, 1870
 Dominion industrial exhibition at Ottawa opened by the marquis of Lorne 24 Sept. " "
 Fortune Bay affair (Jan. 1870) compensation refused by the earl of Salisbury, granted by lord Granville, but rules affirmed 26 Oct. 1869
 Return of Canadian prosperity affirmed by the marquis of Lorne 9 Dec. " "
 Contract for new Pacific railway raised by the assembly 1 Feb. 1861
 Victoria steamer sunk on the Thames, great loss of life (see Wreck), 24 May, " "
 Fortune Bay affair, 15,000/ awarded 26 May, " "
 Population in 1857 Lower Canada, 1,220,514, Upper Canada, 1,350,921, of the Dominion in 1871, 3,780,514. " "

Canal-boats used as dwellings; an act passed for their registration and regulation, 14 Aug. 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 60).

Canals (artificial watercourses). The Imperial canal in China, commenced in the thirteenth century, is said to pass over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities; see Ganges, Suez, and Panama.

The canal of Languedoc (Canal du Midi) which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ocean, was completed 1681
 That of Orleans from the Loire to the Seine commenced, 1675
 Burgundy canal 1775
 That between the Baltic and the North sea, at Kiel, opened, 1785
 That of Bourdon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced 1790
 Seine and Loire, opened, 1791
 That from the Cattegat to the Baltic 1794-1800
 The great American Erie canal, 363 miles in length, was commenced 1817, completed, 1825
 That of Amsterdam to the sea 1819-20
 Ganges canal, completed, 1854
 Canal between Amsterdam and the North sea opened, 1 Nov. 1876

(See Ganges and Suez Canal.)

BRITISH CANALS.

The first was by Henry I., when the Trent was joined to the Witham, 1134.
 Francis Bawley in 1656, and Andrew Yarranton in 1657, he vain strongly urged improvement in internal navigation.
 In England there are said to be 2800 miles of canals, and 2600 miles of rivers taking the length of those only that are navigable - total, 5400 miles. (Mr Porter, in 1861, says 6000 miles.)
 In Ireland there are 300 miles of canals, 150 of navigable rivers, and 80 miles of the Shannon navigable below Limerick, in all, 510 miles. - Williams.
 The prosperity of canals, for a time largely checked by the formation of railways, is now greatly revived, and railways are connected with them (1875).

INLAND NAVIGATION.

New river commenced 1600
 Brought to London 1613
 Thames made navigable to Oxford 1696
 Kennet navigable to Reading 1715
 Chermarshshire canal 1726
 Drivewich to the Severn " "
 Duke of Bridgewater's navigation (first great canal) commenced (see Bridgewater) 1760
 Northampton navigation 1761
 Dublin to the Shannon (the Grand) 1768-1786
 Stafford and Worcester, commenced " "
 Grand Trunk (Trent and Mersey) commenced by Bridgewater 1796
 Forth to Clyde, commenced 1796
 Birmingham to Bristol 1796
 Oxford to Coventry, commenced 1796
 Lee made navigable from Hertford to Ware, 1799, to London 1770
 Leeds to Liverpool " "
 Monkland (Scotland), commenced " "
 Elmsmere and Chester 1772
 Haslingstoke canal begun " "
 Liverpool to Wigan 1774
 Stroud to the Severn 1775
 Macclesfield canal begun 1776
 Macclesfield canal completed, " "
 Run on to Manchester " "
 Mersey opened, 1777
 Chesterfield to the Trent " "
 Belfast to Lough Neagh 1786
 Severn to the Thames, completed 1790
 Forth and Clyde completed 1790
 Bradford completed " "
 Grand Junction begun " "
 Birmingham and Coventry " "
 Monastereven to Athy 1791
 Worcester and Birmingham " "

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury.....	1791
Warwick and Birmingham.....	1793
Crinan, Argyllshire, cut.....	1793-1801
Barnsley, cut.....	1794
Rochdale, act passed.....	"
Huddersfield, act passed.....	"
Derby, completed.....	"
Hereford and Gloucester.....	1796
Paddington canal begun.....	1798
Kennet and Avon, opened.....	1799
Peak Forest canal, completed.....	1800
Thames to Fenny Stratford.....	"
Buckingham canal.....	1801
Grand Surrey, act passed.....	"
Brecknock canal.....	1802
Caledonian canal begun.....	1803
Ellesmere aqueduct.....	1805
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, opened.....	"
Royal Military canal, Hythe to Rye.....	1807
Aberdeen, completed.....	"
Glasgow and Ardrossan, opened.....	1811
Leeds and Liverpool, opened.....	1816
Wye and Avon.....	"
Edinburgh and Glasgow Union.....	1818
Sheffield, completed.....	1819
Regent's canal, opened.....	1820
Caledonian canal, completed.....	30 Oct. 1822
Birmingham and Liverpool, begun.....	1826
Gloucester and Berkeley ship-canal completed.....	1827
Norwich and Lowestoft, navigation opened.....	1831

Canary Islands (N. W. Africa), known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles*. The first meridian was referred to the Canary Isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B.C. They were rediscovered by a Norman named Bethencourt, about 1400; his descendants sold them to the Spaniards, who became masters, 1843. The *canary-bird*, a native of these isles, brought to England about 1500. Tenerife is the largest island.

Cancer Hospital, West Brompton, S. W. London, was founded by Miss (now baroness) Burdett-Coutts, 30 May, 1859. A temporary hospital begun in 1851.

Candahar, a province of Afghanistan held by Duranis and Ghilzais. Candahar, the capital, is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great (334-323 B.C.). After being subject to successive rulers of India, it was made capital of Afghanistan by Ahmed Shah, 1747, but the seat of government was transferred to Cabul in 1774.

Taken and held by the British, 7 Aug. 1839 to 22 May.....	1842
Gen. Nott (with major Rawlinson and major Lane) defeated the Afghans near here.....	Jan. and June, "
The government of Candahar conferred on Shere Ali (a cousin of the late ameer Shere Ali), with the title of <i>Wazir</i> , by the viceroy of India.....	April, 1880
Shere Ali resigned, and went to Calcutta in.....	Dec. "
After the disaster of Maiwand, 27 July, 1880, Candahar was held by British during the winter.....	1880-1
In the house of lords, on the earl of Lytton's motion to retain Candahar, 165 voted for its retention, 76 against.....	5 March, 1881

The house of commons, on Mr. Stanhope's motion for retention, 336 voted against it; 216 for it. 24-26 March, Candahar evacuated by the British..... 16-21 April, Sirdar Kashim Khan (on behalf of Abdur-rahman, ameer of Cabul) enters Candahar..... 16 April, Invasion of Ayroob Khan; he defeats the ameer's army at Karez-i-Atta, 26 July; enters Candahar..... 30 July, (See *Afghanistan*.)

Candia, the ancient Crete, an island in the Mediterranean sea, celebrated for its 100 cities, its centre Mount Ida, the laws of its king Minos, and its labyrinth to secure the Minotaur (about 1300 B.C.). It was conquered by the Romans 68 B.C.

Seized by the Saracens.....	A.D. 823
Retaken by the Greeks.....	961
Sold to the Venetians.....	Aug. 1204
Rebelled; reduced.....	1364
Gained by the Turks, after a twenty-four years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished.....	1669
Ceded to the Egyptian pacha.....	1830
Restored to Turkey.....	1840
Insurrections suppressed, 1841; by conciliation.....	1858
Persecution of the Christians.....	31 July, 1859
The Christians demand redress of grievances.....	June, 1866
They establish a "sacred battalion".....	12 Aug. "
Publish an address to the powers protecting Greece.....	21 Aug. "
The Cretan general assembly proclaim the abolition of the Turkish authority in Candia, and union with Greece.....	2 Sept. "
Commencement of hostilities; the Turkish army commanded by Mustapha Pacha.....	11 Sept. "

Greeks victorious in several conflicts.....	Sept. and Oct. 1866
The Greek steamer <i>Panathellenion</i> begins to convey volunteers, etc., to Candia.....	Oct. "
Monastery of Arkadi besieged; blown up by the defenders; great loss on both sides.....	26 Nov. "
Proposition of Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland to the sultan to give up Candia, 28 March; declined.....	31 March, 1867
Many defenceless villages said to be burned.....	June, "
Collective note from Russia and other powers urging the Porte to suspend hostilities.....	15 June, "
Indecisive conflicts.....	July, "
The <i>Arkadi</i> Greek steamer, after running the blockade 22 times, landing Greek volunteers, and bringing away women and children, destroyed by the Turkish vessel <i>Iseddin</i>	19 Aug. "
Assembly of delegates meet the vizier.....	22 Sept. "
Insurrection subsidies; the grand vizier arrives, 28 Sept.; proclaims an amnesty, and promises reforms.....	5 Nov. "
Successful blockade-running by the Greeks; Omar Pacha, the Turkish general, resigns his command in the island.....	Nov. "
The delegates' demands granted.....	11 Dec. "
The war renewed (indecisive).....	Feb. 1868
The Potropaulakes landed about 2500 men on opposite sides of the isle, 10 Dec., but failed in their attempt to unite; after several skirmishes, in which they lost about 650 men, all surrendered (and were sent to Greece).....	26 Dec. "
The provisional government surrendered.....	30 Dec. "
The new Turkish governor, Omar Fenzil, arrived, and the blockade ended.....	8 March, 1869
Insurrection announced, with provisional government, about 20 Dec. 1877	
Union with Greece proclaimed, 21 Jan.; decreed by a general assembly.....	11 Feb. 1878
Insurrection unsubdued; anarchy; Berlin treaty declares for enforcing legal and political reforms, 13 July.....	"
Pacification by Mukhtar Pacha through concession of self-government, etc.....	Oct. "

Candlemas-day, 2 Feb., is kept in the church in memory of the purification of the Virgin, who presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. From the number of candles lit (it is said in memory of Simeon's song, Luke ii. 32, "a light to lighten the Gentiles," etc.), this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. Its origin is ascribed by Bede to pope Gelasius in the fifth century. The practice of lighting the churches was forbidden by order of council, 2 Edw. VI. 1548; but is still continued in the church of Rome. Candlemas is a Scotch quarter-day.

Candles. The Roman candles were composed of string surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood fattened were used for light among the lower classes in England, about 1300. Wax candles were little used, and dipped candles were usually burned. The Wax-chandlers' Company was incorporated 1484. Mould-candles are said to be the invention of the sieur Le Brez, of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese make candles from wax obtained from the candleberry-tree (*Myrica cerifera*). The duty upon candles made in England, imposed in 1709, amounted to about 500,000*l.* annually, when it was repealed in 1831. Very great improvements in the manufacture of candles are due to the researches on oils and fats carried on by "the father of the fatty acids," Chevreul, since 1811, and published in 1823. At Price's manufactory at Lambeth, the principles involved in many patents are carried into execution; including those of Gwynne (1840), Jones and Price (1842), and Wilson in 1844, for candles which require no snuffing (termed *composite*). Palm and cocoa-nut oils are now extensively used. In 1860, at the Belmont works, 900 persons were employed, and in winter 100 tons (7000*l.* worth) of candles are manufactured weekly. Candles are manufactured at Belmont from the mineral oil of tar (paraffine) brought from Rangoon in the Burmese empire, and from Trinidad. This substance was first discovered in petroleum by Buckner in 1820; it was discovered as a product of the distillation of wood by Reichenbach in 1830. Paraffine from petroleum is now extensively used in the manufacture of candles. In 1870 the manufacture of candles from a mineral substance named *ozokerit* began. *Electric candles* of Jablochkoff and Jamin, see under *Electricity*.

Candlesticks (or *lamp-stands*) with seven branches were regarded as emblematical of the priest's office, and

were engraven on their seals, cups, and tomba. Reza-leel made "a candlestick of pure gold" for the tabernacle, 1491 B.C. (Exod. xxxvii. 17). Candlesticks were used in Britain in the days of king Edgar, 959 ("silver candelabra and gilt candelabra well and honorably made").

Candy (Ceylon) was taken by a British detachment, 20 Feb. 1803, who capitulated 23 June following, on account of its unhealthiness, and many were treacherously massacred at Colombo, 26 June. The war was renewed in Oct. 1814; the king was made prisoner by gen. Brownrigg, 19 Feb. 1815; and the sovereignty was vested in Great Britain, 2 March, 1815.

Canicular Period, see *Dog-star*.

Cannæ (Apulia). Here, on 2 Aug. 216 B.C., Hannibal with 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards, defeated Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, with 88,000 Romans, of whom 40,000 were slain. The victor sent to Carthage three bushels of rings taken from the Roman knights. The place is now denominated by some "the field of blood."

Cannibal, an Indian term, thought to be a form of Carribal; as Columbus, in 1493, found the Caribs of the West Indies gross cannibals. *Anthrophophagi* (man-eaters) are mentioned by Homer and Herodotus; and the practice still exists in some of the South Sea islands and other savage countries.

Canning Administration.* The illness of lord Liverpool, Feb., led to the formation of this administration, 24-30 April, 1827. Mr. Canning died 8 Aug. following; see *Goderich*.

George Canning, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl of Harrowby, *president of the council*.

Duke of Portland, *lord privy seal*.

Viscount Dudley, viscount Goderich, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, *foreign, colonial, and home secretaries*.

W. W. Wynn, *president of the India board*.

M. Huskisson, *board of trade*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary at war*.

Lord Exley, *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*.

Duke of Clarence, *lord high admiral*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor, etc*.

Marquess of Lansdowne, *without office; afterwards home secretary*.

Earl of Carlisle, *woods and forests*.

Cannon. Gibbon describes a cannon employed by Mahomet II. at the siege of Adrianople, 1453; see *Artillery*.

The first cannon cast in England was by Hugget, at Uckfield, Sussex, 1543.

Mons Mrg. a large cannon (above 13 ft. long, 20 in. calibre) in Edinburgh castle, said to have been cast at Mons, in Hainault, in 1486, but more probably forged at Castle Douglas, Galloway, by three brothers named McKim, and presented by them to James II. at the siege of Thrieve castle, 1455. It was removed to London, 1754; but, at the request of sir Walter Scott, restored to Edinburgh, 1829.

A cannon of Mahomet II., dated 1464, presented to the British government by the sultan of Turkey, and placed in the Artillery Museum, Woolwich, 1865.

Mook e. Mardan, an Indian bronze gun of Beejapoor, calibre 23 inches; seventeenth century.

At Ehrenbreitstein castle, opposite Coblenz, on the Rhine, is a cannon, 184 ft. long, 14 ft. in diameter in the bore, and 3 ft. 4 in. in the breech; the ball for it weighs 180 lbs., and its charge of powder 94 lbs. It was made by one Simon.

In Dover castle is a brass gun (called queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol), 24 ft. long, a present from Charles V. to Henry VIII.

Fine specimens in the Tower of London.

A leather cannon fired three times in the King's park, Edinburgh (*Phillips*) 23 Oct. 1758

The Turkish piece now in St. James's park was taken by the French at Alexandria; but was retaken, and placed in the park March, 1803

Messrs. Horsfall's monster wrought-iron gun was completed in May, 1856, at Liverpool. Its length is 15 ft.

* George Canning was born 11 April, 1770; became foreign secretary in the Portland administration, 1807; fought a duel with lord Castlereagh and resigned, 1809; president of the India Board in 1820; disapproved of the queen's trial, and resigned in 1821; appointed governor-general of India in 1822, but became soon after foreign secretary, and remained such till 1827, when he became premier. He died 8 Aug. same year.

10 in., and its weight 21 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. Its cost was 3500*l*. With a charge of 25 lbs. it struck a target 2000 yards distant. It has been since presented to government.

Rifled ordnance committee appointed. 20 Aug. 1858

Recently great improvements have been made in the construction of cannon by Messrs. Whitworth, Mallet, Armstrong, Dahlgren, and others. Mr. Wm. G. Armstrong knighted. 18 Feb. 1859

He had been working for four years on gun-making, and had succeeded in producing "a breech-loading rifled wrought-iron gun of great durability and of extreme lightness, combining a great extent of range and extraordinary accuracy." The range of a 32-lb. gun charged with 5 lbs. of powder was a little more than 5 miles. The accuracy of the Armstrong gun is said, at equal distances, to be fifty-seven times more than that of our common artillery, which it greatly exceeded, also, in destructive effects. The government engaged the services of sir W. Armstrong for ten years (commencing with 1855) for 20,000*l*, as consulting engineer of rifled ordnance. 22 Feb. "

A parliamentary committee on ordnance was appointed 20 Feb., and reported. 23 July, 1860

Sir W. Armstrong resigned his appointment. 5 Feb. 1863

His gun said to be very effective in the attack on the Chinese forts at Taku. 21 Aug. 1860

Mr. Whitworth's guns and rifles greatly commended. 1860-70

An *American* cannon, weighing 35 tons, stated to be the largest in the world, cast. 1860

Great endeavors made to improve the construction of cannon, to counterbalance the strength given to ships of war by iron plates; trials at Shoeburyness, Essex. 1862

Targets of the thickness of the iron sides of the *Warrior*, three 5-inch plates of wrought iron bolted together, pierced three times by 156-lb. shot from an Armstrong gun, smooth bore, 300 lbs., muzzle-loaded with charges of 40 lbs. of powder, twice, and once of 50 lbs. 8 April, "

The Horsfall gun, mentioned above, with a charge of 75 lbs. of powder and a shot of 270 lbs., smashed a *Warrior* target. 16 Sept. "

Mr. Whitworth's shells sent through 54-inch iron plates and woodwork behind. 12 Nov. "

Armstrong's gun, "Big Will," tried and pronounced to be perfect; weight, 22 tons; length, 15 ft.; range with shot weighing 510 lbs., 748 to 4187 yards. 19 Nov. 1863

Clark's target destroyed. 7 July, "

Reed's target tried successfully. 8 Dec. "

The competitive trial between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns began. 1 April, 1864

Iron-plate Commission experiments close. 4 Aug. "

Capt. Palliser, by experiment, has shown that iron shot cast in cold iron moulds, instead of hot sand, is much harder, and equals steel; he also suggested the lining cast-iron guns with wrought-iron exits, which is stated to be successful. "

The competitive trials of Armstrong's and Whitworth's cannon upon the *Alfred* target-ship at Portsmouth closed. 15 Nov. "

Hercules target, 4 ft. 2 in. thick, 114 inches of iron, resists 300-pounders. June, 1865

National Artillery Association (see *Artillery*). "

Duel between the *Bellerophon*, with a 124-ton 9-inch rifled naval service gun with steel bolts (250 lbs.) and powder charge of 48 lbs., and the single gun turret of the *Royal Sovereign*, by capt. Cowper Coles; the equilibrium of the turret base undisturbed by any amount of pounding. 15 June, 1866

At Shoeburyness, Palliser's chilled metal shot (250 lbs.), by 43 lbs. of powder, in a 9-inch muzzle-loading wrought-iron Woolwich rifle gun, is sent through a target of 8 inches rolled iron, 18 inches teak, and 4-inch iron, and about 20 feet beyond. 13 Sept. "

[His patent is dated 27 May, 1863. Mr. James Nasmyth had previously suggested the use of chilled iron.]

Many experiments made with cannon and targets at Shoeburyness. 1867

The American 15-inch naval gun, with a cast-iron apical shot (453 lbs.), greatly damages an 8-inch target; other experiments at Shoeburyness. 23 July, "

Continued experiments at Shoeburyness; Plymouth model fort, with 15-inch solid shield-plates, tried with 23-ton gun of 12-inch bore, bearing 600 lb. Palliser shot; exterior of fort destroyed; interior intact; the 10-inch English gun shown to be superior to American and Prussian great guns. 16-24 June, 1868

Capt. Moncrieff's protected barbette gun-carriage (in which the recoil is utilized for reloading), tried at Shoeburyness and proved successful. 2 Oct. "

Contest at Shoeburyness: the iron targets of Brown of Sheffield resist the Whitworth guns. 2 March, 1870

Palliser shot said to have failed in the *Hercules*. 20 Jan. "

"Woolwich Infant," 35 tons; largest gun then ever made; length, 16 ft. 3 in.; formed of a steel tube with coiled breech piece; designed to fire a 700-lb. projectile, with 120-lb. charge; made at Woolwich in 1870; when tried in Dec. 1871, the inner tube cracked; others made. 1872

Duel between the *Holspur* (with 25-ton 12-inch rifle gun, heaviest afloat, with Palliser's 600 lb. shot, and 85 lbs. of powder) and the *Glatton* iron-clad, whose turret

phases successfully resisted the attack (animals in the larvet uninjured) . . . 6 July, 1873
 Col. Moscrie's hydro-pneumatic carriage for artillery invented about April, the principle claimed by sir William Armstrong for hydraulic machines . . . 11 Nov
 Woolwich *Infant*.—Experimental gun constructing at Woolwich—80 tons, 27 feet long; for 1850 lb. shot, 300 lbs. of powder . . . May, 1874
 31-ton gun tried at Woolwich shot, 1280 lbs., 190 lbs. of powder, 12 men rammed in the charge; shot penetrated 50 feet of mud, tried successfully 18 Sept. 1875; 24-26 July, with 370 lbs. of powder . . . 4 Aug. 1875
 Gen von Uchailus's steel bronze cannon making at Vienna, Sept. 1875, reported successful . . . Sept.
 Sir William Armstrong's 100-ton gun for Italy tried successfully at Spezia, 2000 lb. shot and 330 lbs. powder, 31 Oct. "
 31-ton (or 80-ton) gun tried at Shoeburyness for sea-range, with 1700-lb. Palliser shell, 27 Sept. et seq. 1875, and . . . 1 Feb. 1877
 Four 100-ton guns by Armstrong ordered by government . . . March, 1878
 A 100-ton gun tried at Woolwich, 13 June, finally proved, 16 July, 1879
 Great guns by Krupp successfully tried at Meppen, Hannover . . . 5-8 Aug. "
 Breach loading cannon ordered to be made . . . Dec. 1879
 Experiments with the 30-ton Thunderer gun (see Navy, 1879), 9 Dec. 1879; exploded when double-charged, 3 Feb. 1880
 One of Armstrong's 100-ton guns in the *Dufie*, near Naples, exploded . . . 6 March, "

Canoe. In the *Rob Roy*, a very lightly constructed canoe, "giving the pleasure of a yacht without the expense," Mr. J. Macgregor, in 1865, travelled about a thousand miles on the rivers and lakes of Europe. His second cruise was on the Baltic. He explored the Suez canal, Nov., and the rivers of Syria, Dec., 1868, and the canals and lakes of Holland in the summer of 1871. The *Octoroon* (16 feet long, 23 inches broad) crossed the Channel from Boulogne to Dover in 11 hours, 19 Aug. 1867. The Royal Canoe Club founded, 1866. The prince of Wales president, 1876. There are several canoe clubs in the United States, and an annual canoe regatta is held at Lake George, N. Y. The most remarkable canoe voyages made in the United States have been those of Mr. N. H. Bishop, of Lake George, who sailed and paddled, upon inland water-ways, from the Canada line, via New York, Norfolk, and Charleston, to the Gulf of Mexico on one voyage; and on another, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

New York Canoe Club, first in United States, organized autumn, 1870
 Mr. Fowler crossed from Boulogne to Sandgate standing in an India rubber twin canoe (the *Phœnix*) in 12 hours . . . 19 Aug. 1873
 American Canoe Association, organized at Lake George, N. Y. . . . 3 Aug. 1880

Canon, a piece of music in two or more parts, imitating each other. "Non nobis, Domine," by Birde (died 1523), is an early specimen.

Canon of Scripture, see *Bible*.

Canonical Hours, see *Breviary*.

Canonization of pious men and martyrs as saints was instituted by pope Leo III., 800.—*Talent*. Every day in the calendar is now a saint's day. The first canonization by papal authority was of St. Odoricus, Ulric, in 993. Previously canonization was the act of the bishops and people.—*Hæc*. On 8 June, 1862, the pope canonized 27 Japanese, who had been put to death on 5 Feb. 1597, near Nagasaki, and 25 others, on 29 June, 1867. Among persons canonized by pope Pius IX. in Oct. 1872 was the late queen of Naples.

Canons, APOSTOLICAL, ascribed to the apostles by Bellarmine and Baronius, by others to St. Clement, are certainly of much later date (since 325). The Greek church allows 85, the Latin 50 of them. The first ecumenical canon was promulgated 380.—*Usk*. Canon-law of the church was introduced into Europe by Gratian about 1140, and into England in 1154.—*Stow*. See *Decretals*. The present canons and constitutions of the Church of England, collected from former ordinances, were established in 1603 by the clergy in convocation, and ratified by king James I., 1604. A new body of

canons, formed by the convocation in 1640, were declared unlawful by the commons, 16 Dec. 1641.—An intermediate class of religious, between priests and monks, in the eighth century, were termed *canons*, as living by a rule. *Canons* in some of our cathedrals and collegiate churches resemble the prebendaries in others. The endowment of canons was facilitated by the Cathedrals Act, 1878.

Canopus, see *Alexandria*.

Canossa, a castle in Modena. Here the emperor Henry IV. of Germany submitted to penance imposed by his enemy, pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), then living at the castle, the residence of the great countess Matilda. Henry was exposed for several days to the inclemency of winter, Jan. 1077, till the pope admitted him, and granted absolution. Matilda greatly increased the temporal power of the papacy by bequeathing to it her large estates, to the injury of her second husband, Guelph, duke of Bavaria. A Canossa monument, near Harzburg, against the papacy, was inaugurated 26 Aug. 1877.

Canterbury (Kent), the *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned 560-616. He was converted to Christianity by Augustine, 596, upon whom he bestowed many favors, giving him land for an abbey and cathedral, dedicated to Christ, 602. St. Martin's church is said to be the oldest Saxon church in Britain. The riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a fanatic called Tom or Thom, who assumed the name of sir William Courtenay, occurred 28-31 May, 1388, see *Thomites*. The railway to London was completed in 1844.—The ARCHBISHOP is primate and metropolitan of all England, and the first peer in the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland, and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see has yielded to the Church of Rome 18 saints and 9 cardinals, and to the civil state of England 12 lord chancellors and 4 lord treasurers. This see was made superior to York, 1073; see *York*. The revenue is valued in the king's books at 2816*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*—*Beaton*. Present income, 15,000*l.* The *Cathedral* was sacked by the Danes, 1011, and burned down 1067; rebuilt by Lanfranc and Anselm, and the choir, completed by the prior Conrad in 1130, and in which Becket was murdered, 1170, was burned 1174. It was rebuilt by William of Sens (1174-8), and by "Engeliah William," 1178-84. A new nave was built and other parts, 1378-1410. The great central tower was erected by prior Goldstone about 1495. The gorgeous shrine of Becket was stripped at the Reformation, and his bones burned. Here were interred Edward the Black Prince, Henry IV., cardinal Pole, and other distinguished persons. Part of the roof was destroyed by an accidental fire, and the edifice narrowly escaped, 8 Sept. 1872. The clock-tower was nearly on fire, 2 June, 1876; see *Huguenots*.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

803-808.	St. Augustine, or Austin (died 26 May).
808-819.	St. Lawrence.
819-834.	St. Mellitus.
834-839.	Justus.
839-853.	St. Honorius.
853-864.	Desiderius (Adeodatus).
864-890.	Theodore of Tarsus.
890-921.	Berthold.
921-934.	Tactwine.
934-941.	Nothelm.
941-959.	Cuthbert.
959-962.	Breogwine.
962-970.	Jacobus, or Lambert.
970-983.	Æthelheard.
983-998.	Wulfred.
998.	Flægild.
998-1000.	Cœlnoth.
1000-1007.	Æthelred.
1007-1013.	Plegemund.
1013 (7).	Æthelm.
1013-1014.	Wulfelm.
1014-1020.	Odo.
1020-1030.	St. Dunstan (died 19 May).
1030-1042.	Æthelgar.
1042-1052.	Sigric.
1052-1066.	Ælric.

- 1006-1011. St. Elphage (murdered by the Danes, 19 April).
 1013-1020. Lyfing, or Elfstun.
 1020-1038. Ælthelnoth.
 1038-1050. St. Eadsige.
 1050-1052. Robert of Jumlièges.
 1052-1070. Stigand (deprived).
 1070-1089. St. Lanfranc (died 24 May).
 1093-1109. Anselm.
 [See vacant 5 years.]
 1114-1122. Radulphus de Turbine.
 1123-1136. William de Curbellio.
 1139-1161. Theobald.
 1162-1170. Thomas à Becket (murdered 29 Dec.).
 [See vacant.]
 1174-1184. Richard.
 1184-1190. Baldwin.
 1191. Reginald Fitz-Joceline (died 26 Dec.).
 [See vacant.]
 1193-1206. Hubert Walter. [Reginald the sub-prior, and John Grey, bishop of Norwich, were successively chosen, but set aside.]
 1206-1228. Stephen Langton (died 6 July).
 1229-1231. Richard Weatherhead.
 1233-1240. Edmund de Abingdon.
 1240-1270. Boniface of Savoy.
 1272-1278. Robert Kilwarby (resigned).
 1279-1292. John Peckham.
 1293-1313. Robert Winchelsey.
 1313-1327. Walter Reynolds.
 1327-1333. Simon de Mepham.
 1333-1348. John Stratford.
 1348-1349. John de Ufford.
 1349. Thomas Bradwardin.
 1349-1366. Simon Islip.
 1366-1368. Simon Langham (resigned).
 1368-1374. William Whittelsey.
 1376-1381. Simon Sudbury (beheaded by the rebels, 14 June).
 1381-1396. William Courtenay.
 1397-1398. Thomas Fitzalan, or Arundel (attainted).
 1398. Roger Walden (expelled).
 1399-1414. Thomas Arundel (restored).
 1414-1443. Henry Chicheley.
 1443-1462. John Stafford.
 1462-1464. John Kemp.
 1464-1466. Thomas Bouchier.
 1466-1500. John Morton.
 1501-1503. Henry Deane, or Denny.
 1503-1532. William Warham.
 1533-1556. Thomas Cranmer (burned 21 March).
 1556-1558. Reginald Pole (died 17 Nov.).
 1559-1576. Matthew Parker (died 17 May).
 1576-1583. Edmund Grindal (died 6 July).
 1583-1604. John Whitgift (died 29 Feb.).
 1604-1610. Richard Bancroft (died 2 Nov.).
 1611-1633. George Abbot (died 4 Aug.).
 1633-1645. William Laud (beheaded 10 Jan.).
 [See vacant 16 years.]
 1660-1663. William Juxon (died 4 June).
 1663-1677. Gilbert Sheldon (died 9 Nov.).
 1678-1691. William Sancroft (deprived 1 Feb.; died 24 Nov. 1693).
 1691-1694. John Tillotson (died 22 Nov.).
 1695-1715. Thomas Tenison (died 14 Dec.).
 1715-1737. William Wake (died 24 Jan.).
 1737-1747. John Potter (died 10 Oct.).
 1747-1757. Thomas Herring (died 13 March).
 1757-1758. Matthew Hutton (died 19 March).
 1758-1768. Thomas Secker (died 3 Aug.).
 1768-1781. Frederick Cornwallis (died 19 March).
 1783-1805. John Moore (died 18 Jan.).
 1806-1828. Charles Manners Sutton (died 21 July).
 1828-1848. William Howley (died 11 Feb.).
 1848-1862. John Bird Sumner (died 6 Sept.).
 1862-1868. Charles Thomas Longley (died 27 Oct.).
 1868. Archibald Campbell Tait (elected 4 Dec.).

Canterbury (New Zealand), a Church of England settlement founded in 1850. Population in 1854, 6000; in 1868, 54,000; during that period, 1,800,000*l.* expended on public works, principally from the current revenue.

Canterbury Tales, by Geoffrey Chaucer, were written about 1364, and first printed about 1475 or 1476 (by Caxton). Chaucer Society established 1867.

Cantharides, venomous green beetles (called Spanish flies), employed to raise blisters. This use is ascribed to Aretæus of Cappadocia, about 50 B.C.

Canticles, a name given to the Benedictus, Magnificat, Nunc dimittis, etc., in the Book of Common Prayer, and especially to the Song of Solomon.

Canton, founded about 200 B.C., the only city in China with which Europeans were allowed to trade, till the treaty of 29 Aug. 1842. Merchants arrived here in 1517. English factory established, 1680. A fire destroying 15,000 houses, 1822. An inundation swept

away 10,000 houses and 1000 persons, Oct. 1833. Canton was taken by the British in 1857; restored, 1861; see *China*, 1835, 1839, 1856, 1861. Population estimated at 1,000,000.

Cantor Lectures, courses given annually at the rooms of the Society of Arts. The expenses are defrayed by a legacy from Dr. Theodore Edward Cantor, of the Indian civil service, who died about 1859. The lectures began 7 Dec. 1863.

Canuleian Law, permitting the patricians and plebeians to intermarry, was passed at Rome 445 B.C.

Caoutchouc, or INDIA-RUBBER, an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incisions from several trees that grow in South America, Mexico, Africa, and Asia, especially *Castilloa Hevea* or *Siphonia elastica*, and *Ficus elastica*.

Observed at Hayti by Columbus (*Herrera*)..... 1493
 Described by Torquemada..... 1615
 Discovered by La Condamine in Quito (termed by natives *cahout-chou*); brought to Europe..... about 1735
 Dr. Priestley said that he had seen "a substance excellently adapted to the purpose of wiping from paper the marks of a black lead pencil." It was sold at the rate of 3*l.* the cubic half-inch..... 1770
 India-rubber cloth was made by Samuel Peal and patented..... 1791
 Caoutchouc discovered in the Malay Archipelago, 1798; in Assam..... 1810
 Vulcanized rubber, formed by combining India-rubber with sulphur, which process removes the susceptibility of the rubber to change under atmospheric temperatures, was patented in America, by Mr. C. Goodyear.. 1839
 Invented also by Mr. T. Hancock (of the firm of Mackintosh & Co.), and patented..... 1843
 Mr. Goodyear invented the hard rubber (termed Ebonite) as a substitute for horn and tortoise-shell..... 1849
 A mode of retaining India rubber in its natural fluid state (by applying to it liquid ammonia) patented in England for the inventor, Mr. Henry Lee Norris, of New York..... 1853

(See under *Printing*.)

African caoutchouc imported into England..... 1856
 Caoutchouc imported in 1850, 7617 cwts.; in 1856, 28,765 cwts.; in 1864, 71,027 cwts.; in 1860, 72,176 cwts.; in 1870, 152,118 cwts.; in 1874, 129,163 cwts.; in 1876, 158,692 cwts.; in 1877, 159,723 cwts.; in 1879, 150,601 cwts.

In 1823, 500 pairs of shoes were imported into Boston. At a later date gum-elastic became the subject of scientific investigation, and many persons commenced experimenting with it. In 1852, the considerable manufacture of it was commenced in Massachusetts by John Haskins and Edwin M. Chaffee, who, in connection with others, started the celebrated Roxbury India-rubber Company, which was shortly after incorporated with a capital of \$400,000. For this company Mr. Chaffee invented the famous mammoth machine for spreading rubber without a solvent, the machine itself costing nearly \$30,000. Similar machines are now required by all manufacturers of rubber goods. The apparent prosperity of this company induced the starting of factories in Boston, Chelsea, Woburn, and Framingham (Mass.). New York city, Staten Island, and Troy (N. Y.), with capitals of from \$50,000 to \$500,000. These companies made their goods by dissolving the rubber in camphene and other solvents, then mixing lampblack with it, and while in the form of paste spreading it on cloth from which coats, etc., are made. The goods were then dried in the sun or in a warm room until the solvent evaporated, leaving a coating of rubber. In 1856, the United States imported crude India-rubber to the amount of \$97,796, and exported to the amount of \$1,083,602 of rubber goods. In 1860, the United States imported crude India-rubber to the amount of 13,981,964 lbs., valued at \$9,606,239.

Cape Breton, a large island, E. coast of North America, said to have been discovered by Cabot, 1497; by the English in 1584; taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored; and again taken in 1745, and retaken in 1748. The fortress, Louisburg, was captured by the English, 26 July, 1758, when the garrison were made prisoners, and eleven French ships were captured or destroyed. The island was ceded to England, 10 Feb. 1763.

Cape-Coast Castle (S.W. Africa). Settled by the Portuguese in 1610; taken by the Dutch, 1643; demolished by admiral Holmes in 1661. All the British factories and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1665. It was con-

firmed to the English by the treaty of Breda in 1667; see *Ashantee*.

Cape Finisterre (N.W. Spain). Off this cape admirals lord Anson and Warren defeated and captured a French fleet under De la Jonquière, 8 May, 1747.

Cape of Good Hope, a promontory on the S.W. point of Africa, called "Cabo Tormentoso" (the stormy cape), the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa," discovered by Bartholomew de Diaz in 1487. Its present name was given by John II. of Portugal, who augured favorably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa. Population of "Cape Colony," in 1856, 267,096; in 1875, 721,502.

The cape was doubled, and the passage to India discovered, by Vasco da Gama. 19 Nov. 1497
 Cars Town, the capital, founded by the Dutch. 1650
 Colony taken by the English under admiral Elphinstone and gen. Clarke. 16 Sept. 1795
 Restored at the peace of Amiens. 25 March, 1802
 Taken by sir D. Baird and sir H. Popham. 9 Jan. 1806
 Finally ceded to England. 13 Aug. 1814
 British emigrants arrive. March, 1820
 The Kaffirs make irruptions on the British settlements, and ravage Grahamstown (see *Kaffraria*). Oct. 1834
 Bishopric of Cape Town founded; Dr. Robert Gray, first bishop. 1847
 The inhabitants successfully resist the attempt to make the Cape a penal colony. 19 May, 1849
 Territories north of Great Orange river placed under British authority, 3 Feb. 1848; annexed as the Orange River Territory. March, 1851
 The constitution granted to the colony promulgated and joyfully received. 1 July, 1853
 Gen. Prætorius, chief of the Transvaal republic, died, Aug. " "
 The British jurisdiction over the Orange River Territory abandoned, 30 Jan.; a free state was formed; see *Orange River*. March, 1854
 The first parliament meets at Cape Town. 1 July, " "
 The Kaffirs much excited by a prophet named Umhikaza; by the exertions of sir George Grey, the governor, tranquillity maintained. Aug. 1856
 The Cape visited by prince Alfred in. July, 1860
 The first railway from Cape Town, about 58 miles long, opened. about Dec. " "
 Governor, sir Philip E. Wodehouse. 1861
 Disputes between bishops of Cape Town and Natal (see *Church of England*). 1863-5
 Cape Town visited by the duke of Edinburgh. 17 Aug. 1867
 Discovery of diamonds; leads to disputes between the free states and the tribes (see *Diamonds*). 1867-70
 Large tracts of territory devastated by fire. Feb. 1869
 Death of Moshesh, an eminent chief of the Basutos, friendly to the British. 11 March, 1870
 New harbor, breakwater, and docks at Cape Town inaugurated by the duke of Edinburgh. 12 July, " "
 Sir Henry Barkly appointed governor. Aug. " "
 Energetic conduct of sir Henry Barkly, repressing aggressions of the president of the Orange River territory. March, 1871
 Colony of Griqualand constituted. 27 Oct. " "
 The British flag erected amidst the diamond-fields with great acclamation. 17 Nov. " "
 Great success in the diamond-fields; robbery of diamonds valued between 35,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*; oppression of the natives stopped by sir H. Barkly. Aug. 1872
 Death of bishop Gray, deeply lamented. 1 Sept. 1873
 Macomo, an eminent Kaffir chief, died. 11 Sept. " "
 Insurrection of Langalibalele, a chief, suppressed (see *Natal*). Nov., Dec. " "
 South African Confederation (which see), proposed by earl of Carnarvon; opposed by Mr. Molteno and his cabinet, May; long debate commenced on it in the Cape parliament. 11 Nov. 1875
 Earl of Carnarvon, in a despatch, proposes that the conference on the confederation shall be transferred to England, 22 Oct.; much resented. Nov. " "
 Earl of Carnarvon's despatch expressing earnest desire for the confederation, and proposing a meeting of delegates in London, their decision not to be conclusive, 15 Nov.; parliament prorogued. 26 Nov. " "
 Conference of delegates in London began; earl of Carnarvon, not Mr. Molteno, present. 5 Aug. 1876
 Sir H. Bartle E. Frere appointed governor and lord high commissioner for South Africa. Nov. " "
 He opens a successful exhibition at Cape Town. 5 April, 1877
 Transvaal republic (which see) annexed. 12 April, " "
 Troublesome disputes between tribes (Fingoes and Golo-kas); lead to war (see *Kaffraria*). Sept. " "
 The minister Molteno opposes employing imperial troops in the Kaffir war. Jan., Feb. 1878
 Mr. Molteno's ministry dismissed; one formed by Mr. J. Gordon Sprigg, about 12 Feb.; reported successful. April, " "
 Kaffir war ended; amnesty to surrendering rebels announced. 2 July, " "
 Thanksgiving day for restoration of peace. 1 Aug. " "

Zulu war begins (see *Zululand*). 12 Jan. 1879
 Insurrection in the Transvaal (which see). Dec. " "
 Telegraphic communication with Great Britain completed; telegram from the queen to sir Bartle Frere and others. 25 Dec. " "
 Government proposition for conference of delegates to promote federation, rejected by the assembly, about 24 June, 1880
 War with Basutos. June, " "
 Recall of sir Bartle Frere, 1 Aug.; announced in parliament. 2 Aug. " "
 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson appointed governor, 21 Aug. " "
 Resignation of Mr. Sprigg's ministry, through narrow escape of vote of censure; succeeded by Mr. Scanlen and Mr. Molteno. 6, 7 May, 1881
 For recent wars, see *Basutoland*, *Zululand*, and *Transvaal*.

Cape Horn, or HOORN, on the last island of the Fuegian archipelago, the southernmost point of America, was discovered and named by Schouten, 1616, after his birthplace in the Netherlands.

Cape la Hogue, see *La Hogue*.

Cape St. Vincent (S.W. Portugal). Sir George Rooke, with twenty-three ships of war, and the Turkish fleet, was attacked by Tourville, with 160 ships, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, 16 June, 1693.—Sir John Jervis, with the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, defeated the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line off this cape, taking four ships and sinking others, 14 Feb. 1797. For this victory sir John was raised to the peerage, as earl St. Vincent. Nelson was engaged in this battle. Near this cape the fleet of dom Pedro, under admiral Charles Napier, captured dom Miguel's fleet, 5 July, 1833.

Cape Verde Islands (N. Atlantic Ocean), belonging to Portugal, were known to the ancients as Gorgades, but not to the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, 1446, 1450, or 1460.

Capel Court, see under *Stocks*.

Capetians, the third race of the kings of France, named from Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, who seized the throne on the death of Louis V., called the Indolent, 987.—*Hénault*. The first line of the house of Capet ended with Charles IV., in 1328, when Philip VI. of Valois ascended the throne; see *France*.

Capillarity (the rising of liquids in small tubes, and the ascent of the sap in plants) is said to have been first observed by Niccolò Aggiunti of Pisa, 1600-35. The theory has been examined by Newton, La Place, and others. Dr. T. Young's theory was put forth in 1805, and Mr. Wertheim's researches in 1857.

Capital, estimated amount (*R. Giffen*):

Great Britain: beginning of century, 115,000,000*l.*; 1843, 251,000,000*l.*; 1853, 262,000,000*l.*
United Kingdom: 1855, 308,000,000*l.*; 1865, 396,000,000*l.*; 1875, 571,000,000*l.*

Capital Punishment, see *Death*.

Capitation-tax, see *Poll-tax*.

Capitol, said to have been so called from a human head (*caput*) found when digging the foundations of the fortress of Rome, on Mons Tarpeius. Here a temple was built to Jupiter Capitolinus. The foundation was laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B.C.; the building was continued by Servius Tullius; completed by Tarquinius Superbus, but not dedicated till 507 B.C. by the consul Horatius. It was destroyed by lightning 6 July, 183; burned during the civil wars, 83; rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated again by Lutatius Catulus, 69; again burned, A.D. 69, 80; rebuilt 70, 82; sacked by Genseric, June, 455. The Roman consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor Augustus bestowed on it 2000 pounds weight of gold, of which metal the roof was composed: its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. The *Capitoline games*, instituted 387 B.C. to commemorate the deliverance from the Gauls, were revived by Domitian, A.D. 86. The

Campidoglio contains palaces of the senators, erected on the site of the Capitol by Michael Angelo soon after 1546.

Capitularies, the laws of the Frankish kings, commencing with Charlemagne (801). Collections have been published by Baluze (1677) and others.

Capitulations: a name given to the judicial rights granted by treaties to foreign consuls in Turkey. After many years' opposition, the sultan addressed a memorial to the sovereigns of Europe, in June, 1869; and modifications were agreed to, April, 1870. The sultan decided on the abolition of the capitulations in Egypt about July, 1872.

Cappadocia, Asia Minor. Its early history is involved in obscurity.

Pharnaces said to have founded the kingdom.....	B.C.	744
Cappadocia conquered by Perdiccas, regent of Macedon; the king, Ariarathes I., aged 82, crucified.....		322
Recovers its independence.....		315
Conquered by Mithridates of Pontus.....		291
Held by Seleucus, 288; independent.....		288
Ariarathes V., Philopator, reigns, 162; dethroned by Holofernes, 130, but restored by the Romans, 158; killed with Crassus in the war against Aristonicus.....		130
His queen, Laodice, poisons five of her sons; the sixth (Ariarathes VI.) is saved; she is put to death.....		"
Ariarathes VI. murdered by Mithridates Eupator; who sets up various pretenders; the Roman senate declares the country free, and appoints Ariobarzanes I. king.....		93
He is several times expelled by Mithridates, etc., but restored by the Romans; dies.....		64
Ariobarzanes II. supports Pompey, and is slain by Crassus.....		42
Ariarathes VII. deposed by Antony.....		36
Archelaus is favored by Augustus, 20 B.C.; but accused by Tiberius, he comes to Rome and dies there oppressed with age.....	A.D.	15
Cappadocia becomes a Roman province.....		17
Invaded by the Huns.....		515
And by the Saracens.....		717
Recovered by the emperor Basil I.....		876
Conquered by Soliman and the Turks.....		1074
Annexed to Turkish empire.....		1360

Cappel (Switzerland). Here the reformer Ulric Zwinglius was slain in a conflict between the Catholics and the men of Zurich, 11 Oct. 1531.

Capri (Capræa), an island near Naples, the sumptuous residence of Augustus, and particularly of Tiberius, memorable for the debaucheries he committed during his last years, 27-37. Capri was taken by sir Sydney Smith, 12 May, 1806.

Caps, see *Hats*.

Caps and Hats. About 1738, Sweden was much distracted by two factions thus named, the former in the interest of the Russians, and the latter in that of the French. They were broken up and the names prohibited by Gustavus III. in 1771, who desired to exclude foreign influence. His assassination by Ankarström, 16 March, 1792, set aside all his plans for the improvement of Sweden.

Capstan, used to work ships' anchors, is said to have been invented, but more probably was only improved, by sir Samuel Morland, who died 30 Dec. 1695.

"**Captain**," H.M.'s iron-clad turret-ship, capsized during a squall, 12.15 A.M., 7 Sept. 1870. Capt. Hugh Burgoyne, capt. Cowper Coles, who designed the vessel, and 469 persons perished; see under *Navy of England*. Subscriptions for relief of the widows and orphans of the lost up to 17 Nov., 34,894*l.*; 3 Dec., 38,004*l.*; 31 Dec., about 46,000*l.*; May, 1871, about 55,000*l.*; 25 June, 1871, about 55,700*l.* Total, 57,824*l.* The fund was transferred to the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

Capua (Naples), capital of Campania, took the part of Hannibal when his army wintered here after the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., and it is said became enervated. In 211, when the Romans retook the city, they scourged and beheaded all the surviving senators; the others had poisoned themselves after a banquet previous to the surrender of the city. Only two persons escaped; one woman who had prayed for the success of the Romans, and another who succored some prisoners. During the

middle ages Capua was successively subjugated by the Greeks, Saracens, Normans, and Germans. It was restored to Naples in 1424, and captured by Caesar Borgia, 24 July, 1501; was taken by Garibaldi 2 Nov. 1860.

Capuchin Friars, Franciscans, so named from wearing a *capuchon*, or cowl, hanging down upon their backs. The order was founded by Matthew Baschi about 1525, and established by the pope, Clement VII., 1529. The capuchin confessors of the queen Henrietta, introduced here 1630, were imprisoned by the parliament, 1642.

Car. The invention is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, about 1486 B.C. Covered cars (*currus arcuati*) were used by the Romans. The *lectica* (a soft-cushioned car), next invented, gave place to the *carpentum*, a two-wheeled car, with an arched covering, hung with costly cloth. Still later were the *carruca*, in which the officers of state rode. Triumphal cars, introduced by Tarquin the Elder, were formed like a throne.

Caracas (South America), part of Venezuela, discovered by Columbus 1498. It was reduced by arms, and assigned as property to the Welsers, German merchants, by Charles V.; but for their tyranny they were dispossessed in 1550, and a crown governor appointed. The province declared its independence, 9 May, 1810. In the city Leon de Caracas, on 26 March, 1812, nearly 12,000 persons perished by an earthquake; see *Venezuela*.

Caraites, see *Karaites*.

Carberry Hill (S. Scotland). Here lord Hume and the confederate barons dispersed the royal army under Bothwell, and took Mary queen of Scots prisoner, 15 June, 1567. Bothwell fled.

Carbolic Acid (or phenic acid), obtained by the distillation of pit-coal by Laurent, 1846-7, is a powerful antiseptic. It is largely manufactured for medical purposes, and has been advantageously used at Carlisle and Exeter in the deodorization of sewage (1860-1); and as a disinfectant during the prevalence of cholera in London in 1866. It was successfully used for embalming by professor Seely in 1868. Professor F. Crace Calvert, a great manufacturer of this acid, died 1878.

Carbon was shown to be a distinct element by Lavoisier in 1788. He proved the diamond to be its purest form, and converted it into carbonic-acid gas by combustion.

Carbonari (charcoal-burners), a powerful secret society in Italy, which derived its origin, according to some, from the Waldenses, and which became prominent early in the present century. It aimed at the expulsion of foreigners from Italy, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. In March, 1820, it is said that 650,000 joined the society, and an insurrection soon after broke out in Naples, gen. Pépé taking the command. The king, Ferdinand, made political concessions, but the influence of the allied sovereigns at Laybach led Ferdinand to annul them and suppress the liberal party, Jan. 1821, when the Carbonari were denounced as traitors. The society spread in France, and doubtless hastened the revolutions in 1830 and 1848.

Carbonic-acid Gas, a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen, found in the air, and a product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. The Grotto del Cane yields 200,000 lbs. per annum. No animal can breathe this gas. The briskness of champagne, beer, etc., is due to its presence. It was liquefied by atmospheric pressure by Faraday in 1823. On exposing the liquid to the air it becomes solid, resembling snow, through vaporization.

Carchemish, see *Hittites*.

Cardiff Castle (S. Wales). Here Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I., is said to have been imprisoned from 1106 till his death, 10 Feb. 1135.

Cardigan Bay, see *Fishguard*.

Cardinals, princes in the church of Rome, the council of the pope, and the conclave, or "sacred college," at first were the principal priests or incumbents of the parishes in Rome, and said to have been called *cardinales* in 888. They began to assume the exclusive power of electing the popes about 1179. They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood for religion, if required, and were declared princes of the church by Innocent IV., 1243 or 1245. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1464; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1623 or 1630. In 1586 Sixtus V. fixed their number at 70, but there are generally vacancies. In 1860 there were 69 cardinals; in 1861, 59; in Nov. 1867, 52; in 1873, 5 of the order of bishops, 34 priests, 6 deacons; 45 in all. Nine cardinals (viz. a Bonaparte) were made 13 March, 1868.* Eleven new cardinals appointed 12 March, 1877. In 1880 6 cardinal-bishops, 47 priests, 11 deacons; in all 64 (including archbishops Manning, McCloskey, an American, Ledochowski, Edward Howard, and John Henry Newman). Two more appointed 16 Dec. 1880.

Cardross Case, see *Tristia*, 1861.

Cards, PLAYING. The origin of the game is uncertain. It is said to have been brought to Viterbo in 1379. Cards were illuminated for Charles VI. of France, 1392, then depressed in mind. W. A. Chatto's work on the "History of Playing-cards," published 1848. Piquet and all the early names are French. Cards first taxed in England 1710. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 966,000 in 1800. In 1825, the duty being then 2s. 6d. per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped, but in 1827 the stamp-duty was reduced to 1s., and 310,654 packs paid duty in 1830. Duty was paid on 239,200 packs in the year ending 5 Jan. 1840; and on near 800,000, year ending 5 Jan. 1850. By an act passed in 1802 the duty on cards was reduced to 8d. per pack, and the sellers were required to take out a license. Duty received in 1874, 13,131l.; in 1875, 13,810l.

Caria (Asia Minor), was conquered by Cyrus, 546 B.C.; by Dercyllidas, a Lacedæmonian, 397; his successor Hecatomnus became king, 385 B.C.; for his son Mausolus the *Mausoleum* was erected (*which see*). Caria was annexed by the Romans, 129 B.C. It is now part of the Turkish empire.

Caribbee Islands, see *West Indies*.

Caricatures. Bufalino, an Italian painter, about 1830, drew caricatures and put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences. The modern caricatures of Gillray, Rowlandson, H. B. (John Doyle¹¹ = 11), Richard Doyle, John Leech, John Tenniel, Thomas Nast, and Du Maurier are justly celebrated. The well-known *Punch* was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction of the day and others (Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, A. Becket, professor E. Forbes, etc.) contributed to it. See *Charivari* and *Punch*. Mr. T. Wright published a "History of Caricature," 1865; and "The Life and Works of James Gillray," 1873. Mr. J. Grego published "T. Rowlandson's Works and Life," 1880. Mr. James Parton's "Caricature and other Comic Art in All Times and Many Lands" was published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers in 1877.

Carignan, a small town about twelve miles from Sedan, department of Ardennes, N.E. France. At the plain of Douzy, near this place, and the encampment of Vaux, a part of MacMahon's army, retreating before the Germans, turned round and made a stand, 31 Aug. 1870. After a long, severe engagement, in which the same positions were taken and retaken several times, the Germans turned the flank of their enemies, who were compelled to fall back upon Sedan, where they were finally overcome, 1 Sept.

* *English Cardinals*: Henry Stuart, created 1747; Charles Erskine, 1801; Thomas Weld, 1830; Charles Acton, 1859; Nicholas Wiseman, 20 Sept. 1850-66; Henry Edward Manning, 1873; Edward Howard, 13 March, 1877; John Henry Newman, 12 May, 1879.

Carillon, see *Bells*.

Carinthia, a Bavarian duchy, annexed to the territories of the duke of Austria, 1836.

Carisbrooke Castle (Isle of Wight), said to have been a British and Roman fortress, was taken 580 by Certic, founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its Norman character has been ascribed to William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford in William I.'s time. Here Charles I. was imprisoned Nov. 1647 to Nov. 1648; and here his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, died, too probably of a broken heart, 8 Sept. 1650.

Carismians (ferce shepherds living near the Caspian), having been expelled by the Tartars, invaded Syria in 1243. The union of the sultans of Aleppo, Hama, and Damascus was insufficient to stem the torrent, and the Christian military orders were nearly exterminated in a single battle in 1244. In Oct. they took Jerusalem. They were totally defeated in two battles in 1247.

Carlaverock Castle (S. Scotland), taken by Edward I., July, 1300, the subject of a contemporary poem published, with illustrations, by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1831.

Carlisle (Cumberland), a frontier town of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. Just below this town the famous Pict's wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and here also ended the great Roman highway. Of the great church, called St. Mary's, a large part was built by David, king of Scotland, who held Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, from the crown of England. The castle, destroyed by the Danes, 875, restored in 1092 by William II., was the prison of Mary queen of Scots in 1568.—Taken by the parliamentary forces in 1645, and by the young Pretender, 15 Nov. 1745; retaken by the duke of Cumberland, 30 Dec. same year. The sea was erected by Henry I. in 1182, and made suffragan to York. The cathedral had been founded a short time previously by Walter, deputy for William Rufus. It was almost ruined by Cromwell, 1648, and partially repaired after the Restoration. It was reopened in 1856 after renovation, costing 15,000l. The see has been held by one lord chancellor and two lord treasurers; it is valued in the king's books at 530l. 4s. 11d. per annum. Present income 4500l.

BISHOPS OF CARLISLE.

1791 Edward Venables Vernon, transl. to York 1807.
1804 Samuel Goodenough, died 12 Aug. 1837.
1827 Hugh Percy, died Feb. 1854.
1856 Hon. R. Montagu Villiers, transl. to Durham, May, 1880.
1880 Hon. Samuel Waldegrave, died 1 Oct. 1888.
1889 Harvey Goodwin; consecrated Jan. 1870.

Carlisle Administration, see *Hankins*.

Carlota, see *Spain*, 1830-40 and 1872-3. The legitimists of Europe subscribed to their cause 1873-4. A committee in London supplied arms and money.

Carlovingians, or *Carolingians*, the second dynasty of the French kings, 752-987. Charles Martel (715-741) and Pepin his son (741-762) were mayors of the palace. The latter became king 762; see *France*.

Carlow (S.E. Ireland). The castle, erected by John, 1180, surrendered after a desperate siege to Rory Oge O'Moore in 1677; again to the parliamentary forces in 1650. Here the royal troops routed the insurgents 24 May, 1798.

Carlowitz (Austria). Here was concluded a treaty of peace between Turkey and the allies—Germany, Russia, Poland, and Venice—23 Jan. 1699, in consequence of the great defeat of the Turks by prince Eugene at Zenta, 11 Sept. 1697, by which Hungary was finally secured to Austria.

Carlsbad (or Charles's Bath), in Bohemia, the celebrated springs, said to have been discovered by the emperor Charles IV. in 1370. On 1 Aug. 1819, a congress was held here, when the great powers decreed measures to repress the liberal press, etc.

Carlsruhe, capital of Baden, built by margrave Charles William, 1715. A revolution here was suppressed by Prussian aid, June, 1849, and the grand-duke returned 18 Aug.

Carlton Club, Pall Mall (Conservative), established by the duke of Wellington and others, 1831-2; present house opened 1855.

Carmagnole, a Piedmontese song and dance, written about Aug. 1792; popular in France during the reign of terror, 1793-4. The chorus was "Dansons la Carmagnole: vive le son du canon!"

Carmathians, a Mahometan sect. Carmath, a Shiite, about 890, assumed the title of "the guide, the director," etc., including that of the representative of Mahomet, St. John the Baptist, and the angel Gabriel. His followers subdued Bahrein in 900, and devastated the East. Dissensions arose among themselves, and their power soon passed away.

Carmelites, or WHITE FRIARS, of Mount Carmel, one of the four orders of mendicants with austere rules, founded by Berthold about 1156, and settled in France in 1252.—*Hennault*. Their rules were modified about 1540. They claimed succession from Elijah. They had numerous monasteries in England, and a precinct in London without the Temple, west of Blackfriars, is called Whitefriars to this day, after a community of their order founded there in 1245. A Carmelite church at Kensington was founded by archbishop Manning, July, 1865. The Carmelites, as well as other orders, were expelled from their houses in France in Oct. 1880.

Carnatic, a district of southern Hindostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 80,000 troops in 1780, and was defeated by the British under sir Eyre Coote, 1 July and 27 Aug. 1781; and decisively overthrown 2 June, 1782. The Carnatic was overrun by Tippon in 1790. The British acquired entire authority over the Carnatic by treaty, 31 July, 1801; see *India*.

Carnation, so called from the original species being of a flesh color (*carnis*, of flesh). Several varieties were first planted in England by the Flemings about 1567.—*Stow*.

Carneian Games, observed in many Grecian cities, particularly at Sparta (instituted about 675 B.C., in honor of Apollo, surnamed Carneus), lasted nine days.

Carnifex Ferry (West Virginia), BATTLE OF, fought Sept. 10, 1861. McClellan having been assigned to the army of the Potomac, the command in West Virginia devolved upon General Rosecrans. Floyd commanded the Confederate forces on the Gauley River. The latter was attacked by Rosecrans at Carnifex Ferry. It was rather a manoeuvre than a battle, and during the night Floyd retreated.

Carnival (*Carni rule*, Italian, i. e. *Flesh farewell!*), a festival time in Italy and other Catholic countries at Shrovetide or beginning of Lent.

Carolinas (North America). Said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1498, or by De Leon in 1512. Raleigh formed a settlement at Roanoke in June, 1585, which was broken up in 1586. About 850 English settled here about 1660; and Carolina was granted to lord Clarendon and others in 1673. The cultivation of rice was introduced by governor Smith in 1695, and subsequently cotton. A constitution drawn up by John Locke was abandoned. The province was divided into North and South in 1729; see *America*. The Carolinas being slave states, great excitement prevailed in them in Nov. 1860, on account of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the United States, he being strongly opposed to slavery. South Carolina began the secession from the United States, 20 Dec. 1860: North Carolina followed, 21 May, 1861; see *United States*, 1861-5. Both readmitted to the Union 25 June, 1868. Embezzlements of South Carolina "official ring" (state government) disclosed; prosecutions, Sept., Oct. 1877.

Caroline Islands (S. Pacific), were discovered by the Spaniards in the reign of Charles II., 1686.

Carp, a fresh-water or pond fish, was it is said, first brought to these countries about 1525.—*Walton*. It is mentioned by lady Juliana Berners in her book printed 1496.

Carpet-baggers, a name given to adventurers in the southern states of North America, who, after the conclusion of the war, in 1865, endeavored, from interested motives, to promote the political predominance of the negroes. Their influence counteracted by the conciliatory measures of president Hayes, 1877-8. [The term, originally applied to political adventurers, was afterwards used in the South with little discrimination, and applied to all settlers from the North who took part in politics as members of the Republican party.—*Am. Ed.*]

Carpets are of ancient use in the East. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust established the English carpet manufacture, about 1750. A cork-carpet company was formed in 1862. The manufacture of carpets in the United States is very extensive, and rapidly growing as the production of wool increases.

Carpi (N. Italy). Here prince Eugene and the Imperialists defeated the French 9 July, 1701.

Carpocratians, followers of Carpocrates, a Gnostic, in the second century.

Carrack, or KARRACK (Italian, *Caracca*), a large ship in the middle ages. The Santa Anna, the property of the knights of St. John, of about 1700 tons, sheathed with lead, was built at Nice about 1530. It was literally a floating fortress, and aided Charles V. in taking Tunis in 1535. It contained a crew of 800 men and 50 pieces of artillery.

Carriages. Erichthonius of Athens is said to have produced the first chariot about 1486 B.C. Rude carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II., A.D. 1547; in England, in 1555. Henry IV. of France had one without straps or springs. They were made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and then called whirling-cotes. The duke of Buckingham, in 1619, drove six horses; and the earl of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. Carriages were let for hire in Paris, in 1650, at the Hôtel Fiacre: hence the name, *fiacre*; see *Car*, *Cabriolets*, *Coaches*, and *License duty*.—Annual license duty for carriages: 4 wheels, 2l. 2s.; under 4 cwt., or less than 4 wheels, 15s. Carlo Bianconi successfully introduced *cars* into Ireland about 1815; he died, nearly 90, 16 Sept. 1875. G. A. Thrupp's "History of Coaches" published, 1877.

Carrickfergus (Antrim, Ireland). Its castle is supposed to have been built by Hugh de Lacy in 1178. The town surrendered to the duke of Schomberg 28 Aug. 1689. The castle surrendered to the French admiral Thurot, Feb. 1760; see *Thurot*.

Carriers' Act, 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 68, 1830.

Carrociun, a vehicle containing a crucifix and a banner, usually accompanied Italian armies in the middle ages. The Milanese lost theirs at Cortenuova, 27 Nov. 1237.

Carron Ironworks, on the banks of the Carron, in Stirlingshire, established in 1760. The works in 1852 employed about 1600 men. Here, since 1776, have been made the pieces of ordnance called *carronades* or *smashers*.

Carrots and other edible roots were imported from Holland and Flanders, about 1510.

Cartes de Visite. The small photographic portraits thus termed are said to have been first taken at Nice, by M. Ferrier, in 1857. The duke of Parma had his portrait placed upon his visiting-cards, and his example was soon followed in Paris and London.

Cartesian Doctrines, promulgated by René Descartes, the French philosopher, in 1637. His metaphysical principle is, "I think, therefore I am;" his physical principle, "Nothing exists but substance." He accounts for all physical phenomena on his theory of vortices, motions excited by God, the source of all motion. He was born in 1596, and died at Stockholm, the guest of queen Christina, in 1650.

Carthage (N. coast of Africa near Tunis), founded by Dido or Elissa, 878 B.C. (869, *Blair*; 826, *Niebuhr*). She fled from her brother Pygmalion, king of Tyre, who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage disputed the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars. The Carthaginians bore the character of a faithless people, hence the term *Punic faith*. Cato the censor (about 146 B.C.) always ended his speeches in the senate with *Carthago delenda est*—"Carthage must be destroyed!" Many councils held here, A.D. 200-535.

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Carthage (Missouri), BATTLE OF, fought July 6, 1861. Here Sigel attacked the Confederates under Price, Rains, and Jackson. The battle until two P.M. was an artillery duel, in which the Confederates were worsted. But Sigel was then obliged to retreat, which he did skilfully, saving his baggage.

Carthagoena, or NEW CARTHAGE (S.E. Spain), built by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 242 B.C.; taken by Scipio, 210. The modern Carthagoena was taken by a British force under sir John Leake, June, 1706; retaken by the duke of Berwick, Nov. It was the last place held by the Intransigentes and Internationalists of Spain; was besieged by general Martin

Campos, about 22 Aug. 1878. Bombardment begun 26 Nov., taken by general Lopez Dominguez, 12 Jan. 1874; see *Spain*.—**CARTHAGENA**, in Colombia, South America, was taken by sir Francis Drake in 1585; pillaged by the French buccaneers in 1697; bombarded by admiral Vernon in March, 1741; and unsuccessfully besieged, April, 1741.

Carthusians, a religious order (springing from the Benedictines) founded by Bruno of Cologne, who retired with six companions about 1084, to Chartreuse (*which see*), in the mountains of Dauphiné. Their austere rules were formed by Basil VII., their general. They appeared in England about 1180, and a monastery was founded by sir William Manny, 1371, on the site of the present Charter-house, London; see *Charter-house*. The Carthusian powder of father Simon, at Chartreuse, was first compounded about 1715.

Cartoons, large chalk drawings preparatory to oil painting. Those of RAPHAEL (twenty-five in number) were designed (for tapestries) in the chambers of the Vatican under Julius II. and Leo. X. about 1510 to 1516. The seven preserved were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton-court palace in 1629. They were removed to South Kensington 28 April, 1865.—The tapestries executed at Arras from these designs are at Rome. They were twice carried away by invaders, in 1526 and 1798, and were restored in 1815.—The Cartoons for the British Houses of Parliament were exhibited in July, 1848.

RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS.

1. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes.
2. The Charge to Peter.
3. Peter and John Healing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple.
4. The Death of Ananias.
5. Elymas the Sorcerer Struck with Blindness.
6. The Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra.
7. Paul Preaching at Athens.

Carving, see *Sculptures*.

Casamicciola, Ischia. See *Earthquakes*, 4 March, 1881.

Cashel (Tipperary, Ireland). Cormack Cuillinan, king and bishop of Cashel, was the reputed founder or restorer of the cathedral, 901. In 1152 bishop Donat O'Danergan was invested with the pall; see *Pallium*. Cashel was valued in the king's books, 29 Hen. VIII., at 66l. 13s. 4d. Irish money. By the Church Temporalities Act, 1833, it ceased to be archiepiscopal, and was joined to Waterford and Lismore.

Cashmere, in the valley of the Himalayas; was subdued by the Mahometans under Akbar, in 1586; by the Afghans in 1752; by the Sikhs, 1819; and by the treaty of Lahore, 9 March, 1846, ceded to the British, who gave it to the Maharajah Gholab Singh, as tributary sovereign. The true Cashmere shawls, first brought to England in 1666, are well imitated at Bradford and Huddersfield. Shawls of Thibetan wool, for the omrah, cost 150 rupees each, about 1650.

Gholab dies, succeeded by his son Runbeer, a favorer of education, 1857; who assists in suppressing the Indian mutiny and receives further guarantees. March, 1860
The prince of Wales warmly received by the maharajah at Jummo. 20 Jan. 1876
Dreadful famine (partly due to continued destructive snowstorms, Oct. 1877-May, 1878). summer 1879

Cash-payments, see *Bank of England*.

Cassano (N. Italy). Site of an indecisive conflict between prince Eugene of Savoy and the French, 16 Aug. 1705.

Cassation, COURT OF, the highest court of appeal in France, was established 10 Nov. 1790, by the national assembly.

Cassel, formerly the capital of Hesse-Cassel, Central Germany, acquired importance through becoming the refuge of French Protestants after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685. It was the capital of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, 1807-13, and Wilhelms-

höhe, a neighboring castle, became the residence of Napoleon III. after his surrender to the king of Prussia, 2 Sept. 1870, arriving at 9.35 p.m. 5 Sept. He went to England in 1871.

Cassiterides, see *Scilly Isles*.

Castalia, see under *Steam*.

Castel Fidardo, near Ancona, Central Italy. Near here gen. Lamoricière and the papal army of 11,000 men were totally defeated by the Sardinian general, Cialdini, 18 Sept. 1860. Lamoricière with a few horse-men fled to Ancona, then besieged. On 29 Sept. he and the garrison surrendered, but were shortly after set at liberty.

Castes, distinct sections of society in India. In the laws of Menu (see *Menu*), the Hindus are divided into the Brahmins, or sacerdotal class; the Kshatrya or Chut-tree, military class; the Vaisya, or commercial class; and the Sudras, or soulders, servile class.

Castiglione (N. Italy). Here the French, under Augereau, defeated the Austrians, commanded by Wurmser, with great loss, 5 Aug. 1796.

Castile (Central Spain). A Gothic government was established here about 800.—Roderick, count of Castile, 860; Ferdinand, a count, became king, 1035. Ferdinand, king of Aragon, married Isabella, queen of Castile, in 1474, and formed one monarchy, 1479; see *Spain*.

Castillejos (N. Africa). Here, on 1 Jan. 1860, was fought the first decisive action in the war between Spain and Morocco. Gen. Prim, after a vigorous resistance, repulsed the Moors under Muley Abbas, and advanced towards Tetuan.

Castillon, Guienne (S. France). Here the army of Henry VI. of England was defeated by that of Charles VII. of France, and an end put to the English dominion in France, Calais alone remaining, 17 or 23 July, 1453. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was killed.

Castlebar (Ireland). About 1100 French troops, under Humbert, landed at Killala, and, assisted by Irish insurgents here, compelled the king's troops under Lake to retreat, 27 Aug. 1798; but were compelled to surrender at Ballinamuck, 8 Sept.

Castlepollard (Ireland). At an affray at a fair here between some peasantry and a body of police, thirteen persons lost their lives, and many were wounded, 23 May, 1831.

Castles. The castle of the Anglo-Saxon was a tower keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. William I. erected 48 strong castles. Several hundreds, built by permission of Stephen, between 1135 and 1154, were demolished by Henry II. 1154. Many were dismantled in the civil wars. Richborough, Studfall, and Burgh are existing specimens of Roman castles.

Cat. The generally received opinion that our domestic cat is derived from the European wild-cat is doubted by Mr. T. Bell (1827). Ruppell (died 1794) found a wild-cat in Nubia, whose conformation agreed with that of the Egyptian cat mummies. Cats fetched high prices in the middle ages, and were protected by law in Wales about 948. Great cat shows were held at the Crystal Palace, 13 July and 2 Dec. 1871; 26–29 Oct. 1872; and annually since (last, 13 Oct. 1880). A cat interrupted the debates in the commons, 9 July, 1874.

A discussion respecting the use of the "cat-o'-nine-tails" took place in the commons, and navy cats and others were inspected (see *Flogging*)..... 5 July, 1879

Cat Isle, see *Salvador*.

Catacombs. The early depositories of the dead. The first Christians at Rome met for worship in the catacombs; and here are said to have been the tombs of the apostles Peter and Paul. Belzoni in 1815–18 explored many Egyptian catacombs, built 3000 years ago. He brought to England the sarcophagus of Psammeti-

chus, formed of oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured. In the Parisian catacombs (formerly stone quarries) human remains from the cemetery of the Innocents were deposited in 1785; and many of the victims of the revolution in 1792–4 are interred in them.—On 31 May, 1878, some laborers digging on the Via Salaria, two miles from Rome, discovered the celebrated catacombs of which an account, with engravings, was published by Antonio Bosio, in his "Roma Sotteranea" (1632), and by Aringhi (1659), and others. John Evelyn saw them in 1645. Elaborate accounts have been published recently by De' Rossi, an abstract of whose researches will be found in the "Roma Sotteranea" of the Rev. J. S. Northcote and W. R. Brownlow, 1869 and 1879.

Catalogues, see *Libraries, Books*.

Catalonia (N.E. Spain) was settled by the Goths and Alani about 409; conquered by the Saracens, 712; recovered by Pepin, and by Charlemagne, 788. It formed part of the Spanish marches and the territory of the count of Barcelona (*whic see*). The natives were able seamen; being frequently unruly, their peculiar privileges were abolished in 1714.

Catalytic Force. The discovery in 1819, by Thenard, of the decomposition of peroxide of hydrogen by platinum, and by Döbereiner in 1825 of its property to ignite a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, formed the groundwork of the doctrine of catalytic force, also termed "action of contact or presence," put forth by Berzelius and Mitscherlich. Their view has not been adopted by Liebig and other chemists.

Catamarans (or carcasses), fire-machines for destroying ships; tried in vain by sir Sydney Smith, 2 Oct. 1804, on the Boulogne flotilla destined by Bonaparte to invade England.

Catania (the ancient Catana), a town near Etna, Sicily, was founded by a colony from Chalcis, about 753 B.C. Ceres had a temple here, open to none but women. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna in 1669, and in 1693 was nearly swallowed up by an earthquake; in a moment more than 18,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins. An earthquake did great damage, 22 Feb. 1817. In Aug. 1862, the town was held by Garibaldi and his volunteers, in opposition to the Italian government. He was captured on 29 Aug.

Cataphrygians, heretics in the second century, who followed the errors of Montanus. They are said to have baptized their dead, forbidden marriage, and mingled the bread and wine in the Lord's supper with the blood of young children.

Catapultæ, military engines of the crossbow kind, for throwing huge stones as well as darts and arrows; invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, 399 B.C.

Catch Club, NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN's, formed in 1761, included eminent musicians of the time. Prizes were given occasionally; sometimes, since 1821, for a composition, a gold or silver cup.

Cateau Cambresis (N. France), where, on 2, 3 April, 1559, peace was concluded between Henry II. of France, Philip II. of Spain, and Elizabeth of England. France ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 forts in Italy and the Low Countries to Philip.

Catechisms are said to have been compiled in the eighth or ninth century. Luther's were published 1520 and 1529. The catechism of the church of England in the first book of Edward VI., 7 March, 1549, contained merely the baptismal vow, the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer, with explanations; but James I. ordered the bishops to add an explication of the sacraments, 1612. The catechism of the council of Trent was published in 1566; those of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, 1647 and 1648.

Cathari (from the Greek καθάρως, pure), a name given to the Novatians (about 251), Montanists, and other early Christian sects; see *Puritans*.

Cathay, an old name for China.

Cathedral, the chief church of a diocese, as containing the *cathedra*, or seat of the bishop, obtained the name in the tenth century.

A conference of the higher clergy to consider cathedral institutions held at Lambeth 1 March, 1872
The act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, for the regulation of cathedrals passed in 1840, amended and the endowment of canonries facilitated in 1873
A royal commission to inquire respecting cathedral churches appointed (abp. of Canterbury, lord Cranbrook, Mr. Beresford Hope, and others), July; met in Aug. 1879

Catherine. The order of knights of St. Catherine was instituted in Palestine, 1063. An order of ladies of the highest rank in Russia was founded by Peter the Great, 1714, in honor of the bravery of his empress Catherine. They were to be distinguished, as the name implied (from *καθαρός*, pure), for purity of life and manners; see *Docks* and *Katharine*.

Catholic Majesty. This title was given by pope Gregory III. to Alphonso I. of Spain, 739, and to Ferdinand V. and his queen in 1474 by Innocent VIII. on account of their zeal for religion and their establishment of the Inquisition.

Catholic Union of Great Britain; president, the duke of Norfolk; was constituted in 1871. A Catholic union in Dublin was formed Dec. 1873; see *Roman Catholics*.

Catholics, see *Roman Catholics*.

Catiline's Conspiracy. Lucius Sergius Catiline, a dissolute Roman noble, having been refused the consulship (65 B.C.), conspired to kill the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered and frustrated. A second plot (in 63) was detected by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder. Catiline's daring appearance in the senate-house, after his guilt was known, drew forth Cicero's celebrated invective, "Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?" on 8 Nov. On seeing five of his accomplices arrested, Catiline fled to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the conspirators at home, and Petreius routed their forces; Catiline being killed in the engagement, Jan. 62 B.C.

Cato, **SUICIDE** OR. Considering freedom as that which alone "sustains the dignity of man," and unable to survive the independence of his country, Cato stabbed himself at Utica, 46 B.C.

Cato-street Conspiracy. A gang of desperate men, headed by Arthur Thistlewood, assembled in Cato Street, Edgware Road, and proposed the assassination of the ministers of the crown at a cabinet dinner. They were betrayed and arrested, 23 Feb. 1820; and Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd were executed as traitors on 1 May.

Catti, a German tribe, attacked but not subdued by the Romans A.D. 15 and 84; absorbed by the Franks, third century.

Cattle. Of horned cattle only the buffalo or bison is native of America, and this has never been domesticated. Columbus, in 1493, brought the first tame cattle to America, a bull and several cows. As the various parts of North and South America were settled by Europeans, cattle were introduced, and from these have descended all the vast herds which now roam over the pampas of Texas and South America. In 1611 and 1624, cattle were imported into Virginia and Massachusetts. In Great Britain and in the United States they have been vastly improved, both in the weight of carcass, the quality of the beef, and the abundance of the milk, by the extraordinary attention that has been given to the selection and crossing of the best breeds, according to the objects in view. This sort of improvement began about the middle of last century, or rather later. The export trade of the United States in neat cattle for the eight months ending 31 Aug. 1880 amounted to \$12,462,837; for the year ending 30 June, 1881, the exports of live

cattle were 185,707 head, valued at \$14,304,108. The importation of horned cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England was prohibited by a law, 1663; but the export of cattle from Ireland became very extensive. In 1842 the importation of cattle into England from foreign countries was subjected to a moderate duty, and in 1846 they were made duty free; and since then the numbers imported have enormously increased.* Horned cattle imported into the United Kingdom 1849, 53,480; 1853, 125,523; 1855 (war), 97,527; 1860, 104,569; 1865, 283,271; 1866, 237,739; 1867, 177,948; 1868, 136,688; 1869, 220,190; 1870, 202,172; 1874, 193,862; 1876, 271,576; 1877, 201,193; 1879, 247,768; see *Smithfield*, *Metropolitan Cattle-market*, and *Foreign Cattle-market*.

A cattle plague began in Hungary; extended over Western Europe, destroying 1½ million cattle 1711-14
A severe cattle plague raged in England and West Europe (about 3 million cattle perish) 1745-56
The privy council ordered diseased beasts to be shot, and their skins destroyed, granting moderate compensation 12 March, 1745
Great disease among foreign cattle; excluded from this country by prohibitions April, 1837
The cattle plague appears at Laycock's dairy, Barnsbury, London, N.; rapidly spreads about 24 June, 1865
27,432 beasts had been attacked; 12,680 died; 8,998 slaughtered up to 21 Oct. "
A royal commission to inquire into the causes of cattle plague and suggest remedies met first, 10 Oct.; report of majority considered the disease to have been imported, and recommend slaughter of animals and stringent prohibition of passage of cattle across public roads, etc., 31 Oct. 1865; second report, 6 Feb.; third report, 1 May, 1866

Orders in council for regulating the cattle plague (in conformity with the act of 1850), 23 Nov. and 16 Dec. 1865; and 20 Jan. "
Disease raging; official report; cattle attacked, 120,740; killed, 16,742; died, 73,750; recovered, 14,162; unaccounted for, 16,086 1 Feb. "
Cattle Disease Acts passed 20 Feb. and 10 Aug. "
Orders in council making uniform repressive measures throughout the country 27 March, "
The disease materially abates April, "
Privy council return: cattle attacked, 248,965; killed, 80,597; died, 124,187; recovered, 32,989; unaccounted for, 11,192 22 June, "
The disease nearly "stamped out" 27 Oct. "
Order in council directing that foreign cattle be landed only at certain parts (after 13 Nov.), there to be subjected to quarantine 10 Nov. "
Cattle plague reappears in Cheshire and Lancashire and Yorkshire Dec. "
Reappears at Barnsbury (see 24 June, 1865), 46 animals slaughtered 2 Feb. 1867
Reappearance in various places June, July, "
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act amended Aug. "
No case reported to the privy council 3 Aug. "
Cattle plague, originating in Texas, prevailed throughout the United States "
Order of council permitting cattle to be removed from the metropolis 25 July, 1868
New general orders issued Aug. 1869
Prevalence of "foot and mouth disease" in England, Aug. 1869-Dec. 1870; June, July, 1871
Disease appears at Kaiserslautern, rear of the German army; cautionary regulations promulgated by the privy council 9 Sept. 1870
New foreign cattle market determined on, Nov. 1870; opened Dec. 1871
Foot and mouth disease in England July, Aug. 1872
Appearance of the plague in German cattle; further importation suspended about 3 Aug. "
Cattle plague appears at Pocklington, Yorkshire; vigorously treated, 3 Sept.; stringent order from the privy council 7 Sept. "
Live cattle imported to Glasgow from America by Mr. Bell July, 1873
Foot and mouth disease in some English counties, Aug., Sept. 1875
Reappearance of cattle-plague in England; restrictions in London and other places; much cattle killed, Jan.-May, 1877
Cattle-plague commission enlarged, 3 May; plague said to be stamped out; restrictions removed, 26 June; fresh cases in London; restrictions resumed 13 July; removed 31 July, "
New Cattle Contagious Diseases Act passed 16 Aug. 1878
Order in council prohibiting importation of living cattle from eastern half of Europe after 1 Jan. 1879; imports permitted from some countries, cattle to be slaughtered (no restriction respecting some countries), 6 Dec. "

* Sale of thirty of duke of Devonshire's short-horn bulls for 19,923*l.*, about 18 Sept. 1878.

CATTLE AND SHEEP IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ISLANDS.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
1866..	8,570,000	26,380,000	1873..	10,153,670	33,982,404
1867..	8,731,473	33,817,951	1874..	10,281,036	34,857,597
1868..	9,063,416	35,607,812	1875..	10,162,787	33,491,948
1869..	9,078,282	34,250,272	1876..	9,997,189	32,252,579
1870..	9,235,032	32,786,783	1877..	9,731,537	32,220,067
1871..	9,346,216	31,403,500	1878..	9,761,298	32,571,018
1872..	9,718,505	32,246,642	1879..	9,961,536	32,237,958

Maximum, 1874; decrease since.

Cattle Show, see *Smithfield*.

Caubul, see *Cabul*.

Caucasus, a lofty mountain, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas. In mythology, Prometheus was said to have been tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures (1548 B.C.). The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasian Porter*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians or Huns invaded the provinces of Rome, A.D. 447; see *Circassia*.

Caucus. An American term applied to a private meeting of the leading politicians of a party to agree upon the plans to be pursued during an election or session of congress. The word is now applied to private meetings of all the members of congress, or of a legislature, belonging to one political party, for the purpose of determining in advance the course to be pursued by the party, and of compelling individual members to yield to the will of the majority of the caucus. The word is said to be derived from "ship"-caulkers' meetings. A "caucus club" is mentioned by John Adams, in 1763. —*Bartlett*. Similar meetings are occasionally held in London by conservatives and liberals; one was held by Mr. Gladstone respecting the ballot bill, 6 July, 1871. Jealousy respecting the system was aroused in 1878.

Caudine Forks, according to Livy, the *Furcula Caudina* (in Samnium, S. Italy), were two narrow defiles or gorges, united by a range of mountains on each side. The Romans went through the first pass, but found the second blocked up; on returning they found the first similarly obstructed. Being thus hemmed in by the Samnites, under the command of C. Pontus, they surrendered at discretion, 321 B.C. (after a fruitless contest, according to Cicero). The Roman senate broke the treaty.

Cauliflower, said to have been brought from Cyprus to England about 1603.

Caustic, IN PAINTING, a method of burning colors into wood or ivory, invented by Gausias of Sicily. He painted his mistress Glycère sitting on the ground making garlands with flowers; the picture was hence named *Stephanoplocon*. It was bought by Lucullus for two talents, 335 B.C.—*Pliny*.

Cautionary Towns (Holland), (the Briel, Flushing, Hammekins, and Walcheren), were given to queen Elizabeth in 1585 as security for their repaying her for assistance in their struggle with Spain. They were restored to the Dutch republic by James I. in 1616.

Cavalier. The appellation given to the supporters of the king during the civil war, from a number of gentlemen forming themselves into a body-guard for the king in 1641. They were opposed to the Roundheads, or parliamentarians.

Cavalry. Used by the Canaanites in war, 1450 B.C. (Josh. ix. 4). Attached to each Roman legion was a body of 300 horse, in ten turmae; the commander always a veteran.—The Persians had 10,000 horse at Marathon, 490 B.C.; and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C.—*Plutarch*. In the war with Napoleon I. the British cavalry reached to 31,000 men. Our cavalry force, in 1840, was 10,733. In 1867, horse guards, 1817; cavalry of the line, 10,023; in depots, 838; in India, 5421; total, 17,599; in 1890, total 17,245; see *Horse Guards*, etc.

Cavendish College, Cambridge (founded to give cheap university education to youths younger than those

admitted at other colleges, and leaving earlier), was inaugurated by the duke of Devonshire, 26 Oct. 1876.

Cavendish Experiment. In 1796 the Hon. Henry Cavendish described his experiment for determining the mean density of the earth, by comparing the force of terrestrial attraction with that of the attraction of leaden spheres of known magnitude and density, by means of the torsion balance. — *Brande*. The Cavendish Society, for the publication of chemical works, which ceased with Gmelin's Chemistry (1848-67), was established 1846.

Caves are frequently mentioned in the Bible as dwellings, refuges, and burying-places. Mr. W. B. Dawkins's "Cave-hunting; Researches on the Evidence of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe," was published 1874. The Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, which is the largest in the world, discovered 1809; Weyer's Cave, Virginia, 1804; Wyandotte Cave, Indiana; Oreston Cave, Devon, 1816; Kirkdale, Yorkshire, 1821; Kent's Hole, Torquay, 1825; Brixham Cave, 1858; Wookey Hole, Somerset, 1859; and many others, have been well explored.

Cawnpore, a town in India, on the Doab, a peninsula between the Ganges and Jumna. During the mutiny in June, 1857, it was garrisoned by native troops under sir Hugh Wheeler. These broke out into revolt. An adopted son of the old Peishwa Bajee Rao, Nana Sahib, who had long lived on friendly terms with the British, came apparently to their assistance, but joined the rebels. He took the place after three weeks' siege, 26 June; and, in spite of a treaty, massacred great numbers of the British, without respect to age or sex, in the most cruel manner. Gen. Havelock defeated Nana Sahib, 16 July, at Futtchepore, and retook Cawnpore, 17 July. Sir Colin Campbell defeated the rebels here on 6 Dec. following. A column was erected here, in memory of the sufferers, by their relatives of the 32d regiment. In Dec. 1860, Nana was said to be living at Thibet; and in Dec. 1851 was incorrectly said to have been captured at Kurrachee; see *India*, 1857.

Caxton Society, established for the publication of chronicles and literature of the middle ages, published sixteen volumes, 1844-54. *Caxton Celebration*, see under *Printing*, 1877.

Cayenne, French Guiana (South America), settled by the French, 1604-35. It afterwards came successively into the hands of the English (1654), French, and Dutch. The last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, 12 Jan. 1809, but was restored to the French in 1814. Here is produced the *Capicum baccatum*, or cayenne pepper. Many French political prisoners were sent here in 1848.

Cecilian Society, see *Cecilian*.

Cedar Creek AND Mountain (Virginia, U. S.). On 19 Oct. 1864, gen. Sheridan converted the defeat of the Federals by the Confederates under Longstreet into a complete victory. At CEDAR MOUNTAIN gen. Stonewall Jackson defeated Banks, 9 Aug. 1862.

Cedar-tree. The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) came from North America before 1664; the Bermudas cedar from Bermudas before 1683; the Cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus Cedrus*) from the Levant before 1683. In 1850 a grove of venerable cedars, about 40 feet high, remained on Lebanon. The cedar of Goa (*Cupressus lusitanica*) was brought to Europe by the Portuguese about 1688; see *Cypress*.

Celery is said to have been introduced into England by the French marshal, Talland, during his captivity in England, after his defeat at Blenheim by Marlborough, 2 Aug. 1704.

Celestial Globe, see *Globes*.

Celibacy (from *calbe*, unmarried) was preached by St. Anthony in Egypt about 305. His early converts lived in caves, etc., till monasteries were founded. The

doctrine was rejected in the council of Nice, 325. Celibacy was enjoined on bishops only in 692. The decree was opposed in England, 968-978. The Romish clergy generally were enjoined a vow of celibacy by pope Gregory VII. in 1073-86, and its observance was established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095. Marriage was restored to the English clergy in 1547. The marriage of the clergy was proposed, but negated at the council of Trent (1563); also at a conference of the Old Catholics at Bonn, June, 1876. Sir Bartle Frere termed the Zulu army "a celibate man-slaying machine," 1878.

Cell Theory (propounded by Schwann in 1839) supposes that the ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues are small cells. Some of the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life are said to be composed of merely a single cell, as the germinal vesicle in the egg and the red-snow plant.

Celtiberi, see *Numantine War*.

Celts, or **KELTS**, a group of the Aryan family; see *Gauls*. Above 8000, subscribed to found a Celtic professorship at the university of Edinburgh, Oct. 1876; 11,937, subscribed April, 1879. One was established at Oxford in 1876.

Cemeteries. The burying-places of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, were outside their towns (Matt. xxvii. 50). Many public cemeteries resembling "Père La Chaise," * at Paris, have been opened in all parts of the kingdom since 1856; see *Cutcombe*, *Bunhill-fields*.

The United States government has established national cemeteries in various parts of the country for the burial of men who died in the naval or military service. In 1878 there were 78 of these cemeteries, in which 310,356 men had been buried.

Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., consecrated 1831
Kensal Green cemetery, 63 acres; consecrated... 2 Nov. 1832
Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., consecrated... 1835
South Metropolitan and Norwood cemetery, 40 acres; consecrated... 6 Dec. 1837
Highgate and Kentish town cemetery, 22 acres; opened and consecrated... 20 May, 1839
Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., consecrated...
Abney Park cemetery, Stoke Newington, 30 acres; opened by the lord mayor... 20 May, 1840
Westminster or West London cemetery, Kensington Road; consecrated... 15 June, "
Nunhead cemetery; about 50 acres; consecrated 29 July, "
City of London and Tower Hamlets cemetery, 30 acres, consecrated... 1841
London Necropolis and National Mausoleum, at Woking, Surrey, 2000 acres; the company incorporated in July, 1852; opened... Jan. 1855
City of London cemetery, Ilford; opened... 24 June, 1856
Acts respecting burials passed... 1850-57
National cemeteries first provided for by act of congress... 17 July, 1862
Act of congress allowing all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from service, dying destitute, to be buried in national cemeteries... 1 June, 1872

Cenis, MOUNT, see under *Alps*.

Censors, Roman magistrates, to survey and rate the property, and correct the manners of the people. The two first censors were appointed, 443 B.C. Plebeian censors were first appointed, 131 B.C. The office, abolished by the emperors, was revived by Decius, A.D. 251; see *Press*.

Census. The Israelites were numbered by Moses, 1490 B.C.; and by David, 1017 B.C.; Demetrius Phalereus is said to have taken a census of Attica, 317 B.C. Servius Tullius enacted that a general estimate of every Roman's estate and personal effects should be delivered to the government upon oath every five years, 566 B.C. The proposal for a census in 1753 was opposed as profane. In the United Kingdom the census is now taken at decennial periods since 1801; 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, 1861 (7 April), 1871 (3 April), 1881 (3 April); act passed 7 Sept. 1880; see *Population*. The first United States census was made in 1790. The constitution re-

quires that a new census shall be made every ten years. The latest census year was 1880. For the latest census of other countries, see Table facing page 1.

Cental, a new name given to the 100 lbs. weight, *London Gazette*, 7 Feb. 1879.

Centennial Exhibition, an international exhibition, in celebration of the hundredth year of American independence, was held in Philadelphia, 1876. Thirty-three foreign countries were represented by their products. Five principal buildings, with "annexes," or supplementary buildings, were erected; and, including foreign and state buildings, the total number of structures was 199. The main building covered 21 acres, and the five principal buildings, with their annexes, covered 75 acres. Number of persons admitted to the exhibition, 9,910,966. Largest number admitted on one day, 274,919.

First bill providing for the exhibition signed by the president... 3 March, 1871
Centennial commission formed... 24 March, 1872
Centennial board of finance created by act of congress, 1 June, "
Exhibition opened by president Grant... 19 May, 1876
Exhibition closed... 10 Nov. "

Central America, see *America*. A large American steamer of this name was wrecked during a gale in the gulf of Mexico, 12 Sept. 1857. Of about 550 persons only 152 were saved; several of these after drifting on rafts above 600 miles. The loss of about 24 million dollars in specie aggravated the commercial panic in New York shortly after. The captain and crew behaved heroically.

Central Criminal Court, established in 1834. Commissions are issued to the fifteen judges of England (of whom three attend in rotation at the Old Bailey) for the periodical delivery of the jail of Newgate, and the trial of offences of greater degree, committed in Middlesex and parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey; the new district is considered as one county.

Central Hall of Sciences, see under *Albert*.

Centurion, the captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion, which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria*. By the Roman census each hundred of the people was called a *centuria*, 556 B.C.

Century. The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads, beginning 776 B.C., and the Roman church by Indictions, the first of which began 24 Sept., A.D. 312. The method of computing time by centuries commenced from the incarnation of Christ, and was adopted in chronological history first in France.—*Dupin*.

Century, a New York club, founded 1847.

Cephalonia, one of the Ionian islands, was taken from the Ætolians by the Romans, 189 B.C., and given to the Athenians by Hadrian, A.D. 135; see *Ionian Isles*.

Cephissus, a river in Attica, near which Walter de Brienne, duke of Athens, was defeated and slain by the Catalans, 1311.

"**Cerbere**," a French gun-brig, with a crew of 87 men, and seven guns, in the harbor of L'Orient, within pistol-shot of three batteries, was captured in a most daring manner by lieutenant Jeremiah Coghlan, in a cutter with 19 companions aided by two boats, one of which was commanded by midshipman Paddon. The prize was towed out under a heavy but ineffectual fire from the batteries, 26 July, 1800.—*Nicolas*.

Ceremonies, MASTER OF THE, an office instituted for the more honorable reception of ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I. 1603. The order maintained by the master of the ceremonies at Bath, "Beau Nash," the "King of Bath," led to the adoption of the office in ordinary assemblies; he died in his 88th year, 1761.—*Ashle*.

Ceres, a planet, 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, 1 Jan. 1801; he named it

* P. de La Chaise was the favorite and confessor of Louis XIV., who made him superior of a great establishment of the Jesuits on this spot, then named Mont Louisa. The house and grounds were bought for a national cemetery, which was laid out by M. Brongniart, and first used on 21 May, 1804.

after the goddess highly esteemed by the ancient Sicilians.

Ceresuola (N. Italy). Here Francis de Bourbon, count d'Enghien, defeated the imperialists under the marquis de Guasto, 14 April, 1544.

Cerignola (S. Italy). Here the great captain Gonzalvo de Cordova and the Spaniards defeated the duc de Nemours and the French, 28 April, 1503.

Cerinthians, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew, who lived about A.D. 80, are said to have combined Judaism with pagan philosophy.

Cerium, a very rare metal, discovered by Klaproth and others in 1803.

Cerro Gordo, BATTLE OF. With about 8500 men, Gen. Scott, after capturing Vera Cruz (*which see*), marched towards the Mexican capital. At Cerro Gordo, a difficult mountain pass at the foot of the eastern chain of the Cordilleras, he found Santa Anna strongly posted and fortified, with 12,000 men. Scott attacked him 18 April, 1847, drove him from his position, and dispersed his army. Santa Anna narrowly escaped on the back of a mule. More than 1000 Mexicans were killed or wounded, and 3000 were made prisoners. The Americans lost in killed and wounded 431. Scott pushed on towards the Mexican capital. See *Contreras*, *Cherubusco*, *El Molino del Rey*, *Chapultepec*.

Ceuta (the ancient Septa), a town on N. coast of Africa, stands on the site of the ancient Abyla, the southern pillar of Hercules. It was taken from the Vandals by Belisarius for Justinian, 534; by the Goths, 618; by the Moors about 709, from whom it was taken by the Portuguese, 1415. With Portugal, it was annexed in 1580 to Spain, which power still retains it.

Ceylon (the ancient Taprobane), an island in the Indian Ocean, called by the natives the seat of paradise. It became a seat of Buddhism, 307 B.C., and was known to the Romans about A.D. 41. Population 1873, 2,323,760.

Invaded by the Portuguese Almeida	1505
The Dutch landed in Ceylon, 1602; and captured the capital, Colombo	1603
Frequent conflicts; peaceful commercial relations established	1664
Intercourse with the British begun	1713
A large portion of the country taken by them in 1782; was restored	1783
The Dutch settlements seized by the British; Trincomalee, 26 Aug.; Jaffnapatam, Sept.	1795
Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens	1802
British troops treacherously massacred or imprisoned by the adigar of Candy, at Colombo (see <i>Candy</i>)	26 June, 1803
Complete sovereignty of the island assumed by England	1815
Bishopric of Colombo founded	1845
The gov. Lord Torrington, absolved from a charge of undue severity in suppressing a rebellion	May, 1851
Prosperity of Ceylon greatly increased under the administration of Sir H. Ward	1855-60
Sir J. E. Tennent's work, "Ceylon," appeared	1859
Sir Hercules G. Robinson appointed governor	7 March, 1865
The duke of Edinburgh visited Ceylon	April, 1870
Wm. H. Gregory, M.P. appointed governor	9 Jan. 1872
Visit of the prince of Wales	1 Dec. 1875
Sir J. R. Longden appointed governor	Nov. 1876

Chæronæa (Boeotia). Here Greece was ruined by Philip; 32,000 Macedonians defeating 30,000 Thebans, Athenians, etc., 6 or 7 Aug. 338 B.C. Here Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, was defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians were slain, 86 B.C.; see *Coronea*.

Chain-bridges. The largest and oldest chain-bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another. Mr. Telford constructed the first chain-bridge on a grand scale in England, over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, 1818-25; see *Menai Straits*.

Chain-cables, PUMPS, AND SHOT. Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belgæ of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 57 B.C. These cables came into use, generally in the navy of England, in 1812. Acts for the proving

and sale of chain-cables and anchors were passed in 1864, 1871, and 1874.—**CHAIN-SHOT**, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ship, were invented by the Dutch admiral, De Witt, in 1666.—**CHAIN-PUMPS** were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787.

Chains, HANGING IN. By 25 Geo. II. 1752, it was enacted that the judge should direct the bodies of pirates and murderers to be dissected and anatomized, or hung in chains. The custom of hanging in chains was abolished in 1834.

Chalcedon, Asia Minor, opposite Byzantium, colonized by Megarians, about 684 B.C. It was taken by Darius, 505 B.C.; by the Romans, 74; plundered by the Goths, A.D. 259; taken by Chosroes, the Persian, 609; by Orchan, the Turk, 1338. Here was held the "Synod of the Oak," 403; and the fourth general council, which annulled the act of the "Robber Synod," 8 Oct. 451.

Chalcis, see *Eubæa*.

Chaldæa, the ancient name of Babylonia, but afterwards restricted to the S.W. portion. The Chaldæans were devoted to astronomy and astrology; see *Dan. ii. etc.*—**THE CHALDÆAN REGISTERS** of celestial observations, said to have commenced 2234 B.C., were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B.C. (1903 years). These registers were sent to Aristotle by Calisthenes.—**CHALDÆAN CHARACTERS**: the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters, now called Hebrew, by Ezra, about 445 B.C.

Chalgrove (Oxfordshire). At a skirmish here with prince Rupert, 18 June, 1643, John Hampden, of the parliament party, was wounded, and died 24 June. A column was erected to his memory, 18 June, 1843.

"**Challenger**," see *Deep-sea Soundings*.

Chalons-sur-Marne (N.E. France). Here the emperor Aurelian defeated Tetricus, the last of the pretenders to the throne, termed the Thirty Tyrants, 274; and here in 451 Aëtius defeated Attila the Hun, compelling him to retire into Pannonia.

Cham, see *Charivari*.

Chamberlain, early a high court officer in France, Germany, and England. The office of chamberlain of the exchequer was discontinued in 1834.

HEREDITARY LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.—The sixth great officer of state, whose duties, among others, relate to coronations and public solemnities. The office was long held by the De Veres, earls of Oxford, granted by Henry I. in 1101. On the death of John De Vere, the sixteenth earl, Mary, his sole daughter, marrying Lord Willoughby De Eresby, the right was established in that nobleman's family by a judgment of the house of peers, 2 Charles I. 1625. On the death of his descendant, unmarried, in July 1779, the house of lords and twelve judges concurred that the office devolved to lady Willoughby De Eresby, and her sister lady Georgina Charlotte Bertie, as heirs to their brother Robert, duke of Ancaster, deceased; and that they had powers to appoint a deputy to act for them, not under the degree of a knight, who, if his majesty approved of him, might officiate accordingly.—*Beaton*. This dignity was for some time held jointly by the lord Willoughby De Eresby and the marquess of Cholmondeley, descendants of John De Vere, earl of Oxford. Lord Willoughby De Eresby died without issue, 27 Aug. 1870, and lord Aycland, his sister's son, was appointed to act.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—An ancient office. The title is from the French *Chambellan*, in Latin *Chamberarius*. Sir William Stanley, knight, afterwards beheaded, was lord chamberlain, 1 Henry VII. 1483. A vice-chamberlain acts in the absence of the chief; the offices are coexistent.—*Beaton*. The chamberlain of London is an ancient office.

Chambers, see *Commerce*, *Agriculture*.

Chambers's Journal was first published at Edinburgh in Feb. 1832.

Chambre Ardente (fiery chamber), an extraordinary French tribunal so named from the punishment frequently awarded by it. Francis I. in 1535, and Henry II. in 1549, employed it for the extirpation of heresy, which led to the civil war with the Huguenots in 1560; and in 1679 Louis XIV. appointed one to investigate the poisoning cases which arose after the execution of the marchioness Brinvilliers.

Chambre Introuvable, a name given to the chamber of deputies elected in France in 1816, on account of its ignorance, incapacity, and bigoted reactionary spirit.

Champ de Mars, an open square in front of the military school at Paris, with artificial embankments on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine. The ancient assemblies of the Frankish people, the germ of parliaments, held annually in March, received this name. In 747 Pepin changed the month to May. Here was held, 14 July, 1790 (the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille), the "federation," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king" and new constitution: great rejoicings followed. On 14 July, 1791, a second great meeting was held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country," praying for the abdication of Louis XVI. A commemoration meeting took place, 14 July, 1792. Another constitution was sworn to here, under the eye of Napoleon I., 1 May, 1815, at a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai*. The prince president (afterwards Napoleon III.) had a grand review in the Champ de Mars, and distributed eagles to the army, 10 May, 1852. Here also was held the International Exhibitions opened 1 April, 1867, and 1 May, 1878; see *Paris*.

Champagne, an ancient province, N.E. France, once part of the kingdom of Burgundy, was governed by counts from the 10th century till it was united to Navarre, count Thibaut becoming king in 1284. The countess Joanna married Philip IV. of France in 1284; and in 1361 Champagne was annexed by their descendant king John. The effervescing wine, termed *Champagne*, became popular in the latter part of the 18th century.

Champion of the King of England (most honorable), an ancient office, since 1377 has been attached to the manor of Scryvelshy, held by the Marmion family. Their descendant, sir Henry Dymoke, the seventeenth of his family who held the office, died 28 April, 1865; succeeded by his brother John; he died, and his son Henry Lionel succeeded, who died Dec. 1875. At the coronation of the English kings, the champion used to challenge any one that should deny their title.

Champlain, see *Lake Champlain*.

Chancellor of England, **LORD HIGH**, the first lay subject after the princes of the blood royal. Anciently the office was conferred upon some dignified ecclesiastic termed *Cancellarius*, or doorkeeper, who admitted suitors to the sovereign's presence. Arfastus or Herefast, chaplain to the king (William the Conqueror) and bishop of Elmham, was lord chancellor in 1067.—**Hardy**. Thomas à Becket was made chancellor in 1154. The first person qualified by education to decide causes upon his own judgment was sir Thomas More, appointed in 1529, before which time the officer was rather a state functionary than a judge. Sir Christopher Hatton, appointed lord chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. The great seal has been frequently put in commission; in 1813 the office of *Vice-chancellor* was established; see *Keeper* and *Vice-chancellor*.—Salary, 1875, 6000*l.*; as speaker of house of lords, 4000*l.*

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS.

- 1487. John Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1504. William Warham, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1515. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal and archbishop of York.
- 1529. Sir Thomas More.
- 1532. Sir Thomas Audley, keeper.
- 1533. Sir Thomas Audley, chancellor, afterwards lord Audley.
- 1544. Thomas, lord Wriothesley.
- 1547. William, lord St. John, keeper.
- “ Richard, lord Rich, lord chancellor.
- 1561. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper.
- 1562. The same; now lord chancellor.
- 1563. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.
- 1566. Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York.
- 1568. Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper.
- 1579. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor.
- 1587. Sir Christopher Hatton.

- 1591. The great seal in commission.
- 1592. Sir John Puckering, lord keeper.
- 1596. Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper.
- 1603. Sir T. Egerton, lord Ellesmere, chancellor.
- 1617. Sir Francis Bacon, lord keeper.
- 1618. Sir Francis Bacon, or. lord Verulam, lord chancellor.
- 1621. The great seal in commission.
- 1625. John, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper.
- “ Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry, lord keeper.
- 1640. Sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch.
- 1641. Sir Edward Lyttelton, afterwards lord Lyttelton, lord keeper.
- 1643. The great seal in the hands of commissioners.
- 1645. Sir Richard Lane, royal keeper.
- 1646. In the hands of commissioners.
- 1649. In commission for the commonwealth.
- 1653. Sir Edward Herbert, king's lord keeper.
- 1654. In commission during the commonwealth.
- 1660. Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterwards created lord Hyde, and earl of Clarendon.
- 1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper.
- 1672. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor.
- 1673. Sir Heneage Finch, lord keeper.
- 1675. Heneage, now lord Finch, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
- 1682. Sir Francis North, created lord Guilford, lord keeper.
- 1685. Francis, lord Guilford; succeeded by George, lord Jeffreys, lord chancellor.
- 1689. In commission.
- 1690. Sir John Trevor, knt., sir William Rawlinson, knt., and sir George Hutchins, knt., commissioners or keepers.
- 1693. Sir John Somers, lord keeper.
- 1697. Sir John Somers, created lord Somers, chancellor.
- 1700. Lord chief justice Holt, sir George Treby, chief justice, C. P., and chief baron sir Edward Ward, lord keepers.
- “ Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper.
- 1705. Right hon. William Cowper, lord keeper, afterwards lord Cowper.
- 1707. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
- 1710. In commission.
- “ Sir Simon Harcourt, created lord Harcourt, keeper.
- 1713. Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor.
- 1714. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
- 1718. In commission.
- “ Thomas, lord Parker, lord chancellor; afterwards earl of Macclesfield.
- 1725. In commission.
- “ Sir Peter King, created lord King, chancellor.
- 1733. Charles Talbot, created lord Talbot, chancellor.
- 1737. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.
- 1756. In commission.
- 1757. Sir Robert Henley, afterwards lord Henley, *last lord keeper*.
- 1761. Lord Henley, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Northampton.
- 1766. Charles, lord Camden, lord chancellor.
- 1770. Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor.
[Created lord Morden; died by suicide with n three days, and before the seals were put to his patent of peerage.]
- “ In commission.
- 1771. Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley; succeeded as earl Bathurst.
- 1778. Edward Thurlow, created lord Thurlow.
- 1783. Alexander, lord Loughborough, and others, commissioners.
- “ Edward, lord Thurlow, again.
- 1792. In commission.
- 1793. Alexander Wedderburne, lord Loughborough, lord chancellor.
- 1801. John Scott, lord Eldon.
- 1806. Hon. Thomas Erskine, created lord Erskine.
- 1807. John, lord Eldon, again.
- 1827. John Singleton Copley, created lord Lyndhurst.
- 1830. Henry Brougham, created lord Brougham.
- 1834. Lord Lyndhurst, again.
- 1835. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor Shadwell and Mr. Justice Bosaquet, C. P., commissioners.
- 1836. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, created lord Cottenham, lord chancellor. 16 Jan.
- 1841. Lord Lyndhurst, a third time. 3 Sept.
- 1846. Lord Cottenham, again lord chancellor, 6 July.
[His lordship on signifying his intention to retire, 19 June, 1850, was created earl of Cottenham.]
- 1850. Lord Langdale, master of the rolls, sir Launcelet Shadwell, vice-chancellor of England, and sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, B. E., commissioners of the great seal. 19 June.
- “ Sir Thomas Wilde, lord Truro. 15 July.
- 1852. Sir Edward Sugden, lord St. Leonard's. 27 Feb.
- “ Robert Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth. 28 Dec.
- 1858. Sir Frederic Thesiger, lord Chelmsford. 26 Feb.
- 1859. John, lord Campbell, 18 June; died 23 June, 1861.
- 1861. Richard Bethell, lord Westbury. 26 June. Resigned 4 July, 1865.
- 1865. Thomas, lord Cranworth, again. 6 July. Resigned June, 1866.
- 1866. F. Thesiger, lord Chelmsford, again. 6 July. Resigned Feb. 1868.
- 1868. Hugh Cairns, lord Cairns. 20 Feb.

1868. William Page Wood, lord Hatherley.
 1872. Roundell Palmer, lord Selborne. 15 Oct.
 1874. Hugh Cairns, lord Cairns. 21 Feb.
 1890. Roundell Palmer, lord Selborne. 28 April.

Chancellor of Ireland, LORD HIGH. The earliest nomination was by Richard I., 1189, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was known in Ireland in 1232, Geoffrey Turville, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named. The Chancery and Common Law Offices (Ireland) act was passed 20 Aug. 1867.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

- Patent.*
 1690. Sir Charles Porter. 29 Dec.
 1697. Sir John Jeffreyson, Thomas Coote, and Nehemiah Donellan, lord keepers. 12 Jan.
 " J. Methuen. 11 March.
 " Edward, earl of Meath, Francis, earl of Longford, and Murrough, viscount Blessington, lord keepers. 21 Dec.
 1702. Lord Methuen, lord chancellor. 26 Aug.
 1705. Sir Richard Cox, bart. 6 Aug.; resigned in 1707.
 1707. Richard Freeman. June.
 1710. Robert earl of Kildare, archbishop (Hoadley) of Dublin, and Thomas Keightley, commissioners. 28 Nov.
 1711. Sir Constantine Phipps. 22 Jan. Resigned Sept. 1714.
 1714. Alan Brodrick, afterwards viscount Middleton. 11 Oct. Resigned May, 1725.
 1725. Richard West. June.
 1726. Thomas Wyndham, afterwards lord Wyndham of Finglas. 21 Dec.
 1739. Robert Jocelyn, afterwards lord Newport and viscount Jocelyn. 7 Sept.; died 25 Oct. 1756.
 1757. John Bowes, afterwards lord Bowes of Clonlony. 22 March; died 1767.
 1768. James Hewitt, afterwards viscount Lifford. 9 Jan.; died 28 April, 1789.
 1789. John, baron Fitzgibbon, afterwards earl of Clare. 20 June; died 28 Jan. 1802.
 1802. John, baron Redesdale. 15 March. Resigned Feb. 1806.
 1806. George Ponsonby. 25 March. Resigned April, 1807.
 1807. Thomas Manners Sutton, lord Manners, previously an English baron of the exchequer. May. Resigned Nov. 1827.
 1827. Sir Anthony Hart, previously vice-chancellor of England. 5 Nov. Resigned Nov. 1830.
 1830. William, baron Plunket. 23 Dec. Resigned Nov. 1834.
 1835. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden. 13 Jan. Resigned April, 1835.
 " William, baron Plunket, a second time. 30 April. Resigned June, 1841.
 1841. John Campbell. June. Resigned Sept. 1841.
 " Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards lord St. Leonards, a second time. Oct. Resigned July, 1846.
 1846. Mazere Brady. 16 July. Resigned Feb. 1852.
 1852. Francis Blackburne. March. Resigned Dec.
 1853. Mazere Brady, again. Jan.
 1858. Joseph Napier. Feb.
 1859. Mazere Brady, again. June.
 1866. Francis Blackburne. July. Resigned March, 1867.
 1867. Abraham Brewster. 24 March.
 1868. Thomas, lord O'Hagan. Resigned Feb. 1874.
 1874. In commission
 " John T. Ball, lord Merton. 16 Dec.
 1880. Thomas, lord O'Hagan. April.

Chancellor of Scotland, LORD. The laws of Malcolm II. (1004) say:—"The chancellor shall at all times assist the king in giving him counsell mair secretly nor the rest of the nobility. . . . The chancellor shall be ludgit neir unto the kingis grace, for keeping of his bodie, and the seill, and that he may be ready, baith day and night, at the kingis command."—*Sir James Balfour*. Evan was lord chancellor to Malcolm III. Canmore, 1057; and James, earl of Seafield, afterwards Findlater, was the last lord chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708; see *Keeper*.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, see Exchequer.

Chancellor's Augmentation Act, passed 1863, enabled the lord chancellor to sell the advowson of certain livings in his gift for augmenting poor benefices.

Chancellorsville, Virginia, U. S., a large brick hotel, once kept by a Mr. Chancellor, was the site of severe sanguinary conflicts between the American federal army of the Potomac under gen. Hooker, and the confederates under gen. Lee. On 29 April, 1863, the federal army crossed the Rappahannock; on 2 May, gen. "Stonewall" Jackson furiously attacked and routed the right wing, but was mortally wounded by his own party firing on him by mistake. Gen. Stuart took his command, and

after a severe conflict on 3 and 4 May, with great loss to both parties, the federals were compelled to recross the Rappahannock. The struggle was compared to that at Hougomont during the battle of Waterloo. Jackson died 10 May. Hooker's loss was 17,000 men, of whom 5000 were made prisoners. Lee's loss was about 13,000, of whom 3000 were prisoners. The result of this battle has always been an enigma to military critics. Hooker's army, was composed of the best of material, was well equipped and full of spirit, and numbered 120,000, while Lee's force was 62,000. Hooker succeeded in turning Lee's position, and in forcing him out of his fortified camp into the open field, where a complete victory for the national forces seemed so easy of attainment as to be well-nigh certain. That it was not won, was due simply to bad management. For a careful criticism of the affair see "The Campaign of Chancellorsville" by lieutenant. Theodore Dodge, U. S. A., published 1881.

Chancery, COURT OF, is said to have been instituted either in 605, or by Alfred, 887; refounded by William I. 1067 (*Stowe*) or 1070. This court had its origin in the desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigor of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law. It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; and to or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture; and all frauds, deceits, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common-law, are relivable here.—*Blackstone*; see *Chancellors of England*. The delays in chancery proceedings having long given dissatisfaction, the subject was brought before parliament in 1825, and frequently since; which led to the passing of important acts in 1852, 1853, 1855, 1858, and 1867, to amend the practice in the court of chancery; see *Accountant, County Courts, and Supreme Court*.

The *Chancery division* of the high court of justice now consists of the lord chancellor and five judges.

Chandos Clause, see Counties.

Channel Steamers, see under Steam.

Channel Tunnel Company, registered, 15 Jan. 1872; see Tunnels.

Chanting the psalms was adopted by Ambrose from the pagan ceremonies of the Romans, about 350.—*Langlet*. About 602, Gregory the Great added tones to the Ambrosian chant, and established singing schools. Chanting was adopted by some dissenters about 1859.

John Marbeck's "Book of Common Prayer noted" (1559) is the first adaptation of the ancient Latin music to the Reformed Church; Clifford's "Common Tunes" for chanting, 1664.

Chantry Legacy, see Royal Academy.

Chantry, a chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors; see *Chanting*. Chantries were abolished in England in 1545.

Chapel. There are free chapels, chapels of ease, the chapel royal, etc.—*Corwell*. The gentlemen pensioners (formerly poor knights of Windsor, who were instituted by the direction of Henry VIII. in his testament, 1546-7) were called knights of the chapel; see *Poor Knights of Windsor*.—The Private Chapels act passed 14 Aug. 1871. The place of conference among printers, and the conference itself, are by them called a *chapel*, it is said, because the first work printed in England by Caxton was executed in a ruined chapel in Westminster Abbey.

Chaplain, a clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel, for a prince or nobleman. About seventy chaplains are attached to the chapel royal. The chief personages invested with the privilege of retaining chaplains are the following, with the number that was originally allotted to each rank, by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1529):

Archbishop.	8	Knight of the Garter.	3
Duke.	6	Duchess.	2
Bishop.	6	Marchioness.	2
Marquess.	5	Countess.	2
Earl.	5	Baroness.	2
Viscount.	4	Master of the Rolls.	2
Baron.	3	Royal Almoner.	2
Chancellor.	3	Chief justice.	1

Chaplets, the string of beads used by the Roman Catholics in reciting the Lord's prayer, Ave Maria, etc.; *see Beads*.

Chapter. Anciently the bishop and clergy lived in the cathedral, the latter to assist the former in performing holy offices and governing the church, until the reign of Henry VIII. The chapter is now an assembly of the clergy of a collegiate church or cathedral.—*Cowell*. The *chapter-house* of Westminster Abbey was built in 1250. By consent of the abbot, the commons of England held their parliaments there from 1377 until 1547, when Edward VI. granted them the chapel of St. Stephen.

Chapultepec, **BATTLE OF**. Chapultepec is a lofty hill, strongly fortified, and the seat of the Military School of Mexico. It was the last place to be defended outside the city of Mexico towards the middle of Sept. 1847, the invading Americans, under Scott, having taken every other stronghold from Vera Cruz to Chapultepec. Scott brought four heavy batteries to bear upon it on the night of the 12th of Sept., and on the 13th commenced a heavy cannonade. On the 13th the Americans made a furious assault, routed the Mexicans, and unfurled the stars and stripes over the shattered castle of Chapultepec. On the following day Scott and his army entered the city of Mexico in triumph.

Char-Asiab, the heights before Cabul; held by Afghan mutineers, were gallantly carried by gen. Baker, with the 72d Highlanders and 5th Ghorkas, 6 Oct. 1879. The enemy was totally defeated with severe loss. Capt. Young, Dr. Duncan, and Lieut. Ferguson were killed, and about 70 of the British force killed and wounded. The British were falsely accused of cruelty after the victory.

Charcoal Air-filters were devised by Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., in 1853. About the end of the last century Lowitz, a German chemist, discovered that charcoal (carbon) possessed the property of deodorizing putrid substances, by absorbing and decomposing offensive gases. Air-filters, based on this property, have been successfully applied to public buildings, sewers, etc. Dr. Stenhouse also invented charcoal respirators; *see Fireman's Respirators*.

Charing Cross. At the village of Charing stood the last of the memorial crosses erected in memory of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., in conformity with her will. She died 28 Nov. 1290. The cross remained till 1647, when it was destroyed as a monument of popish superstition. The present cross was erected for the South-eastern Railway Company in 1865 by Mr. E. M. Barry. The houses at Charing-cross were built about 1678; alterations began in 1829. The first stone of Charing-cross hospital was laid by the duke of Sumner, 15 Sept. 1831. Hungerford-bridge (or Charing-cross bridge) was opened 1 May, 1845; taken down July, 1862, and the materials employed in erecting Clifton suspension bridge, beginning March, 1863; *see Clifton*.—**CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY**. The first train passed over it 2 Dec. 1863, and it was opened to the public on 11 Jan. 1864. The new railway bridge, built of iron with brick piers, was constructed by Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Hawkshaw. The foot-bridge was opened, toll free, 5 Oct. 1878.

Chariots. Chariot racing was a Greek exercise. The chariot of an Ethiopian officer is mentioned, Acts viii. 27. Caesar relates that Camivelaunus, after dismissing his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war-chariots about his person; *see Carriages*, etc.

Charitable Bequests, etc. Boards for their recovery were constituted in 1564 and 1800, and a board for Ireland (chiefly prelates of the established church) in 1825. The Roman Catholic Charitable Bequests act passed in 1844, and an act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in 1853, when commissioners were appointed, who have from time to time published voluminous reports. Amendment acts were passed 1855 and 1871.

Charitable Brethren, an order founded by St.

John of God, and approved by pope Pius V. 1572; introduced into France, 1601; settled at Paris, 1602.—*Hennrich*.

Charitable Funds Investment Act passed, 1 Aug. 1870.

Charitable Relief, society for organizing, established 1869. There are 38 offices, where applications are received and inquiries made. Reported successful, 1881.

Charitable Trustees' Incorporation Act passed, 27 June, 1872.

Charitable Trusts Acts amended in 1869.

Charitable Uses, statute of, 43 Eliz. c. 4 (1601), passed "to redress the misemployment of lands, goods, and stocks of money, heretofore given to charitable uses." The law respecting the conveyance of land for charitable uses was amended in 1861.

Charities and Charity Schools, *see Education*. The Charity Commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to 1,500,000*l.* annually, in 1840. Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687-8. Mr. Low's "Charities of London" was published 1862. Newest edition, 1880.

First charity commission, originated by Mr. (afterwards Lord) Brougham, in 1816, appointed in 1818. Issued reports in 36 vols. (income of charities, 1,300,365*l.*) 1819-40. New commissioners appointed 1853, office, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, powers increased. 1860. Additional commissioners appointed through abolition of the Endowed School Commission. 1874. A meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, to consider objections to charity electioneering, without immediate result. 30 Oct. 1873. The Charity Voting Association held its first annual meeting. 18 Feb. 1875. The Metropolitan charities received about 3,198,181*l.*, 1874, 4,114,690*l.*. The Charity Commissioners' scheme for the Camden estates, Kensington, much opposed, confirmed by Chancery. 27 May, 1881.

Charity Children of London; meetings began at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 1704; held at other churches in following years; in 1801 and since at St. Paul's, with intermissions; no meeting in 1878, and since, the elections interfering with the ordinary services.

Charivari (French for "clattering of pots and pans," etc., noise made to annoy obnoxious persons), the name assumed by the French illustrated satirical journal, first published 1 Dec. 1832, edited by Louis Desnoyers, Altaroche, and Albert Clerc. Among the artists was "Cham," a name taken by the comte de Noe, who contributed from 1842 till his death, 6 Sept. 1879. *See Punch*, "the London Charivari."

Charleroi, in Belgium, fortified and named by the Spanish governor Rodrigo, 1666. Several great battles have been fought near this town, especially in 1690 and 1794; *see Fleuras*. Charleroi was besieged by the prince of Orange, 1672 and 1677; but he was soon obliged to retire. Near here, at Ligny, Napoleon attacked the Prussian line, making it fall back upon Wavres, 16 June, 1815.

Charles-st-Georges, a French vessel, professedly conveying free African emigrants (but really slaves), seized by the Portuguese, in Conducia bay, 29 Nov. 1857, sent to Lisbon, and condemned as a slave. The French government sent two ships of war to the Tagus, and the vessel was surrendered under protest; but the emperor of France gave up the free emigration scheme.

Charleston (South Carolina), founded by people from old Charlestown, 1680. The English fleet here was repulsed with great loss, 28 June, 1776. The place was besieged by the British troops at the latter end of March, 1780, and surrendered 12 May following, with 6000 prisoners; it was evacuated, 14 Dec. 1782. Great commotion arose here in Nov. 1860, through the election of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency, he being opposed to

slavery. On 12, 13 April, 1861, the war began by the confederates bombarding Fort Sumter; see *United States*. In Dec. 1861, the federals sank a number of vessels laden with stone in order to choke up the entrance to Charleston harbor. The city was besieged from the sea-side throughout the war. The principal operations of this nature were those of gen. Gillmore and admirals Dupont and Dahlgren, 7 April-7 Sept. 1863, resulting in the occupation by the national troops of the whole of Morris Island. When gen. Sherman captured Columbia, Charleston became untenable, and the confederates retired, 17 Feb. 1865. The national standard was replaced upon Fort Sumter, 14 April, 1865. A great fire, the result of accident, occurred in Dec. 1861, destroying a large part of the city. The city was nearly destroyed by fire, 1 Feb. 1865, when the confederates evacuated it.

Charlestown (Massachusetts) was burned by the British forces under gen. Gage, 17 June, 1775. Charlestown was taken by the British, 7 May, 1779.

"Charte Constitutionnelle," the French political constitution acknowledged by Louis XVIII., 4-10 June, 1814. The infraction of this constitution led to the revolution of 1830. The amended "Charte" was promulgated by Louis Philippe, 14 Aug. 1830, and set aside by the Revolution of 1848.

Charter-house (a corruption of Chartreuse, *which see*), London, formerly a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371 by sir Walter de Manny, one of the knights of Edward III., now an extensive charitable establishment. The last prior, John Houghton, was executed as a traitor, for denying the king's supremacy, in May, 1535. After the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, the Charter-house passed through various hands till 1 Nov. 1611, when it was sold by the earl of Suffolk to Thomas Sutton for 13,000*l.*, who obtained letters-patent directing that it should be called "the hospital of king James, founded in the Charter-house," and that "there should be for ever 16 governors," etc. On the foundation are 80 poor brothers and 44 poor scholars. Sutton died 12 Dec. 1611. The expenditure for 1853-4 was 22,396*l.*; the receipts, 28,908*l.* This school was affected by the Public Schools Act, 1868. In Sept. 1872, the school was opened in new buildings, at Godalming, Surrey. The old buildings, adapted for the Merchant Taylors' (day) School, were opened by the prince of Wales, 6 April, 1875. The buildings for the poor "brethren" were also modified, and in Nov. entirely new arrangements for them were proposed. The "Charter-House, Past and Present," by Dr. Wm. Haig Brown, head-master, published 1879.

Charter-party, a covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo, said to have been first used in England about 1243.

Charters, granted to corporate towns to protect their manufactures by Henry I. in 1132; modified by Charles II. in 1683; the ancient charters restored in 1698. Alterations were made by the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. See *Magna Charta* and *Boroughs*. Ancient Anglo-Saxon charters are printed in Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus," 1829.

Chartists, the name assumed by large bodies of the lower classes, shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, from their demanding the people's Charter,* the six points of which were *Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Payment of the Members, the Abolition of the Property Qualification* (which was enacted, June, 1858), and *Equal Electoral Districts*. In 1838 the chartists assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, and carrying torches and flags. A proclamation was issued against them, 12 Dec. Their petition (agreed to at Birmingham, 6 Aug. 1838) was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Attwood, 14 June, 1839. They

committed great outrages at Birmingham, 15 July, 1839, and at Newport (*which see*), 4 Nov. 1839. They held for some time a sort of parliament, called the "National Convention," the leading men being Feargus O'Connor, Henry Vincent, Mr. Stephens, etc. On 10 April, 1848, they proposed to hold a meeting of 200,000 men on Kennington Common, London, to march thence in procession to Westminster, and present a petition to parliament; but only about 20,000 came. The bank and other establishments were fortified by military, preventive measures adopted, and not less than 150,000 persons of all ranks (including Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor) were voluntarily sworn to act as special constables. The chartists dispersed after slight encounters with the police, and the monster petition, in detached rolls, was sent in cabs to the house of commons. From this time the proceedings of the chartists became insignificant.

Chartreuse, LA GRANDE, chief of the monasteries of the Carthusian order, situated among the rugged mountains near Grenoble, in France, was founded by Bruno of Cologne, about 1084. At the revolution in 1792, the monks were expelled and their valuable library destroyed. They returned to the monastery after the restoration of 1815. In Nov. 1880, they declined to accept indulgence from the decrees for expelling the religious orders from France.

Charts and Maps. Anaximander of Miletus is said to have been the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B.C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. The first tolerably accurate map of England was drawn by George Lilly, who died in 1559. Gerard Mercator published an atlas of maps in 1595; see *Mercator*. The daily papers published in their columns maps illustrating the wars of 1870-1, 1876-7, etc.

Chassepot Rifle, a modified needle-gun, and a breach-loader (named after its inventor, Alphonse Chassepot), adopted by the French government in 1866. In April, 1867, 10,000 had been issued to the troops. In his report on the battle of Mentana (*which see*), 3 Nov. 1867, gen. De Failly said, "the chassepot has done wonders." It was generally considered successful in the war, 1870-1. "The range of the chassepot being 1800 paces, and that of the needle-gun only between 600 and 700, the Germans in all their charges had to traverse 1200 paces before their arms could be used to purpose." Many Germans were armed with the chassepot after the surrender of the French army at Sedan, 2 Sept. 1870.

Chastity. The Roman laws justified homicide in defence of one's self or relatives; and our laws justify a woman for killing a man in defence of her chastity; and a husband or a father in taking the life of him who attempts to violate his wife or daughter. In 1000 years from Numa, 710 B.C., to Theodosius, A.D. 394, only eighteen Roman vestals had been condemned for incontinence. See *Vestals*, *Acrra*, and *Coldingham*.

Chat Moss (Lancashire), a peat bog, twelve miles square, in most places so soft as to be incapable of supporting a man or horse, over which George Stephenson, the railway engineer, carried the Liverpool and Manchester railway, after overcoming difficulties considered invincible. The road (literally a floating one) was completed by 1 Jan. 1830, when the first experimental train, drawn by the Rocket locomotive, passed over it; see *Bugs*.

Châteaudun, an old city, N. C. France, the residence of the heroic Dunois, who died 1468. Here were massacred, 20 July, 1183, about 7000 Brabançons, fanatic mercenaries who had been hired to exterminate the Albigenses by the cardinal Henry, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1181. They had become the scourge of the country, and the "Capuchons" were organized for their destruction. Châteaudun was captured by the Germans after a severe conflict of about nine hours, 18 Oct. 1870. Barricades had been erected in the town, and the Garde

* Wm. Lovett, its alleged author, died Aug. 1877.

Mobile fought bravely. The town was reoccupied by the French, 6 Nov.

Chatham (Kent), a principal station of the royal navy; the dockyard, commenced by Queen Elizabeth, has been recently much extended (1872). The Chatham *Chest*, for the relief of the wounded and decayed seamen, originally established here by the queen and admirals Drake and Hawkins in 1588, was removed to Greenwich in 1803. On 10 June, 1667, the Dutch fleet, under admiral De Ruyter, sailed up to this town, and burned several men-of-war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications were made at Chatham. On 8-11 Feb. 1861, a violent outbreak of the convicts was suppressed by the military, and many rioters flogged. About 1000*l.* worth of property was destroyed, and many persons were seriously hurt. New docks and a basin, said to be the largest and finest in the world, opened by Mr. Göschen, 21 June, 1871.

Chatham Administration,* succeeded the first Rockingham administration in Aug. 1766; after several changes, it terminated Dec. 1767; see *Grafton*.

Earl of Chatham, *first minister and lord privy seal*.
Duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Camden, *lord chancellor*.
Charles Townshend, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl of Northington, *lord president*.
Earl of Shelburne and general Conway, *secretaries of state*.
Sir Charles Sturders (succeeded by Sir Edward Hawke), *admiralty*.
Marquis of Granby, *ordnance*.
Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade*.
Viscount Barrington, *secretary at war*.
Lord North and sir George Cooke, *joint paymasters*.
Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*.
Duke of Ancaster, *lord de Despensers, etc.*

Chatillon (on the Seine, France). Here a congress was held by the four great powers allied against France, at which Caulaincourt attended for Napoleon, 4 Feb. 1814: the negotiations for peace were broken off on 19 March following.

Chattanooga (Tennessee). Here generals Sherman, Thomas, and Hooker (under Grant) defeated the confederate general Bragg, capturing Lookout Mountain (24 Nov.), and storming Missionary Ridge, 25 Nov. 1863. Grant had engaged about 65,000 men; Bragg from 40,000 to 45,000. The national loss was 5616; the confederate about 10,000, of whom 6142 were prisoners.

Chaumont (on the Marne, France), TREATY OF, entered into between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 1 March, 1814. This treaty was succeeded by that of Paris, 11 April, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty; see *Paris*.

Chauvinism, a term said to be derived from Chauvin, the principal character in Scribe's "Soldat Laboureur," a veteran soldier of the first empire, filled with intense admiration for Napoleon and for all that belonged to him. Scribe was born 24 Dec. 1794, died 20 Feb. 1861.

Cheap Trains Act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, 1844; see *Railways*.

Cheats were punishable by pillory, imprisonment, and fine, and a rigorous statute was enacted against them in 1542. Persons cheating at play, or winning at any time more than 10*l.* or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 9 Anne, 1711.—*Blackstone*.

Chee-foo Convention, see *China*, 1876.

Cheese is mentioned by Aristotle, about 350 B.C. It

is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned cheese-making from the Romans about the Christian era. Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire make vast quantities; the last alone, annually, about 31,000 tons. In 1840 we imported from abroad about 10,000 tons; in 1855, 884,192 cwt.; in 1866, 872,342 cwt.; in 1870, 1,041,281 cwt.; in 1876, 1,531,204 cwt.; in 1879, 1,789,721 cwt. The duty on foreign cheese, producing annually about 50,000*l.*, was taken off in 1860. Large quantities are imported from the United States. The exports of cheese from the United States for 1879 amounted to \$12,569,968.

Chelsea (Middlesex). A council held here 27 July, 816.—*Nicolas*. A theological college here founded by James I. in 1609 was converted by Charles II. in 1682 to an asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers. The erection was carried on by James II., and completed by William III. in 1690. The projector was sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the orator C. J. Fox; the architect was sir Christopher Wren; and the cost 150,000*l.* In 1850 there were 70,000 out- and 539 in-pensioners.—The body of the duke of Wellington lay here in state, 10-17 Nov. 1852.—The physic garden of sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, was given to the Apothecaries' Company, 1721.—The Chelsea water-works were incorporated 1722.—The first stone of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, was laid by Frederick, duke of York, 19 June, 1801.—The bridge, constructed by Mr. T. Page to connect Chelsea with Battersea Park, was opened March, 1858. The Albert bridge was opened 11 Dec. 1872; both freed from toll, 24 May, 1879. The parliamentary borough of Chelsea, created by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867, consists of Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, and Hammersmith. The Chelsea embankment was opened by the duke and duchess of Edinburgh, 9 May, 1874; see *Trials*, July, 1870 and 1872. Cremorne public gardens closed, 1877.

Cheltenham (Gloucestershire). Its celebrated mineral spring was discovered in 1718. The King's well was sunk in 1778; and other wells by Mr. P. Thompson in 1806. Magnesian salt was first found in the waters in 1811. The theatre was erected in 1804. Grammar-school and almshouses, endowed by Richard Pates, 1574. Cheltenham was incorporated, 1876.

Chemical Societies. One formed in London in 1780, did not long continue. The present Chemical Society of London was established in 1841; that of Paris in 1857; that of Germany at Berlin, 1867. The *Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain* formed; professor Edward Frankland first president, 1877; first meeting, 1 Feb. 1878. *Chemical Industry Society* founded 4 April, 1881.

Chemical Works. Royal commission appointed to inquire into the management of chemical works, to ascertain the effect of gases and vapors given off, and the means of prevention. The commissioners are lord Aberdare, earl Percy, professors Abel, A. Williamson, Roscoe, and others, 18 July, 1876. In their report, issued Aug. 1878, they recommend increased inspection, and more stringent regulations; see *Alkalies*.

Chemistry was introduced into Spain by the Moors, about 1150. The Egyptians and Chinese claim an early acquaintance with chemistry. The first chemists were the Alchemists (see *Alchemy*); but chemistry was not a science till the seventeenth century; during which its study was promoted by Bacon, Hooke, Mayow, and Boyle. In the early part of the eighteenth century, Dr. Stephen Hales laid the foundation of *Pneumatic Chemistry*, and his contemporary Boerhaave combined the study of chemistry with medicine. These were succeeded by Bergman, Stahl, Black, etc. In 1772, Priestley published his researches on air, having discovered the gases oxygen, ammonia, etc.; and thus commenced a new chemical era. He was ably seconded by Cavendish, Scheele, Lavoisier, Chaptal, and others. The nineteenth century opened with the brilliant discoveries of Davy, continued by Dalton, Faraday, Thomson, etc. *Organic Chemistry*

* William Pitt, earl of Chatham (the "great commoner"), born 15 Nov. 1708, entered parliament in 1735; became secretary of state (virtually the premier) in the Devonshire administration, Nov. 1756; secretary in the Newcastle administration, Jan. 1757. In 1766 he became premier, lord privy seal, and afterwards earl of Chatham, which lord Chesterfield called a *full upstairs*. He opposed the taxation of the American colonies, but protested against the recognition of their independence, 7 April, 1778, and died 11 May following.

has been very greatly advanced by Berzelius, Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, Hofmann, Cahours, Frankland,* and others, since 1830; see *Pharmacy, Electricity, Galvanism*. For the analytical processes termed "*Spectrum analysis*," invented by Kirchhoff and Bunsen (1861), and "*Dialysis*" (1861), and "*Atmolysis*" (1863), invented by Mr. T. Graham, see those articles.—The *Royal College of Chemistry*, Oxford Street, London, was established in 1845 (now at South Kensington)—Henry Watts's great "*Dictionary of Chemistry*," begun 1863, has supplements. M. Ad. Wurtz's equally great "*Dictionnaire de Chimie*," 1868.

Cheque Bank, opened in Pall Mall East, 23 July, 1873. It issued cheques for fixed sums (down to 1*l.*) available for paying and transmitting small sums, and is suited for persons not having a banker. The plan, due to Mr. James Hertz, a director, has been modified. He died 23 Feb. 1880.

Cheques, see *Drafts*.

Cherbourg, the great naval fortress and arsenal of France on the coast of Brittany, about 60 or 70 miles equidistant from Portsmouth and Plymouth. It was captured by our Henry V. in 1418, and lost in 1450. Under the direction of Louis XIV., some works were erected here by the great Vauban, which, with some shipping, etc., were destroyed by the British, 6, 7 Aug. 1758. The works, resumed by Louis XVI., were interrupted by the revolution. The breakwater, commenced in 1783, resumed by Napoleon I. about 1803, and completed in 1813, forms a secure harbor, affording anchorage for nearly the whole navy of France, and protected by strong fortifications. On 4, 5 Aug. 1858, the railway and the Grand Napoleon docks were opened, the latter in the presence of the queen of England and court. The British fleet visited Cherbourg, 15–17 Aug. 1865, receiving much hospitality. Presidents Grévy, Léon Say, and Gambetta visit Cherbourg; launch of a man-of-war, etc., 8–11 Aug. 1880.

Cheriton Down (Hants). Here sir Wm. Waller defeated the royalists under lord Hopton, 29 March, 1644.

Cherry, the *Prunus Cerasus* (from *Cerasus*, a city of Pontus, whence the tree was brought by Lucullus to Rome, about 70 B.C.), first planted in Britain, it is said, about 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, in 1540, and planted in Kent.

Cherson, see *Kherson*.

Chersonesus, see *Crimea*.

Cherubusco, BATTLE OF. Cherubusco was a strongly fortified place near the city of Mexico. Towards this the Americans advanced after the battle at Contreras; see *Contreras*. Santa Anna, who commanded 12,000 men near the walls of the city of Mexico, now advanced, and the whole region became a battle-field. This was on 21 Aug. 1847. Cherubusco was taken, and Santa Anna abandoned the field and fled towards the city. He immediately sent a flag asking for an armistice of three days, preparatory for negotiations for peace. It was granted, but the treacherous Mexican violated the agreement, and hostilities were reopened; see *El Molino del Rey* and *Chapultepec*.

Chesapeake. At the mouth of this bay a contest took place between the British admiral Graves and the French admiral De Grasse, aiding the revolted states of America; the former was obliged to retire, 5 Sept. 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by the British fleet in the American war of 1812, and the bay was, at that period, the scene of great hostilities of various results.

* In 1824 Wöhler produced artificially *urea*, a body hitherto known only as a product of the animal organism. Since then, acetic acid, alcohol, grape-sugar, various essential oils, similar to those of the pineapple, pear, garlic, etc., have been formed by combinations of the gases oxygen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. The barrier formed by chemists between organic and inorganic bodies is thus broken down. Indigo artificially formed by Bayer, 1878.

"**CHESAPEAKE**," an American frigate, commanded by capt. Lawrence (50 guns, 376 men), struck to the *Saannon*, British frigate (38 guns, 330 men), commanded by capt. Philip Vere Broke, after a severe action of eleven minutes, 1 June, 1813. Eleven minutes elapsed between the firing of the first gun and the boarding, and in four minutes more the *Chesapeake* was the *Saannon's* prize. Capt. Lawrence died of his wounds.

Cheshunt College, Herts, founded by Selina, countess of Huntingdon, for the education of ministers of her "connection," Calvinistic Methodists. The college was first opened at Trevecca House, Talgarth, near Brecon, by the countess and George Whitfield, 1768. It was removed to Cheshunt in 1792. The countess died 17 June, 1791.

Chess, a game attributed to Palamedes, 680 B.C.; Hyde and sir William Jones refer the origin of chess to the Hindoos.

Caxton printed "the Game and Playe of the Chesse" . . . 1474
A chess-club formed at Slaughter's coffee-house, St Martin's Lane . . . 1747
The automaton chess-player (a piece of machinery) exhibited in England . . . 1769

M. F. A. Daniell, known as Philidor, played three matches blindfolded at the Salopian; he died . . . 1795
The London Chess-club founded in 1807, and St. George's Chess congress in New York, 1857, which brought Paul Morphy, the most remarkable of chess-players, into public notice . . . 1858

Morphy won a match with Löwenthal in London . . . 1858
Morphy played eight games simultaneously, without seeing the boards, winning six of them, at Birmingham, England . . . 26 Aug. "

Morphy defeated Harwitz in Paris . . . Sept. "
Morphy defeated Andersen . . . 20 Dec. "
All efforts to induce Staunton, the English chess-player, to meet Morphy failed . . . "

Herr Paulsen played ten games at once, of which he won five, and lost one; three were drawn, and one not played out . . . Dec. 1861

International chess congresses: 1, 2, London (winner, M. Andersen, of Breslau), 1851, 1862; 3, Paris (M. Kolisch), 1867; 4, Paris (M. Andersen), 1870; 5, Vienna (M. Steinmetz) . . . Aug. 1873

Automaton chess-player at the Crystal Palace (a youth concealed in box perforated with holes) exhibited . . . June, 1874
Howard Staunton, a great player, died . . . 20 July, 1876

J. H. Zukertort, eminent Hungarian player, died . . . 20 July, 1876
J. H. Zukertort of Riga gains first prize at the International Chess Congress, Paris . . . June, 1878
"Mephisto," a mechanical chess-player, exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium . . . 2 Oct. "

Chess Congress at New York . . . Jan. 1880
Chess tournament at Wiesbaden . . . 9 July, "

Chester (England, N. W.), the British Caerleon and the Roman Deva, the station of the twentieth legion, *Valeria Victrix*, quitted by them about 406. The city wall was first built by Edelfleda, about 908; and Hugh Lupus, the earl, nephew of William I., rebuilt the Saxon castle in 1084, and the abbey of St. Werburgh. Chester was incorporated by Henry III. and made a distinct county. The palatine jurisdiction was abolished by parliament, 23 July, 1830. The SEE, anciently part of Lichfield, one of whose bishops, Peter, removing the seat hither in 1075, occasioned his successors to be styled bishops of Chester; but it was not made a distinct bishopric until Henry VIII. in 1541 raised it to this dignity, and allotted the church of the abbey of St. Werburgh for the cathedral. After extensive repairs, the cathedral was reopened, 25 Jan. 1872. This see is valued in the king's books at 42*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Present income 4500*l.*

Chester ravaged by Danes . . . 980
Nearly destroyed by fire . . . 1471
Taken, after three months' siege, for the parliament . . . 1645
Fatal gunpowder explosion . . . 1772
Exchange and town hall burned . . . 30 Dec. 1862
A projected attack of Fenians on Chester castle was defeated by the vigilance of the authorities and the arrival of the military . . . 11, 12 Feb. 1867
New town hall opened by the prince of Wales . . . 15 Oct. 1869
Cathedral reopened after restoration by sir Gilbert G. Scott . . . 7 Aug. 1876
Ancient tower of St. John's Church fell . . . 15 April, 1881

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHESTER.

1800. Henry William Majendie, transl. to Bangor, 1809.
1810. Bowyer Edward Sparkie, transl. to Ely, 1812.
1812. George Henry Law, transl. to Bath, 1824.
1824. Charles J. Blomfield, transl. to London, Aug. 1828.
1828. John Bird Sumner, transl. to Canterbury, 1848.
1848. John Graham, died 15 June, 1865.
1865. William Jacobson.

Chester le Street, see *Durham*.

Chevalier D'Eon, see *D'Eon*.

Chevy Chase, see *Otterburne*.

Chicago, Illinois, United States, a flourishing city settled in 1831; incorporated 1837; population, 1867, about 200,000; in 1880, 503,304.

Chicago was nearly destroyed by fire, occasioned by the upsetting of a paraffine lamp. 8, 9, 10, 11 Oct. 1871
About 250 perished, and 98,500 were rendered destitute.
The loss was reckoned at 290,000,000 dollars. Large sums were collected for relief of the sufferers in London (10,000, in a few hours) and other British cities, as well as in North America. The area of the fire was computed at from three to five miles square, and about 25,000 buildings were destroyed. The heart of the city was composed of old wooden buildings. The city was rebuilt most energetically. 1872-3
Another great fire; many rendered homeless. . . . 14 July, 1874

Chichester (Sussex), built by Cissa, about 540. The cathedral was completed about 1108, burned with the city in 1114, and rebuilt by bishop Seffrid about 1187. The present cathedral was erected during the thirteenth century. The spire fell 20 Feb. 1861; the foundation of a new one was laid 2 May, 1865; completed June, 1866. The cathedral reopened after repairs, 14 Nov. 1867. The bishopric originated thus: Wilfrid, archbishop of York, compelled to flee by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, preached the gospel in this country, and built a church in the Isle of Selsey, about 673. In 681 Selsey became a bishopric, and so continued until it was removed to Chichester; then called Cissan-Cæster, from its builder, Cissa; by Stigand, about 1082. This see has yielded to the church two saints, and to the nation three lord chancellors. It is valued in the king's books at 677*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*. per annum. Present income, 4200*l*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER.

1798. John Bucknor, died 2 May, 1824.
1824. Robert J. Carr, translated to Worcester, Sep. 1831.
1831. Edward Maltby, translated to Durham, 1836.
1836. Charles Otter, died 20 Aug. 1840.
1840. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, died 7 Jan. 1842.
1842. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, died 21 Feb. 1870.
1870. Richard Durnford.

"**Chichester**" training-ship for homeless London boys, established chiefly by the earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Williams, in connection with the refuges for destitute children, Great Queen Street. Fifty boys placed in it, 18 Dec. 1866; reported highly successful. The baroness Burdett-Coutts gave 5000*l*. in 1874. H.M.S. *Arctura* was devoted to a similar object, through the instrumentality of the same persons, 3 Aug. 1874. The *Goliath* training-ship was burned, 22 Dec. 1875; several lives were lost; see *Wrecks*, 1875.

Chickahominy Battles, see *Fairoaks*, and *United States*, June, 1862.

Chickamauga Creek, BATTLE OF, fought 19 and 20 Sept. 1863. Bragg (Confederate) crossed Chickamauga Creek on the 18th, and the next day the two armies came into collision by detachments. At night the road, for the possession of which the two armies had fought all day, was held by the National troops. On the 20th, Longstreet and Hood (Confederates) broke through Rosecranz's (National) right, creating utter confusion in that part of the field and compelling Rosecranz to retire to Chattanooga. Thomas, in command of the National left, held his ground, however, and, forming a new line, succeeded in repulsing the Confederate assaults during the rest of the day. At night the National forces retired to Rossville, and on the 21st to Chattanooga.

Chicory, the wild endive, or *Cichorium Intybus* of Linnaeus, grows wild in calcareous soils. It was for many years so largely mixed with coffee in England that it became a matter of serious complaint, the loss of revenue being estimated at 100,000*l*. a year. An excise order was issued interdicting the mixture of chicory with coffee, 3 Aug. 1852. The admixture, however, has since been permitted, provided the word "chicory" be plainly printed on each parcel sold. In 1860 a duty of

3*s*. per cwt. was put upon English-grown chicory until April, 1861; after that date to be 5*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

Chignon, French for the "back-hair" of ladies. In directions for full-dress in 1783, it is said, "The hair large and the chignon low behind."—*Lady's Magazine*. Large chignons began to be worn in England in 1866; discontinued 1875.

Childermas Day, 28 Dec., of ancient observance by the Roman Church in memory of the slaughter of the Holy Innocents (Matt. ii.).

Children. Many ancient nations exposed their infants—the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways—when they could not support or educate them; in such cases, they were protected by the state. The old custom of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves was prohibited by Canute, about 1017; see *Foundling, Factory Acts*, and *Infanticide*.

Children's Aid Society, N. Y., founded. 1853
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, organized in New York under statute passed in. 1875
Children's Dangerous Performances Act (earl de la Warr's act) passed; much needed. 24 July, 1879

Chili (South America), discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, 1535. When Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver amounting to 290,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546. Population in 1865, 1,068,447; in 1875, 2,068,447; 1878, 2,136,724.

Chili declares its independence of Spain. 18 Sept. 1810
War with varying success; decisive victory gained by San Martin over the royal forces at Chacabuco, 12 Feb. 1817; the province declared independent. 12 Feb. 1818
Present constitution established. 23 May, 1833
Manuel Montt elected president. 18 Oct. 1856
Insurrection headed by Pedro Gallo, Dec. 1858, suppressed. April, 1859
José J. Perez, president. 13 Sept. 1861
Conflagration of the Jesuits' church at Santiago (see *Santiago*); more than 2000 persons perished. 8 Dec. 1863
Rupture between Chili and Bolivia respecting the "Guanu" isles. 1 March, 1854
Disputes with Spain respecting Peru settled by the Spanish minister, 20 May; disavowed by his government, 25 July, "
Religious toleration enacted. July, 1865
J. J. Perez again proclaimed president; vigorous prosecution of the war. Oct. "
The Spanish admiral Pareja appears before Valparaiso claiming satisfaction for Chilean intervention in the war with Peru, 17 Sept.; refused 21 Sept.; he declares a blockade, 24 Sept.; Chili declares war against Spain, 29 Sept.; joins Peru. 5 Dec. "
The Spaniards bombard Valparaiso. 31 March, 1866
End of the blockade. 14 April, "
J. J. Perez re-elected president. 18 Sept. "
F. Errazuriz elected president. 18 Sept. 1871
Gold mines discovered near Iquique. Oct. "
The *Tacna* (capt. Hyde), overloaded, left Valparaiso, 7 March; soon after sank; 19 (some children) drowned; captain and officers saved; he was reprimanded at Valparaiso, and set free; afterwards seized by orders of the Chilean government at Lota; eventually released, and compensated. 1874
International exhibition provisionally opened at Santiago, 26 Sept.; to the public. 31 Oct. 1875
Anibal Pinto, president (till 1881). 18 Sept. 1876
Chili refuses to recognize a treaty between Peru and Bolivia (6 Feb. 1873) respecting boundaries; they declare war against Chili. April, 1879
The Chilean wooden vessels *Esmeralda* and *Coradonga* blockade Iquique; the Peruvian ironclad turret-ships (with rams) *Huascar* and *Independencia* attempt relief; *Esmeralda* sunk by *Huascar* (about 110 perish); *Independencia* runs ashore while chasing *Covadonga*; capt. Platts and 6 men climb up *Huascar* and are killed fighting on the deck. 21, 23 May, "
Huascar enters port of Iquique, and captures 2 vessels, 29 July, "
Blockade of Iquique raised; announced. 4 Aug. "
Huascar captured by Chilean fleet off Mejillones, after 6 hours' gallant fight; the admiral and many officers killed. 8 Oct. "
Pisagua bombarded and captured by Chileans. 2 Nov. "
Combined Peruvian and Bolivian army defeated near Iquique (which surrenders) Nov.; again near Tarapaca, which is taken. about 27 Nov. "

Naval engagement; dashing conduct of Peruvian vessels, 27 Feb. 1880
 Callao blockaded by Chilians; alarm at Lima, about 18 April, "
 Battle of Tacna; it is captured by Chilians, 26 April, "
 Arica taken by the Chilians, 8 June, "
 Pierola dictator of Peru; declares for perseverance in the war; excitement at Lima; levy *en masse*, 28 June, "
 Chilean transport *Loa* sunk by torpedo by a Peruvian launch apparently laden with fruit; Callao greatly shaken, 3 July, "
 Chilean vessel *Conadonga*, bombarding town, sunk by Peruvian torpedoes off Chancay; about 115 perish; severe reprisals, 14 Sept. "
 Chilians storm Lurin, 4 Jan.; defeat the Peruvians at Chorillos, 13 Jan.; at Miraflores, 15 Jan.; occupy Lima without resistance; Pierola flees, about 17 Jan.; Callao taken soon after, Jan. 1881
 Conditions of peace reported; cession of territory; \$750,000,000 indemnity; occupation of Callao; working of mines till indemnity paid; announced, 30 Jan. "
 England and France requested to mediate by Peru, Feb. "
 United States government made efforts to effect an adjustment of relations between Chili and Peru, "

Chilled Shot, see *Cannon*, 1864-6.

Chillianwallah, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh forces in considerable strength and the British commanded by lord (afterwards viscount) Gough, fought 13 Jan. 1849. The Sikhs were completely routed, but the loss of the British was very severe: 26 officers were killed and 66 wounded, and 731 rank and file killed, and 1446 wounded. The Sikh loss was 3000 killed and 4000 wounded.* On 21 Feb. lord Gough attacked the Sikh army, under Shere Singh, in its position at Goojerat, with complete success; and the whole of the enemy's camp fell into the hands of the British.

Chiltern Hundreds (viz. Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke), an estate of the crown on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire. The stewardship is a nominal office, with a salary of 25s., conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats. The strict legality of the practice is questioned.

Chimborazo, highest point in the Andes, South America (altitude 21,068 feet), was ascended by Humboldt, 23 June, 1802; by Boussingault and Hall, 16 Dec. 1831; by Edward Whymper, 3 July, 1880; see *Andes*.

Chimney-tax, see *Hearth*.

Chimneys. Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into these countries in 1200, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round a stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1300. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1310. At the chemical works, Glasgow, is a chimney (there termed a *stalk*) 420 feet in height; the height of the monument in London being 202 feet; of St. Paul's, 404 feet.

Act to regulate chimney-sweeping, 28 Geo. III. 1789
 The chimney-sweeping machine was invented by Smart, 1805
 A statute regulating the trade, the apprenticeship of children, the construction of flues, preventing calling "sweep" in the streets, etc., passed, 1834
 By 3 & 4 Vict. c. 85 (1840), it is not lawful for master-sweepers to take apprentices under sixteen years of age; and no individual under twenty-one to ascend a chimney after, 1 July, 1842
 Enforcement of this law made more stringent, 1864
 New chimney sweepers' act passed, 11 Aug. 1875
 Joseph Glass, inventor of the sweeping-machine now in general use, not patented, died, 29 Jan. 1868

China (T'ING), the "Celestial Empire," in Eastern Asia, for which the Chinese annals claim an antiquity of from 80,000 to 100,000 years B.C., is said to have commenced about 2500 B.C.; by others to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2240 B.C. We are told that the Chinese were acute astronomers in the reign of Yao, 2357 B.C. Towards the close of the seventh century B.C., the history of China becomes more distinct. Twenty-two dynasties have reigned, includ-

ing the present. The population of the empire of China was estimated at 190,348,228 in 1757, at 414,607,000 in 1860, and at 434,600,000 in 1877.

The Chinese state their first cycle begun, B.C. 2700
 The first dates fixed to his history, by Se-ma-tsen, begin 651
 Supposed age of Confucius (Kungfutze), the philosopher 550
 Stupendous wall of China completed, 298 or 211
 The dynasty of Han, 202 or 206
 Literature and the art of printing encouraged (?), 202
 Battle between Phraates and the Scythians; the Chinese aided the latter, and ravaged the coasts of the Caspian; their first appearance in history—*Lenglet*, 129
 The religion of Lao-tse begun, 15
 Buddhism, or the religion of Fö, introduced, about A.D. 68-81
 Nankin becomes the capital, 420
 The atheistical philosopher, San Shin, flourishes, 449
 The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach, 635
 They are proscribed and extirpated, 845
 China ravaged by Tartars, 9th and 11 centuries
 Seat of government transferred to Peking, 1260
 Marco Polo introduces missionaries, 1275
 Kublai Khan establishes the Yuen or Mongol dynasty, about "
 Ming dynasty, 1368
 Canal, called the Yu Ho, completed, about 1400
 Europeans first arrive at Canton, 1517
 Macao is granted to the Portuguese, 1536
 Jesuit missionaries are sent from Rome, 1575
 The country is conquered by the eastern or Manchou Tartars, who establish the present reigning Tsain dynasty, 1616-44
 Tea brought to England, 1660
 An earthquake throughout China buries 300,000 persons at Peking alone, 1662
 Galdan, a prince of Jangaria, conquers Kashgaria and becomes supreme in Central Asia, 1678; checked by Kang-hi, 1689; totally defeated, 1695
 Commerce with East India Company begins, 1680
 Jesuit missionaries preach, 1692
 Commercial relations with Russia, 1719-27
 The Jesuits expelled, 1724-32
 Another general earthquake destroys 100,000 persons at Peking, and 80,000 in a suburb, 1731
 Successful war in Central Asia; Davatsi and his opponent Amursana, subdued by Keen-lung, 1755 et seq.; Kashgar, Khokand, the Khirgez, etc., annexed, 1760
 In a salute by one of our ships in China, a gun was inadvertently fired, which killed a native; the government demanded the gunner; he was soon strangled, 1785
 Earl Macartney's embassy arrives at Peking; his reception by the emperor, 14 Sept. 1793
 [This embassy threw light on the empire; it appeared to be divided into 15 provinces, containing 4402 walled cities; the population of the whole was given at 333,000,000; its annual revenues at 66,000,000; and the army, including the Tartars, 1,000,000 of infantry and 800,000 cavalry; the religion pagan, and the government absolute. Learning, and the arts and sciences, were encouraged, and ethics studied.]
 He is ordered to depart, 7 Oct. "
 And arrives in England, 6 Sept. 1794
 The affair of the Company's ship *Neptune*, when a Chinese was killed, 1807
 Edict against Christianity, 1812
 Chinese rule in Central Asia weakened, "
 Lord Amherst's embassy; he leaves England, 8 Feb. 1816
 [His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the *kolou*, lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.]
 Temporary insurrections in Kashgar, 1826 et seq.
 Exclusive rights of the East India Co. cease, 22 April, 1834
 Free-trade ships sail for England, 25 April, "
 Lord Napier arrives at Macao to superintend British commerce, 15 July, "
 Affair between the natives and two British ships of war; several Chinese killed, 5 Sept. "
 Lord Napier dies, and is succeeded by Mr. (afterwards sir John) Davis, 11 Oct. "
 Opium dispute begins; the trade prohibited by the emperor, Nov. "
 Chinese seize the *Argyle* and crew, 31 Jan. 1835
 Opium burned at Canton by Chinese, 23 Feb. "
 Capt. Elliot, chief British commissioner, 14 Dec. 1836
 A British commissioner settled at Canton, March, 1837
 Admiral Maitland arrives at Macao, 12 July, 1838
 Commissioner Lin orders seizure of opium, 18 March;
 British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton, 19 March; the factories surrounded, and outrages committed, 24 March, 1839
 Capt. Elliot requires British subjects to surrender to him all opium, promising them full value of it, 27 March;
 half of it is given up as contraband to the Chinese, 20 April; the remainder (20,283 chests) surrendered, 21 May; capt. Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton, 24 May; the opium destroyed by the Chinese, 3 June, "
 Affair between the British and American seamen and the Chinese; a native killed, 7 July, "
 Hong-kong taken, 23 Aug. "

* The duke of Wellington (commander-in-chief) did not think the victory complete. Gough was superseded, and sir Charles Napier sent out (March, 1849), who did not arrive in India till Gough had redeemed his reputation.

The British boat *Black Job* attacked, and the crew murdered, 24 Aug.; the British merchants retire from Macao. . . . 26 Aug. 1839

Affair at Kow-lung between British boats and Chinese junks. . . . 4 Sept. "

Attack by 28 armed junks on the British frigates *Volage* and *Hyacinth*; several junks blown up. . . . 3 Nov. "

The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last servant of the Company leaves this day. . . . 6 Dec. "

Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England forever. . . . 5 Jan. 1840

The *Hellas* ship attacked by armed junks, 22 May; blockade of Canton by a British fleet, by orders from sir Gordon Bremer, 28 June; the *Blonde*, with a flag of truce, fired on at Amoy, 2 July; Ting-hai, in Chusan, surrenders, 5 July; blockade established along the Chinese coast, 10 July; Mr. Staunton carried off to Canton, 6 Aug. "

Capt. Elliot, on board a British steamship, enters the Peiho river, near Peking. . . . 11 Aug. "

The ship *Kite* lost on a sand-bank, and the captain's wife and a part of the crew are captured by the natives, and confined in cages. . . . 15 Sept. "

Lin finally degraded; Keshin appointed imperial commissioner, 16 Sept.; capt. Elliot's truce with him, 6 Nov. "

British plenipotentiaries of Macao. . . . 20 Nov. "

Admiral Elliot's resignation announced. . . . 29 Nov. "

Mr. Staunton released. . . . 12 Dec. "

Negotiations cease, owing to breach of faith on the part of the Chinese emperor. . . . 6 Jan. 1841

Chuen-po and Tae-coc-tow, and 173 guns (some sent to England) captured. . . . 7 Jan. "

Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and \$6,000,000 agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities. . . . 26 Jan. "

Hong-Kong taken possession of. . . . 26 Jan. "

The emperor rejects Keshin's treaty, 11 Feb.; hostilities resumed, 23 Feb.; Chusan evacuated, 24 Feb.; rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; \$50,000 to be given for chiefs. . . . 25 Feb. "

Bogue forts taken by sir G. Bremer; admiral Kwan killed; 459 guns captured. . . . 26 Feb. "

The British squadron proceeds to Canton, 1 March; sir H. Gough takes command of the army, 2 March; hostilities again suspended, 3 March; and again resumed, 6 March; Keshin degraded by the emperor, 12 March. "

Flotilla of boats destroyed, Canton threatened, the foreign factories seized, and 461 guns taken by the British forces. . . . 18 March. "

New commissioners from Peking arrived at Canton, 14 April. "

Hong-Kong Gazette first published. . . . 1 May. "

Capt. Elliot prepares to attack Canton. . . . 17 May. "

Heights behind Canton taken. . . . 25 May. "

The city ransomed for \$8,000,000; \$3,000,000 paid down; hostilities cease. . . . 31 May. "

British forces withdrawn, 1 June; and British trade reopened. . . . 16 July. "

Arrival at Macao of sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; capt. Elliot superseded. . . . 27 Aug. "

Amoy taken, and 296 guns destroyed. . . . 14 Sept. "

The Bogue forts destroyed. . . . 14 Sept. "

Ting-hai taken, 136 guns captured, and Chusan reconquered by the British, 1 Oct.; they take Chin-hai, 10 Oct.; Ning-po, 13 Oct.; Yu-yau, Tze-kee, and Fong-hua. . . . 28 Dec. "

Chinese attack Ning-po and Chin-hai, and are repulsed with great loss, 10 March; 8000 Chinese are routed near Tze-kee. . . . 15 March. 1842

Cha-pou attacked; defences destroyed. . . . 18 May. "

The British squadron enters the river Kiang, 13 June; capture of Woosung and of 290 guns and stores, 16 June; Shang-hai taken. . . . 19 June. "

The British armament anchors near the "Golden Isle," 20 July; Chin-Keang taken; the Tartar general and many of the garrison commit suicide, 21 July; the advanced ships reach Nankin, 4 Aug.; the whole fleet arrives, and the disembarkation commences, 9 Aug.; Keying arrives at Nankin, with full powers to treat for peace. . . . 12 Aug. "

Treaty of peace signed before Nankin, on board the *Cornwallis*, by sir Henry Pottinger for England, and Keying Elepoo* and Neu-Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor—[Conditions: lasting peace and friendship between the two empires; China to pay \$21,000,000; Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ning-po, and Shang-hai to be thrown open to the British, and consuls to reside at these cities; Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to England, etc.; Chusan and Ku-lang su to be held by the British until the provisions are fulfilled]. . . . 29 Aug. "

The ratification signed by queen Victoria and the emperor formally exchanged. . . . 22 July, 1843

* He took part (it was said without authority) in arranging the treaty of Tien-tsin in June, 1858. He was in consequence condemned to death—by suicide.

† The non-fulfilment of this treaty led gradually to the war of 1856-7.

Canton opened to the British. . . . 27 July, 1843

Appointment of Mr. Davis in the room of sir Henry Pottinger. . . . 16 Feb. 1844

Bogue forts captured by the British. . . . 5 April, 1847

Hong Kong and the neighborhood visited by a violent typhoon; immense damage done to the shipping; upwards of 1000 boat-dwellers on the Canton river drowned. . . . Oct. 1848

H.M. steamship *Medea* destroys 13 pirate junks in the Chinese seas. . . . 4 March, 1850

Rebellion breaks out in Quang-si. . . . Aug. "

Appearance of the pretender Tien-tai. . . . March, 1851

Defeat of Leu, the imperial commissioner, and destruction of half the army. . . . 19 June, 1852

Successful progress of the rebels; the emperor applies to the Europeans for help without success, March and April, 1853

The rebels take Nankin, 19, 20 March; Amoy, 19 May; Shang-hai. . . . 7 Sept. "

And besiege Canton without success. . . . Aug.-Nov. 1854

The scanty accounts are unfavorable to the rebels, the imperialists having retaken Shang-hai, Amoy, and many important places. . . . 1855

Outrage on the British lorcha *Arrow* in Canton river, 8 Oct. 1856

After vain negotiations with commissioner Yeh, Canton forts attacked and taken. . . . 23 Oct. "

A Chinese fleet destroyed and Canton bombarded by sir M. Seymour. . . . 3, 4 Nov. "

Imperialists defeated, quit Shang-hai. . . . 6 Nov. "

The Americans revenge an attack by capturing three forts. . . . 21-23 Nov. "

Rebels take Kuriking. . . . 25 Nov. "

Other forts taken by the British. . . . Dec. "

The Chinese burn European factories. . . . 14 Dec. "

And murder the crew of the *Thistle*. . . . 30 Dec. "

The Mahomets of Panthuy, in Yunan, become independent during Tae ping rebellion. . . . "

A-lum, a Chinese baker, acquitted of charge of poisoning the bread. . . . 2 Feb. 1857

Troops arrive from Madras and England; and lord Elgin appointed envoy. . . . March, "

No change on either side; Yeh said to be straitened for money; the imperialists seem to be gaining ground upon the rebels. . . . May. "

Total destruction of the Chinese fleet by commodore Elliot, 25, 27 May; and s.r. M. Seymour and commodore Keppel. . . . 1 June, "

Blockade of Canton. . . . Aug. "

Stagnation in the war—lord Elgin departs to Calcutta, with assistance to the English against the Sepoys, 13 July; returns to Hong-Kong. . . . 25 Sept. "

Gen. Ashburnham departs for India, and gen. Straubenzee assumes the command. . . . 19 Oct. "

Canton bombarded and taken by English and French, 28, 29 Dec. 1857; who enter it. . . . 5 Jan. 1858

Yeh sent a prisoner to Calcutta. . . . Jan. "

The allies proceed towards Peking, and take the Peiho forts. . . . 20 May, "

The expedition arrives at Tien-tsin. . . . 20 May. "

Negotiations commence, 5 June; treaty of peace signed at Tien-tsin by lord Elgin, baron Gros, and Keying (who signed the treaty of 1842)—[Ambassadors to be

† The emperor Taou-Kwang, who died 25 Feb. 1850, during the latter part of his reign became liberal in his views, and favored the introduction of European arts; but his son, the late emperor, a rash and narrow-minded prince, quickly departed from his father's wise policy, and adopted reactionary measures, particularly against English influence. An insurrection broke out in consequence, Aug. 1850, and quickly became of alarming importance. The insurgents at first proposed only to expel the Tartars; but in March, 1851, a pretender was announced among them, first by the name of Tien-tai (Celestial Virtue), but afterwards assuming other names. He is stated to have been a native of Quang-si, of obscure origin, but to have obtained some literary knowledge at Canton about 1835, and to have become acquainted at that time with the principles of Christianity from a Chinese Christian named Leang-afa, and also from the missionary Roberts in 1844. He announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true God, Shang-ti, and derived much of his dogmas from the Bible. He declared himself the monarch of all beneath the sky, the true lord of China (and thus of all the world), the brother of Jesus, and the second son of God, and demanded universal submission. He made overtures for alliance to lord Elgin in Nov. 1850. His followers are termed *Taiping*, "princes of peace," a title utterly belied by their atrocious deeds. The rebellion was virtually terminated, 18 July, 1864, by the capture of Nankin, the suicide of Tien-tai, and the execution of the military leaders.

‡ It was boarded by the Chinese officers, 12 men out of the crew of 14 being carried off and the national ensign taken down. Sir J. Bowring, governor of Hong-Kong, being compelled to resort to hostilities, applied to India and Ceylon for troops. On 3 March, 1857, the house of commons, by a majority of 19, censured sir John for the "violent measures" he had pursued. The ministry (who took his part) dissolved the parliament, but obtained a large majority in the new one.

§ He died peacefully at Calcutta, 9 April, 1859. He is said to have ordered the beheading of about 100,000 rebels.

- at both courts; freedom of trade; toleration of Christianity; expenses of war to be paid by China; a revised tariff; term *I* (*barbarian*) to be no longer applied to Europeans]. 26, 29, 29 June, 1858
- Lord Elgin visits Japan, and concludes an important treaty with the emperor. 28 Aug. "
- The British destroy about 130 piratical junks in the Chinese seas. Aug. and Sept. "
- Lord Elgin proceeds up the Yang-tse Kiang to Nankin, Jan.; returns to England. May, 1859
- Mr. Bruce, the British envoy, on his way to Peking, is stopped in the river Pei-ho (or Tien-tsin); admiral Hope, attempting to force a passage, is repulsed, with the loss of 81 killed and about 390 wounded. 25 June, "
- The American envoy Ward arrives at Peking, and, refusing to submit to degrading ceremonies, does not see the emperor. 29 July, "
- Commercial treaty with America. 24 Nov. "
- The English and French prepare an expedition against China. Oct. "
- Lord Elgin and baron Gros sail for China, 26 April; wrecked near point de Galle, Ceylon, 23 May; arrive at Shang-hae. 29 June, 1860
- The war begins; the British commanded by sir Hope Grant, the French by gen. Moutauban. The Chinese defeated in a skirmish near the Pei-ho. 12 Aug. "
- The allies repulse the Taeping rebels attacking Shang-hae, 18-20 Aug.; and take the Taku forts, losing 600 killed and wounded; the Tartar general San-ko-lin-sin retreats. 21 Aug. "
- After vain negotiations, the allies advance towards Peking; they defeat the Chinese at Chang-kia-wan and Pa-li-chiau. 18 and 21 Sept. "
- Consul Parkes, captains Anderson and Brabazon, Mr. De Norman, Mr. Bowly (the *Times* correspondent), and 14 others (Europeans and Sikhs), advance to Tung-chow to arrange conditions for a meeting of the ministers, and are captured by San-ko-lin-sin; capt. Brabazon and abbé de Luc beheaded, and said to be thrown into the canal; others carried into Peking. 21 Sept. "
- The allies march towards Peking; the French ravage the emperor's summer palace, 6 Oct.; Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and others restored alive, 8 Oct.; capt. Anderson, Mr. De Norman, and others die of ill usage. 8-11 Oct. "
- Peking invested; surrenders, 12 Oct.; severe proclamation of sir Hope Grant. 15 Oct. "
- The bodies of Mr. De Norman and Mr. Bowly solemnly buried in the Russian cemetery, Peking, 17 Oct.; the summer palace (Yuen-ming-yuen) burned by the British in memory of the outraged prisoners. 18 Oct. "
- Convention signed in Peking by lord Elgin and the prince of Kung, by which the treaty of Tien-tsin is ratified; apology made for the attack at Pei-ho (25 June, 1859); a large indemnity to be paid immediately, and compensation in money given to the families of the murdered prisoners, etc.; Kowloon ceded in exchange for Chusan, and the treaty and convention to be proclaimed throughout the empire. 24 Oct. "
- Ally quit Peking. 5 Nov. "
- Treaty between Russia and China—the former obtaining free trade, territories, etc. 14 Nov. "
- First instalment of indemnity paid. 30 Nov. "
- Part of the allied troops settled at Tien-tsin; consulate established. 5 Jan. "
- Admiral Hope examines Yang-tse Kiang, etc. Feb. "
- English and French embassies established at Peking, March. "
- The emperor Hienfung dies. 21 Aug. "
- Canton restored to the Chinese. 21 Oct. "
- Ministerial crisis; several ministers put to death, Nov.; Kung appointed regent. 13 Dec. "
- Advance of the rebels; they seize and desolate Ning-po and Hang chow. Dec. "
- They advance on Shang-hae, which is placed under protection of the English and French, and fortified, Jan. 1872
- Rebels defeated in two engagements. April. "
- English and French assist the government against the rebels; Ning-po retaken. 10 May, "
- French admiral Protet killed in an attack on rebels, 17 May, "
- Capt. Sherard Osborne permitted by the British government to organize a small fleet of gunboats to aid the imperialists to establish order. July, "
- Imperialists gain ground, take Kai-sing, etc. Oct. "
- Tungani (Mahometan) revolt in Central Asia; massacre of Buddhists. Oct. "
- Commercial treaty with Prussia ratified. 14 Jan. 1863
- The imperialists under col. Charles Gordon defeat the Taepings under Burgevine, etc. Oct. "
- Gordon captures Sow chow (after a severe attack, 27, 28 Nov.); the rebel chiefs treacherously butchered by the Chinese. 4, 5 Dec. "
- Capt. Osborne came to China; but retired in consequence of the Chinese government departing from its engagements. 31 Dec. "
- Gordon's successes continue. Jan. to April, 1864
- Repulsed; he takes Chang-chow-foo. 23 March, "
- He takes Nankin (a heap of ruins); Hun-seu-tseun, the Tien wang, the rebel emperor, commits suicide by eating goldleaf, 30 June; Chang-wang and Kan-wang, the rebel generals, are "cut into a thousand pieces," 18 July, 1864
- Great mortality among British troops at Kowloon. Jan. 1865
- The Taepings hold Ming-chow; the Mahometan rebellion (Doungans) progressing in Hunan. Jan.-March, "
- Taepings evacuate Ming-chow. 23 May, "
- Rebellion in the north advancing. June, "
- A rebellion of the Nien-fei in the north; Peking in danger, July, "
- The Chinese general San-ko-lin-sin defeated and slain; his son more successful. July, "
- Prince Kung chief of the regency again. 7 Nov. "
- Sir Rutherford Alcock, ambassador at Peking. 26 Nov. "
- Chinese newspaper, *Messenger of the Flying Dragon*, appears in London. 14 Jan. 1866
- Great victory over the Nien-fei announced at Canton, 13 March, "
- Chinese commissioners visit London. June, "
- Rivalry of two great political chiefs in China, Li-hung-ching and Tsen-kwo-fan. July, "
- Reported victory of the Nien-fei over the imperialists, Dec. 1867
- Mahomed Yakoub Beg defeats the Tungani, becomes supreme in Kashgar, 1866; is recognized by Europe. "
- Chinese embassy (Mr. Anson Burlingame, Chin Kang, and Sun Chia Su) received by president Johnson at Washington, 5 June; they sign a treaty (see *Burlingame*) 4 July; arrive in London, Sept.; received by the queen. 20 Nov. 1868
- The rebels seize Ning-po. Oct. "
- The people at Yang-chow, incited by the "literati" (learned classes), destroy the Protestant mission-houses, 22 Aug.; redress not obtained; a British squadron proceeds to Nankin, 8 Nov.; the viceroys is superseded, and the British demands acceded to, 14 Nov. "
- Chinese embassy received by the emperor at P'aris, 24 Jan. 1869
- Peking visited by the duke of Edinburgh, incognito. Oct. "
- Supplementary convention to the treaty of Tien-tsin (June, 1858) for additional commercial freedom, signed, 24 Oct. "
- Burlingame dies at St. Petersburg. 22 Feb. 1870
- Successful rebellion of Mahometans in northwest provinces reported. May, "
- Cruel massacre of the French consul at Tien-tsin, Roman Catholic priests, sisters of mercy (22 persons), besides many native converts, and above 30 children in the orphanage, by a mob, with, it is said, the complicity of the authorities; the missionaries were accused of kidnapping children. 21 June, "
- Increased hatred of the people to foreigners at Tien-tsin; lukewarm proceedings of the government against the murderers. July, "
- Ma, a viceroy of Nankin, favorable to Europeans, assassinated. about 22 Aug. "
- Chapels destroyed at Fatsien. 21 Sept. "
- The French ultimatum refused; the murderers of the nuns unpunished; Chinese warlike preparations reported. 26 Sept. "
- Judicious mandate from the mandarin Tseng-kwo-fan, exculpating the missionaries, and condemning their massacre. Oct. "
- 16 coolies beheaded, 15 Sept., and 23 exiled; indemnity to the sufferers by the outrage ordered; reported, 26 Oct. "
- End of the difficulty announced. 3 Nov. "
- Chung-How, an envoy, arrives in London. Aug. 1871
- Received at P'aris; apologizes for Tien-tsin massacre, and reports redress. 23 Nov. "
- Memorial addressed to the Chinese government by Mr. Hart, inspector of customs, recommending changes in civil and military administration. autumn, "
- The young emperor married. 16 Oct. "
- Russia annexes Kuldja. Oct. "
- William Armstrong Russell consecrated Anglican bishop of North China. Dec. 1872
- The emperor's majority; he assumes the government, 23 Feb. 1873
- Talifoo, capital of the insurgent Panthay Mahometans, captured; thousands massacred. Feb. "
- Foreign ministers for the first time received by the emperor. 29 June, "
- Dispute with Japan (see *Formosa*), July-Aug.; settled by treaty. 31 Oct. 1874
- The *Spark* sails from Canton to Macao; capt. Brady and Mr. Mundy, and a foreign crew and passengers, pirates, who came on board secretly, kill captain and others, and carry off booty while on voyage; the wounded crew manage to reach Macao. 22 Aug. "
- Death of the emperor. 12 Jan. 1875
- Proclamation of his successor, Tsal-tien, son of Chun, seventh son of Taou-Twang (nephew of Kung). 4 Feb. "
- Exploring expedition under col. Horace Browne to open a passage from Burmah into S.W. China, Dec. 1874; Mr. Margary and five Chinese going before, killed at Manwyne, 21 Feb.; col. Browne and his troops repulse an attack by Chinese, but retreat to Rangoon, 22 Feb.; some of the party missing. 12 March, "
- Through negotiation of Mr. Wade, the Chinese government promise due reparation; announced. Sept. "

Edict permitting intercourse between chiefs of departments and foreign ministers, about 4 Oct.; enjoining proper treatment of foreigners. . . . 11 Oct. 1875

Telegram from Mr. Wade: he has obtained necessary guarantees, satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Margary, and concessions for foreign trade. . . . 18 Oct. " "

First railway in China, from Shang-hae to Oussoon (Woo-sung) (11 miles); trial trip, 16 March (at first opposed); publicly opened. . . . 30 June, 1876

Gen. Lee-see-ta-nee ordered for trial, 11 Feb.; Margary's murderers said to be executed. . . . 5 May, " "

Mr. Grosvenor and others sent to inquire respecting the murder of Mr. Margary arrive at the place and report the proposed punishment of the murderers. . . . June, " "

Chee foo convention; difficulties in the negotiations removed (the government agree to compensation to Mr. Margary's family; removal of commercial grievances; opening of four ports; proper official intercourse); said to be signed, 13 Sept.; ratified. . . . 17 Sept. " "

War against the Tungan; Manas captured; great massacre of rebels. . . . 6 Nov. " "

Accredited Chinese envoy (Quo-ta-Zhan) lands at Southampton. . . . 21 Jan. 1877

Decree of equal rights to Chinese Christians. . . . 1 Feb. " "

Dreadful famine in northern provinces. . . . 1 April, " "

Four more Chinese ports opened. . . . 1 April, " "

Opium smoking interdicted after 3 years; announced, Aug. " "

The railway from Shang-hae bought to be stopped, 31 Oct.; resumed. . . . Dec. " "

Quo-ta-Zhan (or Kuo-ta-Jên) first accredited minister at London; Liu-ta-Jên at Berlin. . . . about Nov. " "

Yakob Beg of Kashgaria totally defeated by the Chinese general, Tso-tsung-tung; is assassinated, May; Kashgar and other towns captured; end of war. . . . Dec. " "

The Chinese minister's first grand evening reception, 19 June, 1878

Destruction of mission property at Wu-shih-shan by a fanatical mob, unrestrained by the mandarins, 30 Aug. " "

Famine abating; 48,303*l.* for relief collected in England, Sept. " "

The Shang-hae railway plant removed to Formosa. . . . " "

Chinese immigrants virtually excluded from Australia by a poll-tax. . . . " "

Rebellion in Kwang-si, announced. . . . Oct. " "

Chung-How, ambassador at St. Petersburg, demands the surrender of Kuli Beg, a fugitive from Kashgar, and restitution of the territory. . . . Dec. " "

Rebellion in Hainan, in Canton province; Li-Yang-tsai, who invades Annam, claims the throne by descent; reported. . . . Jan. 1879

Marquis Tseng, the new Chinese ambassador, arrives in London. . . . April, " "

Treaty with Russia, who agrees to evacuate the Kulджа territory. China to pay an indemnity. . . . about June, " "

Li-Yang-tsai, rebel chief, captured; announced. . . . 2 Dec. " "

Chung How, the late Chinese ambassador at St. Petersburg, imprisoned and the treaty disavowed. . . . spring, 1880

Chinese from Kashgar said to invade Russian territory, May, " "

Prospect of war; col. Gordon goes to China from Bombay, June, " "

Li-Hung-Chang, governor of metropolitan provinces, fortifies approaches to the capital, June; visited by col. Gordon. . . . July, " "

Chung-How released; proposed war with Russia given up; announced. . . . 15 July, " "

Thomas, duke of Genoa, sails up the Yang-tse-Kiang in an Italian vessel. . . . April, " "

New treaties between China and the United States, signed, 17 Nov. " "

Peace with Russia, who makes concessions negotiated by marquis Tseng. . . . 1881

CHINESE EMPERORS.

1627. Chwang-wei.

1644. Shun-eh (first of the Tsing dynasty).

1662. Kang-hi, an able sovereign; consolidated the empire, compiled a great Chinese dictionary.

1723. Yung-ching.

1736. Keen-lung, warlike; fond of art; greatly embellished Peking.

1795. Kea-king.

1820. Taou-Kwang.

1850. Hieng-fung, 25 Feb.

1861. Ki-tsang (altered to T'oung-chi), 21 Aug.; born 27 April, 1856; married 16 Oct. 1872; died 12 Jan. 1875.

1875. Tsai T'ien (altered to Kwang Su), aged 4. Jan.

China Grass, or *RHEA*; a prize of 5000*l.* was offered by the Indian government for machinery to prepare and cleanse the fibre, 11 Jan. 1870. Mr. John Greig's machine was exhibited in Edinburgh, Dec. 1871.

China Porcelain, introduced into England about 1531; see *Pottery*.

China Rose, etc. The *Rosa indica* was brought from China, and successfully planted in England, 1786; the Chinese apple-tree, or *Pyrus spectabilis*, about 1780.

Chincha Isles, see *Peru*, 1861-5.

Chinchona, see *Jesuits*.

Chinese Wall, said to have been erected about 300 B.C. Reported in 1879 to be 1728 miles long, 18 feet wide, 15 feet thick at the top.

Chios (now Scio), an isle in the Greek Archipelago, revolted against Athens, 412 and 357 B.C. It partook of the fortunes of Greece, being conquered by the Venetians, A.D. 1124; by the crusaders, 1204; by the Greek emperor, 1329; by the Genoese, 1846; and finally by the Turks in 1594. A dreadful massacre of about 40,000 inhabitants by the Turks took place 11 April, 1822, during the Greek insurrection.

About 4000 perished by an earthquake; the town Chio and many villages were destroyed, 3 April; many shocks since up to. . . . 12 April, 1881

Chippewa (North America). Here the British, under Riall, were defeated by the Americans, under Brown, 5 July, 1814. The Americans were defeated by the British, under Drummond and Riall, 25 July following; Riall was wounded and taken prisoner.

Chiroplast, an apparatus for giving a correct position of the hands of pianoforte players; invented by J. B. Logier; patented, 1814.

Chivalry arose out of the feudal system in the latter part of the eighth century (*chevalier*, or knight, being derived from the *caballarius*, the equipped feudal tenant on horseback). From the twelfth to the fifteenth century it tended to refine manners. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies, to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practise courtesy, to fulfil obligations, and to vindicate in every perilous adventure his honor and character. Chivalry expired with the feudal system; see *Knighthood* and *Tournaments*. By letters-patent of James I., the earl-marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the courts of chivalry, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623.

Chloral Hydrate, a combination of chlorine and alcohol, discovered by Liebig, which produces deep sleep, but not insensibility to pain. This property was discovered by Oscar Liebreich, and reported to the French Academy of Sciences, 16 Aug. 1869. In Oct. 1874 it was said to be sometimes deleterious.

Chloralum, or chloride of alumina, a compound of chlorine and alumina, a new antiseptic disinfectant, invented by Dr. Gamgee about 1870. It is said to be safe and efficacious, and useful in medicine for gargles, washing wounds, etc.

Chlorine (Greek *χλωρός*, pale green), a gas first obtained by Scheele in 1774, by treating manganese with muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. Sir H. Davy, in 1810, stated this gas to be an element, and named it chlorine. Combined with sodium it forms common salt (chloride of sodium), and combined with lime it forms the bleaching powder and disinfectant, chloride of lime; see *Bleaching*. In 1823 Faraday condensed chlorine into a liquid.

The supposed dissociation of oxygen from chlorine by heat, by V. and H. Meyer of Zurich, was announced Aug. 1879. Afterwards chlorine was proved to exist in two similar states at high temperatures.

Chloroform (the ter-chloride of the hypothetical radical formyl) is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, and was made from alcohol, water, and bleaching powder. It was discovered by Mr. Samuel Guthrie of Sackett's Harbor, New York, in 1831, and independently by Liebig in 1832. Its composition was determined by Dumas in 1834. A committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society reported that the rate of mortality had been in no degree increased by the use of anæsthetics, July, 1864.

Chlorozone, a new disinfectant, introduced 1873.

Chobham Common, in Surrey. A military camp was formed here on 14 June, 1853, by a force between 8000 and 10,000 strong. Only one serious case of misconduct was reported during all the time.

Chocolate, made of the cocoa berry, introduced into Europe (from Mexico and the Brazils) about 1520, was sold in the London coffee-houses soon after their establishment, 1650.

Choczim (Bessarabia, S. Russia). Here the Turks were totally defeated by John Sobieski, king of Poland, 11 Nov. 1673; and by the Russians, 30 April and 13 July, 1769.

Choir. This was separated from the nave of the church in the time of Constantine. The choral service was first used in England at Canterbury, 677; see *Chanting*.

Cholera Morbus (Asiatic cholera) was described by Garcia del Huerto, a physician of Goa, about 1560. It appeared in India in 1774, and at other times, and became endemic in Lower Bengal in 1817, whence it gradually spread, till it reached Russia in 1830, and Germany in 1831, carrying off more than 900,000 persons in 1829-30. In England and Wales in 1848-9, 53,293 persons died of cholera, and in 1854, 20,097.

Cholera appears at Sunderland..... 26 Oct. 1831
And at Edinburgh..... 6 Feb. 1832
First death by cholera in North America, June 8, 1832, in Quebec. In New York, June 22, 1832. Cincinnati to New Orleans, Oct. 1832. Again in the United States in 1834, and slightly in 1849, severely in 1855, and again slightly in 1866-67.
First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, London, 13 Feb.; and in Dublin..... 3 March, "
Mortality very great, but more so on the Continent; 18,000 deaths at Paris, between March and Aug..... "
Cholera rages in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, etc., in..... July and Aug. 1837
Another visitation of cholera in England: the number of deaths in London, for the week ending 15 Sept. 1849, was 3183; the ordinary average, 1008; and the number of deaths by cholera from 17 June to 2 Oct. in London alone, 13,161. The mortality lessened and the distemper disappeared..... about 13 Oct. 1849
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hexham, Tynemouth, and other northern towns, suffer much from cholera..... Sept. 1853
It rages in Italy and Sicily; above 10,000 are said to have died at Naples; it was also very fatal to the allied troops at Varna..... autumn, 1854
Cholera very severe for a short time in the southern parts of London, and in Soho and St. James's, Westminster, Aug and Sept. "
Raging in Alexandria, June: abated..... July, 1865
Prevailing in Ancona (843 deaths) Aug., subsiding. Sept. "
Very severe in Constantinople, nearly 50,000 deaths, Aug.; subsides after the great fire..... 6 Sept. "
Cases at Marseilles, Toulon, and Southampton, end of Sept. "

Cholera prevalent at Marseilles, Paris, Madrid, and Naples..... July-Oct. "
An international meeting at Constantinople, to consider preventive measures, proposed, Oct. 1865, met 18 Feb. 1866. At the last sitting the conclusions adopted were that cholera may be propagated, and from great distances; and a number of preventive measures were recommended..... 26 Sept. 1866
Cholera appears at Bristol, 24 April; at Liverpool, 13 May; at Southampton..... July. "
Cholera severe in east of London: 346 deaths in week ending..... 21 July, "
House to house visitation; Metropolitan Relief Association formed; large subscriptions received (Queen's 5000.)..... July and Aug. "
Cholera subsides..... Sept. "
Very severe at Naples..... Sept. "
Cholera Relief Committee closes..... 31 Oct. "
Cholera declared to be extinct in London..... 1 Dec. "
Cholera in Rome, Naples, and Sicily, Aug.-Sept.: in Switzerland..... Oct. 1867
Alarm of approaching cholera, July; said to be severe in Königsberg, in Prussia..... Aug. 1871
Cholera severe in Vienna, Aug.; Paris..... Sept. 1873

Choragus, the regulator of the chorus in Greek feasts, etc. Stesichorus (or Tysias) received this name, having first taught the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C.—*Quintil*.

Choral Harmonists' Society, London, existed 1833-51.

Chorus-singing was early practised at Athens.

Hypodocus, of Chalcides, carried off the prize for the best voice, 508 B.C.; see *Musie, Parian Marbles*.

Chouans, a name given to the Bretons during the war of La Vendée in 1792, from their chief, Jean Cottereau, using the cry of the *Chat-huant*, or screech-owl, as a signal. He was killed in 1794. Georges Cadoudal, their last chief, was said to be connected with Pichegru in a conspiracy against Napoleon when first consul, and was executed in 1804.

Chrism, consecrated oil, was used early in the ceremonies of the Greek and Roman churches. Musk, saffron, cinnamon, roses, and frankincense are mentioned as used with the oil in 1541. It was ordained that chrism should consist of oil and balsam only; the one representing the human nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature, 1596.

Christ, see *Jesus Christ*.

Christ Church, see *Lincoln Tower*.

Christ's Hospital (the *Blue-coat school*) was established by Edward VI. 1553, on the site of the Gray Friars' monastery. A mathematical ward was founded by Charles II. 1672. The *Times* ward was founded in 1841. Large portions of the edifice having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt: in 1822 a new infirmary was completed, and in 1825 (25 April) the duke of York laid the first stone of the magnificent new hall. On 24 Sept. 1854, the master, Dr. Jacob, in a sermon in the church of the hospital, censured the system of education and the general administration of the establishment, and many improvements have since been made. Rev. G. C. Bell successor of Dr. Jacob, 12 Aug. 1868-76. The subordinate school at Hertford, for 416 younger boys and 80 girls, was founded in 1863.—Annual income (1870) about 70,000*l*. 800 boys in London; 200 boys and 20 girls at Hertford. The removal of the school to the country negatived by the governors, 26 April, 1870. The proposal that the buildings and ground should be purchased by the Mid-London Railway Company for 600,000*l*. was not carried out. The Charity Commissioners' draft scheme for the reformed administration of the hospital was issued Aug. 1880.

Wm. Gibbs, a scholar aged 12, strangled himself while locked up for running away, night of 3-4 July, 1877. A committee of investigation (including Mr. Russell Gurney, the recorder) in their report exonerated the authorities: published..... 10 Aug. 1877

Christ's Thorn, conjectured to be the plant of which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed, came hither from the south of Europe before 1596.

Christian Community, founded 1772, for visiting and preaching the gospel in workhouses, asylums, rooms, etc., and in the open air; and for distribution of tracts.

Christian Era, see *Anno Domini*.

Christian Evidence Society established by earl Russell, the bishop of London, and others to counteract "the current forms of unbelief among the educated classes," 1870. Lectures for this purpose were given in St. George's Hall in 1871, beginning with the archbishop of York, 25 April. A public meeting was held 6 June following. Six volumes of lectures and tracts for circulation have been published.

Christian Knowledge, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING, founded 1698. 1877: income, for charitable purposes (including legacies of 16,000*l*.), 52,581*l*. Bibles, etc., given away; churches and schools helped; bishoprics maintained, etc.

Offices removed from Lincoln's Inn Fields to Northumberland Avenue, opened 3 Nov. 1879.

Christian Knowledge Society was founded in 1698 to promote charity schools, and to disperse Bibles and religious tracts. It has an annual revenue of about 100,000*l*.

Christian Unity, ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF, on the basis of the three creeds, formed by

thirty members of the Greek, Roman, and English churches, 8 Sept. 1857; 20th anniversary kept in London, 8 Sept. 1877. A meeting to promote the reunion of Christendom was held in London, 19 July, 1878, the bishop of Fredericton in the chair.

Christiania, the capital of Norway, built in 1624, by Christian IV. of Denmark, to replace Opslo (the ancient capital founded by Harold Haardrade, 1058), which had been destroyed by fire. On 13 April, 1858, Christiania suffered by fire, the loss being about 250,000l. The university was established in 1811. New Storting (parliament house) built 1861-2. Statue of Charles John XIV. unveiled, 7 Sept. 1875.

Christianissimus Rex, MOST CHRISTIAN KING, a title conferred by pope Paul II. in 1469 on the crafty Louis XI. of France.

Christianity. The name Christian was first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, in Syria, 43 (Acts xi. 26; 1 Pet. iv. 6). The first Christians were divided into *episcopoi* (bishops or overseers) or *presbyteroi* (elders), *diaconoi* (ministers or deacons), and *pistoi* (believers); afterwards were added *catechumens*, or learners, and *energumens*, who were to be exorcised; see *Persecutions*.

Christianity preached in Jerusalem, A.D. 33; Samaria, 34; Damascus, 35; Asia Minor, 41; Cyprus, 45; Macedonia, 53; Athens, Corinth, etc., 54; Ephesus, 56; Truas, etc., 60; Rome, 63
Christianity said to be taught in Britain, about 64; and propagated with some success (*Bole*) 156
Christianity said to be introduced into Scotland in the reign of Donald I. about 212
Constantine the Great professes the Christian religion. 312
Fruentius preaches in Abyssinia about 346
Introduced among the Goths by Ulfilas 376
Into Ireland in the second century, but with more success after the arrival of St. Patrick 432
Christianity established in France by Clovis 496
Conversion of the Saxons* by Augustin 597
Introduced into Helvetia, by Irish missionaries 643
Into Flanders in the seventh century. 785
Into Saxony by Charlemagne 827
Into Denmark, under Harold 894
Into Bohemia, under Borsivoi 894
Into Russia, by Swiatoslav about 940
Into Poland, under Meicislaus I. 960
Into Hungary, under Geisa 994
Into Norway and Iceland, under Olaf I. 998
Into Sweden, between tenth and eleventh centuries.
Into Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars. 1227
Into Lithuania; paganism was abolished, about 1386
Into Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the fifteenth century.
Into China, where it made some progress (but was afterwards extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death) 1575
Into India and America, in the sixteenth century.
Into Japan, by Xavier and the Jesuits, 1549; but the Christians were exterminated. 1638
Christianity re-established in Greece. 1628

Christinos, supporters of the queen-regent Christina against the Carlists in Spain during the war, 1833-40.

Christmas Day, 25 Dec. (from *Christ*, and the Saxon *mæsse*, signifying the *mass* and a *feast*), a festival in commemoration of the nativity of Christ, said to have been first kept 98; and ordered to be held as a solemn feast, by pope Telesphorus, about 137.† In the eastern church, Christmas and the Epiphany, 6 Jan. (*which see*), are deemed but one and the same feast. The holy and

mistletoe used at Christmas are said to be the remains of the religious observances of the Druids; see *Anno Domini*.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific Ocean, so named by capt. Cook, who landed here on Christmas day, 1777. He had passed Christmas day at Christmas Sound, 1774. On the shore of Christmas Harbor, visited by him in 1776, a man found a piece of parchment inscribed: "*Ludorico XV. Galliarum rege, et d. Boynes regi u secretis ad res maritimas, annis 1772 et 1773.*" On the other side capt. Cook wrote: "*Naves Resolution et Discovery de rege Magnæ Britannia, Dec. 1776,*" and placed it in a bottle.

Christopher's, St. (or St. Kitt's), a West India island, discovered in 1493 by Columbus, who gave it his own name. Settled by the English and French, 1623 or 1626. Ceded to England by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. The town of Basseterre suffered from fires, 3 Sept. 1776; also 3 and 4 July, 1867, when the cathedral and nearly all the town were destroyed. About 200 lives lost by inundations, 11, 12 Jan. 1880; hurricane, violent rains, etc.

Chromium (Greek, *χρῶμα*, color), a rare metal, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is found combined with iron and lead, and forms the coloring matter of the emerald.

Chromo-Lithography, see *Printing in Colors*.

Chronicles. The earliest are those of the Jews, Chinese, and Hindoos. In Scripture there are two "Books of Chronicles"; see *Bible*. Collections of the British chronicles have been published by Camden, Gale, etc., since 1602; in the present century by the English Historical Society, etc. In 1858, the publication of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages," commenced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls (still going on, 1881); in 1845 Macray's "Manual of the British Historians" was published.

Chronology (the science of time) has for its object the arrangement and exhibition of the various events of the history of the world in the order of their succession, and the ascertaining the intervals between them; see *Eras* and *Epochs*. Valuable works on the subject are *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, compiled by the Benedictines (1783-1820). Playfair's *Chronology*, 1784; Blair's *Chronology*, 1753 (new editions by sir H. Ellis in 1844, and by Mr. Rosse in 1856). The Oxford Chronological Tables, 1838. Sir Harris Nicholas's *Chronology of History*, 1833; new edition, 1852. Hales's *Chronology*, 2d edition, 1830; Woodward and Cates's *Encyclopedia of Chronology*, 1872; Mr. H. Fynes-Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici and Fasti Romani* (1824-50).

Chronometer, see *Clocks* and *Harrison*.

Chronoscope, an apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone in 1840, to measure small intervals of time. It has been applied to the velocity of projectiles and of the electric current. A chronoscope was invented by Pouillet, in 1844, and by others since. Capt. Andrew Noble (engaged by sir William Armstrong) invented an apparatus for determining the velocity of a projectile in a gun; a second of time is divided into millionths, and the electric spark is employed in recording the rate of the passage. The apparatus was exhibited at Newcastle-on-Tyne in Aug. 1869, and in London in April, 1870.

Chrysanthemums were introduced into England from China, about 1790; and many varieties since.

Chrysopolis, or SCUTARI.

Chunar, or CHUNARGHUR (N.W. India), taken by the British, 1763, and ceded to them, 1768. Here was concluded a treaty between the nabob of Oude and governor Hastings, by which the nabob was relieved of his debts to the East India Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English, 19

* It is, traditionally, said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, passing through the slave-market at Rome, and perceiving some beautiful children set up for sale, inquired about their country, and finding they were English pagans, he is said to have cried out, "*Non Angli sed Angeli ferrent, si essent Christiani*;" that is, "They would not be English, but angels, if they were Christians." From that time he ardently desired to convert the nation, and ordered a monk named Austin, or Augustin, and others, to undertake the mission to Britain in the year 596.

† Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great multitudes to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, and 600 perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, 303.

Sept. 1781. This treaty enabled the nabob to take the lands of Fyzoola Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. The nabob presented to Mr. Hastings 100,000*l.*; see *Hastings*.

Church (probably derived from the Greek *κυριακός*, pertaining to the Lord, *Kýpoc*) signifies both a collected body of Christians and the place where they meet. In the New Testament, it signifies "congregation," in the original *ἐκκλησία*. Christian architecture commenced with Constantine, who erected at Rome churches called basilicas (from the Greek *βασιλείς*, a king); St. Peter's about 330. His successors erected others, and adopted the heathen temples as places of worship. Several very ancient churches exist in Britain and Ireland. See *Architecture*; *Choir and Chanting*; *Rome, Modern*; *Popes*.

Church and Stage Guild was formed in 1880 to promote morality and temperance by the agency of theatrical performances.

Church Association, formed to counteract popery and ritualism, 1865.

Church Building. The society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels, was established 1818, and incorporated 1828. A commission for building churches in populous places, appointed in 1820, was incorporated with the ecclesiastical commission about 1856.

Church Congresses meet annually since 1861. See under *Church of England*.

Church Defence Institution, founded in 1859; the archbishop of Canterbury president. It does not meddle with doctrines.

Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86), passed 7 Aug. 1840, enables bishops to issue commissions of inquiry, and, on conviction, to inhibit clergymen from performing service, etc.

Church of England.* The following are leading facts in her history: for details, refer to separate articles; see *Clergy* and *Free Church*. In Sept. 1880, the archbishop of Canterbury said that he was in communion with 162 bishops.

Britain converted to Christianity ("Christo subdita," Tertullian) 2^d century
Invasion of the Saxons, 477; converted by Augustin and his companions 596
Dunstan establishes the supremacy of the monastic orders 960
The aggrandizing policy of the Church, fostered by Edward the Confessor, checked by William I. and his successors 1066 et seq.
Contest between Henry II. and Becket respecting "Constitutions of Clarendon" 1164-1170
Contest between national or English party and Roman party (chiefly Norman) eleventh and twelfth centuries
John surrenders his crown to the papal legate 1213
Rise of the Lollards; Wickliffe publishes tracts against the errors of the church of Rome, 1356; and a version of the Bible 1383
The clergy regulated by parliament, 1529; they lose the first fruits 1534
The royal supremacy imposed on the clergy by Henry VIII., 1531; many suffer death for refusing to acknowledge it 1535
Coverdale's translation of the Bible commanded to be read in churches 1535

* The church consists of three orders of clergy—bishops, priests, and deacons, 1881; two archbishops, twenty-eight bishops, with four suffragans and three assistants, and above seventy colonial and missionary bishops. The other dignitaries are chancellors, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest-vicars: these and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapelries, make the number of preferments of the established church, according to official returns, 12,327. The number of benefices in England and Wales, according to parliamentary returns, in 1844, was 11,127, and the number of glebe-houses 5527. The number of parishes is 11,077, and of churches and chapels about 14,100. The number of benefices in Ireland was 1495, to which there were not more than about 900 glebe-houses attached, the rest having no glebe-houses. An act was passed in 1860 for the union of contiguous benefices. In 1867 the beneficed clergy were estimated at 12,888; curates and other clergy without livings, about 7000. Estimated average income of the dignitaries and beneficed clergy (1877), 7,238,000*l.*—*F. Martin*.

"Six Articles of Religion" promulgated 1539
First Book of Common Prayer issued 1549
The clergy permitted to marry 1549
"Forty-two Articles of Religion" issued 1552
Restoration of the Roman forms, and fierce persecution of the Protestants by Mary 1553-9
The Protestant forms restored by Elizabeth; the Puritan dissensions begin 1558-1603
"Thirty-nine Articles" published 1563
Hampton Court conference with the Puritans 1604
New translation of the Bible published 1611
Book of Common Prayer suppressed and Directory established by parliament 1644
Presbyterians established by the Commonwealth 1649
Act of Uniformity (14 Chas. II. c. 4) passed; 2000 non-conforming ministers resign their livings 1662
Attempts of James II. to revive Romanism; "Declaration of Indulgence" published 1687
Acquittal of the seven bishops on a charge of "seditious libel" 1688
The Non-juring bishops and others deprived (they formed a separate communion) 1 Feb. 1691
"Queen Anne's Bounty" for the augmentation of poor livings 1704
Act for building 50 new churches passed 1710
Fierce disputes between the low church and the high church; trial of Henry Sacheverell, for seditious sermons; riots 1710
The Bangorian controversy begins 1717
John Wesley and George Whitefield commence preaching 1738
Rise of the Evangelical party in the church, under Newton, Romaine, and others, latter part of eighteenth century
Church of England united with that of Ireland at the Union 1800
Clergy Incapacitation Act passed 1801
Incorporated Church Building Society established, 6 Feb. 1818
Church Inquiry Commission appointed 23 June, 1832
Ecclesiastical Commissioners incorporated by act, 13 Aug. 1836
Acts for building and enlarging churches 1824, 1838
200 new churches erected in the diocese of London under bishop C. J. Blomfield 1828-36
"Tracts for the Times" (No. 1-90) published (much controversy ensued) 1833-41
Ecclesiastical Commission established 1834
Church Pastoral Aid Society founded 1836
Additional Curates' Society founded 1837
New Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86) 1840
For the Gorham and Denison cases, see *Trials* 1849, 1856
Anglo-Continental Society (*which see*), founded 1853
English Church Union, established 1859
"Essays and Reviews" published, 1860; numerous Replies issued (see *Essays and Reviews*) 1861-2
[The Church of England is now said to be divided into High, Moderate, Low (or Evangelical), and Broad Church: the last including persons who hold the opinions of the late Dr. Arnold, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, dean Stanley, canon Kingsley, and others.]
Church Congresses began at Cambridge, 1861; and at Oxford, July, 1862
Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, publishes his work on "The Pentateuch," about Oct. 1862; the bishops, in convocation, declare that it contains "errors of the gravest and most dangerous character" 20 May, 1863
A Church Congress at Manchester 13, 14, 15 Oct. 1863
Bishop Colenso deposed by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, bishop of Cape Town 16 April, 1864
Church Congress at Bristol 1 Oct. 1864
Church of England Education Society, founded 1865
Church Association (against popery and ritualism) established 1865
District Churches Tithes act passed (rectories constituted) 1865
Bishop Colenso's appeal came before the privy council, which declared bishop Gray's proceedings null and void (since a colonial bishop can have no authority except what is granted by parliament or by the colonial legislature) 21 March, 1865
"Oxford Declaration" (authorship ascribed to archdeacon Denison and Dr. Pusey) respecting belief in eternal punishment, drawn up and signed on 25 Feb. and sent by post to the clergy at large for signature: about 3000 are said to have signed; it was presented to the archbishop of Canterbury 12 May, 1864
Bishop of London's Fund, for remedying spiritual destitution in London, established; the queen engages to give (in three years) 3000*l.*, and prince of Wales 1000*l.*, 7 March, 1865
100,456*l.* received; 50,000*l.* promised 31 Dec. 1865
The queen engages to give 15,000*l.* in ten years 1 April, 1865
London Free and Open Church Association, founded 1865
New form of clerical subscription proposed by a commission in 1864; adopted by parliament 1865
Church Congress at Norwich 3-7 Oct. 1865
Meeting in London of three English bishops, Dr. Pusey, and nearly 80 of the clergy and laity, with counts Orloff and Tolstoe, and the Russian chaplain, to consider on the practicability of uniting the English and the Russian churches 15 Nov. 1865

- Bishop Colenso publicly excommunicated at Maritzburg cathedral, by bishop Gray. 5 Jan. 1866
- Bishop Gray declares himself independent, establishes synods, and calls his see "The Church of South Africa," early in " "
- The Church Missionary Society refuses to support colonial bishops unless they keep within the formularies of the Church of England. early in " "
- Church Congress at York. 6 Oct. " "
- Much excitement caused by the progress of ritualism (which see). Sept.-Nov. " "
- Bishop Colenso v. Gladstone and others (trustees of the Colonial Bishopric Fund) for withholding his salary. Verdict of master of the rolls for plaintiff, with costs. 6 Nov. " "
- Unqualified condemnation of ritualism by the bishops in convocation, 13 Feb.; the lower house concurred. 15 Feb. 1867
- The bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Hamilton), in a church, asserts the doctrine of the supernatural gifts of priests, the Divine presence in the sacrament; public protest against it. 16 May, " "
- Trial in Court of Arches: Martin v. Mackonochie, respecting extreme ritualistic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn; case deferred. 21 May, " "
- Royal Ritualistic Commission appointed to inquire respecting rubrics in the Prayer-book, table of lessons, etc. 3 June; first report, censuring innovation, signed. 19 Aug. " "
- Pan-Anglican Synod (which see) meets at Lambeth, 24-27 Sept. " "
- Church Congress at Wolverhampton. 1 Oct. " "
- Meeting of ritualists in St. James's Hall, claiming liberty. 19 Nov. " "
- Case of Martin v. Mackonochie, begun 4 Dec., lasted 14 days; resumed. 16-18 Jan. 1868
- Proposal of Bishop Gray of Cape Town to consecrate Mr. Macrorie bishop of Natal in opposition to bishop Colenso, disapproved of by the English and Scotch bishops. Jan. " "
- Bishop of London's Fund, received 312,309*l.*. 31 Jan. " "
- Martin v. Mackonochie decided; verdict for plaintiff; use of incense, mixing water with the wine, and elevation of the elements, in the sacrament, forbidden, 28 March. Great meeting at St. James's Hall in defence of the Irish Church establishment; 23 bishops present. 6 May, " "
- District Churches Act, constituting vicarages (Bishop of Oxford's Act), passed. " "
- Church Congress at Dublin. 29 Sept. " "
- Sharp party contests at a special meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society. 8 Dec. " "
- Martin v. Mackonochie: appeal case; verdict for plaintiff, declaring certain ritualistic practices illegal. 23 Dec. " "
- Warm meeting of ritualists at St. James's Hall. 12 Jan. 1869
- First meeting of a Church Reform Society (since named "Liturgical Revision Society"); Lord Ebury chairman. 13 May, " "
- Church conference at Sheffield. 24 May, " "
- Church Congress at Liverpool. 5 Oct. " "
- Martin v. Mackonochie: defendant censured by privy council for evading sentence. 4 Dec. " "
- Bishop of London's Fund: 411,899*l.* received. July 1870
- Clerical Disabilities Act passed. Aug. " "
- Church Congress at Southampton. 11 Oct. " "
- Christian Knowledge Society votes 10,000*l.* to support church schools. 20 Oct. " "
- Rev. Mr. Mackonochie suspended from duty for three months by decree of privy council for evading former sentence. 25 Nov. " "
- Rev. C. Voysey sentenced to be deprived for heresy; appeal to judicial committee of privy council disallowed (see *Voysey*). 10 Feb. 1871
- Hebbert v. Purchas, of Brighton; verdict against defendant for offences against ecclesiastical law; considered a great defeat of the ritualists, and caused much excitement. 23 Feb. " "
- Mr. Miall's resolution for disestablishing the Church of England defeated in the commons (374-89). 9 May, " "
- Incumbents' Resignation Act passed. 13 July, " "
- Agitation for revival of diocesan synods. Sept.-Oct. " "
- Church Congress at Nottingham; closed. 10 Oct. " "
- Sheppard v. Bennett (for teaching the divine presence in the sacrament); appeal to privy council, 28 Nov.; judgment adjourned. 2 Dec. " "
- Bishop of London's Fund—received 441,199*l.*. 31 Dec. 1872
- The convocation authorized to consider alterations in the Prayer-book. Feb. " "
- Church reform meeting at St. James's Hall; parochial councils recommended. 15 Feb. " "
- Rev. John Purchas, of Brighton, to be suspended from duties for one year, from. 18 Feb. " "
- (He died 18 Oct.)
- Conference of bishops, deans, and canons at Lambeth, to consider cathedral reform. 1 March, " "
- Sheppard v. Bennett; judgment for defendant, who is censured. 8 June, " "
- Mr. Miall's motion for royal commission to inquire into the property of the church lost (295-94). 2 July, " "
- Church Congress at Leeds. 8-11 Oct. " "
- Memorial (signed by 60,300 persons) against Romanist teaching, etc., in the church, presented at Lambeth to the archbishop by the Church Association. 5 May, 1873
- The archbishops in reply admit the danger, and recognize their duty, as well as the difficulties of action, saying, "We live in an age when all opinions and beliefs are keenly criticised, and when there is less inclination than ever was before to respect authority in matters of opinion. In every state, in every religious community, almost in every family, the effect of this unsettled condition may be traced." 1 June, " "
- Mr. Miall's motion for disestablishing the church lost (356-61). 16 May, " "
- 483 clergymen petition convocation for the licensing of duly qualified sacramental confessors. May, " "
- Church Congress at Bath. 9 Oct. " "
- Archdeacon Denison, Dr. Pusey, canons Liddon and Liddell, and others, publish a declaration in favor of confession and absolution in *Times*. 6 Dec. " "
- Archdeacon Denison attacks the bishops in a Latin pamphlet, "Episcopatus Bilinguis". Dec. " "
- Public Worship Regulation Act (which see) brought in by the archbishops, 20 April; royal assent. 7 Aug. 1874
- Meeting of lay and clerical delegates at Lambeth palace on church affairs. 10 June, " "
- Addresses to the archbishops largely signed for and against the sanction of a distinctive dress for the minister during the celebration of the holy communion, Sept. " "
- Church Congress at Brighton met. 6 Oct. " "
- New society formed by bishops of Manchester, Carlisle, and Edinburgh, and others, to promote union with orthodox dissenters. Oct. " "
- Bishop of London's Fund—500,187*l.* received or promised. Nov. " "
- Martin v. Mackonochie: new suit in Court of Arches (see 1870), 26 Nov.; Mackonochie to be suspended for 6 weeks and pay costs. 7 Dec. " "
- Pastoral of the archbishops and bishops (bishops of Salisbury and Durham excepted) to the clergy and laity (counselling moderation and forbearance), dated 1 March. Mackonochie declines to appeal; excitement at his church; rev. A. Stanton and congregation celebrate holy communion at St. Vedast's, Foster lane. 27 June et seq. " "
- Church Congress at Stoke-upon-Trent. 5-9 Oct. " "
- Several clergymen secede to Rome. Oct. " "
- Public Worship Regulation Act: new court, under lord Penzance, meet at Lambeth palace; first case the Parish of Folkestone v. rev. Charles Joseph Ridsdale, 4 Jan.; verdict for plaintiffs. 3 Feb. 1875
- Reported negotiation of ritualistic ministers with Rome disclaimed by Mr. Mackonochie and about 100 others in *Times*. 4 Feb. " "
- Church of England Workingmen's Society established at St. Alban's, Holborn. 5 Aug. " "
- Church Congress at Plymouth. 3-9 Oct. " "
- "English Church Union" deny the authority of any secular court in matters spiritual, at a meeting. 16 Jan. 1877
- Address to the archbishops and bishops (signed by Dr. Church, dean of St. Paul's, and other deans and canons) against the Public Worship Regulation Act, etc., requiring legislation respecting ecclesiastical affairs to be made by church synods and adopted by parliament. 3 April, " "
- Both archbishops vote for permitting dissenters' funeral service in churchyards. 17 May, " "
- Bishop of London's Fund received 571,597*l.*. June, " "
- Declaration of above 41,000 (clergy and laity) and proposed petition to the queen against judgment in the Ridsdale case. July, " "
- 96 peers (duke of Westminster and others) address the archbishop of Canterbury against auricular confession, "Priest in Absolution," etc. about 9 Aug. " "
- 17th Church Congress at Croydon, the archbishop of Canterbury president; very successful. 9-12 Oct. " "
- Pan-Anglican Congress (which see) meet at Lambeth, etc., 2-27 July. 1878
- Bishoprics Act authorizing establishment of four new sees, passed. 16 Aug. " "
- 18th Church Congress at Sheffield, archbishop of York president. 1-4 Oct. " "
- New rubrics in Prayer-book agreed to by the convocation, 4 July; act for them passed by convocation, Aug. 1879
- 19th Church Congress at Swansea. 7 Oct. " "
- Dr. Julius v. the bishop of Oxford (for not prosecuting rev. Mr. Carter, of Clewer). Queen's Bench; verdict against the bishop in 1879; reversed on appeal by house of lords; (the bishop may, but is not compelled to, prosecute). 22 March, 1880
- 20th Church Congress at Leicester; friendly address from nonconformists. 28 Sept.-1 Oct. " "
- Rev. John Baghot de la Bere, jun., vicar of Freshbury, Gloucestershire, deprived for disobedience respecting ritualism, etc., by Court of Arches. 21 Dec. 1880, and 8 Jan. 1881
- Memorial to the archbishop of Canterbury from five deans (Dr. Church, dean of St. Paul's, and other clergymen) in favor of toleration of divergence in ritualistic practice. 10 Jan. " "
- Counter-memorial from bishops Parry and Ryan, dean

Close, and other deans and clergymen, opposing toleration of unscriptural practices. 31 Jan. 1881
Mr. Mackonochie's appeal to the house of lords dismissed; sentence of 3 years' suspension affirmed. 7 April, "
 21st Church Congress to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4-10 Oct. "
 (See *Public Worship Regulation Act, Trials*.)

Church of France. St. Pothinus preached Christianity to the Gauls about 160; became bishop of Lyons, and suffered martyrdom with others, 177. For the reformed church, see *Huguenots* and *Protestants*.

A mission of seven bishops arrived in 245; followed by severe persecution. 286-288
 Christianity tolerated by Constantius Chlorus. 292
 Council of Arles convoked by Constantine, about 600 bishops present; the Donatists condemned. 314
 Christianity established by Clovis. 496
 Pragmatic sanction of St. Louis restraining the impositions of the pope; and restoring the right of electing bishops, etc. 1269
 Pragmatic sanction of Bourges, declaring a general council superior to the pope, and prohibiting appeals to him
 Concordat of Leo X. and Francis I. annulling the pragmatic sanction. 18 Aug. 1516
 Disputes between the Jesuits and Jansenists. 1640
 Declaration of the clergy (drawn up by Bossuet) in accordance with the pragmatic sanctions, confirmed by the king. 23 March, 1682
 The Jansenists excommunicated by the bull *Unigenitus*. 1713
 Concordat with Pius VII. and Napoleon. 1801 and 1813
 The principles of the concordat of Leo X. restored by Pius VII. and Louis XVIII. 1817
 The archbishop of Paris and other prelates resist dogma of papal infallibility at the council at Rome. 1870
 The clergy at first supported Napoleon III.; but opposed his Italian policy, 1852-70; energetically support MacMahon's ministry, in elections. Sept., Oct. 1877
 18 archbishops, 77 bishops. "
 The abbé Bougaud asserts that there are 2658 parishes without priests, and 3000 parishes without churches. 1878

Church of Ireland, founded by St. Patrick in the fifth century; accepted the Reformation about 1550; united with that of England as the United Church of England and Ireland in 1800; see *Bishops* and *Ireland*, 1868.

"An act to put an end to the establishment of the church of Ireland," introduced into the house of commons by Mr. Gladstone, 1 March; vote for second reading, 368; against, 250; 2 A.M., 24 March; for third reading, 361; against, 247. 31 May, 1869
 Introduced into the house of lords by earl Granville, 1 June; read third time, 12 July; some amendments by the lords accepted, others rejected; received royal assent (*to come into effect*, 1 Jan. 1871). 26 July, "
 Address of bishops to the clergy and laity, dated 18 Aug. "
 Meeting of the general synod of the Irish church in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, for reorganization of the general council. 14 Sept. "
 Conference of the laity; duke of Abercorn chairman, 13 Oct. "
 Church of Ireland disestablished. 1 Jan. 1871
 A *sustentation fund* established (well supported). "
 First elected bishop (Dr. Maurice Day, bishop of Cashel) consecrated at St. Patrick's, Dublin. 14 April, 1872
 The new ecclesiastical court meets; tries a case of ritual practices. 26 June, "
 The Irish Church Act amended. June, "
 Received for the sustentation fund, 33,573*l.* up to 31 Dec. "
 The first bishop elected by clergy and laity of Kilmore, etc., archdeacon Darley (12 candidates). 23 Sept. 1874
 Alleged migration of clergy to England. autumn, "
 Warm discussion upon the revision of the liturgy. May, 1875

Church of North America was established in Nov. 1784, when bishop Seabury, chosen by the churches in Connecticut, was consecrated in Scotland. The first convention was held at Philadelphia in 1785. On 4 Feb. 1787, two more American bishops were consecrated at Lambeth. In 1851 there were 37 bishops; see *Pan-Anglican Synod*.

After much discussion, for several years, the church convention passed a stringent canon against ritualism, 27 Oct. 1874.

Church of Scotland, see *Bishops in Scotland*. On the abolition of Episcopacy, in 1638, Presbyterianism became the established religion. Its formulary of faith, said to have been compiled by John Knox, in 1560, was approved by the parliament and ratified in 1567, finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1696, and secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707; see *Discipline, Patronage, and Bishops*. The church is regulated by four courts—the general assembly, the synod,

the presbytery, and kirk sessions; see *Presbyterians*. For important secessions, see *Burghers* (1732), and *Free Church* (1843).

The first general assembly of the church was held 20 Dec. 1560.

The general assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the sovereign, and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final.

Patronage was abolished after 1 Jan. 1875, by act passed 7 Aug. 1874.

In 1873, 1250 churches.
 Prosecution of rev. Wm. L. M'Farlan of Lenzie for heresy in "Scotch Sermons" (published 1880) by the Presbytery of Glasgow, Oct. 1880.

Church League, for separation of Church and State, began at St. Alban's schools, Holborn, London, rev. A. H. Mackonochie, president; 1876-7.

Church Missionary Society founded 1799. Income, 1876, 195,116*l.*; 1879, 207,053*l.* Expenditure, 1876, 198,033*l.*; 1879, 208,346*l.*

Church Pastoral Aid Society (Evangelical), instituted in 1836 to maintain curates and lay agents in densely populated districts.

Church Services were ordered by pope Vitellianus to be read in Latin, 663; by queen Elizabeth, in 1558, to be read in English.

Churching of Women is the act of returning thanks in the church by women after childbirth. It began about 214.—*Wheatley*. See *Purification*.

Church-rates. The maintaining the church in repair belongs to the parishioners, who have the sole power of taxing themselves for the expense when assembled in vestry. The enforcement of payment, which is continually disputed by dissenters and others, belonged to the ecclesiastical courts. Many attempts were made to abolish church-rates before Mr. Gladstone's "Compulsory Church-rate Abolition" bill passed, 31 July, 1868.

Church-rate Abolition for Scotland repealed in the Commons (204-143). 11 July, 1877

Church-wardens, officers of the church, appointed by the first canon of the synod of London in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted. —*Johnson's Canons*. Church-wardens, by the canons of 1603, are to be chosen annually.

Churchyards, said to belong to the parson, who has power to prohibit the erection of monuments, etc.; see *Consecration* and *Burials*.

Chusan, a Chinese isle; see *China*, 1840, 1841, 1860.

Ciborium, in early Christian times, was a protection to the altar-table, first a tabernacle, and afterwards a baldachin over the altar, and also a canopy used at solemn processions. Ciborium also means the vessel in which the eucharist is reserved.

Cider (*Zider*, German), when first made in England, was called wine, about 1284. The earl of Manchester, when ambassador in France, is said to have passed off cider for wine. It was subjected to the excise in 1763 et seq. The duty was taken off in 1830. Many orchards were planted in Herefordshire by lord Scudamore, ambassador from Charles I. to France. John Philips published his poem "Cider" in 1706. The Newark cider, made at Newark, New Jersey, U. S., is of very superior quality, and much of it is sold as champagne.

Cigar Ship, see under *Steam*, 1866.

Cigars, see *Tobacco*.

Cilicia, in Asia Minor, partook of the fortunes of that country. It became a Roman province about 64 B.C., and was conquered by the Turks A.D. 1387.

Cimbri, a Teutonic race from Jutland, invaded the Roman empire about 120 B.C. They defeated the Romans, under Cneius Papirius Carbo, 113 B.C.; under the

consul Marcus Silanus, 109 B.C., and under Cæpio Manlius, at Arausio, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans were slain, 105 B.C. Their allies, the Teutones, were defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul; 200,000 were killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B.C. The Cimbri were defeated by Marius and Catulus, at Campus Raudius, when about to enter Italy; 120,000 were killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B.C. They were afterwards absorbed into the Teutones or Saxons.

Cimento (Italian, *experiment*). The "Accademia del Cimento," at Florence, held its first meeting for making scientific experiments, 18 June, 1657. It was patronized by Ferdinand, grand-duke of Tuscany. The Royal Society of London was founded in 1660, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1666. The *Nuovo Cimento*, a scientific periodical, published at Pisa, began in 1855.

Cinchona, or CHINCHONA, see *Jesuit's bark*.

Cincinnati, an organization formed in 1783 by the officers of the American army. The first general meeting after the organization was held at Philadelphia, in May, 1784, when amendments to the constitution were submitted to the state societies and ratified by them. At the second general meeting, 1787, Washington was chosen president-general, and he was re-elected every three years while he lived. The society was bitterly opposed, as tending to the establishment of an hereditary military aristocracy, and the state societies of Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Virginia, and Georgia were dissolved about 1804. The parent society and six of the state organizations still exist.

Cinnamon, a species of laurel, is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary (Exod. xxx. 23), 1491 B.C. It was found in the American forests by don Ulloa, 1736; was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica, 1788; and is now grown in Ceylon.

Cinque Ports, on the south coast of England, were originally *six* (hence the name)—Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added.—*Jeake*. Their jurisdiction was vested in barons, called wardens, for the better security of the coast, these ports being nearest to France, and considered the keys of the kingdom; said to have been instituted by William I. in 1078.—*Rapin*. The latest lord-wardens: the duke of Wellington, 1828-52; the marquis of Dalhousie, 1852-60; lord Palmerston, 1861-65; earl Granville, appointed Dec. 1865. Their peculiar jurisdiction was abolished in 1855.

Cinque-cento (five hundred); *ter cento*, etc.; see note to article *Italy*.

Cintra (Portugal). Here was signed an agreement on 22 Aug. 1808, between the French and English the day after the battle of Vimeira. As it contained the bases of the convention signed on 30 Aug. following, it has been termed the convention of Cintra. By it Junot and his army were permitted to evacuate Portugal free, in British ships. The convention was publicly condemned, and a court of inquiry was held at Chelsea, which exonerated the British commanders. Both Wellington and Napoleon justified sir Hew Dalrymple.

Cipher, a secret manner of writing. Julius Cæsar and Augustus when writing secret despatches are said to have employed the second or third letter instead of the first, and the same sequence with regard to the others. This cipher was in use till the reign of Sixtus IV. (1471-84), when the secret was divulged by Leon Battista Alberti, and a new sort of cipher sprang up. The father of Venetian cipher was Zuan Soro, who flourished about 1516.—*Rusdon Brown*. See *Cryptograph*.

Cipher Despatches. The result of the presidential election of 1876 in the United States depended upon the electoral votes of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and for a considerable time the votes of these

states were in dispute. Mr. Hayes could be elected only with the votes of all three of the states named, while the vote of any one of them was sufficient for the election of Mr. Tilden. Pending the result, a number of despatches in cipher passed between Mr. Tilden's nearest friends and certain persons in the South. When these were translated and published in the *New York Tribune*, 1877, they pointed so directly to attempted bribery on the part of Mr. Tilden's friends, that a great scandal arose, and Mr. Tilden publicly disclaimed all knowledge of the despatches.

Circassia (Asia, on N. side of the Caucasus). The Circassians, said to be descended from the Albanians, were unsubdued, even by Timour. In the sixteenth century they acknowledged the authority of the czar Ivan II. of Russia, and about 1745 the princes of Kabarda took oaths of fealty. Many Circassians became Mahometans in the eighteenth century.

Circassia surrendered to Russia by Turkey by the treaty of Adrianople (but the Circassians, under Schamyl, long resist) 14 Sept. 1829
Victories of Orbellian over them June, Nov., Dec. 1857
He subdues much country, and expels the inhabitants, April, 1858
Schamyl, the great Circassian leader, captured, and treated with much respect 7 Sept. 1859
About 20,000 Circassians emigrate to Constantinople, suffer much distress, and are relieved 28 April, 1860
Valdar, the last of the Circassian strongholds, captured, and the grand-duke Michael declares the war at an end, 8 June, 1864
Many thousand Circassians emigrate into Turkey; partially relieved by the sultan's government. June et seq. " "
Schamyl and his son at the marriage of the czarowitch, 9 Nov. 1866; he dies March, 1871
Revolt against Russia; suppressed; many Circassians flee to Turkey and join the army July, Aug. 1877

Circensian Games were combats in the Roman circus (at first in honor of Consus, the god of councils, but afterwards of Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, and Minerva), said to have been instituted by Evander, and established at Rome, 732 B.C. by Romulus. Tarquin named them *Circensian*; their celebration continued from 4 to 12 Sept.

Circle. The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes, about 221 B.C., gave it as 7 to 22; Abraham Sharp (1717) as 1 to 3 and 72 decimals; and Lagny (1719) as 1 to 8 and 122 decimals.

Circles OF GERMANY (formed by Maximilian I. about 1500, to distinguish the members of the diet of the empire) were, in 1512, Franconia, Bavaria, Upper Rhine, Suabia, Westphalia, and Lower Saxony; in 1789, Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, the Palatinate, Upper Saxony, and Brandenburg were added. In 1804 these divisions were annulled by the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806 (*which see*).

Circuits IN ENGLAND were divided into three, and three justices were appointed to each, 1176. They were afterwards divided into four, with five justices to each division, 1180.—*Rapin*. They have been frequently altered. England and Wales were formerly divided into eight—each travelled in spring and summer for the trial of civil and criminal cases; the larger towns are visited in winter for trials of criminals only; this is called "going the circuit." The circuits were settled by order in council, 5 Feb. 1876. There are monthly sessions for the city of London and county of Middlesex.

Circular Iron-clads. The design is attributed to the Russian admiral Popoff; one of these, named after himself, was launched at the port of Nicolaiëff, 7 Oct. 1875. The admiral stated that he derived the idea from the works and views of Mr. E. J. Reed, late constructor of the British navy, who has expressed his approbation of the admiral's works.

Circulating Library. Stationers lent books on hire in the middle ages. The public circulating library in England, opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about 1740, failed; but similar in-

stitutions at Bath and in London succeeded, and others were established throughout the kingdom. There was a circulating library at Crane court, London, in 1748, of which a catalogue in two vols. was published.—No books can be taken from the British Museum except for judicial purposes, but the libraries of the Royal Society and the principal scientific societies, except that of the Royal Institution, London, are circulating.—The London Library (circulating), which was founded 24 June, 1840, is of great value to literary men.—Of the subscription libraries belonging to individuals, that founded by Mr. C. E. Mudie, in New Oxford street, is the most remarkable for the large quantity and good quality of the books: several hundreds, sometimes thousands, of copies of a new work being in circulation. It began in 1842, and grew into celebrity in Dec. 1848, when the first two volumes of Macaulay's "History of England" were published, for which there was an unprecedented demand, supplied by this library. The hall, having the walls covered with shelves filled with new books, was opened in Dec. 1860. The "Circulating Library Company" was founded in Jan. 1862, and other companies since. The Boston Public Library, the largest collection of books in the United States, except that of the Congressional Library, was organized in 1852, and its building was delivered to the trustees 1 Jan. 1858. It is an absolutely free, circulating library.

Circulation of the Blood, see *Blood*.

Circumcision (instituted 1897 B.C.) was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham. It was practised by the ancient Egyptians, and is still by the Copts and some Oriental nations. The Festival of the Circumcision (of Christ), originally the octave of Christmas, is mentioned about 487. It was introduced into the liturgy in 1550.

Circumnavigators. Among the most daring human enterprises at the period when it was first attempted, was the circumnavigation of the earth, in 1519–22.

Magellan, or Magalhaens, a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, by keeping a westerly course returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. (The voyage was completed in 3 years and 29 days.) He entered the Pacific Ocean, 27 Nov. 1520; killed by Indians, 17 April, 1521

Grijalva, Spaniard.....	1537
Alvaradi, Spaniard.....	1537
Mendana, Spaniard.....	1567
Sir Francis Drake, first English.....	1577–80
Cavendish, first voyage.....	1586–8
Le Maire, Dutch.....	1615–17
Culros, Spaniard.....	1625
Tasman, Dutch.....	1642
Cowley, British.....	1683
Dampier, English.....	1689
Cooke, English.....	1708
Clipperton, British.....	1719
Roggewein, Dutch.....	1721–3
Anson (afterwards lord).....	1740–4
Byron, English.....	1764–6
Wallis, British.....	1766–8
Carteret, English.....	1766–9
Bougainville, French.....	1766–9
James Cook.....	1768–71
On his death, the voyage was continued by King.....	1779
Portlocke, British.....	1788
King and Fitzroy, British.....	1826–36
Belcher, British.....	1836–42
Wilkes, American.....	1838–42

(See *North East and West Passage* and *Deep-sea Soundings*.)

Circus (Greek, *kirkoc*). There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome; the largest, the *Circus Maximus*, was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B.C. It was an oval figure: length, three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs; breadth, 960 Roman feet. It was enlarged by Julius Cæsar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. Julius Cæsar introduced into it large canals of water, which could be quickly covered with vessels, and represent a sea fight.—*Pliny*. See *Amphitheatres* and *Factions*.

Cirrhæ, a town of Phocis (N. Greece), for sacrilege razed to the ground in the Sacred War, 586 B.C.

Cisalpine Republic (N. Italy), formed by the

French in May, 1797, from the *Cispadane* and *Transpadane* republics, acknowledged by the emperor of Germany by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), 17 Oct. following. It received a new constitution in Sept. 1798; was remodelled, and named the Italian republic, with Napoleon Bonaparte president, 1802; and merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805; see *Italy*.

Cispadane Republic, with the Transpadane republic, merged into the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 1797.

Cistercians (the order of Cîteaux), a powerful order of monks founded about 1098 by Robert, a Benedictine, abbot of Molesme, named from Cîteaux, in France, the site of the first convent, near the end of the eleventh century. The monks observed silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, and wore neither shoes nor shirts. They were reformed by St. Bernard; see *Bernardines*.

Citate. The Russian general Gortschakoff, intending to storm Kalafat, threw up redoubts at Citate, close to the Danube, which were stormed by the Turks under Omer Pacha, 6 Jan. 1854. The fighting continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, when the Russians were compelled to retire to their former position at Krajowa, having lost 1500 killed and 2000 wounded. The loss of the Turks was estimated at 338 killed and 700 wounded.

Citizen. It was not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome.—*Livy*. In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein.—*Camden*. Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns.—The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear miniver caps, being white woollen knit three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz. 1558.—*Stow*. On 10 Oct. 1792, the convention decreed that "citoyen" and "citoyenne" should be the only titles in France.

In the United States all male persons over the age of 21, except foreigners not naturalized, are citizens. Before the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of amendment to the constitution, proclaimed 20 July, 1868, and 30 March, 1869, citizenship was restricted to white men. Every citizen of the United States is endowed with the suffrage, unless disfranchised for crime.

City (Latin, *civitas*; French, *cité*; Italian, *città*). The word has been used in England only since the Conquest, when London was called *Londonburgh*. Cities were first incorporated 1079. A town corporate is called a city when made the seat of a bishop and having a cathedral church.—*Camden*. Truro and St. Albans were made cities in 1877, having become bishoprics.

City and Guilds of London Institute, see *Education*, 1878–81. Foundation-stone of Central Institution, South Kensington, laid by the prince of Wales, the president, 18 July, 1881.

City Church Protection Society, founded to preserve old churches, 1879.

City Guilds Reform Association held fifth annual meeting, 2 Sept. 1880. It had recommended the appointment of the royal commission of inquiry of 1880, and now proposes to assist it.

City Library and Museum, see *Guildhall*.

City of Glasgow Bank, see under *Banks*.

City of London College (for young men) established 1861; began in 1848 as Metropolitan Evening Classes.

City of London Court, the name given to the Sheriff's Court (established 1517) by the County Courts Act of Aug. 1867.

City of London School, established by parliament in 1834 (based on an endowment by John Carpenter in 1442), was opened first in Honey lane. The foundation of the new buildings on the Victoria Embankment was laid 14 Oct. 1880.

City Road, from London to Islington, was projected by Mr. Dingley, and cut out about 1780.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a strong fortified town in Spain invested by the French, 11 June, 1810, and surrendered to them 10 July. It remained in their possession until it was stormed by the British, under Wellington, 19 Jan. 1812.

Civil Club (now meeting at the New Corn Exchange Tavern, Mark lane), was established 19 Nov. 1669, for the purpose of promoting fellowship, mutual assistance, and the revival of trade after the interruption to business in consequence of the fire, Sept. 1666.

Only one person of the same trade or profession can be a member of this club, and the members pledge themselves to give "preference to each other in their respective callings." The club meets monthly, and the members dine together four times a year. Its officials are a treasurer, stewards, auditors, a secretary (all merchants of London), and a chaplain.

Civil Engineers, see *Engineers*.

Civil Law, see *Codes*. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, etc., 1127.—*Blair*. It was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs; see *Doctors' Commons* and *Laws*.

Civil List. This now comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000*l.*, and that of Charles I. was about 800,000*l.* After the revolution, a civil-list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of 700,000*l.* (in 1660), the parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to 800,000*l.*; and that of George III., in the 55th year of his reign, was 1,000,000*l.*

In 1831, the civil list of the sovereign was fixed at 810,000*l.*, and in Dec. 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000*l.*

Prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000*l.* per annum. . . . 7 Feb. 1840

Sir H. Parnell's motion for inquiry into the civil list led to the resignation of the Wellington administration. . . . 15 Nov. 1830

A select committee was appointed by the house of commons for the purpose. . . . 2 Feb. 1830

Civil Procedure Act, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 59, passed 15 Aug. 1879. It abolishes outlawry in civil proceedings, etc.

Civil Service. Nearly 17,000 persons were employed in this service under the direction of the treasury, and the home, foreign, colonial, post, and revenue offices, etc. In 1855, a commission reported most unfavorably on the existing system of appointments, and on 21 May commissioners were appointed to examine into the qualifications of the candidates, who report annually. By an order of council, 4 June, 1870, the system of competitive examination was made general after 1 Oct. 1870. The civil service superannuation act passed in April, 1859. Civil service for the year (ending 31 March) 1855 cost 7,735,515*l.*; 1865, 10,205,413*l.*; 1867, 10,523,019*l.*; 1871, 13,176,659*l.*; 1877 (estimate), 15,779,779*l.*; 1880, 15,155,522*l.*; 1881, 15,432,442*l.* A select committee to inquire into this expenditure voted 16 Feb. 1878; issued its report June, 1874. Important changes made, by order in council, 12 Feb. 1875.

Civil Service Reform in the United States. The years 1866-71 witnessed in the United States the climax of the patronage system. For example, during that period, there were 1578 removals in the New York custom-house, or more than one removal for each secular day. These and other concomitant abuses forced president Grant to ask congress, in 1873, to aid him in reforming the civil service. The consequence was the law of 3 March, 1873, under which the president appointed a civil service commission; and the competitive examinations for entrance into, and for promotion in certain branches of the service were first instituted by the commission 1 Jan. 1872. In March, 1871, however,

col. Silas W. Burt, then deputy naval officer, had, on his own responsibility, made the first trial of the competitive examination system in the civil service of the United States, for the purpose of reorganizing the naval office. That trial was eminently successful. The competitive examinations were greatly opposed by politicians, and in two years from their institution congress refused to appropriate the \$25,000 needed for carrying them on. President Grant repeatedly urged that appropriations for the examinations should be voted, and in April, 1874, he sent a special message to the same effect, but in vain. 31 Aug. 1874, president Grant issued Executive Order No. 4, as follows: "It appearing to me, from their trial at Washington and at the city of New York, that the further extension of the civil-service rules will promote the efficiency of the public service, it is ordered that such rules be and they are hereby extended to the several Federal offices at the city and in the custom-house district of Boston, and that the proper measures be taken for carrying this order into effect." The rules were, however, not very stringently carried out, and patronage had great force. In 1877 president Hayes appointed the Jay commission, consisting of the hon. John Jay (chairman), Mr. Lawrence Tumure, of New York, and Mr. J. H. Robinson, of the Department of Justice, Washington. This commission made an elaborate report which caused the removal of collector Arthur and naval officer Cornell. On 6 March, 1879, the executive order was issued making competitive examinations the means of entrance to the clerical offices of the New York custom-house. Since that date the order has been enforced.

Civil Wars, see *England*, *France*, etc.

Civilization. The opinion that the civilization of mankind was gradually developed from a low savage state is advocated by sir John Lubbock in his "Origin of Civilization," 1870, and by Mr. Edward B. Tylor in his "Primitive Culture," 1871.

Claimant, *THK*, see *Trials*, 1871-4; see *France*, 1874.

Clameurs, see *Haro*.

Clan Na Gael (brotherhood of Gaels), an Irish secret society to replace the Fenians, said to have been formed in 1861.

Clans are said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of king Malcolm II., about 1006. The legal power of the chiefs and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland, and liberty was granted to clansmen in 1747, in consequence of the rebellion of 1745. The following is a list of all the known clans of Scotland, with the badge of distinction anciently worn by each. The chief of each clan wears two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the badge.—*Chambers*. A history of the clans by Wm. Buchanan was published in 1776.

Name.	Badge.	Name.	Badge.
Buchanan	Birch.	M'Kenzie	Deer grass.
Cameron	Oak	M'Kinnon	St. John's wort.
Campbell	Myrtle.	M'Iachlan	Mountain-ash.
Chisholm	Alder.	M'Lean	Blackberry heath.
Colquhoun	Hazel.	M'Leod	Red whortle-berries.
Cumming	Common salver.	M'Nab	Rose black-berries.
Drummond	Holly	M'Neil	Sea ware.
Farquharson	Purple fox-glove.	M'Pherson	Variegated boxwood.
Ferguson	Poplar.	M'Quarrie	Blackthorn.
Forbes	Broom.	M'Rae	Fir-club moss.
Frazer	Yew	Menzies	Ash.
Gordon	Ivy.	Munro	Eagle's feathers.
Graham	Laurel.	Murray	Juniper.
Grant	Cranberry heath.	Osborne	Hawthorn.
Gun	Rosewort.	Osiphant	Great maple.
Lamont	Crab apple tree.	Robertson	Fern, or brechans.
M'Alister	Five leaved heath.	Rose	Brier rose.
M'Donald	Bell heath.	Ross	Bear berries.
M'Donnell	Mountain-ash.	Stclair	Clover.
M'Dougall	Cypress.	Stewart	Thistle.
M'Farlane	Cloudberry bush.	Sutherland	Cat's-tail grass.
M'Gregor	Pipe.		
M'Intosh	Boxwood.		
M'Kay	Bulrush.		

Clapham Sect, a name given to the evangelical party in the Church of England, first by the rev. Sydney Smith, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The rev. Henry Venn was vicar of Clapham, and several of its eminent members lived there. The sect included Wm. Willerforce, Zachary Macaulay (father of the historian), and the rev. W. Romaine.

Memoirs of some appear in sir James Stephen's "Ecclesiastical Biography," 1849.

Clare was the first place in Ireland since 1689 that elected a Roman Catholic M.P.; see *Roman Catholics*. At the election, held at Ennis, the county town, Mr. Daniel O'Connell was returned, 5 July, 1828. He did not sit till after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829, being re-elected 30 July, 1829.

CLARE AND CLARENCE (Suffolk). Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, is said to have seated here a monastery of the order of Friars Eremites, the first of this kind of mendicants who came to England, 1248.—*Tanner*. Lionel, third son of Edward III., becoming possessed of the honor of Clare by marriage, was created duke of *Clarence*. The title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family.

DUKES OF CLARENCE

1362. Lionel, born 1333, died 1369; see *York*.

1411. Thomas (second son of Henry IV.), born 1389, killed at Baugé, 1421.

1461. George (brother of Edward IV.), murdered, 1478.

1789. William (third son of George III.), afterwards king William IV.

CLARE, NUNS OF ST., a sisterhood, called Minoresses, founded in Italy by St. Clare and St. Francis d'Assisi, about 1212. They were also called Urbanists, their rule having been modified by pope Urban IV., who died 1264. This order settled in France about 1260, and in England, in the Minories without Aldgate, London, about 1293, by Blanche, queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. At the suppression, the site was granted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, 1589.—*Tanner*.

Claremont (Surrey), the residence of the princess Charlotte (daughter of the prince-regent, afterwards George IV., married to prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, 2 May, 1816): here she died in childbirth, 6 Nov. 1817. The house was built by sir John Vanbrugh, and was the seat successively of the earl of Clare, of lord Clive, lord Galloway, and the earl of Tyrconnel. It was purchased of Mr. Ellis by government for 65,000*l.* for the prince and princess of Saxe-Coburg; and the former, the late king of Belgium, assigned it to prince Albert in 1840. The exiled royal family of France took up their residence at Claremont, 4 March, 1848; and the king, Louis Philippe, died there, 29 Aug. 1850.

Clarenceux, the second king-at-arms, said to have been nominated by Thomas, son of Henry IV., created duke of Clarence, 1411. His duty was to arrange the funerals of all the lower nobility, as baronets, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, on the south side of the Trent, from whence he is also called sur-roy, or south-roy.

Clarendon, CONSTITUTIONS OF, were enacted at a council held 25 Jan. 1164, at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, to retrench the power of the clergy. They led to Becket's quarrel with Henry II., were annulled by the pope, and abandoned by the king, April, 1174.

I. All suits concerning advowsons to be determined in civil courts.

II. The clergy accused of any crime to be tried by civil judges.

III. No person of any rank whatever to be permitted to leave the realm without the royal license.

IV. Laics not to be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses.

V. No chief tenant of the crown to be excommunicated, nor his lands put under interdict.

VI. Revenues of vacant sees to belong to the king.

VII. Goods forfeited to the crown not to be protected in churches.

VIII. Sons of villeins not to be ordained clerks without the consent of their lord.

IX. Bishops to be regarded as barons, and be subjected to the burdens belonging to that rank.

X. Churches belonging to the king's see not to be granted in perpetuity against his will.

XI. Excommunicated persons not to be bound to give security for continuing in their abode.

XII. No inhabitant in demesne to be excommunicated for non-appearance in a spiritual court.

XIII. If any tenant *in capite* should refuse subinfeudation to spiritual courts, the case to be referred to the king.

XIV. The clergy no longer to pretend to the right of enforcing debts contracted by oath or promise.

XV. Causes between laymen and ecclesiastics to be determined by a jury.

XVI. Appeals to be ultimately carried to the king, and no further without his consent.

Clarendon Press, OXFORD. The building was erected by sir John Vanbrugh, in 1711-13, the expense being defrayed out of the profits of lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the copyright of which was given to the university by his son. The original building was converted into a museum, lecture-rooms, etc., and a new printing-office erected by Blome and Robertson, 1825-30.

Clarion, said by Spanish writers to have been invented by the Moors in Spain, about 800, was at first a trumpet, serving as a treble to trumpets sounding tenor and bass.—*Ashe*.

Clarionet, or **CLARINET**, a wind-instrument of the reed kind, said to have been invented by Johann Christoph Denner, in Nuremberg, about 1690.

Classici. The name was first used by Tullius Servius (the sixth king of ancient Rome), in making divisions of the Roman people, 573 B.C. The first of the six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank (especially Greek and Latin) came to be called *classici*.

Clavecin, French for *harpsichord*; see *Piano-forte*.

Clavichord, a keyed stringed musical instrument of various forms in use in France, Spain, and Germany, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; see *Virginals*, *Spinnet*, and *Piano*.

Clavicytherium, an upright musical instrument, probably resembling the harpsichord used in the sixteenth century.

Clavier, German for *piano-forte* (which see).

Clay's Act, SIR WILLIAM, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 14 (1851), relates to the compound householders.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, see *Bulwer*.

Clearing-house. In 1775 a building in Lombard street was set apart for the use of bankers, in which they might exchange drafts, bills, and securities, and thereby save labor and curtail the amount of floating cash requisite to meet the settlement of the different houses, if effected singly. By means of transfer tickets, transactions to the amount of millions daily are settled without the intervention of a bank-note. In 1861 the clearing-house was used by 117 companies; and in May, 1864, it was joined by the Bank of England. In the year ending 30 April, 1868, 3,257,411,000*l.* passed through the clearing-house; 30 April, 1873, 6,003,385,000*l.*; 1877-8, 5,066,533,000*l.*; 1880-1, 5,909,989,000*l.* Amount in the week ending 27 Sept. 1875, about 105,867,000*l.*; 27 Sept. 1876, about 73,135,000*l.* Sir John Lubbock is now hon. secretary, 1881. The *Railway clearing-house* in Seymour street, near Euston square, established in 1842, is regulated by an act passed in 1850. In 1868 it regulated 13,000 miles of railways. The New York clearing-house was established 1 Oct. 1853. It was the first clearing-house in the United States.

Clementines, apocryphal pieces, attributed to Clement Romanus, a contemporary of St. Paul, and said to have succeeded St. Peter as bishop of Rome. He died 102.—*Nicéron*. Also the decretals of pope Clement V., who died 1314, published by his successor.—*Bowyer*. Also Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk.—**CLEMENTINES** were the adherents of Robert, son of the

count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII. on the death of Gregory XI., 1378; and URBANISTS, those of pope Urban VI. Christendom was divided by their claims: France, Castile, Scotland, etc., adhering to Clement; Rome, Italy, and England, to Urban. The schism ended in 1409, when Alexander V. was elected pope, and his rivals resigned; see *Anti-popes*.

Cleopatra's Needle, see *Obelisks*.

Clepsydra, a water-clock; see *Clocks*.

Clergy (from the Greek *κληρος*, a lot or inheritance) in the first century were termed presbyters, elders, or bishops and deacons. The bishops (*ἐπίσκοποι* or overseers), elected from the presbyters, in the second century assumed higher functions (about 330), and, under Constantine, obtained the recognition and protection of the secular power. Under the Lombard and Norman-French kings in the seventh and eighth centuries, the clergy began to possess temporal power as owners of lands; and after the establishment of monachism a distinction was made between the regular clergy, who lived apart from the world, in accordance with a *regula*, or rule, and the *secular* (worldly) or beneficed clergy. The English clergy write *clerk* after their names in legal documents; see *Church of England* (note) and *Bishops*.

The clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen, after the Norman custom, from the sacred order, and the officers being clergy: this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day.—*Blackstone*.

As the Druids kept the keys of their religion and of letters, so did the priests keep both these to themselves; they alone make profession of letters, and a man of letters was called a clerk, and hence learning went by the name of clerkship.—*Pasquier*.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, *Privilegium Clericale*, arose in the regard paid by Christian princes to the church, and consisted of: 1st, an exemption of places consecrated to religious duties from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2d, exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in particular cases, which was the original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. The benefit of clergy was afterwards extended to every one who could read; and it was enacted that there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy, that if any man who could read were to be condemned to death, the bishop of the diocese might, if he would, claim him as a clerk, and dispose of him in some places of the clergy as he might deem meet. The ordinary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two; and if the ordinary said, "*Legit ut clericus*" ("He reads like a clerk"), the offender was only burned in the hand; otherwise he suffered death (3 Edw. I. 1274).

The privilege was restricted by Henry VII. in 1489, and abolished, with respect to murderers and other great criminals, by Henry VIII., 1512.—*Stow*.

The reading was discontinued by 5 Anne, c. 6 (1706).

Benefit of Clergy was wholly repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 (1827).

CLERGY CHARITIES

William Asheton, an eminent theological writer, was the first proposer of a plan to provide for the families of deceased clergy. He died Sept. 1711.—*Watts's Life of Asheton*.

Festival of the "*Sons of the Clergy*," held annually at St. Paul's cathedral, instituted about 1655; from it sprang the charity called the "*Sons of the Clergy*" (Clergy Orphan and Widow Corporation), incorporated 1 July, 1678.

Clergy Orphan Corporation, 1749.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation, 1849.

St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergy, 1852.

Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, established 1856; incorporated 1867.

There are several other charities for relatives of the clergy; see *Bromley College*.

The clergy prevented from being members of parliament by 41 Geo. III. c. 63 (1801).

A bill to repeal this act was lost in the commons (110-101), 11 May, 1881.

Clerical Disabilities. An act passed 9 Aug. 1870, relieves persons who have been admitted priests or deacons of certain clerical disabilities upon their resigning their ecclesiastical offices and preferments, and declares them incapable of officiating henceforward. Up to 31 Dec. 1873, fifty had resigned.

Clerical Subscription Act, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 122, passed 5 July, 1865, simplified and modified the oaths to be taken by the clergy when ordained.

Clerk, see *Clergy*.

Clerkenwell, a parish, N.E. London, so called from a well (*fons clericorum*) in Ray street, where the parish clerks occasionally acted mystery-plays: once before Richard II. in 1390. Hunt's political meetings in 1817 were held in Spa-fields in this parish. In St. John's parish are the remains of the priory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Clerkenwell prison was built in 1615, in lieu of the noted prison called the Cage, which was taken down in 1614, the then Bridewell having been found insufficient. The prison called the House of Detention, erected in 1775, was rebuilt in 1818; again 1844. For the explosion here, see *Fenians*, Dec. 1867. At Clerkenwell-close formerly stood the house of Oliver Cromwell, where some suppose the death-warrant of Charles I. was signed, Jan. 1649.

Clermont (France). Here was held the council under pope Urban II. in 1095, in which the first crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it. In this council the name of pope is said to have been first given to the head of the Roman Catholic church, exclusively of the bishops who used previously to assume the title. Philip I. of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly.—*Hénauld*.

Cleveland, see *Steel*.

Cleveland Iron District, see *Middlesborough*.

Cleves (N.E. Germany). Rutger, count of Cleves, lived at the beginning of the eleventh century. Adolphus, count of Mark, was made duke of Cleves by the emperor Sigismund, 1417. John William, duke of Cleves, Berg, Juliers, etc., died without issue, 25 March, 1609, which led to a war of succession. Eventually Cleves was assigned to the elector of Brandenburg in 1666; seized by the French in 1757; restored at the peace in 1763, and now forms part of the Prussian dominions.

Clifton Suspension-bridge, over the Avon, connecting Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, constructed of the removed Hungerford bridge, was completed in Oct. and opened 8 Dec. 1864. It is said to have the largest span (702 feet) of any chain bridge in the world. In 1753 alderman Vick of Bristol bequeathed 1000*l.* to accumulate for the erection of a bridge over the Avon. In 1831 Brunel began one, which was abandoned after the expenditure of 45,000*l.*

Climacteric, the term applied to certain periods of time in a man's life (multiples of 7 or 9), in which it is affirmed notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person happen, and expose him to imminent dangers. Cotgrave says, "Every 7th or 9th or 63d year of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most." The *grand climacteric* is 63. Hippocrates is said to have referred to these periods, 383 B.C.

Clinical Society of LONDON, for the cultivation and promotion of practical medicine and surgery, established in Dec. 1867; first president, sir Thomas Watson; see *Lectures* (clinical).

Clinton and Montgomery Forts, on the Hudson Highlands, were captured by the British 6 Oct. 1777. American loss, 300; British, 140.

Clio. The initials C. L. I. O., forming the name of the muse of history, were rendered famous from the most admired papers of Addison, in the *Spectator*, having been marked by one or other of them, signed consecutively, in 1713.—*Cibber*.

Cloaca Maxima, the chief of the celebrated sewers at Rome, the construction of which is attributed to king Tarquinius Priscus (588 B.C.) and his successors.

Clock. The clepsydra, or water-clock, was introduced at Rome about 158 B.C. by Scipio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B.C. Clocks said to have been found by Cæsar on invading Britain, 55 B.C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin, king of France, A.D. 760. Pacificus, archdeacon of Genoa, invent-

ed one in the ninth century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record was made by a Saracen mechanic in the thirteenth century. Alfred is said to have measured time by wax tapers, and to have used lanterns to defend them from the wind, about 887.

The escapement ascribed to Gerbert. 1000
A great clock put up at Canterbury cathedral, cost 30*l*. 1292
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Alban's, about 1326
John Visconti sets up a clock at Genoa. 1353
A striking clock in Westminster. 1368
A perfect one made at Paris, by Vick. 1370
The first portable one made. 1530
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton Court (maker's initials N. O.). 1540
" Like a German clock,
Still a-repairing; ever out of frame;
And never going aright!"

Shakespeare, Love's Labor's Lost, 1598
The pendulum is said to have been applied to clocks by the younger Galileo, 1639; and by Richard Harris (who erected a clock at St. Paul's, Covent-garden). 1641

Christian Huyghens said he made his pendulum clock previously to 1658
Fromant, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum. about 1659
Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow, about 1676
Spiral pendulum spring invented by Robert Hooke. 1695
1698; cylinder and escapement, by Thomas Tompion.
The dead-beat and horizontal escapements, by Graham, about 1700; compensating pendulum. 1715
The spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex escapement, invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot-holes jewelled by Facio; the detached escapement, invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthoud, Arnold, Earnshaw, and others in the eighteenth century.

Harrison's time-piece (*which see*) constructed. 1735
Clocks and watches taxed, 1797; tax repealed. 1798
Church clocks illuminated: the first, St. Bride's, London, 2 Dec. 1826

The Horological Institute established. 1858
The great Westminster clock set up. 30 May, 1859
256,750 clocks and 88,621 watches imported into the United Kingdom in 1857; 258,628 clocks, 372,420 watches in 1870; 687,271 clocks in 1877
The duty came off. 1861

Messrs. Barraud and Lund's electric system of synchronizing clocks; city of London circuit of 108 clocks in action. Nov. 1878
Victor Popp of Vienna applies compressed air as a motive power to clocks; announced. March, 1881
(*See Electric Clock*, under *Electricity*.)

Clogher (Ireland). St. Macartin, a disciple of St. Patrick, fixed a bishopric at Clogher, where he also built an abbey "in the street before the royal seat of the kings of Ergal." He died in 506. Clogher takes its name from a golden stone, from which, in times of paganism, the devil used to pronounce juggling answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*.—*Sir James Ware*. In 1041 the cathedral was built anew, and dedicated to its founder. Clogher merged, on the death of its last prelate (Dr. Tottenham), into the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, by the act of 1833.

Clonfert (Ireland). St. Brendan founded an abbey at Clonfert in 558; his life is extant in jingling monkish metre in the Cottonian library at Westminster. In his time the cathedral, famous in ancient days for its seven altars, was erected; and Colgan makes St. Brendan its founder and the first bishop; but it is said in the "Ulster Annals," under the year 571, "*Mena*, bishop of Clonfert-Brenain, went to rest." Clonfert, in Irish, signifies a wonderful den, or retirement. In 1839 the see merged into that of Killaloe; *see Bishops*.

Clontarf (near Dublin), the site of a battle fought on Good-Friday, 23 April, 1014, between the Irish and Danes, the former headed by Bryan Boroiuhe, monarch of Ireland, who defeated the invaders, after a long and bloody engagement, was wounded, and soon afterwards died. His son Murchard also fell, with many of the nobility; 13,000 Danes are said to have perished in the battle.

Closterseven (Hanover), CONVENTION OF, was entered into 8 Sept. 1757, between the duke of Cumberland, third son of George II., hardly pressed, and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French. By it 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dis-

persed. The treaty was disavowed by the king; the duke resigned all his commands, and the convention was soon broken.

Cloth, *see Woollen Cloth* and *Calico*.

Clôture, in 6th of new rules put forth 9 Feb. 1881; *see Parliament*.

Cloud, *Str.*, a palace near Paris, named from prince Clodoald, or Cloud, who became a monk there in 533, after the murder of his brothers, and died in 560. The palace was built in the sixteenth century, and in it Henry II. was assassinated by Clement, 2 Aug. 1589. This palace, long the property of the dukes of Orleans, was bought by Marie Antoinette in 1785. It was a favorite residence of the empress Josephine, of Charles X. and his family, and of the emperor Napoleon III. It was burned during the siege of Paris, having been fired upon by the French themselves, 13 Oct. 1870.

Clouds consist of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the air. In 1803, Mr. Luke Howard published his classification of clouds, now generally adopted, consisting of three primary forms—*cirrus*, *cumulus*, and *stratus*; three compounds of these forms; and the *nimbus*, or black rain-clouds (*cumulo-cirro-stratus*). A new edition of Howard's "*Essay on the Clouds*" appeared in 1865.

Cloveshoo (now Cliff), Kent. Here was held an important council of nobility and clergy concerning the government and discipline of the church, Sept. 747; and others were held here, 800, 803, 822, 824.

Cloyne (S. Ireland), a bishopric, founded in the sixth century by St. Coleman, was in 1431 united to that of Cork, and so continued for 200 years. It was united with that of Cork and Ross, 1834; *see Bishops*.

Clubmen, associations founded in the southern and western counties of England to restrain the excesses of the armies during the civil wars, 1642-9. They professed neutrality, but inclined towards the king, and were considered enemies by his opponents.

Clubs originally consisted of a small number of persons of kindred tastes and pursuits, who met together at stated times for social intercourse. The club at the Mermaid tavern, established about the end of the sixteenth century, consisted of Raleigh, Shakespeare, and others. Ben Jonson set up a club at the Devil tavern. Addison, Steele, and others frequently met at Button's coffee-house, as described in the *Spectator*. The present London clubs, some comprising 500, others about 1500 members, possess handsome, luxuriously furnished edifices in or near Pall Mall. The members obtain choice viands and wines at moderate charges, and many clubs possess excellent libraries, particularly the Athenæum (*which see*). The annual payment varies from 6*l*. to 11*l*. 11*s*.; the entrance-fee from 9*l*. 9*s*. to 31*l*. 11*s*. The following are the *principal clubs*; several are described in separate articles:

Rota (*political*). 1659
Civil Club (*professional and commercial—still existing*), 19 Nov. 1669
White's (*Tory*), at White's Coffee-house. 1698
Kit-cat (*literary*). 1700
Dilettanti (*fine arts*). 1734
Beef Steak (*extinct*). 1735
Royal Society (*scientific*). before 1743
Boodle's. 1762
Literary Club (*which see*), termed also "The Club," and Johnson's Club. 1764
Royal Naval. 1765
Arthur's. "
Brooke's, originally Almack's (*Whip*). "
Alfred (*literary*). 1808-51
Guards'. 1 May, 1810
Roxburghe, London. 1812
Guards. 1813
United Service. 1815
Travellers'. 1819
Union. 1821
United University. 1822
Bannatyne, Edinburgh. 1823
Athenæum (*which see*). 1824
Oriental. "
United Service (Junior). 1837

Wyndham	1828
Maitland, <i>Glasgow</i>	"
Oxford and Cambridge	1829
Reform (<i>Liberal</i>)	1830
Carlton (<i>Conservative</i>), founded by the duke of Wellington and others	1831
Garriek	"
Abbotsford, <i>Edinburgh</i>	1835
Parthenon	1836
Army and Navy	1837
Eiching, <i>London</i>	1838
Spalding, <i>Aberdeen</i>	1839
Conservative	1840
Gresham	1843
National	1845
Whittington (founded by Douglas Jerrold and others)	1846
Army and Navy	1851
Savage	1857
Grafton	1863
Artis	"
Cobden Club	1863
Universities	1871
Scientific	1874
Wanderers	"
Devonshire (<i>Liberal</i>)	"
Verulam (<i>literary and scientific</i>)	"
Byron	1875
Hanover Square	1876
New Liberal Club, City	"
(See <i>Working-men's Club</i> .)	

The oldest club in the United States is the Wistar club of Philadelphia. The leading clubs in New York city are:

Union	founded	1836
New York Yacht	"	1844
New York	"	1845
Century	"	1847
Union League	"	1863
Manhattan	"	1864
Travellers	"	1865
Palette	"	1869
Lotus	"	1870
Knickerbocker	"	1871
Army and Navy (<i>dissolved March, 1882</i>)	"	"

Clubs, FRENCH. The first arose about 1782. They were essentially political, and greatly concerned in the Revolution. The *Club Breton* became the celebrated *Club des Jacobins*, and the *Club des Cordeliers* comprised among its members Danton and Camille Desmoulins. From these two came the *Mountain* party, which overthrew the Girondists in 1793, and fell, in its turn, in 1794. The clubs disappeared with the Directory in 1799. They were revived in 1848 in considerable numbers, but did not attain to their former eminence, and were suppressed by decrees, 22 June, 1849, and 6 June, 1850.—*Bouillet*.

Club-foot, a deformity due to the shortening of one or more of the muscles, although attempted to be relieved by Lorenz in 1784, by cutting the *tendo Achillis* was not effectually cured till 1831, when Stromeyer, of Erlangen, cured Dr. Little by dividing the tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife.

Clugny, or **CLUNY**, ABBEY OF, in France, formerly most magnificent, founded by Benedictines, under the abbot Bern, about 910, and sustained afterwards by William, duke of Berry and Aquitaine. English foundations for Cluniac monks were instituted soon after.

Clyde and Forth Wall was built by Agricola, 84.—The Forth and Clyde CANAL was commenced by Mr. Smeaton, 10 July, 1768, and was opened 28 July, 1790. It forms a communication between the seas on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland.

Cnidus, in Caria, Asia Minor: near here, Conon the Athenian defeated the Lacedæmonian fleet under Peisander, 394 B.C.

Coach (from *coche*, Spanish). Beckmann states that Charles of Anjou's queen entered Naples in a *caretta* (about 1282). Under Francis I. there were but two in Paris, one belonging to the queen, the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were but three in Paris in 1550; and Henry IV. had one without straps or springs. John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin set up a coach on account of his enormous bulk. The first coach seen in England was about 1553. Coaches were introduced by Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, in 1580.—*Stow*. A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effemi-

nacy of men riding in coaches, 48 Eliz. 1601.—*Carte*. Repealed 1625. The coach of the duke of Buckingham had six horses, that of the earl of Northumberland eight, 1619. The coach-tax commenced in 1747. Horace Walpole says that the present royal state-coach (first used 16 Nov. 1762) cost 752*l*. The lord mayor's old state-coach was not used 9 Nov. 1867; see *Cur, Carriages, Chariots, Hackney-coaches, Mail-coaches*, etc. G. Thrupp's "History of Coaches" published 1877.

A coachmakers' exhibition, London, opened.....2 June, 1879

Coal.* It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coal, although not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, was yet in use by the ancient Britons.—*Brandt*. Henry III. is said to have granted a license to dig coals near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234; some say earlier, and others in 1239. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health;" and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1273.—*Stow*. In 1806 the gentry petitioned against its use. Coal was first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Rich. II. 1381.—*Rymer's Fædera*. Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but it was not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I. 1625. Coal was brought to Dublin from Newry in 1742. Anthracite coal, which is produced chiefly in Pennsylvania, U. S., was first used as fuel by two Connecticut blacksmiths, named Gore, in 1768-9; first used as domestic fuel by judge Jesse Fell, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1808. Except the diamond, anthracite coal is the purest form of carbon known.

1700 consumed in London	317,000 chald.
1750	510,000 "
1800	814,000 "
1810	980,372 "
1820	1,171,178 "
1830	1,588,360 "
1835	2,299,816 tons.
1840	2,638,256 "
1850	3,638,883 "

1860. Coal brought to London, 3,573,377 tons coastwise; 1,499,899 tons by railways and canals.

1861. Coal brought to London, 5,232,082 tons; in 1862, 4,973,823 tons.

Coal exported: value, 1856, 2,836,582*l*.; 1873, 13,203,618*l*.

The coal-fields of Great Britain are estimated at 5400 square miles; of Durham and Northumberland, 723 square miles.—*Bakerwell*. In 1857 about 654 millions of tons were extracted (value about 16,348,676*l*.) from 2095 collieries; about 25 millions are consumed annually in Great Britain.

Coal obtained in Great Britain and Ireland:

1854. 64,661,401 tons.	1865. 98,150,587 tons.
1861. 83,635,214 "	1866. 101,630,644 "
1862. 81,638,338 "	1867. 104,600,480 "
1863. 86,292,215 "	1868. 103,141,157 "
1864. 92,787,873 "	1869. 107,427,557 "
1870. 110,431,192 tons.	Value, 27,607,798 <i>l</i> .
1871. 117,352,028 "	" 35,205,608 <i>l</i> .
1872. 123,497,136 "	" 46,311,143 <i>l</i> .
1873. 127,016,747 "	" 47,631,280 <i>l</i> .
1874. 125,043,257 "	" 45,849,194 <i>l</i> .
1875. 131,867,106 "	" 46,163,486 <i>l</i> .
1876. 133,344,826 "	" 46,070,608 <i>l</i> .
1877. 134,610,163 "	" 47,113,767 <i>l</i> .
1878. 132,654,847 "	" 46,429,210 <i>l</i> .
1879. 133,808,000 "	" 46,832,000 <i>l</i> .

United States, 41,752,609 tons obtained in..... 1872

Mr. Sopwith, in 1855, computed the annual product of the coal-mines of Durham and Northumberland at 14 million tons: 6 millions for London, 2½ millions exported, 2½ millions for coke, 1 million for colliery engines, etc., and 2 millions for local consumption.

By a stipulation in the commercial treaty of 1860, in consequence of the French government greatly reducing the duty on imported coal, the British government (it is thought by many imprudently) engaged to lay no duty on exported coal for ten years. In 1859 about 7,000,000 tons of British coals were exported, of which 1,391,009 tons went to France.

A commission (consisting of the duke of Argyll, sir R. I. Murchison, Dr. John Percy, professor Ramsay, and others) appointed to investigate into the probable quantity

* There are five kinds of fossil fuel: anthracite, coal, lignite, bituminous shale, and bitumen. No satisfactory definition of coal has yet been given. The composition of *wood* is 49.1 carbon, 6.3 hydrogen, 44.6 oxygen; of *coal*, 82.6 carbon, 5.6 hydrogen, 11.8 oxygen.

of coal in the coal fields of the United Kingdom, etc., 28 June, 1866, reported 27 July, 1871:

Attainable quantity of coal in known coal-fields.....	Tons.	90,207,000,000
Probable available coal in other places.....		56,273,000,000
Total.....		146,480,000,000
Sale of Coal Regulation Act.....	1831	
The duties on the exportation of British coal, which had existed since the sixteenth century, were practically repealed.....	1834	
Sir R. Peel imposed a duty of 4s. a ton in 1842; caused much dissatisfaction; repealed.....	1845	
Women were prohibited from working in English collieries in.....	1842	
The consumption of coal in France in 1780 only 400,000 tons, r.ses to 6,000,000 tons in.....	"	
The United States produced between 8 and 9 millions of tons: Belgium, 5,000,000; and France, 4,500,000.....	1855	
An act for the regulation and inspection of mines passed.....	1860	
Duplicate shafts Act passed.....	1862	
Coal-pitmen's strikes frequently occur; a long and severe one arose in Staffordshire in 1864; near St. Helen's, March, 1868; in S. Wales..... Jan.-March, 1873	1873	
Coal mines Regulation Act, tending to check the supply, passed.....	10 Aug.	1872
A coal-cutting machine at work, producing about 70 tons in 8 hours (work of 40 men); requires attendance of 3 or 4 men.....	Times, 6 Feb.	1873
reported successful in Northumberland.....	Nov.	"
Great dearth of coal in London (see <i>Strikes</i>), best coal 52s. a ton.....	15 Feb.	"
Duty on coal brought to London, 9d. a ton, and 4d. a ton for London improvements; produced 381,249l.....	"	"
Parliamentary committee respecting coal first met.....	24 March,	"

Exhibition of coal-raising machinery at Salford, Manchester, opened..... 30 Jan. 1874
 Royal Commission on spontaneous combustion of coal (Mr. H. C. Childers, professor Abel, etc.) met 11 Nov. 1875; report issued, alludes to danger of absorption of oxygen, need of ventilation, etc..... Aug. 1876
 A commission to inquire into the causes and remedies for explosions was appointed (including Messrs. W. Warrington Smyth, Tyndall, F. A. Abel, and others), Feb. 1879

ACCIDENTS.—About 1000 lives are lost annually by accidents in mines (1856-76). 1877, 1208 lost; 1878, 1413 lost; 1879, 973 lost; 1880, 1318 lost.

In 1888, by explosions in coal mines, 52 persons perished at Bardsley; 20 at Duffryn, near Newport; 52 at Tyldestyle, near Leeds; and about 36 in different parts of the country.

1859. 5 April, 26 lives were lost at the chain colliery, near Neath, through the irruption of water.

1860. 76 lives were lost on 2 March, at Burradon, near Killingsworth; 145 at the Risca mine, near Newport, Monmouthshire, 1 Dec.; and 22 at the Hettou mine, Northumberland, 20 Dec.

1861. 11 June, 21 lives were lost through an inundation in the Claycross mines, Derbyshire.

85 lives were lost at Lalle coal mine, in France, in Oct. 1861.
 1862. 47 lives were lost at Gethin mine, Merthyr-Tydvil, S. Wales, 19 Feb.; at Walker, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 15 lives lost, 22 Nov.; Edmund's main, near Barnsley, 60 lives lost, 8 Dec.

1863. 13 lives lost at Coxbridge, near Newcastle, 6 March; 39 lives lost at Margam, S. Wales, 17 Oct.; 14 lives lost at Moestig, S. Wales, 26 Dec.

1865. 6 lives lost at Claycross, 3 May; 21 at New Bedwyt pit, near Tredegar, 16 June; explosion at Gethin mine, Merthyr-Tydvil, 30 lives lost, 20 Dec.

1866. Explosion at Highbrook colliery, near Wigan, Lancashire, about 30 lives lost, 23 Jan.; at Dukinfield, near Ashton, 37 lives lost, 14 June; at Pelton Fell colliery, near Durham, about 24 lives lost, 31 Oct.; at Oaks colliery, Hoyle-mill, near Barnsley, about 360 persons killed, 12 Dec.; 28 searchers killed (including Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, mining engineer) by fresh explosion, 13 Dec.; at Talke-of-the-hill, Staffordshire, about 80 persons perished, 13 Dec.

1867. Explosion at Garswood colliery, near St. Helen's, 14 lives lost, 29 Aug.; Shankhouse colliery, Crumlington, Northumberland, flooded, 1 man drowned, 1 Nov.; explosion at Ferndale colliery, Rhondda Valley, near Cardiff, about 178 lives lost; attributed to naked lights, 8 Nov.

For still more fatal accidents, see *Lunhill and Hartley*, 47 lives lost in a mine near Jemmapes, Belgium, 6 Aug. 1868.

1868. Explosions at Green pit, near Ruabon, 11 persons killed, 30 Sept.; at Arley mine, Hindley Green, near Wigan, 62 killed, 26 Nov.; at Norley mine, near Wigan, about 7 killed, 21 Dec.; at Haydock collieries, near St. Helen's, 26 deaths, 30 Dec.

1869. Briefly pit, near Stourbridge, inundated 17 March, many lost; some rescued, 20, 21 March. Explosions—at Highbrook colliery, near Wigan, about 33 persons perished, 1 April; at Ferndale colliery, Glamorganshire, about 60 lost, 10 June; Haydock pit, St. Helen's, about 58 lost, 21 July; Avon dale, Pa., 104 lives lost, 6 Sept.; Moss Coal Company's pit, near Hindley, about 30 lost, 24 Nov.

1870. Explosions—at Silverdale colliery, Staffordshire, 19 killed, 7 July; Llansamlet, near Swansea, 19 killed, 23 July; Bryn Hall, near Wigan, about 19 killed, 16 Aug.

1871. Explosions, Kenshaw Park colliery, Eckington, near

Sheffield, 27 killed, 10 Jan.; Pentre colliery, Rhondda Valley, 38 killed, 24 Feb.; Victoria, near Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, about 19 killed, 2 March; Moss pits, near Wigan, 70 killed, 6 Sept.; Grisons, Belgium, 30 killed, 27 Sept.; Gedy pit, Aberdare, 4 killed, 4 Oct.; Seaham, 30 killed, 25 Oct.

1872. Explosions—Lynvi Valley, near Bridgend, 11 killed, 11 Jan.; Black Lake colliery, S. Staffordshire, 8 killed (through carelessness), 25 Jan.; Morley main, near Dewsbury and Leeds, 7 Oct., about 34 deaths (great carelessness and bad discipline); Rains mine, Pendlebury, 6 killed, 6 Nov.; Monceaux, department of Saône et Loire, about 38 killed, 8 Nov.; Pelsall Hall, Walsall, about 22 drowned by influx of water from an old working, 14 Nov.

1873. Explosion at Talke colliery, N. Staffordshire, Coal and Iron Company's works, about 20 killed, 18 Feb.; Drummond colliery, Nova Scotia, explosion and fire, about 75 perished, 13 May; Shamokin, Pennsylvania, U. S., 15 killed, 18 June; Mesches colliery, near Wigan, 6 killed, 21 Nov.

1874. Explosions—Astley pit, Dukinfield, near Manchester, 54 killed (attributed to gross ignorance or culpable carelessness), 14 April; Saw-mills pit, near Wigan, 15 killed, 18 July; Rawmarsh colliery, near Rotherham, explosion through naked lights, about 23 killed, 20 Nov.; Bignall Hall colliery, near Dudley, Staffordshire, 17 killed, 24 Dec.

1875. Explosions—Aldwarke main, near Rotherham, 7 killed, 5 Jan.; Ruffery colliery, Dudley, 4 killed, 6 Jan.; Bunker's Hill, N. Staffordshire (through a gunpowder fuse), 43 deaths, 30 April; Donnington Wood, Shropshire, 11 killed, 11 Sept.; Ashton Vale, near Bedminster, 4 killed, 7 Oct.; Haigh, near Wigan, Alexandra pit (accident with descending cages), 7 killed, 3 Dec.; Powell Duffryn, New Tredegar, 22 killed, 4 Dec.; Llancolly, Pentreth (naked light), 12 killed, 5 Dec.; Swaithe main, near Barnsley, about 140 killed, 6 Dec.; Mowthley junction, near Leeds, 6 killed, 9 Dec. Explosion at a colliery near Mons, Belgium, about 110 killed, 14 Dec.

1876. Explosions—Talke, N. Staffordshire, 5 killed, 5 Jan.; St. Etienne, France, about 30 killed, 4 Feb.; Birly, near Sheffield, 6 killed, 26 June; Abertillery, Monmouthshire, 17 killed, 18 Dec.

1877. Explosions, etc.—Stonehill, near Bolton, about 18 killed, 23 Jan.; Darcy Lever, near Bolton, about 10 killed, 7 Feb.; Tyldesley, near Bolton, 7 killed, 6 March; New Worcester pit, Swansea, 18 or 19 killed, 8 March. Inundation—Tynewydd mine, near Pontypridd, S. Wales, several drowned, 11 April; several rescued by excavation, after ten days' imprisonment; great heroism shown (see *Albert Medal*), 20 April; Mr. Thomas, manager, accused of culpable negligence, after inquest on 6 deaths, 17 May. King pit, Pemberton, near Wigan, about 33 perished (including Mr. Walker, the manager, and two overlookers attempting rescue), 11 Oct.; High Blantyre, near Glasgow, Messrs. Dixon's pits, above 200 perished, 22 Oct.; South Kirby, near Barnsley, rope broke, 4 killed, 29 Oct.

1878. Explosions, etc.—High Blantyre, 6 perished, 9 March; Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, Barnard pit, 16 immured, 8 March; Kearsley, near Bolton, about 43 perished, 12 March; Apedale, near Chesterton, N. Staffordshire, about 30 perished, 27 March; Wood pits, Florida mine, Haydock, near Wigan, about 180 perished, 7 June; Ebbw Vale, Abercarn, 12 miles from Newport, Monmouthshire, about 268 out of 387 perished, 11 Sept.

1879. Explosions, etc.—Dinas pit, Rhondda Valley, Glamorganshire, about 63 perished, 13 Jan.; "Deep Drop" pit, near Wakefield, 19 perished, 4 March; Victoria colliery, Saydale, near Wakefield, rope of descending cage broke, 8 killed, 7 March; Cwmavon, Glamorganshire, chain broke, 6 killed, 24 June; High Blantyre collieries, Dixon and Co., 28 killed, 2 July; Lady pit, Silverdale, N. Staffordshire, 8 deaths, 12 Sept.; Wann Llwyd, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth, 3 killed, 22 Sept.; Shortheath, near Wolverhampton, 6 killed, 12 Nov.; Scowcrofts, Kearsley, near Bolton, 7 deaths, 25 Dec.

1880. Explosions, etc.—Leyceet, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, about 73 deaths, 21 Jan.; Anderlaus (France), about 20 deaths, 1 April; Risca, 6 miles from Newport, Monmouthshire, about 120 deaths, 15 July; Seaham, near Sunderland, Durham, about 170 perished, 8 Sept.; Pen-y-Graig, S. Wales, 101 perished, 1 Dec.

1881. Explosion—Whitfield colliery, Chell, N. Staffordshire, 2) killed, 7 Feb.

1882. Explosion, Midlothian mines, Va., 32 men killed, 4 Feb. (See *Manion-house Funds*.)

COAL EXCHANGE, London, established by 47 Geo. III. c. 69 (1807). The present building (a most interesting structure) was erected by Mr. J. B. Bunning, and opened by prince Albert..... 30 Oct. 1849

COAL-WHIPPERS' BOARD, to protect the men employed in unloading coal vessels from publicans, formed by an act of parliament in 1841, lasted till 1856, when the coal owners themselves established a whippers office.

Coalitions AGAINST FRANCE generally arose through England subsidizing the great powers of the continent; see *Treaties*.

Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain..... 1793
 Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed..... 22 June, 1799
 Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples..... 6 Aug. 1805
 Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony..... 6 Oct. 1806
 England and Austria..... 6 April, 1809
 Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kalach, 17 March, 1812

Coalition Ministers, see *Aberdeen, Grenville II., Pittman, and Portland.*

Coast Guard. In 1856, the raising and governing of this body was transferred to the admiralty. A coast brigade of artillery was established in Nov. 1859.—**COAST VOLUNTEERS**, see under *Navy of England.*

Coast Survey of the United States. The project of a complete survey, conducted upon a uniform system, and extending over the whole coast, was first proposed by the late professor Patterson in 1806. It combined three objects—the astronomical determination of prominent points, a triangulation to connect these points, and a hydrographic survey based upon this triangulation. Mr. Gallatin, then secretary of the treasury, encouraged the project, and obtained in writing the opinions of learned men as to the best mode of executing it. He selected the plan of operations recommended by Mr. Hauser, the first superintendent of the Coast Survey. The work was begun in 1817, and some small results were attained. It is only, however, since the year 1832 that the survey of the coast has been in steady and active operation. During this long interval of neglect on the part of the government, the coasting trade and foreign commerce of the country have been chiefly indebted to the indefatigable labors of those distinguished hydrographers the Messrs. Blunt, of New York (both father and son), for the means of safe navigation. In 1844, the first year of Dr. Bach's superintendence, nine states on the Atlantic seaboard shared in the benefits conferred by the coast survey; in 1845, thirteen states; in 1846, fifteen; and in 1847, eighteen states. Since that time the work has been extended to the Pacific coast, and to Alaska and through the Great Lakes, under the superintendence of prof. Benjamin Peirce. He was succeeded by capt. Carlisle P. Patterson, by whom the work was carried into the interior. It is now being extended across the continent. The present superintendent is prof. J. E. Hilgard, long connected with the service as general manager. Capt. Patterson died in 1882.

Coasting Trade of Great Britain thrown open to all nations by 17 Vict. c. 5, 1854.

Cobalt, a rare mineral found among the ruins of ore, or in the fissures of stone, at an early date, in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundic.—*WILL.* It was distinguished as a metal by Brandt in 1783.

Cobden Club, instituted to spread and develop Cobden's principles; held first dinner, W. E. Gladstone in the chair, 21 July, 1866. The statue of Richard Cobden, at Camden Town, was inaugurated 27 June, 1868. 12 out of 14 cabinet ministers were members July, 1880.

Coburg, see *Saxe-Coburg.*

Coca, a powerful medicinal agent existing in the *Erythroxylon coca*, a South American plant; men taking a little of this are enabled to endure hard labor without any food for six or seven days and nights. Dr. Mantegazza's prize essay in German was published at Vienna in 1849.

Coccolana, a small sect founded by John Cocceius, of Bremen, in the seventeenth century. He held, among other opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith. He died in 1668.

Cocheral (near Evreux, N.W. France). Here Bertrand du Guesclin defeated the king of Navarre, and took prisoner the capital de Buch, 16 May, 1364.

Cochin (India), held by the Portuguese, 1503; by the Dutch, 1663; by Hyder Ali, 1776; taken by the British, 1795, ceded to them, 1814.—**COCHIN CHINA**, see *ANNAM.*

Cochineal Insect (*Coccus cacti*), deriving its color from feeding on the cactus, became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico in 1519. Cochineal was brought to Europe about 1523, but was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. In 1858 it was cultivated successfully in Tezcuicte, the vines having failed through disease.

200,000 lbs. of cochineal were imported into England in 1880; 1,061,776 lbs. in 1845; 2,860,000 lbs. in 1830; 3,064,976 lbs. in 1859; 47,790 cwt. in 1870; and 82,094 cwt. in 1877; 27,962 cwt. in 1879. Duty repealed 1846.

Cooker's Arithmetic. Edward Cocker, an eminent penman, born 1631, died 1677, compiled a book which first appeared in 1677, edited by John Hawkins.

Cock-fighting, practised by the Greeks, was brought by the Romans into England. William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of schoolboys on Shrove-Tuesday. It was prohibited by Edward III. 1365; by Henry VIII. and by Cromwell, 1653, and latterly in 1849. Part of the site of Drury-lane theatre was a cockpit in the reign of James I.; and the cockpit at Whitehall was erected by Charles II. Formerly there was a *Cockpit Royal* in St. James's Park; but the governors of Christ's Hospital would not renew the lease for the building.* Cock-fighting is now forbidden by law. On 22 April, 1865, 34 persons were fined at Marlborough-street police-office for being present at a cock-fight. It was popular in New York, 1873.

Cock-lane Ghost, an imposition practised by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, by means of a female ventriloquist, during 1760 and 1761, at No. 33 Cock-lane, London, was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, 10 July, 1762.

Cocoa, or **CACAO**, the kernel or seed of *Theobroma cacao* (Linn.), was introduced into this country shortly after the discovery of Mexico, where it is an article of diet. From cocoa is produced chocolate. The cocoa imported into the United Kingdom, chiefly from the British West Indies and Guiana, was, in 1849, 1,969,477 lbs.; in 1855, 7,343,456 lbs.; in 1861, 9,060,288 lbs.; in 1866, 10,308,298 lbs.; in 1870, 14,738,950 lbs.; in 1876, 20,443,591 lbs.; in 1877, 17,056,964 lbs.; in 1879, 26,156,788 lbs., about half retained for home consumption.

Cocoa-nut Tree (*Cocos sacifera*, Linn.) supplies the Indians with almost all they need, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, etc.—*RAY.* In Sept. 1829, Mr. Soames patented his mode of procuring stearine and elaine from cocoa-nut oil. It is said that 32 tons of candles have been made in a month from these materials at the Belmont works, Lambeth.

Codes, see *LAWS.* Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 a.c.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 58 a.c. The Gregorian and Hermogenian codes were published A.D. 290; the Theodosian code commenced by order of Theodosius II. in 429; and published for the Eastern empire in 438. In 447 he transmitted to Valentinian his new constitutions, promulgated as the law of the West in 448. The celebrated code of the emperor Justinian in 529—a digest from this last made in 533; see *Basiliens*. Alfred's code, a selection from existing laws, is the foundation of the common-law of England, 887.—**THE CODE NAPOLÉON**, the civil code of France, was promulgated from 1803 to 1810. The emperor considered it his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 systems previously existing, and has been adopted by other countries.

A conference of jurists and publicists to consider an international code held at Brussels . . . July, Aug. 1876

Codex, see under *HIBR., Alexandrian*, etc.

* Mr. Ardross, a gentleman of large fortune and great hospitality, who was almost unrivalled in the splendor of his equipages, had a favorite cock upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last wager he laid upon this cock he lost, which so enraged him that, in a fit of passion, he thrust the bird into the fire. A delirious fever, the result of his rage and intemperance, in three days put an end to his life. He died at Tottenham, near London, 4 April, 1768.

Cod-liver Oil was recommended as a remedy for chronic rheumatism by Dr. Percival in 1782, and for diseases of the lungs about 1833. De Jongh's treatise on cod-liver oil was published in Latin, 1844; in English, 1849.

Coercion Bill, see *Ireland*, 1881.

Cœur de Lion, or **THE LION-HEARTED**, a surname given to Richard I. of England, on account of his courage, about 1192; and also to Louis VIII. of France, who signalized himself in the crusades, and in his wars against England, about 1223.

Coffee. The tree was conveyed from Mocha, in Arabia, to Holland about 1616, and carried to the West Indies in 1726. First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732, and the British and French colonies now grow coffee abundantly. Its use as a *beverage* is traced to the Persians. It came into great repute in Arabia Felix, about 1454; and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence (in 1511) to Constantinople, where a coffee-house was opened in 1551. M. Thevenot, the traveller, first brought it to France, 1662.—*Chambers*. See *Cafeine*.

Coffee brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Balliol college, Oxford. (*Anderson*)..... 1641
The first coffee house in England was kept by a Jew, named Jacobs, in Oxford..... 1650
Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him Pasquet, a Greek servant, who opened the first coffee-house in London, in George yard, Lombard street..... 1652
Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country.—*Anderson*.
Rainbow coffee-house, Temple Bar, represented as a nuisance..... 1657
Coffee-houses suppressed by proclamation, 1675; the order revoked on petition of the traders..... 1676
Licenses to sell coffee abolished..... 1669
Duty on coffee reduced to 1½d. the pound from..... 2 May, 1872
The quantity of coffee imported into these realms in 1852, 54,935,510 lbs.; in 1860, 82,767,746 lbs.; in 1866, 127,044,816 lbs.; in 1873, 183,392,576 lbs.; in 1876, 1,361,643 cwt.; in 1877, 1,608,282 cwt.; in 1879, 1,609,386 cwt.
United States duty removed from coffee by act of congress..... 6 June, "
Coffee Palaces, founded by Dr. Barnardo to replace public-houses for workmen. The "Edinburgh Castle," Limehouse, the first opened, 1873; the "Dublin Castle," Mile End..... 1876
Coffee Taverns, many opened in London..... 1877-80
Coffee Public House National Society, formed April, 1879; opened a house at Shadwell..... 28 June, 1879
The importations of coffee into the United States for 1880 were valued at \$60,360,769; for 1881, \$56,784,391.

Cofferer of the Household, formerly an officer of state, and a member of the privy council, who had special charge of the other officers of the household. Sir Henry Cocks was cofferer to queen Elizabeth. In 1782 the office was suppressed.

Coffins. Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of cedar, owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities.—*Thucydides*. Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold; and glass coffins have been found in England.—*Gough*. The earliest record of wooden coffins among us is that of the burial of king Arthur in an entire trunk of oak hollowed, 542.—*Asser*. Patent coffins were invented in 1796; air-tight metallic coffins advertised at Birmingham in 1861.

Cohort. A division of the Roman army consisting of about 420 men, with 300 cavalry, divided into centuries. It was the sixth part of a legion.

Coif. The sergeant's coif was originally an iron skull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.—*Blackstone*. The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into

the black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree of sergeant-at-law.—*Foss's Lives of the Judges*.

Coimbra was made the capital of Portugal by Alfonso, the first king, 1139. The only Portuguese university was transferred from Lisbon to Coimbra in 1308; finally settled in 1527. In a convent here, Alfonso IV. caused Inez de Castro, at first mistress and afterwards wife of his son Pedro, to be cruelly murdered in 1355.

Coin. Homer speaks of brass money, 1184 B.C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, about 862 B.C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 573 B.C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian, of the fifth century B.C. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B.C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver). Gold was coined 206 B.C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain.—*Dufresnoy*. In the earlier days of Rome the heads were those of deities, or of those who had received divine honors. Julius Caesar first obtained permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. The Britons and Saxons coined silver.—Rev. Roger Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," published 1817-40.—The gold and silver coinage in the world is about 250,000,000L silver and 150,000,000L gold.—*Times*, 25 June, 1852. See *Gold, Silver, Copper, and Guinea*, and other coins under names. An international conference relative to a universal system of coinage met at Paris in 1867; and a royal commission was appointed in London, Feb. 1868.

The first coinage was at Camalodunum, or Colchester. Coin was made sterling in 1216, before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons.—*Stow*.
Coinage reformed by Edward VI..... 1547-53
Queen Elizabeth caused the *base coin* to be recalled and genuine issued..... 1560
During the reigns of the Stuarts the coinage was greatly debased by clipping, etc. A commission (lord Somers, sir Isaac Newton, and John Locke) was appointed by William III. to reform the coinage; an act was passed, withdrawing the debased coin from circulation, and 1,200,000L was raised by a house-duty to defray the expense..... 1695-6
Broad pieces called in, and recoined into guineas..... 1732
The gold coin brought into the Mint by proclamation amounted to about 15,563,693L; the expense of collecting, melting, and recoinage it was 754,019L..... 1773-6
Act for weighing gold coin passed..... 13 June, 1774
The coin of the realm valued at about 12,000,000L in 1711.—*Davenant*. At 16,000,000L in 1762.—*Anderson*. It was 20,000,000L in 1786.—*Chalmers*. 37,000,000L in 1800.—*Phillips*.
New silver coinage..... 1816
English and Irish money assimilated..... 1 Jan. 1826
The gold is 28,000,000L, and the rest of the metallic currency is 13,000,000L.—*Duke of Wellington*..... 1830
Metallic currency calculated to reach 45,000,000L..... 1840
Estimated as approaching, in gold and silver, 60,000,000L..... 1863
Silver coined in London, value 11,108,263L 15s..... 1816-40
Ditto, value 2,440,614L..... 1837-47
Light gold called in..... 1842
Napier's coin-weighing machine at the Bank of England constructed..... 1844
The law respecting coinage offences consolidated..... 1861
New Coinage Act..... 4 April, 1870
The first gold coins on certain record, struck 42 Hen. III. 1257
Gold florin first struck, Edw. III. (*Camden*)..... 1337
He introduced gold 6s. pieces, and nobles of 6s. 8d. (hence the lawyer's fee), afterwards half and quarter nobles..... 1344
Edw. IV. coined angels with a figure of Michael and the dragon, the original of St. George and the dragon..... 1465
Sovereigns first minted..... 1489
Shillings first coined (*Dr. Kelly*)..... 1503 or 1504
Crowns and half crowns coined..... 1653
Irish shillings struck..... 1650
Milled shilling of Elizabeth..... 1562
First large copper coinage, putting an end to the circulation of private leaden pieces, etc..... 1620
Modern milling introduced..... 1631
Halfpence and farthings..... 1635
Copper coined by government..... 1672
Guineas (value 20s.), 2 guineas and 5 guinea pieces..... 1662-4
Quarter guinea coined, 3 Geo. I..... 1716
Twopenny copper pieces..... 1717
Gold 7s. pieces authorized..... 29 Nov. "
Sovereigns, new coinage, St. George and dragon..... 1817.

Fourpenny pieces (see *Groat*) coined.....1836-56
 Threepenny pieces: 3,299,203 coined.....1861
 Half-farthings coined.....1843
 Silver florin (2s.).....1849
 No crowns (1848-78) or half-crowns coined.....1848-73
 Bronze coinage issued.....1 Dec. 1860
 St. George and dragon sovereigns reissued.....14 Jan. 1871
 Half-crowns again coined; recommended by bankers...1874

AMOUNT OF MONEY COINED.

Elizabeth.....	£5,832,000
James I.....	2,500,000
Charles I.....	10,500,000
Cromwell.....	1,000,000
Charles II.....	7,524,100
James II.....	3,740,000
William III.....	10,511,900
Anne.....	2,691,626
George I.....	8,725,920
George II.....	11,966,576
George III.....	gold, 74,501,586
George IV.....	41,782,815
William IV.....	10,827,603

[The quantity of gold that passed through the Mint since the accession of queen Elizabeth in 1558 to the beginning of 1840 is 3,353,561 pounds weight, troy. Of this, nearly one half was coined in the reign of George III.—namely, 1,593,078 pounds weight, troy.]

Victoria, from 1837 to 1848, gold, 29,886,457*l*.; weight, 746,462 *lbs*.; silver, 2,440,614*l*.; copper, 43,743*l*.

1848-52, gold, silver, and copper, 10,838,377*l*.

Gold coined in 1853 (when Australian gold came in), 12,664,125*l*.; in 1854, 4,354,201*l*.; in 1855, 9,245,264*l*.; in 1856, 6,476,060*l*.

Coined in 1859, 1,547,603 sovereigns; 2,203,813 half-sov.

Value of ten years (1840-50) gold coinage, 54,490,253*l*.

Coined from 1 July, 1854, to 31 Dec. 1860: gold, 27,632,039*l*.; silver, 2,432,116*l*.

Coined in 1861: gold, 8,053,092*l*.; silver, 202,484*l*.; bronze, 273,578*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Coined in 1862: gold, 7,836,413*l*.; silver, 4,035,412*l*.; bronze pieces, 4,125,977,600*l*.

Coined in 1866: gold, 5,076,676*l*.; silver, 493,416*l*.; bronze, 50,372*l*. Total, 5,620,464*l*.

Coined in 1869: gold, 7,372,204*l*.; silver, 76,429*l*.; copper, 20,832*l*. Total value, 7,469,464*l*.

Coined in 1873 (less than 1872): gold, sovereigns, 2,382,832; half-sovereigns, 2,003,464. Silver, florins, 5,966,740; shillings, 6,486,480; sixpences, 4,395,600; fourpences, 4,158; threepences, 4,059,321; pence, 79,200. Copper, pence, 8,494,080; halfpence, 3,584,000; farthings, 3,215,600.

Coined in 1876 (work stopped five months through break-down of machinery): gold, sovereigns, 3,318,866; half-sovereigns, 1,392,593*l*. 10*s*. Silver (round numbers), half-crowns, 234,232*l*.; florins, 58,000*l*.; shillings, 53,000*l*.; sixpences, 21,000*l*.; threepences, 23,000*l*. (fourpences, twopences, and pence only coined for Maunday-Thursdays). Bronze, pence, 46,000*l*.; halfpence, 14,000*l*.; farthings, 11,200*l*.

In 1877, 30,131,130 pieces; value, 1,567,936*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. Value of coinage in ten years (1867-76): gold, 46,802,517*l*.; silver, 5,642,406*l*.; bronze, 401,309*l*.

1879—Gold, sovereigns, 17,525; half-sovereigns, 35,050; total value, 35,050*l*. 3*s*. Silver, half-crowns, 901,296; florins, 1,354,320; shillings, 3,611,520; sixpences, 3,326,400; fourpences, 4,158; threepences, 2,966,568; twopences, 4,752; pence, 7,920; total value, 549,054*l*. Bronze, pence, 7,848,964; halfpence, 3,584,000; farthings, 4,300,800; total value, 44,650*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Net loss to the Mint in 1878, 51,543*l*.; in 1879, 27,955*l*.

Coinage in the UNITED STATES. The earliest coinage for America was made in 1612 for the Virginia Company. Massachusetts made the first colonial coinage in 1652. Vermont and Connecticut coined copper in 1785, and New Jersey and Massachusetts followed suit in 1786. In 1785 congress adopted Jefferson's plan for a decimal coinage, and in 1786 the following coins were decided upon—(Gold: eagle (£10) and half-eagle; Silver: dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime; Copper: cent, half-cent.

First United States Mint established.....	1792
General code of mint laws adopted and a uniform standard of fineness (900) for gold and silver, fixed.....	1837
Gold dollars and double-eagles added to the list of coins, 3 March, 1849	

Silver three-cent piece (750 fine) added.....	3 March, 1851
Gold three-dollar piece added.....	21 Feb. 1853

Standard of three-cent piece raised to 900 fine.....	1 April, "
All silver coins except the dollar reduced in weight and in legal-tender power.....	21 Feb. "

Copper cent and half-cent discontinued and a new composition cent added.....	21 Feb. 1857
Bronze cent substituted for the cent of 1857, and bronze two-cent piece added.....	22 April, 1864

A new copper and nickel three-cent piece substituted for the silver one.....	3 March, 1865
Copper and nickel five-cent piece authorized.....	16 May, 1866
General coinage act passed.....	12 Feb. 1873

Twenty-cent pieces coined.....	1875-1878
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Trade-dollars (420 grains silver) first coined, 1874; coinage ceased.....	1878
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The silver dollar restored to its place as money, and standard silver dollars (412 grains) coined.....	"
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The total coinage of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1881, was: gold, \$78,733,984; silver, \$27,649,966.75.

The total coinage of the United States from 1793 to 1881 has been: gold, \$1,211,837,136; silver, \$319,983,403.65; base metals, \$13,638,277.

Coining. Originally the metal was placed between two steel dies, and struck by a hammer. In 1553, a mill, invented by Antoine Brucher, introduced into England, 1562. An engine invented by Balancier, 1617. Great improvements effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788. The erection of the Mint machinery, London, began 1811. The machinery was reorganized in 1869.

Colchester (Essex), *Camelodunum*, a Roman station, obtained its first charter from Richard I., 1189. Its sixteen churches and all its buildings sustained great damage at the ten weeks' siege, June-Aug. 1648. Two of its defenders, sir George Lisle and sir Charles Lucas, were tried and shot after surrendering. The baize manufacture was established here, 1660.—*Anderson*. The railway to London was opened in 1843.

Cold. The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin; and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red-hot iron. During the hard frost in 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg.—*Greig*. Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow, 13 Jan. 1810. On 25 Dec. 1796, the thermometer was 16° below zero. On 3 Jan. 1854, the thermometer marked 4° below zero, Fahrenheit; on 25 Dec. 1860, it fell in some places to 18° and in others to 15° below zero; at Torquay, Devon, 20° below zero. From 23 to 30 Dec. the cold was excessive. On 4 Jan. 1867, the thermometer stood at 3° below zero at Hammersmith and Hornsey, near London; on 7 Jan., at 55° above; see *Frosts, Ice, Congelation, Regelation*.

New York harbor was frozen over, and teams passed from the city to Staten Island.....	1780
New York bay again frozen over.....	1821
Very cold, Nov. 1878-May, 1879, and Nov. 1879-Feb. 1880. The Dec. of 1879 said to be the coldest since 1796. Severe frost, 13 Jan.-26 Jan. 1881 (many deaths of exposed persons).	

Temperature said to have been on 19 Jan. 13° Fahr. at Stepney, London; 5 degrees below zero (Fahr.) at Newcastle and Perth on Jan. 1881.

Coldingham, near Berwick, is celebrated for the heroism of its nuns, who, on the attack of the Danes, in order to preserve their chastity, cut off their noses and lips. The Danes burned them all, with the abbess Ebba, in their monastery, 870.

Coldstream Guards. General Monk, before marching from Scotland into England to restore Charles II., raised this regiment at Coldstream, at the confluence of the Leet and Tweed, 1660. For its services in suppressing Venner's insurrection in 1661, it was not disbanded, but constituted the 2d regiment of foot-guards.

Colenso Controversy, see *Church of England*, 1862-8.

Collin, see *Kolin*.

Coliseum, or **COLOSSEUM**, at Rome, an elliptical amphitheatre, of which the external diameter is 1641 Italian feet, supposed to have been able to contain 80,000 spectators of the fights with wild beasts, and other sports, in the arena. It was erected between 75 (some say 77) and 80, by the emperors Vespasian and Titus, at an expense sufficient to have built a metropolis. Its remains are very imposing. Excavations are proceeding, 1874-81.

Collar, a very ancient ornament. The Roman hero Titus Manlius slew a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and put his *torques* (twisted chain or collar) on his own neck, and was hence surnamed Torquatus, 361 B.C. A collar is part of the ensigns of the order of knighthood. That of the order of the Garter is described, and its wearing enjoined, in the statutes of Henry VIII., 24 April, 1522; but a collar had been previously worn.—*Ashmole*.

The collar of SS. was adopted by Henry IV., and became a Lancastrian badge; some consider the letters stand for "sovereign," in reference to his claim to the crown. Some writers consider SS. to be in honor of St. Simplicius, a martyr. The order of the Collar or Necklace (or Annonciada) was instituted by Amadeus VI. of Savoy, about 1360.

Collects, short prayers, very ancient, introduced into the Roman service by pope Gelasius, about 493, and into the English liturgy in 1548. The king of England, coming into Normandy, appointed a collect for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166.—*Rupin*.

Colleges. University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging-houses and at inns. Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the university of Paris, 1140; but some authorities say not before 1215. In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Bede obtained a degree formally at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, and that they were the first doctors of these universities; see *Cambridge, Oxford, Aberdeen, Queen's Colleges, Heralds, Working-men's Colleges, etc.*

	<i>Founded.</i>
Birmingham, Queen's College	1853
Cheshunt College	1792
Doctors' Commons, civil law	1670
Dulwich College	1619
Eton College	1441
Glasgow College, now University	1451
Greenham College	1581
Halleybury, or East India College, 1806; closed	1858
Highbury College	1826
Hilgate	1564
King's College, London	1829
Maynooth College	1795
Military College, Sandhurst	1799
Naval College, Portsmouth	1722
New College, St. John's Wood	1850
Owen's College, Manchester	1870
Physicians', London	1523
Physicians', Dublin	1667
Physicians', Edinburgh	1681
St. Andrews, Scotland	1410
Slon College, incorporated	1630
Surgeons', London	1745
Surgeons', re-incorporated	1800
Surgeons', Dublin	1786
Surgeons', Edinburgh (new)	1803
Trinity College, Dublin	1591
University, London	1826
Winchester College	1387

Colleges in the United States. The first established was at Cambridge, Mass., in 1638, endowed by John Harvard, and bearing his name. It is now the most liberally endowed institution of learning in the United States. The second was *William and Mary*, at Williamsburg, in Virginia, in 1693. The third was *Yale*, at New Haven, in 1700. Fourth, *College of New Jersey*, at Princeton, N. J., in 1746. King's (now Columbia), New York, 1754; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1785; Brown University, Providence, 1764; Dartmouth, at Hanover, N. H., 1769; Rutgers, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770. The first medical school was established at Philadelphia in 1764. These institutions were all founded previous to the Revolution in 1775. In the report of the United States commissioner of education for 1879 the total number of colleges and universities in the United States was given as 890. In addition to those named above, the most important, with the dates of their founding, are as follows:

Wesleyan, Middletown, Conn.	1830
Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.	1876
Amherst, Amherst, Mass.	1821
Williams, Williamstown, Mass.	1783
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	1841
Dickinson, Carlisle, Pa.	1783
Washington and Lee, Lexington, Va.	1749
University of Virginia, Charlottesville	1825
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.	1868
Union, Schenectady, N. Y.	1795
Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me.	1798
Trinity, Hartford, Ct.	1823
University of California, Oakland, Cal.	1865

Colliery Accidents, see under *Coal*.

Collodion, a film obtained from the solution of gun-cotton in ether. The *iodized collodion*, extensively employed in photography, was invented by Mr. F. Scott Archer, and announced in the *Chemist*, in March, 1851. On the premature death of himself and wife, a pension of 50*l.* per annum was granted by government to his three orphan children.

Collyridians, Arab heretics who offered *collyrides*, little cakes, to the Virgin Mary as a goddess in the fourth century.

Colmar, W. Germany; an imperial city, thirteenth century; taken by the Swedes, 1632; by Louis XIV. of France, who destroyed the fortifications, 1673; ceded to France, 1697; with Alsace, restored to Germany, 1871.

Colney Hatch, Middlesex. County lunatic asylum here erected, 1851.

Cologne (*Colonia Agrippina*), on the Rhine, the site of a colony founded by the empress Agrippina, about 50; an imperial town, 957; a member of the Hanseatic League, 1260. Many ecclesiastical councils held here, 782-1536. The Jews were expelled from it in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it then fell into decay. Cologne was taken by the French under Jourdan, Oct. 1794. The archbishopric secularized, 1801, assigned to Prussia, 1814.

The cathedral, termed *Dom* (containing many supposed relics, such as the heads of the magi, or three kings, bones of the 11,000 virgins, etc.), founded by archbishop Conrad von Hochstade or Hochstettin; architect Gerhard von Riehl or Rile. 15 Aug. 1348 Building intermittent; suspended. 1509 Great collections made for resuming it by Prussia, 1814 et seq.

Repairs completed; new buildings founded. 4 Sept. 1842 The body of the cathedral opened in the presence of the king, 600th anniversary of the foundation. 15 Aug. 1848 International industrial exhibition opened by the crown-prince. 2 June, 1865 Dispute between the king and the chapter respecting the electing an archbishop, settled; the pope appoints Melchers. Jan. 1866 Congress of Old Catholics met (*which see*). 20, 22 Sept. 1872 Archbishop Melchers arrested by government, 30 March, 1874

A colossal statue of Frederick William III., 22 feet high, with pedestrian figures at the base (Blucher, Humboldt, and others), the work of Blaser and Calendrelli, subscribed for by Rhinelanders; unveiled by the emperor William I. 26 Sept. 1878 The cathedral reported finished, 14 Aug.; solemnly opened by the emperor and other German sovereigns, 15 Oct. 1880

Colombia, a republic of South America, formed of states which declared their independence, Dec. 1819; civil war ensued and the union was dissolved.

Union of New Granada and Venezuela	17 Dec. 1819
The royalists defeated at Carabobo	24 June, 1821
Bolívar named dictator	10 Feb. 1824
Alliance between Colombia and Mexico	30 June, "
Independence of Colombia recognized	1825
Alliance with Guatemala	March, "
Congress at Lima names Bolívar president, Aug.; dictator	23 Nov. 1826
Padilla's insurrection	9 April, 1828
Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolívar	25 Sept. "
Venezuela separates from Granada	Nov. 1829
Bolívar resigns, 4 April; dies	17 Dec. 1830
Santander dies	26 May, 1840
The republic now named Colombia instead of New Granada; president, Gen. E. Salgar	1871
Manuel Murillo Toro, president for two years	1 April, 1872
Santiago Perez, president	1 April, 1874
Aquileo Parra, president	1 April, 1876
Gen. Trujillo, president, proclaimed	1 April, 1878
Gen. R. Núñez, president, proclaimed	1 April, 1880
Population, 1864, 2,794,473; 1870, 2,910,329; 1880, about 3,000,000.	

(See *New Granada and Venezuela*.)

Colombo (Ceylon), fortified in 1638 by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1666; the latter surrendered it to the British, 15 Feb. 1796; see *Ceylon*, 1803, 1845.

Colon (:). The colon and period were adopted by Thrasymachus about 373 B.C. (*Suidas*), and known to Aristotle. The colon and semicolon (;) first used in British literature in the sixteenth century.

Colonel (from Italian *colonna*, a column), the highest regimental military officer. The term had become common in England in the sixteenth century.

Colonial, see under *Colonies*.

Colonies. The Phœnician and Greek colonies, frequently founded by political exiles, soon became independent of the mother country. The Roman colonies, on the contrary, continued in close connection with Rome itself; being governed almost entirely by military law. —The COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN partake of both these characters. The N. American colonies revolted in consequence of the attempt at taxation without their consent in 1764. The loyal condition of the present colonies now is due to the gradual relaxation of the pressure of the home government. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated, in 1861, at 142,952,243; in 1877, 204,254,406. The revenue of the colonies was estimated in 1865 to be 51,492,000*l.*; the expenditure, 59,353,000*l.* The act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and for compensation to the owners of slaves (20,000,000*l.* sterling), was passed in 1833. All the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on 1 Aug. 1834; see *Bishops (Colonial)*, *Secretaries*, and separate articles. E. J. Payne's "History of European Colonies" was published 1877.

<i>Colony, or Possession.</i>	<i>Date of Settlement, etc.</i>
African Forts.....	about 1618
Anguilla.....	Settlement..... about 1666
Antigua.....	Settlement..... 1632
Ascension.....	Occupied..... 1815
Australia, S.....	Settlement..... 1834
Australia, W. (Swan river).....	Settlement..... 1829
Bahama Island.....	Settlement..... 1629 et seq.
Barbadoes.....	Settlement..... 1605
Bengal.....	Settlement..... about 1652
Berlice.....	Capitulation..... Sept. 1803
Bermudas.....	Settlements..... 1609 et seq.
Bombay.....	(See <i>India</i>)..... 1662
British Burmah.....	(See <i>Pegu</i>)..... 1862
British Columbia.....	Settlement..... 1858
Canada.....	Capitulation..... Sept. 1759-60
Cape Breton.....	Ceded..... 1763
Cape Coast Castle.....	By cession..... 1667
Cape of Good Hope.....	Capitulation..... Jan. 1806
Ceylon.....	All acquired..... 1815
Cyprus.....	Ceded (under conditions)..... 1878
Demerara and Essequibo.....	Capitulation..... Sept. 1803
Dominica.....	Ceded by France..... 1763
Elmina and Dutch Guinea.....	By cession..... Feb. 1872
Falkland Islands.....	(See <i>Falkland Islands</i>)..... 1833
Gambia.....	Settlement..... 1631
Gibraltar.....	Capitulation..... Aug. 1704
Gold Coast.....	Settlement..... about 1618
Gozo.....	Capitulation..... Sept. 1800
Grenada.....	Ceded by France..... 1763
Griqua-land, S. Africa.....	Settlement..... 27 Oct. 1871
Guiana, British.....	Capitulation..... 1803
Heligoland.....	Capitulation..... 1807
Honduras.....	By treaty..... 1670
Hong-Kong (Victoria).....	Ceded..... 1841
Jamaica.....	Capitulation..... 1655
Jabuan.....	(See <i>Borneo</i>)..... 1846
Lagos.....	Ceded..... 1861
Madras.....	(See <i>India</i>)..... 1639
Malacca (under Bengal).....	.....
Malta.....	Capitulation..... Sept. 1800
Mauritius.....	Capitulation..... Dec. 1810
Montserrat.....	Settlement..... 1632
Natal.....	Settlement..... 1823
Nevs.....	Settlement..... 1628
New Brunswick.....	Settlement..... 1622-1713
Newfoundland.....	Settlement..... about 1600
New South Wales.....	Settlement..... 1787
New Zealand.....	Settlement..... 1840
Nova Scotia.....	Settlement..... 1622
Pegu.....	Conquered..... 1852
Port Philip.....	(See <i>Victoria</i>).....
Prince Edward Island.....	Capitulated..... 1745
Prince of Wales Island (Penang).....	Settlement..... 1786
Queensland, N. S. Wales.....	Settlement..... 1860
Sierra Leone.....	Settlement..... 1787
[United with other settlements as West Africa, Feb. 1866.]	
Singapore.....	Purchased..... 1819
St. Christopher's.....	Settlement..... 1623
St. Helena.....	Capitulated..... 1600
St. Lucia.....	Capitulation..... June, 1803
St. Vincent.....	Ceded by France..... 1763
Swan River.....	(See <i>West Australia</i>).....
Tobago.....	Ceded by France..... 1763
Tortola.....	Settlement..... 1666

<i>Colony, or Possession.</i>	<i>Date of Settlement, etc.</i>
Transvaal.....	Annexed..... 1877
Trinidad.....	Capitulation..... Feb. 1797
Van Diemen's Land.....	Settlement..... 1803
Vancouver Island.....	Settlement..... 1781
Victoria (Port Philip).....	Settlement..... 1850
Victoria.....	(See <i>Hong-Kong</i>).....
Virgin Isles.....	Settlement..... 1638

Colonial bishoprics fund established..... 1841

Resolution of house of commons recognizes the claims of colonies to protection from consequences of imperial policy, but "is of opinion that colonies exercising rights of self-government ought to undertake the main responsibility of providing for their own internal order and security, and ought to assist in their own external defence"..... 1862

Colonial Naval Defence Act, to enable the colonies to take effectual measures for their defence against attacks by sea, was passed in..... 1865

Colonial Branch Army Act passed..... 1866

Colonial Clergy Act, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 77, passed 7 Aug. 1874, removes certain disabilities of persons not ordained by bishops of the united church of England and Ireland.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (formerly "Colonial Church Society") took its name 1 May, 1861. It deals with colonial dioceses and British residents on the continent.

COLONIAL DEFENCES COMMISSION (including the earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Childers, and others), appointed about 12 Sept. 1879

Colonial Society, established to promote the interests of the colonies, lord Bury, president, held its first meeting 26 June, 1868, and first annual meeting 28 June, 1869, when it assumed the title "Royal." On 7 March, 1870, it became "The Royal Colonial Institute." The "Proceedings" have been published.

The formation of a *National and Colonial League* was resolved on at a meeting held at Cannon street, London, 5 Jan. 1870

Color is to light what pitch is to sound, according to the undulatory theory of Huyghens (about 1678), established by Dr. T. Young, and others. The shade varies according to the number of vibrations. 458 millions of millions of vibrations in a second attributed to the red end of the spectrum; to the violet, 727; see *Spectrum*.*

Colorado, a state of the United States of North America, was organized as a territory 2 March, 1861; admitted to the union as a state, Aug. 1876; capital, Denver City. Pop. 1880, 194,649.

Gold found here, 1858; yield up to 1878 nearly 80 tons pure gold, 770 tons silver, and much copper and lead.

Colorado Beetle (so named from its supposed native country), was at first described by Thomas Say, and named *Doryphora decemlineata*, in 1824, when he found it near the Upper Missouri. It soon took to feeding on potatoes, as they were planted, and gradually proceeded eastward through Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, etc., to the New England states, destroying the crops, 1859 et seq. In 1873 it reached New York, and the Atlantic seaboard in 1874, swarming there in 1876, and attacking Canada. The fear of its invading Britain led to an order in council respecting its destruction, etc., 14 Aug. 1877. Very few specimens arrived.

Colosseum, see *Coliseum*. The building in Regent's Park, London, was planned by Mr. Hornor, a land-surveyor, and commenced in 1824, by Peto and Gristell, from designs by Decimus Burton. The chief portion is a polygon of 16 faces, 126 feet in diameter externally: the walls were three feet thick at the ground; the height to the glazed dome 112 feet. On the canvas walls of the dome was painted the panoramic view of London, completed in 1829 from sketches by Mr. Hornor taken from the summit of St. Paul's cathedral in 1821-2. The picture covered above 46,000 square feet, more than an acre of canvas. The different parts were combined by Mr. E. T. Parris, who in 1845 repainted the whole. In 1848 a panorama of Paris was exhibited; succeeded, in 1850, by the lake of Thun in Switzerland; in 1851 the panorama of London was reproduced. In 1848 the theatre, with the panorama of Lisbon, was added. In 1831, when Mr. Hornor failed, the establishment was

* Some persons (about 65 out of 1154) cannot distinguish between colors, and are termed *Color-blind*. The defect said to have been first described by Priestley.—*Phil. Trans.* 1777. In 1859, professor J. Clerk Maxwell invented spectacles to remedy this defect, which is also called "Daltonism," after John Dalton, the chemist, to whom scarlet appeared drab-color. Dr. George Wilson, "Researches on Color-blindness," 1847; Dr. Joy Jeffries, "Color-blindness," 1879.

sold for 40,000*l.* to Messrs. Braham and Yates. In 1843 it was bought by Mr. D. Montague for 23,000 guineas.—*Timbs*. After having been long closed, the building was opened to the public at Christmas, 1856, at one shilling. Under the charge of Dr. Bachhoffner, it continued open till the spring of 1864, when it was again closed. The sale of the site was announced 1870. It was announced in Dec. 1871 that a company was about to transform the building and grounds into club-chambers, baths, a winter garden, etc. In 1874 it was sold; large mansions to be erected on the site.

Colossus of Rhodes, a brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, was erected at the port of Rhodes in honor of the sun, by Chares of Lindus, disciple of Lysippus, 290 or 288 B.C. It was thrown down by an earthquake about 224 B.C. The figure is said traditionally to have stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbor, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. The statue was in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; when the Saracens, taking Rhodes, pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs., to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria about 653.—*Dufresnoy*.

Colston Day, Nov. 13, see *Bristol*.

Columbia, a federal district round the city of Washington in Maryland; established 1800. Slavery was abolished in 1862; see *British Columbia*.

Columbia Market, Bethnal Green, E. London; erected by Mr. Darbishire, architect, in the pointed Gothic style, and inaugurated by Miss (now lady) Burdett-Coutts, the proprietor, 28 April, 1869. It cost her 200,000*l.* It was opened as a wholesale fish-market, 21 Feb. 1870, but was not successful. On 3 Nov. 1871, lady Burdett-Coutts presented the market to the corporation of London, and on 18 July, 1872, she received publicly the freedom of that city.

The market did not succeed, and the buildings were restored to the donor. . . . 4 Dec. 1874
Again opened on liberal terms under superintendence of Great Eastern, Great Northern, and Midland Railway companies. . . . 15 Dec. 1875
Reported failure; proposed use as a co-operative store, April, 1878

Columbium, a metal discovered by C. Hatchett, in a mineral named columbite, in 1801. It is identical with niobium, and not with tantalum, as supposed by some chemists.—*Watts*.

Combat, SINGLE. Trial by this commenced by the Lombards, 659.—*Baronius*. It was introduced into England for accusations of treason, if neither the accuser nor the accused could produce good evidence; see *High Constable* and *Appeal of Battle*.

A battle by single combat was fought before the king, William II., and the peers, between Geoffrey Baynard and William, earl of Eu, who was accused by Baynard of high-treason; and, Baynard having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted, and blinded and mutilated, 1096.

A combat proposed between Henry of Bolingbroke, duke of Hereford (afterwards Henry IV.), and Thomas, duke of Norfolk, was forbidden by Richard II. Sept. 1398.

A trial was appointed between the prior of Kilmainham and the earl of Ormond, the former having impeached the latter of high-treason; quarrel taken up by the king, decided without fighting, 1446.

A combat was proposed between lord Reay and Mr. David Ramsey in 1631, but the king prevented it.

In a combat in Dublin castle, before the lords justices and council, between Connor Mac'ormack O'Connor and Teig Mac-Gilpatrick O'Connor, the former had his head cut off, and presented to the lords, 1553.

Combination. Laws were enacted from the time of Edward I. downwards, regulating the price of labor and the relations between masters and workmen, and prohibiting the latter from combining for their own protection. All these laws were repealed, 6 Geo. IV. c. 129, in 1825, due protection being given to both parties. The act was amended in 1859 by 22 Vict. c. 34, when the subject was much discussed, in consequence of the strike in the building trades; see *Sheffield and Strikes*.

Combs, found in Pompeii; Combmakers' company incorporated, 1636 or 1650.

Combustion, see *Spontaneous*.

Comédie Française, Paris, established 1680.

At the death of Molière, in 1673, his company of actors, at the Palais Royal, separated into two bodies. The fusion of these formed the French National Theatre, founded by Louis XIV. by a decree 18 Aug., first performance 25 Aug. 1680; the actors, 15 men and 12 women, being the best of the time. The theatre was much depressed in the king's last years, revived under Louis XV.; ceased to exist in 1799; and was restored in 1803.

The company visited London in 1879; first appearance at the Gaiety, 2 June, 1879; eminent actors, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, MM. Got, Delaunay, and Coquelin, and Mlles. Brohan and Favart.

The 200th anniversary of the establishment celebrated 21 Oct. et seq. 1880.

Comedy. Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Susarion and Dolon, the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 562 B.C., performed the first comedy at Athens, on a wagon or movable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine; see *Arundelian Marbles* and *Drama*.

Comedy, for libel, prohibited at Athens, 440 B.C.

Aristophanes called the prince of ancient comedy, 434 B.C., and Menander that of the new, 320 B.C.

Of Plautus, 20 comedies are extant; he flourished 220 B.C.

Statius Cæcilius wrote upwards of 30 comedies; flourished at Rome 180 B.C.

Comedies of Lælius and Terence first acted 154 B.C.

First regular comedy performed in England about A.D. 1551.

It was said of Sheridan that he wrote the best comedy (The "School for Scandal"), the best opera (The "Duenna"), and the best afterpiece (The "Critic"), in the English language (1775-9).

Comets (Greek κόμη, a hair). It is recorded that more than 600 have been seen. Mr. Hind, in his little work on comets, gives a chronological list. The first discovered and described accurately was by Nicæphorus, 1337. There are said to be 17,500,000 in the solar system. Amédée Guillemin's "World of Comets," by J. Glaisher, published 1877.

At the birth of the great Mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, whose splendor eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and occupied the fourth part of the heavens, about 135 B.C.—*Justin*.

A grand comet seen, 1264. Its tail is said to have extended 100°. It is considered to have reappeared in 1556, with diminished splendor; and was expected to appear again about Aug. 1858 or Aug. 1860.—*Hind*.

A remarkable one seen in England, June, 1337.—*Stow*.

Tycho Brahe demonstrated that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere, about 1577.

A comet which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth was visible from 3 Nov. 1679 to 9 March, 1680. It enabled Newton to demonstrate that comets, as well as planets, are subject to the law of gravitation, and most probably move in elliptic orbits, 1704.

A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth. This beautiful comet, moving with immense swiftness, was seen in London; its tail stretched across the heavens like a prodigious luminous arch, 36,000,000 miles in length.

The computed length of that which appeared in 1811, and which was so remarkably conspicuous, was, on 15 Oct. according to the late Dr. Herschel, upwards of 100,000,000 miles, and its apparent greatest breadth, at the same time, 15,000,000 miles. It was visible all the autumn to the naked eye.—*Philos. Trans. Royal Soc.* for 1812. Another comet, Dec. 1823.

HALLEY'S COMET, 1682. Named after one of the greatest astronomers of England. He first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, 1531, and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first-mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years: Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and predicted their periodical returns.—*Vince's Astronomy*. The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about 75 years; it appeared (as he had predicted) in 1759, and came to its perihelion on 13 March; its last appearance was 1835; its next will be 1910.

ENCKE'S COMET. First discovered by M. Pons, 26 Nov. 1818, but justly named by astronomers after prof. Encke, for his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations; it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in 3 years and 15 weeks. Thirteenth return observed at Copenhagen by M. d'Arrest, 20 July, 1853; observed in

England, 14 Oct. 1871; seen 13 April, 1875; in New South Wales, 3 Aug. 1878.

BIELA'S COMET has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path; it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, 28 Feb. 1826. It is one of the three comets whose reappearance was predicted, its revolution being performed in 6 years and 38 weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was 27 Nov.; its third was in 1839; its fourth in 1845; and its fifth in 1852; it has since vanished.

DONATI'S COMET, so called from its having been first observed by Dr. Donati, of Florence, 2 June, 1858, being then calculated to be 228,000,000 miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40,000,000 miles long. On 10 Oct. it was nearest to the earth; on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Opinions varied as to this comet's brilliancy compared with that of 1811.

THE GREAT COMET of 1861 was first seen by Mr. Tebbutt at Sydney, in Australia, 13 May; by M. Goldschmidt and others in France and England on 29, 30 June. The nucleus was about 400 miles in diameter, with a long bush-like tail, travelling at the rate of 10,000,000 miles in 24 hours. On 30 June it was suggested that we were in the tail—there being "a phosphorescent auroral glare."

A tailless comet was discovered in the constellation Cassiopeia, by M. Seeling, at Athens, on 2 July, and by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, 2 and 3 July, 1862.

A comet detected at Harvard by Mr. Tuttle, 18 July, and by Rosa, at Rome, on 25 July, 1862. It was visible by the naked eye in August and September.

Six telescopic comets were observed in 1863, and several in 1864.

A fine comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, and was visible in South America and Australia, in Jan.-Feb. 1865.

M. Babinet considered that comets had so little density that the earth might pass through the tail of one without our being aware of it. 4 May, 1857.

Schiaparelli, of Milan, discovered that the August meteors move round the sun in an orbit almost identical with the second comet of 1862-1866.

One discovered at Carlsruhe by Dr. Winnecke, 13 June, 1868; a bright one by Paul Henry, 23 Aug. 1873.

Several small comets discovered by various astronomers, 1873-81.

A bright comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, large nucleus, fan-shaped tail; visible in the southern hemisphere, May; in London, 22 June et seq. 1881.

COGHI'S COMET, discovered by him at Marseilles, 18 April, became visible (near Polar star) in London about 4 July; gradually increased in brightness, and passed out of sight in a few weeks, in Europe; and appeared brilliant at Melbourne, 1 Aug. 1874.

No less than seven comets were observed during 1881, as follows:

A. Discovered by Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., 1 May.

B. Discovered by Dr. Gould, of Buenos Ayres, 1 June; became visible in the United States, 23 June.

C. Discovered by Schaberlo, of Ann Arbor, Mich., 18 July; making two comets simultaneously visible with the naked eye.

D. Encke's comet.

E. Discovered by Burnard, of Nashville, Tenn., 21 Sept.

F. Discovered by Denning, of Bristol, England, 4 Oct.

G. Discovered by Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., 17 Nov.

The most important scientific result obtained by observation of these comets was due to successful photographing by Prof. Henry Draper, of New York.

The spectra show the presence of carbon, and it has been demonstrated that at least in one case the greater part of a comet's light is reflected.

Commander-in-chief. On 15 June, 1775, the continental congress made George Washington commander-in-chief of all "armies raised or to be raised" for the defence of the colonies. When the national government was formed a clause was inserted in the constitution making the president of the United States commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia whenever called into the service of the United States; but the president does not directly command. His authority is delegated. The office of lieutenant-general was created for Washington in 1798, and was conferred by brevet upon Winfield Scott in 1848. This was the highest rank in the United States army until 1866, when the rank of general was created for gen. Grant, commissioned 25 July, 1866. He was succeeded in that rank by gen. Sherman in 1869. The office of commander-in-chief in the British army is frequently vacant. When the duke of Wellington resigned the office, on becoming prime-minister, in 1828, his successor, lord Hill, became commander of the forces, or general commanding in chief.

CAPTAINS-GENERAL.

Duke of Albalmarie	1660
Duke of Monmouth	1678
Duke of Marlborough	1690
Schomberg, duke of Leinster	1691
Duke of Ormond	1711
Duke of Marlborough, again	1714
Duke of Cumberland	1744
Duke of York	1799

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Duke of Monmouth	1674
Duke of Marlborough	1690
Duke of Schomberg	1691
Duke of Ormond	1711
Karl of Stair	1744
Field-marshal Wade	1745
Lord Ligonier	1757
Marquess of Granby	1766
Lord Amherst, general on the staff	1778
Gen. Seymour Conway	1782
Lord Amherst, again	1793
Frederick, duke of York	11 Feb. 1795
Sir David Dundas	25 March, 1800
Frederick, duke of York, again	29 May, 1811
Duke of Wellington	22 Jan.-5 May; 27 Aug. 1827
Lord Hill, general commanding-in-chief	25 Feb. 1828
Duke of Wellington, again	15 Aug. 1842
Viscount Hardinge (died 24 Sept. 1856), general commanding in chief	28 Sept. 1852
Duke of Cambridge, ditto	15 July, 1866

Commemoration, see Eucenia.

Commendam, "a benefice or church living which, being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it may be conveniently supplied with a pastor."—*Blount*. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77 (1836), future bishops were prohibited from holding in commendam the livings they held when consecrated.

Commerce early flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phœnicians; see the description of Tyre, 588 B.C., Ezek. xxvii. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities, 1241 (see *Hanse Towns*), by the discoveries of Columbus, and by the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese; see *Exports, Imports*, and articles connected with this subject.

The first treaty of commerce made by England with any foreign nation was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edw. I. 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edw. II. 1308.—*Anderson*. (See *Treaties*.) Heriot's Collection, in 12 vols. 8vo, published 1827-50, has a copious index.

An important commercial treaty was concluded with France (see *French Treaty*).

Chambers of Commerce originated at Marseilles in the fourteenth century, and similar chambers were instituted in all the chief cities in France, about 1700

These chambers suppressed in 1791; restored by decrees 3 Sept. 1851

The chamber of commerce at Glasgow was established 1783; at Edinburgh, 1785; Manchester, 1820; Hull, 1837

Associated (twenty-seven) chambers of commerce (not including Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow) met at Westminster for interchange of opinions on various questions 21 Feb. 1865

Annual meetings held since; 46 met 18 Feb. 1873; 21st 1 Feb. 1881

Meeting at Paris, 6 May, 1873; at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 22 Sept. 1874; at Leeds, 5 Sept. 1875; at Bristol, 12, 13 Sept. 1876; at Hull, 11 Sept. 1877; at Hawick, etc., 24 Sept. 1880

International Congress of Commerce at Brussels, 4-10 Sept. "

A minister of commerce in England proposed 1880, dropped 1881

Commercial Travellers' schools, Finner, founded 1845; Benevolent Institution, Finsbury 1849

Commission, see High Commission, Court of.

Commissionnaires, street messengers in Paris. Those in London were originally pensioned soldiers wounded either in the Crimea or India, first employed in the West End. They were appointed by a society, founded in Feb. 1859 by capt. Edward Walter, which is now under the patronage of the queen and the commander-in-chief. The charges are regulated by a tariff. In Jan. 1861 the society commenced the gratuitous issue of a Monthly Advertising Circular. In March, 1864, there were 250 commissionnaires in London; in Nov. 1866, about 340; in June, 1868, 377; in Oct. 1872, 500. On 17 June, 1865, capt. Walter resigned, and a permanent system of administration was formed. In 1865 commis-

sionnaires were first engaged as private night-watchmen.

Common Council of London. Its organization began about 1208. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *folk-mote*, a Saxon appellation for a court or assembly of the people. The general place of meeting of the *folk-mote* was in the open air at St. Paul's-cross, St. Paul's churchyard. It was not discontinued till after Henry III.'s reign; when certain representatives were chosen out of each ward, who, being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the court of common council. At first only two were returned for each ward; but the number was enlarged in 1347, and since. This council, which meets every Thursday, is elected annually 21 Dec., St. Thomas's Day. A *Common Hall* is held occasionally. The common council supported the prince of Orange in 1688, and queen Caroline in 1820.

Common Pleas, COURT OF, in ENGLAND, in ancient times followed the king's person, and is distinct from that of the King's Bench; but on the grant of *Magna Charta* by king John, in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster, where it still continues. In 1833 the mode of procedure in all the superior courts was made uniform. In England, no barrister under the degree of sergeant could plead in the Court of Common Pleas, but in 1846 the privilege was extended to barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster. Sat last, July, 1875. The Common Pleas division of the high court of justice now consists of the chief-justice and four judges; see *Supreme Court*.

CHIEF-JUSTICES (England).

- 1558. Sir Anthony Browne.
- 1559. Sir James Dyer.
- 1562. Sir Edmund Anderson.
- 1605. Sir Francis Gawdy.
- 1606. Sir Edward Coke.
- 1613. Sir Henry Hobart.
- 1626. Sir Thomas Richardson.
- 1631. Sir Robert Heath.
- 1634. Sir John Finch.
- 1639. Sir Edward Lyttleton.
- 1640. Sir John Bankes.
- 1648. Oliver St. John.
- 1660. Sir Orlando Bridgman, afterwards lord keeper.
- 1668. Sir John Vaughan.
- 1675. Sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper Guildford.
- 1683. Sir Francis Pemberton.
- “ Sir Thomas Jones.
- 1686. Sir Henry Bedingfield.
- 1687. Sir Robert Wright.
- “ Sir Edward Herbert.
- 1689. Sir Henry Pollexfen.
- 1692. Sir George Treby.
- 1701. Sir Thomas Trevor, afterwards lord Trevor.
- 1714. Sir Peter King, afterwards lord chancellor King.
- 1725. Sir Robert Eyre.
- 1736. Sir Thomas Reeve.
- 1737. Sir John Willea.
- 1761. Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards lord chancellor Camden.
- 1766. Sir John Eardley Wilmot.
- 1771. Sir William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham.
- 1780. Alexander Wedderburne, afterwards lord chancellor Loughborough.
- 1793. Sir James Eyre.
- 1799. Sir John Scott, afterwards lord chancellor Eldon.
- 1801. Sir Richard Pepper Arden (lord Alvanley), 22 May.
- 1804. Sir James Mansfield, 21 April.
- 1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs, 24 Feb.
- 1818. Sir Robert Dallas, 5 Nov.
- 1824. Sir Robert Gifford, 9 Jan. (lord Gifford); afterwards master of the rolls.
- “ Sir William Draper Best, afterwards lord Wynford, 15 April.
- 1829. Sir Nicolas C. Tindal, 9 June; died July, 1846.
- 1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, 11 July; afterwards lord chancellor Truro.
- 1850. Sir John Jervis, 16 July; died 1 Nov. 1856.
- 1856. Sir Alex. Cockburn, Nov.; chief justice Q. B. June, 1859.
- 1859. Sir William Erie, June; retired Nov. 1866.
- 1866. Sir William Bovill, 29 Nov.; died 1 Nov. 1873.
- 1873. John Duke Coleridge, lord Coleridge, Nov.; removed to Queen's Bench, Nov. 1880.

The abolition of the distinct divisions of Common Pleas and Exchequer was recommended by the Judges, 30 Nov., and ordered by the privy council 16 Dec. 1880.

CHIEF-JUSTICES (Ireland).

- 1691. Richard Pyne, 5 Jan.
- 1695. Sir John Hely, 10 May.
- 1701. Sir Richard Cox, 4 May.

- 1703. Robert Doyne, 27 Dec.
- 1714. John Forster, 30 Sept.
- 1720. Sir Richard Levinge, 13 Oct.
- 1724. Thomas Wyndham, 27 Oct.
- 1726. William Whitshead, 23 Jan.
- 1727. James Reynolds, 8 Nov.
- 1740. Henry Singleton, 11 May.
- 1754. Sir William Yorke, 4 Sept.
- 1761. William Aston, 5 May.
- 1766. Richard Clayton, 21 Feb.
- 1770. Marcus Patterson, 18 June.
- 1787. Hugh Carleton, afterwards viscount Carleton, 30 April.
- 1800. John Toler, afterwards lord Norbury, 22 Oct.
- 1827. Lord Plunket, 18 June.
- 1830. John Doherty, 23 Dec.
- 1850. James Henry Monahan, 23 Sept.; died 8 Dec. 1878.
- 1878. Michael Morris, Jan.

Common Prayer, BOOK OF, was ordered by parliament to be printed in the English language on 1 April, 1548. It was voted out of doors by parliament, and the Directory (*which see*) set up in its room in 1644, and a proclamation was issued against it in 1647. With a few changes, the English Common Prayer-book is used by the episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, and North America.

The King's Primer published.....	1545
First book of Edward VI. printed.....	7 March, 1549
Second book of Edward VI.....	1552
First book of Elizabeth (<i>revised</i>).....	1559
King James's book.....	1604
Scotch book of Charles I.....	1637
Charles II.'s book (<i>Savoy Conference</i>) now in use.....	1662

The *State services* (which had never formed part of the Prayer-book, but were annexed to it at the beginning of every reign) for 6 Nov. (gunpowder treason), 30 Jan. (Charles I.'s execution), and 29 May (Charles II.'s restoration), were ordered to be discontinued, 17 Jan. 1859.

Changes in the Lectionary or calendar of lessons were recommended in the third report of the Ritual Commission, 12 Jan. 1870. A bill for sanctioning these changes passed the house of lords, but was dropped in the house of commons through want of time, Aug; passed, 13 July, 1871

[The old tables might be used till 1 Jan. 1879.]
The fourth report of the Ritual Commission disclosed great difference of opinion among the commissioners.

Aug. 1870
Shortened services and other changes were authorized by the New Uniformity Act, passed..... 18 July, 1873
Public Worship Regulation Act (to check ritualism) passed..... Aug. 1874
The Wesleyan Methodists who had used the Prayer book appoint a committee to revise it..... Aug. “

Common-law OF ENGLAND, an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs (*leges non scriptæ*), of British, Saxon, and Danish origin, which has subsisted immemorially in this kingdom; and, although somewhat impaired by the rude shock of the Norman conquest, has weathered the violence of the times. At the parliament of Merton, 1236, “all the earls and barons,” says the parliament roll, “with one voice answered that they would not change the laws of England, which have hitherto been used and approved;” eminently the law of the land; see *Bastard*. The process, practice, and mode of pleading in the superior courts of common-law were amended in 1852 and 1854.

Commons, HOUSE OF, originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who, by the Provisions of Oxford, ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs, to meet such of the barons and clergy as were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III., 1258.—*See Stow*. In 1859 Mr. Newmarch estimated the constituency of England and Wales at 984,000. It was largely increased by the reform act of 1867. Registered parliamentary electors, 1872: England and Wales, boroughs, 1,250,019; counties, 801,109. Scotland, burghs, 49,025; counties, 79,919. Ireland, boroughs, 171,912; counties, 175,439. Total, 2,526,423.

Parliamentary electors: England and Wales: 1875, 2,301,266; 1878, 2,416,322; 1879 (May), 2,469,999. Scotland, 1875, 208,789; 1878, 304,268; 1879, 307,941. Ireland, 1875, 230,436; 1878, 231,515; 1879, 231,280. Total, 1875, 2,821,491; 1878, 2,952,006; 1879, 2,999,220.

<i>Old House.</i>		<i>By the Reform Act of 1832.*</i>		<i>By the Acts of 1867 and 1868.</i>	
ENGLAND.	Members.	ENGLAND.	Members.	ENGLAND.	Members.
202 Cities or boroughs.....	403	187 Cities or boroughs.....	323	186 Cities or boroughs†.....	286
40 Counties.....	82	40 Counties.....	144	40 Counties.....	171
2 Universities.....	4	1 Isle of Wight.....	1	1 Isle of Wight.....	1
		2 Universities.....	4	3 Universities.....	5
244	489	230	472	230	463
WALES.		WALES.		WALES.	
12 Cities or boroughs.....	12	14 Cities or boroughs.....	14	14 Cities or boroughs.....	15
12 Counties.....	12	12 Counties.....	14	12 Counties.....	15
24	24	26	28	26	30
SCOTLAND.		SCOTLAND.		SCOTLAND.	
15 Cities or burghs.....	15	21 Cities or burghs.....	23	22 Cities or burghs.....	26
33 Counties.....	30	33 Counties.....	30	33 Counties.....	32
				4 Universities.....	2
48	45	54	53	59	60
IRELAND.		IRELAND.		IRELAND.	
33 Cities or boroughs.....	35	33 Cities or boroughs.....	39	33 Cities or boroughs†.....	39
32 Counties.....	64	32 Counties.....	64	32 Counties.....	64
1 University.....	1	1 University.....	2	1 University.....	2
66	100	66	105	66	106
382	Total..... 668	376	Total..... 658	381	Total..... 668

Commons. In 1685, of the 37,000,000 acres of land in England, about 18,000,000 were moorland, forest, and fen. In 1727 about 3,000,000 acres more had been brought into cultivation; and from that time to 1844, by means of 4000 private acts of parliament, about 7,000,000 acres more were enclosed. Since the Inclosure Act of 1845, which established commissioners, another 1,000,000 acres have been enclosed.

Act for Improvement, protection, and management of commons near the metropolis, passed..... Aug. 1866
The Commons Preservation Society elected William Cowper president..... Feb. 1867
"Six Essays on Commons Preservation" were published, "
It is stated that there are 900,000 acres of common land capable of cultivation in England and Wales..... Aug. 1874
Act for the regulation of commons, passed..... 11 Aug. 1876
Mr. De Morgan, active opponent of enclosures, imprisoned for contempt of court (The Rolls)..... Jan. 1878
Metropolitan Board of Works authorized to secure commons, etc., by act passed..... 16 Aug. "

Commonwealth of England, the term applied to the interregnum between the death of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. A republic was established at the execution of Charles I., 30 Jan. 1649—a new oath, called the "Engagement," was framed, which all officials were obliged to take.†—*Salmon.* Oliver Cromwell was made protector 16 Dec. 1653; succeeded by his son Richard, 3 Sept. 1658. Monarchy was restored 8 May, and Charles II. entered London, 29 May, 1660.

Communalists, or **COMMUNISTS,** propose to divide France into about a thousand small thoroughly independent states, with councils elected by all the population, Paris to be the ruling head. They declare that capital and its holders must be adapted to nobler uses, or cease to exist. Their creed is stated to be atheism and materialism. They are intimately connected with the International Society of workmen (see *Workmen*), and with the communists or socialists (1871-3). §

* In 1844 Sudbury, and in 1852 St. Alban's, were disfranchised for bribery and corruption, each having previously returned two members; the aggregate number of the house then became 654. In 1861 the forfeited seats were thus distributed by act of parliament—two additional to the West Riding of York, one additional to South Lancashire, and one to a newly created borough, Birkenhead.

† Disfranchised and replaced, 1867: Lancaster, Yarmouth, Totnes, and Reigate.—Disfranchised, 1870: Beverley and Bridgwater, each two members; Cashel and Sligo, each one member: 652 members, 1878; 12 members short, through void elections, Aug. 1880.

‡ By this oath they swore to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, without king or house of lords. The statues of Charles were next day demolished, particularly that at the Royal Exchange, and one at the west end of St. Paul's; and in their room the following inscription was conspicuously set up: "*Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Anglia Restituta Primo. Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30.*"

§ M. Dufaure, in opposing the amnesty, 17 May, 1876, asserted that the outbreak was organized by about 7000 communists

Communes, in France, are territorial divisions under a mayor. In the eleventh century the name was given to combinations of citizens, favored by the crown, against the exactions of the nobles. In 1356 Stephen Marcel, during the English invasion, vainly endeavored to establish a confederation of sovereign cities, having Paris as the governing head; and for six months it was really governed by a commune in 1588. After the insurrection of July, 1789, the revolutionary committee, which replaced the city council, took the name of "Commune of Paris," Pétion being mayor. It met at the Hôtel de Ville, and was definitively constituted 21 May, 1791. It had great power under Robespierre, and fell with him 17 July, 1794, being replaced by twelve municipalities. The commune of Paris was proclaimed 28 March, 1871, during the insurrection, which began 18 March, and ended with the capture of the city by the government troops, 28 May following. 2245 communists were paroled by decree issued 17 Jan. 1879; and many others afterwards. A number re-entered Paris 4 Sept. following. For the events of the communal rule in Paris, see *France* 1871.

Communion, a name given to the ordinance of the Lord's supper (1 Cor. x. 16). Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have had its rise, in the west, under pope Urban II., 1096. The cup was first denied to the laity by the council of Constance, 1414-18. The fourth Lateran council (1215) decreed that every believer should receive the communion at least at Easter. The communion service of the church of England was set forth in 1549.

Commutation, see *Tithes*.

Comorn, see *Komorn*.

Companies. || Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel-yard Society, established 1232. The second company was the Merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1248.—*Stow.* The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564. The following are the city companies of London; the first twelve are the chief, and are styled "the Honorable." Several companies are extinct, and many dates are doubtful. An inquiry into their affairs was resisted by them in 1835. In 1869 the gross income of the endowed charities of the city companies was stated to be above 99,000*l.* A motion in the commons for in-

and 1500 foreigners; 40,000 persons were incupulated, 10,000 tried, 25,000 dismissed; see *France*.

|| Bubble companies have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's Bubble, in 1720-1, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the South Sea Bubble, in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families. Many companies were established in these countries in 1824 and 1825, and turned out to be bubbles. Immense losses were incurred by individuals, and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined. Many railway enterprises (1844-5) were termed bubbles. See *Law's Bubble*; *South Sea*; *Railways*; *Joint-stock Companies*.

quity into the revenues and other affairs of eighty-nine companies, by Mr. W. H. James, withdrawn, 23 May, 1876. A commission of inquiry was appointed (the earl of Derby, duke of Bedford, lords Coleridge and Sherbrooke, sir R. A. Cross, etc.) July, 1880.

1. Mercers	1393	46. Plasterers	1500
2. Grocers	1345	47. Stationers	1556
3. Drapers	1439	48. Broderers	1591
4. Fishmongers (salt, 1433; stock, 1509; united)	1536	49. Upholders	1627
5. Goldsmiths	1327	50. Musicians	1604
6. Skinners	"	51. Turners	"
7. Merchant Taylors	1416	52. Basket-makers	"
8. Haberdashers	1447	53. Glaziers	1637
9. Salters	1558	54. Horners	1638
10. Ironmongers	1462	55. Farriers	1673
11. Vintners	1436	56. Paviers	"
12. Cloth-workers	1482	57. Loriners	1488
13. Dyers	1469	58. Apothecaries	1617
14. Brewers	1438	59. Shipwrights	1610
15. Leather sellers	1442	60. Spectacle-makers	1630
16. Pewterers	1474	61. Clock-makers	1632
17. Barber-Surgeons	1308	62. Glovers	1556
18. Cutlers	1417	63. Comb-makers	1650
19. Bakers	1307	64. Felt-makers	1604
20. Wax-chandlers	1484	65. Framework knitters	1664
21. Tallow-chandlers	1463	66. Silk-throwsters	1629
22. Armourers and Bra- ziers	"	67. Silk-men	1608
23. Girdlers	1448	68. Pin-makers	1636
24. Butchers	1604	69. Needle-makers	1656
25. Saddlers	1290	70. Gardeners	1616
26. Carpenters	1344	71. Soap-makers	1638
27. Cordwainers	1410	72. Tinplate workers	1670
28. Painter-stainers	1580	73. Wheelwrights	"
29. Curriers	1605	74. Distillers	"
30. Masons	1877	75. Hatband-makers	1638
31. Plumbers	1611	76. Patten-makers	1670
32. Inn-holders	1515	77. Glass sellers	1664
33. Founders	1614	78. Tobacco-pipe mak- ers	1663
34. Poulterers	1503	79. Coach and Harness- makers	1677
35. Cooks	1481	80. Gunmakers	1638
36. Coopers	1501	81. Gold and Silver wire- drawers	1623
37. Tilers and bricklay- ers	1568	82. Bowstring-makers	"
38. Bowyers	1620	83. Card-makers	1629
39. Fletchers	1536	84. Fan-makers	1709
40. Blacksmiths	1377	85. Wood mongers	"
41. Joiners	1564	86. Starch makers	1632
42. Weavers	1164	87. Fishermen	1687
43. Woolmen	"	88. Parish clerks	1232
44. Scriveners	1616	89. Carmen	"
45. Fruiterers	1604	90. Porters	"
		91. Watermen	1556

Companies' Act, passed 1862, was amended and continued, 20 Aug. 1867; both amended by acts, 2 July, 1877, and 15 Aug. 1879.

By the last act, unlimited banking companies were regulated in regard to their issue of notes, audit of accounts, etc. The acts of 1862, 1867, 1877, and 1879, were amended by 43 Vict. c. 19 (1880).

Compass, Mariner's, said to have been early known to the Chinese, 1115 B.C., and brought to Europe by Marco Polo, a Venetian, A.D. 1260. Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, a navigator of Naples,* is said to have introduced the suspension of the needle, 1302. The compass is also said to have been known to the Swedes in the time of king Jarl Birger, 1250. Its variation was discovered first by Columbus, 1492; afterwards by Sebastian Cabot, 1540. The compass-box and hanging-compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608; see *Magnetism*. The measuring compass was invented by Jost Bing, of Hesse, in 1602.

Competitive Examinations, see *Civil Service*.

Compiègne, a French city north of Paris, the residence of the Carolingian kings. During the siege, Joan of Arc was captured by the Burgundians, 25 May, 1430, and given up to the English for money. The emperor Napoleon III. and the king of Prussia met here on 6 Oct. 1861.

Complutensian Bible, see *Polyglot*.

* The statement that the *flour-de-lis* was made the ornament of the northern point of the compass in compliment to Charles, the king of Naples at the time of the discovery, has been contradicted.

Composing-machines, see *Printing and Times*.

Composite Order, a mixture of the Corinthian and Ionic, and also called the Roman order, is of uncertain date.

Composite Portraits. By means of photography, in 1877-8, Mr. Francis Galton combined from two to nine separate portraits; the result was generally an improvement on the features of the components.

Compound Householders (in regard to the payment of rates) were constituted by the Small Tenements act of 1851. Their position, with regard to the suffrage, caused much discussion during the passing of the Reform act in 1867; and their claims were rejected.

Compound Radical, in organic chemistry, is a substance which, although containing two or more elements, in ordinary circumstances performs the part of an element. The Radical or Binary theory was propounded by Berzelius, 1833, and by Liebig, 1838; and modified in the nucleus theory of Aug. Laurent, 1836. The first compound radical isolated was cyanogen (*which see*), by Gay-Lussac, in 1815; see *Amyl*, *Ethyl*, and *Methyl*, as other examples.

Compromise, see *Breda*.

Comte Philosophy, see *Positive Philosophy*.

Conception, IMMACULATE. A festival (on 8 Dec.) appointed in 1389, observed in the Roman Catholic Church in honor of the Virgin Mary's having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. Opposition to this doctrine was forbidden by decree of pope Paul V. in 1617, confirmed by Gregory XV. and Alexander VII.—*Hénault*. On 8 Dec. 1854, pope Pius IX. promulgated a bull, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt it or speak against it.—The CONCEPTIONISTS were an order of nuns in Italy, established in 1488; see *Santiago*.

Concertina, a musical instrument invented by professor, afterwards sir Charles, Wheatstone, about 1825, and improved by Mr. G. Case. The sounds are produced by free vibrating metal springs.

Concerts. The Filarmonia gave concerts at Vicenza in the sixteenth century. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford in 1665; the first in London is said to have been in 1672, by John Banister, afterwards by Thomas Britton till his death, 1714. The Academy of Ancient Music, which introduced concerts in London, began in 1710; the Concerts of Ancient Music in 1766; and the present Philharmonic Society in 1813; see others, under *Music*, *Cryptal Palace*, and *Handel*. Colossal peace concerts were held at Boston, U. S., 15 June, etc., 1869; 17 June to 4 July, 1872; see *Boston*.

Concerts Spirituels at Paris, organized by Anne Dannican Philidor, began in Passion week, 14 March, 1725; closed in 1791; re-established, 1805; replaced by the Concerts du Conservatoire, begun 9 March, 1828; still continued, 1881.

Jullien's Popular Concerts, with monster quadrilles, began at Drury Lane Theatre, 8 June, 1840; a farewell series, 1859. He greatly promoted the taste for classical music.

Promenade Concerts revived at Covent Garden Theatre, autumn, 1880.

Conchology, the science of shells, is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major, of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Testacea* in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685; and that of Largius in 1722. Johnson's Introduction (1850) and Sowerby's Manual of Conchology (1842), are useful. Forbes and Hanley's "British Mollusca and their Shells" (1848-53) is a magnificent work.

Conciliation Councils, see *Councils*.

Conclave. A range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the pope of Rome, where the cardinals usually meet to elect a pope, and also the assembly of the cardinals shut up for the purpose. Clement IV. having died at Viterbo in 1268, the cardi-

nals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventura, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals till they agreed, 1271.

Concord (Massachusetts, N. America). Near here was fought the battle of Lexington (*which see*), 19 April, 1775.

Concordance. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words, and also a chronological account of all the transactions, in the Bible. The first concordance was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Caro, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, 1247.—*Abbe Lenglet*. It was based on one compiled by Anthony of Padua. Thomas Gibson's "Concordance of the New Testament," published 1535. John Marbeck's "Concordance" (for the whole Bible), 1550. Two Concordances (with royal privileges), by Rob. F. Herrey, appeared in 1578. Cruden's Concordance was published in London in 1737. Dr. Robert Young's valuable "Analytical Concordance to the Bible," 1879. The Index to the Bible, published by the Queen's printers, prepared by B. Vincent, editor of this volume, was completed in May, 1848.

Verbal indexes accompany good editions of the ancient classics. An index to *Shakespeare*, by Ayscough, appeared in 1790; another by Twiss in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's (late Mary Novello) concordance to *Shakespeare's Plays* (on which she spent sixteen years' labor) in 1847. Mrs. Horacio Furness's concordance to *Shakespeare's Poems*, 1874. Todd's verbal index to *Milton*, 1809. Cleveland's concordance to *Milton*, 1867. Brightwell's concordance to *Tennyson*, 1839. Abbott's concordance to *Pope*, 1875.

Concordat. An instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The concordat between the emperor Henry V. of Germany and pope Calixtus II., in 1122, has been regarded as the fundamental law of the church in Germany. The concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII., signed at Paris, 15 July, 1801, re-established the Catholic church and the papal authority in France. Napoleon was made in effect the head of the Gallican church, as bishops were to have their appointments from him, and their investiture from the pope. Another concordat between the same persons was signed at Fontainebleau, 25 Jan. 1813. These were almost nullified by another, 22 Nov. 1817. A concordat, signed 18 Aug. 1855, between Austria and Rome, by which a great deal of the liberty of the Austrian church was given up to the papacy, caused much dissatisfaction. In 1868 it was virtually abolished by the legislatures of Hungary and Austria.

Concubines were tolerated among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, but strictly forbidden to Christians (Mark x., 1 Cor. vii. 2). They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, 1132; see *Morganatic Marriages*.

Condensation, see *Gas, Beer, Milk*.

Condottieri, *conductors* or leaders of mercenaries, termed free companies or lances, which became so troublesome in Italy that the cities formed a league to suppress them in 1342. Many ravaged France after the peace of Bretigny, in 1360.

Conduits. Two remarkable conduits, among a number of others in London, existed early in Cheapside. The "great conduit" was the first cistern of lead erected in the city, and was built in 1285. At the procession of Anna Boleyn, on the occasion of her marriage, it ran with white and claret wine all the afternoon, 1 June, 1533.—*Stow*.

Confederate States of North America. The efforts of the Southern States for the extension of slavery, and the zeal of the Northern States for its abolition, with the consequent political dissensions, led to the great secession of 1860-1. On 4 Nov. 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, was elected president of the United States. Hitherto, a president in the interest of the South had been elected. On 20

Dec., South Carolina seceded from the Union; and soon after Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina also. These states organized a government under the name of the Confederate States of North America. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Southern Confederacy, at Montgomery in Alabama, 18 Feb. 1861. For the events of the war which ensued, and the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, see *United States*, 1861-5. Jefferson Davis's "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," 2 vols., published June, 1881.

Confederation, ARTICLES OF, adopted by the Congress of the United States, 15 Nov. 1777. These articles, thirteen in number, constituted the organic law of the United States, until superseded by the Constitution in 1789.

Confederation AT PARIS, 14 July, 1790; see *Champ de Mars and Bastille*.

Confederation OF THE RHINE, the League of the Germanic States, formed by Napoleon Bonaparte, 12 July, 1806, when he abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and the emperor of Germany became emperor of Austria. In Dec. it consisted of France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia; seven grand duchies; six duchies; and twenty principalities. The princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and established a diet at Frankfort. This league terminated with the career of Bonaparte in 1814; and in 1815 it was replaced by the *Germanic Confederation* (*which see*, and *Germany*).

Conferences, ECCLESIASTICAL. One was held at Hampton Court palace, between the prelates of the church of England and the Puritan ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, James I., 14, 16, 18 Jan. 1604. It led to the new translation of the Bible, now in general use in England; executed in 1607-11. Some alterations in the church liturgy were agreed upon; but, these not satisfying the dissenters, nothing more was done.—Another conference of the bishops and Presbyterian ministers, with the same view, was held in the *Savoy*, 15 April to 25 July, 1661. The dissenters' objections were generally disallowed, but some alterations were recommended in the Prayer-book. In the United States the Methodist Episcopal church has adopted the term conference for its ecclesiastical bodies. The General Conference, meeting once in four years, is the supreme legislative body of that church. Annual conferences, representing fixed territorial divisions, and quarterly conferences, representing presiding elders' districts, are subsidiary bodies; see *Wesleyans* and *Conferences*.

First American Conference..... 1773
First General Conference..... 24 Dec. 1784

Confessional, see *Auricular Confession*.

Confessions OF FAITH, or CREEDS; see *Apostles'*, *Nicene* (325), and *Athanasian* (about 434) *Creeds*. J. R. Lumby's "History of the Creeds," published 1874.

The confession of faith of the Greek church was presented to Mahomet II. in 1453. This gave way in 1643 to one composed by Mogila, metropolitan of Kiev, which is the present standard of the Russo-Greek church.
The creed of Pius VI., composed of the Nicene creed, with additional articles which embody all the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Catholic church, published by the council of Trent..... 1564
The church of England retains the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, with articles—42 in 1552; reduced to 39..... 1563
The confession of Augsburg (that of the Lutherans) was drawn up principally by Melancthon in 1530, and has since undergone modifications, the last of which is called the "Form of Concord"..... 1579
The Westminster confession was agreed to in 1643; and adopted by the Presbyterian church of Scotland; see *Westminster*..... 1647
The Congregational dissenters published a declaration of faith..... 1833

Confirmation, or LAYING ON HANDS, was practised by the apostles in 34 and 56 (Acts viii. 17; xix. 6), and

was general, according to some church authorities, in 190. In the church of England it is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who has been baptized in infancy. It is made a sacrament by the church of Rome.

Confians (near Paris), **Treaty of**, between Louis XI. of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, 5 Oct. 1465. By its provisions Normandy was ceded to the duke of Berry, and an end was put to the "War of the Public Good." It was confirmed by the Treaty of Peronne, 1468.

Congé d'Élire (permission to elect), the license given by the sovereign, as head of the church, to chapters and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops; the right asserted by Henry VIII. 1535. After the interdict of the pope upon England had been removed in 1514, king John made an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops.

Congelation, the act of freezing. Ice was produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, by Mr. Walker, in 1783. Quicksilver was frozen without snow or ice in 1787. In 1810 Leslie froze water in an air-pump by placing a vessel of sulphuric acid under it. Numerous freezing mixtures have been discovered since. Intense cold is produced by the汽ification of liquefied carbonic-acid gas. In 1857 Mr. Harrison patented a machine for manufacturing ice for commercial purposes, by means of ether and salt water, and made large blocks. In 1860, M. Carre devised a method of freezing to 60° below zero by making water in a close vessel absorb and give off the gas ammonia. Steele's ice-making machine, exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, excited much admiration.

In R. Reece's ice-making machine (made known Dec. 1868), liquefied ammonia is vaporized in a close vessel surrounded by water to be frozen. Mr. Harrison's method of freezing was applied to preservation of meat in Australia, a cargo of carcases was shipped from Norfolk, Australia, 13 July, 1873. Not successful. (See *Ice*, *Provisions*.)

Congo River (SW Africa). The natives on its bank and on the creeks having rifled the *Gerulding*, and committed other acts of piracy, were chastised by an expedition under commodore sir Wm. Hewitt, 3-11 Sept. 1875. Several villages and chiefs' houses were destroyed.

Congregation of the Lord, a name taken by the Scotch reformers, headed by John Knox, about 1546. Their leaders (the earls of Glencairn, Argyll, Morton, and others), called "lords of the congregation," signed the first bond or covenant which united the Protestants under one association, 3 Dec. 1557. *Tytler*.

Congregationalists, see *Independents*.

Congress. An assembly of princes or ministers for the settlement of the affairs of nations or of a people. The following are the most remarkable congresses of Europe.

Münster	1643-4
Nimeguen	1678-8
Ryswick	1697
Utrecht	1713
Solissons	1729
Antwerp	8 April, 1793
Rastadt	9 Dec. 1797-9
Chaillon	6 Feb. 1814
Vienna	Nov "
Aix la Chapelle	9 Oct. 1818
Carlsbad	Aug. 1819
Troppau	26 Oct. 1820
Laybach	6 May, 1821
Verona	25 Aug. 1822
Paris	16 Jan.-22 April, 1856
Frankfort (see <i>Germany</i>)	16-31 Aug. 1863
Constantinople	23 Dec. 1678-20 Jan. 1679
Berlin	13 June-18 July, "

(See *Alliances*, *Church*, *Conventions*, etc.)

There was a colonial congress at Albany, N. Y. in the summer of 1754, when an attempt was made to confederate the British American colonies. Another was held at New York in 1765, to consider the adoption of measures in opposition to the Stamp Act. The congress of the United States held their sessions at the following places:

In Philadelphia, from 5 Sept. 1774, until Dec. 1776.
In Baltimore, from 20 Dec. 1776, until March, 1777.
In Philadelphia, from 4 March 1777, until Sept. 1777.
In Lancaster, Pa. from 27-30 Sept. 1777.
In York, Pa. from 30 Sept. 1777, until July, 1778.
In Philadelphia, from 2 July 1778, until 30 June, 1780.
In Princeton, N. J. 30 June 1783.
In Annapolis, Md., 26 Nov. 1783.
In Trenton, N. J., 30 Nov. 1784.

In New York, 11 Jun. 1785. The congress met there until 1790, when Philadelphia was made the Federal capital for 10 years. Washington (City D. C., has been the capital since the session of 1800.

The first general congress of the United States of America, preparatory to their declaration of independence when strong resolutions were passed also a petition to the king, and an address to the people of England, was held 4 Sept. 1774. The second was held 10 May, 1776, the third, in 1776, when the independence was declared. 1776

The first federal American congress, under the constitution, was held at New York, George Washington, president. 1789

The first congress of the seceding southern states was held at Montgomery, Alabama, 4 Feb., it elected Jefferson Davis president of the confederate states on 9 Feb. For political reasons it adjourned on 24 May to meet at Richmond in Virginia, on 20 July, 1863

In 1864 the emperor Napoleon invited the sovereigns of Europe to a congress, which was declined by England 25 Nov., and only conditionally acceded to by other powers. He proposed a congress on the affairs of Italy and Rome in Nov. 1867, without effect.

Congreve Rockets, see *Rockets*.

Conic Sections. Their properties were probably known to the Greeks, four or five centuries before the Christian era, and their study was cultivated in the time of Plato, 390 B.C. The earliest treatise on them was written by Aristotle, about 330 B.C. Apollonius's eight books were written about 240 B.C. The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo, the ellipse to the orbit of planets by Kepler, and to comets by Newton.

Conjuration, see *Witchcraft*.

Connaissance des Temps, the French nautical almanac, continuing Hecker's *Ephemerides*, was first published by Picard, 1679.

Connaught (W. Ireland); long a nominal kingdom, divided into counties. 1690. Prince Arthur was created duke of Connaught, 23 May, 1874; being the first royal prince whose leading title was Irish.

The Duke of Connaught's Establishment Act, passed 8 Aug. 1878, made the same provision for the duke as for his brother Alfred, see *Edinburgh*. The duke was married to the princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, 13 March, 1879.

Connecticut granted to Lord Say and Broke, 1630. First settled, 1633. Connecticut was one of the original states, and the fifth to adopt the Federal constitution, 1788; see *America* and *United States*.

Connor (Ireland). The bishopric was united to that of Down, 412. The first prelate, Eugen Macneilus, died 507. The united sees were added to Downmore on the death of its last bishop, 1842, in accordance with the Irish Church Temporalities act 1838.

Conquest, the era in British history when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II at the battle of Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066, and obtained the crown which he asserted had been bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor (Edgar being the rightful heir). William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror* for he succeeded to the crown of England by compact. He defeated Harold, who was himself a usurper, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly our judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who said casually William the Conqueror, instead of William I.—*Setden*. MacLise exhibited forty-two drawings on the events of the Norman conquest, in May, 1857. E. A. Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest," 6 vols., 1870-9, is highly esteemed.

Conscience Clause, see *Education*.

Conscience, Courts of, or of Requests for re-

covery of small debts, constituted by a stat. of Hen. VII. 1493, and reorganized by stat. 9 Hen. VIII. 1517. These courts were improved and amended by various acts; their jurisdiction in London reached to 5*l*. and (until superseded by county courts) to 40*s*. in other towns. The practice was by summons, and, if the party did not appear, the commissioners had power to apprehend and commit; see *County Courts*.

Conscience, LIBERTY OF, a principle of genuine Christianity (1 Cor. x. 29); repudiated by Romanism, proclaimed by James II. for political purposes, 1687.

Conscience Money. In the year ending 31 March, 1873, 9847*l*. were sent to the chancellor of the exchequer for unpaid income-tax; 1874, 8588*l*.; 1877, 14,835*l*.; 1878, 5572*l*.; 1879, 6732*l*.; 1880, 5801*l*.

Conscrip Fathers (*patres conscripti*), the designation given to the Roman senators because their names were written in the registers of the senate.

Conscription, a mode (derived from the Romans) adopted for recruiting armies on the continent. On 5 Sept. 1798, a military conscription was ordained in France, comprehending all the young men from 20 to 25 years of age: from whom selections were made. A conscription for 350,000 men took place in Jan. 1813, after the disastrous Russian campaign, and in Dec. same year another for 300,000 after the battle of Leipsic. Estimated conscription, 1793–1813, 4,103,000. The law of 1818 (modified in 1824, 1832, and 1868) required a certain annual contingent for each department. The conscription was enlarged and modified by the army bill which was enacted in Feb. 1868. The reorganization of the army began in 1871, after the fatal war with Germany. Substitutes were allowed under certain conditions. Conscription for Great Britain was advocated and strongly opposed in 1875; see *Militia*. In the American Civil War (1861–5) conscription was resorted to by both the national and confederate governments. The national armies, however, were only indirectly affected by the measure, as a sufficient number of volunteers were induced by large bounties to enlist for long terms of service. The first conscription law of the Confederacy was passed 16 April, 1862. It annulled all contracts made with volunteers for short terms, holding them for two additional years, and made every white male in the South between 18 and 35 liable to be brought into service at a moment's notice. On 27 Sept. the law was extended to include those between 35 and 45 years of age. In July, 1863, all between 18 and 45 were called into active service. In Feb. 1864, the law was extended to include all between 17 and 50; see *Riots in New York City*.

Consecration. Aaron and his sons were consecrated priests, 1490 B.C. (Lev. viii.). The Jewish tabernacle was dedicated 1490 B.C., and Solomon's temple 1004 B.C. (1 Kings viii.). The consecration of churches began in the second century. Anciently the consecration of popes was deferred until the emperor had given his assent to their election. Gregory IV. desired to have his election confirmed by the emperor Louis in 828.—*Henault*. The consecration of churches, places of burial, etc., is admitted in the reformed religion. An act relating to the consecration of church-yards, passed 20 Aug. 1867, was amended in 1868. A form of consecration was adopted by convocation, but not sanctioned by the crown, April, 1712. It is generally used, but is not compulsory.—*Burn*. The form of consecrating bishops in the church of England is set forth in the prayer-book of 1549.—*Stow*.

Conservation of Force. The doctrine that no physical force can be created or destroyed, but may be transferred, is maintained by Faraday, Grove, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and other philosophers; see *Correlation*.

Conservatives, a name of modern date, is given to and accepted by a political party whose leading principle is the preservation of our national institutions,

since 1830. Conservative in popular language is now opposed to Liberal. It was termed a new cant word by T. B. Macaulay in *Edinburgh Review*, July, 1832. Sir Robert Peel acknowledged himself a conservative when reproached by the Irish party in parliament with being an Orangeman; but the party that afterwards separated from him called their principles conservative in contradistinction to his—his policy and measures being changed.—The *Conservative Club* was founded in 1840; see *Protectionists and Clubs*. A great meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held at the Crystal Palace, 24 June, 1872. The party in the minority at the elections in 1868 obtained a majority at those in Feb. 1874, and came into office. They were again in a minority at the general election, and resigned 22 April, 1880. The marquess of Salisbury was elected leader of the party, 9 May, 1881, succeeding the earl of Beaconsfield, who died 19 April previous; see *Derby and Disraeli*.

Conservatoires, a name given to establishments for the cultivation of music and the arts on the Continent. One was established at Naples in 1537. The singing-school at Paris, founded in 1784, and closed in 1789, was reopened in 1793 as the "Institut National de Musique;" and, after being reorganized, was renamed "Conservatoire de Musique" in 1795, and flourished under Cherubini (1822–42). The "Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers" was established in 1784. It includes a museum and library, and lectures are given to workmen there.

Conservators of the Public Liberties, officers chosen in England to inspect the treasury and correct abuses in administration, 28 Hen. III., 1244.—*Rapin*. Conservators were appointed to see the king's peace kept.—*Pardon*. Conservators were formerly appointed in every seaport to take cognizance of all offences committed against the peace upon the main sea out of the liberty of the Cinque Ports.—*Bailey*.

Consistories, for regulating ecclesiastical discipline and divine worship in the Lutheran church in Germany, were established at the Reformation—the first at Wittenberg, in 1542, other consistories were established after the peace of Augsburg, in 1555.

Consistory Court, anciently joined with the hundred court; and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of William I., 1079, quoted by lord-justice Coke. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches (*which see*).

Consolidated Fund was formed by combining the "aggregate," "general," and "South-sea funds," 1786. On 5 Jan. 1816, the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, previously separate, were amalgamated, forming "the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom."

Consols, see *Stocks*.

Consorzio Nazionale, see *Italy*, 1866.

Conspiracies. Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable; see *Rebellions*:

Of the duke of Gloucester against Richard II.	1397
Of the earl of Cambridge and others against Henry V.	1415
Of Anthony Babington and others against Elizabeth (see <i>Babington</i>)	1586
Of Lopez, a Jew, and others	1594
Of Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master hired by the Spaniards to kill the queen	"
Of Walpole, a Jesuit, and Edward Squyer to poison the queen	1598
Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland	1599
The Gunpowder plot (<i>which see</i>)	1605
Tyrone's conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin	1607
Of Penruddock (1655) and of Syndercombe and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell	Jan. 1657
Insurrection of the Fifth-monarchy men against Charles II.	Jan. 1661
Of Blood, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him, Dec. 1670, and who afterwards attempted to steal the regalia	9 May, 1671

The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II. revealed by the infamous T.ius Oates, Dr. Tongue, and others, Aug.	1678
The Meal-tub plot (<i>which see</i>)	1679
The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket (see <i>Rye-house Plot</i>)	1683
Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others to restore James II.	1691
Of Granville, a French chevalier, to murder king William in Flanders.	1692
The Assassination plot (<i>which see</i>) frustrated.	1696
Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against queen Anne (see <i>Rebellions</i>)	1703
Of the marquess Guiscard.	March, 1711
Of James Sheppard, an enthusiast, to assassinate George I.	1718
Of counsellor Layer and others to bring in the Pretender.	1722
Of the Corresponding Society, etc. (<i>which see</i>)	1796-8
Of Col. Despard.	1802
Of Robert Emmett, in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed.	23 July, 1803
Of Thistlewood and others to assassinate the king's ministers (see <i>Cato Street</i>)	1820
Of the Sepoys in India (see <i>India</i>)	10 May, 1857
Of John Wilkes Booth, the Surratts, etc., for the assassination of president Lincoln and his cabinet.	14 April, 1865
Of the Fenians.	1858-68
(See <i>Rebellions</i> , <i>Chartists</i> , etc.)	

Conspiracy and Protection to Property Act, passed 13 Aug. 1875; relates to trade disputes, breaches of contract, etc.

Constable of ENGLAND, LORD-HIGH, the seventh great officer of the crown, and, with the earl marshal, formerly a judge of the court of chivalry, called, in the time of Henry IV., *curia militaris*, and subsequently the court of honor. The power of this officer was so great that in 1389 a statute was passed for abridging it, and also the power of the earl marshal (*which see*). The office existed before the conquest, after which it went by inheritance to the earls of Hereford and Essex, and next in the line of Stafford. In 1521 it was forfeited by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, attainted for high-treason, and has never since been granted to any person otherwise than *pro hac vice* (for this occasion) to attend at a coronation or trial by combat. The only instance of a trial by combat being ordered since this office fell into the hands of the crown was that commanded between lord Reay and Mr. David Ramsey, in Nov. 1681; but the king prevented it.

LORD-HIGH CONSTABLES AT CORONATIONS.

Queen Anne, Wriothesley, duke of Bedford.	1702
George I., John, duke of Montague.	1714
George II., Charles, duke of Richmond.	1727
George III., John, duke of Bedford.	1761
George IV.	1821
William IV. } Arthur, duke of Wellington.	1831
Victoria }	1838

Constable of SCOTLAND, LORD-HIGH. The office was instituted by David I. about 1147. The holder had the keeping of the king's sword, which the king, at his promotion, delivered to him naked (and hence the badge of the lord-high constable is a naked sword); and the absolute command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. The office was conferred heritably in 1321 on sir Gilbert Hay, created earl of Erroll, by Robert Bruce; and with his descendants it still remains, being expressly reserved by the treaty of union in 1707. The present earl of Erroll is the twenty-second lord-high constable (1881).

Constables of Hundreds and Franchises, instituted in the reign of Edward I., 1285, are now called high-constables. There are three kinds of constables, *high*, *petty*, and *special*: the high-constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the petty constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the special constable is appointed for particular emergencies (as in April, 1848, on account of the Chartists). The general appointment of parish constables was made unnecessary by an act passed Aug. 1872; see *Special Constables and Tinner*.

Constabulary Force. For that of London, see *Police*. The Constabulary of Ireland act passed in 1823,

when this species of force was embodied throughout the country. Several subsequent acts were consolidated in 1836.

Constance, a city in Baden (S. Germany). Here was held the seventeenth general council, 1414-18, which condemned John Huss; and here he was burned, 6 July, 1415; see *Hussites*.

Constantina, the ancient capital of Numidia, was taken by the French, 13 Oct. 1837. During the assault on 12 Oct. the French general Damremont was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men as the victors entered Constantina.

Constantinople (formerly Byzantium, *which see*), now *Stamboul*, derives its name from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire here, dedicating it 11 May, 330; see *Eastern Empire*.

General ecclesiastical councils against heresy were held here in 381, 553, 680, and 869.

Seized by Philip, emperor.	365
The city suffered much from religious dissensions, and was burned during the "Nika" conflicts.	532
Rebuilt by Justinian with great splendor.	537
St. Sophia dedicated.	537
Resisted the Saracens successfully.	675, 718
And the Russians.	865, 904, 941, 1043
Taken by the Latins.	1204, 1261
Recovered by the Greeks.	1261
Valley besieged by Amurat the Ottoman.	June-Aug. 1422
Taken by Mahomet II. after 53 days' siege.	29 May, 1453
CONFERENCE on Turkish affairs; representatives: Great Britain, marquess of Salisbury; Russia, gen. Ignatieff; France, Chaudry; Austria, Zichy; Germany, Von Werther; Italy, Cori; ordinary meetings began	23 Dec. 1876

Turkey rejected the propositions and the conference closed. 20 Jan. 1877

Treaty of peace with Russia: 12 articles; Turkey accepted modifications of treaty of San Stefano (*which see*); an indemnity of about 802,500,000 francs to be paid by Turkey (settlement deferred); Russian troops to quit within 40 days, etc.; signed. 8 Feb. 1879

By the falling down of a barracks at Beyko about 200 soldiers said to be killed. about 9 Feb. 1880
(See *Turkey*.)

ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE has the creation placed 5508 years B.C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek church. The civil year begins 1 Sept., and the ecclesiastical year in March: the day is not exactly determined. To reduce it to our era, subtract 5508 years from Jan. to Aug., and 5509 from Sept. to the end.—*Nicolas*.

Constellations. *Arcturus*, *Orion*, the *Pleiades*, and *Mazzaroth* are mentioned in Job ix. 9, and xxxviii. 31, about 1520 B.C. Homer and Hesiod notice constellations; but our first direct knowledge was derived from Claudius Ptolemaeus, about A.D. 140. Hipparchus (about 147 B.C.) made a catalogue of forty-eight constellations, and others were added by Tycho Brahe, Hevelius, Halley, and others. The number at present acknowledged is 29 northern, 45 southern, and 12 zodiacal.

Constituencies, see *Commons*, *House of*.

Constituent, see *National Assembly*.

Constitution of ENGLAND. It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which it is presumptively held that every individual has assented.—*Lord Somers*. This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government in this respect—that the constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times; and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time.—*Lord Bolingbroke*. The king of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power: on the contrary, he sees his equals in the coexisting branches of the legislature, and he recognizes his superior in the law.—*Sheridan*. Hallam's "Constitutional History of England" was first published in 1827; May's in 1861-3.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES was formed by representatives of the people of the different states, who met in convention at Philadelphia, in May, 1787, and chose Washington to preside over their deliberations. They closed their labors in Sept. following, and, by a resolution of the general congress, the instrument they had

framed was submitted to the consideration of the people of the several states for rejection or ratification. The several states ratified the constitution in the following order:

Delaware.....	7 Dec. 1787	South Carolina..	23 May, 1788
Pennsylvania..	12 Dec. "	N. Hampshire..	21 June, "
New Jersey....	18 Dec. "	Virginia.....	26 June, "
Georgia.....	3 Jan. 1788	New York.....	26 July, "
Connecticut.....	9 Jan. "	North Carolina..	21 Nov. "
Massachusetts..	6 Feb. "	Rhode Island..	29 May, 1790
Maryland.....	20 April, "		

Constitutionalist Party, a name assumed by a combination of conservatives and seceded Whigs, Aug. 1867, and used during the severely contested elections, Nov. 1868. The *Constitutional Union* held its first anniversary, 20 June, 1861.

Constitutions of France, enacted 1789-91, 1795, 1799, (charter) 1814, 1848, 1852, 1875.

Consubstantiation, see *Transubstantiation*.

Consuls (meaning colleagues), *ROMAN*. At the expulsion of the Tarquins, a republic was established, to be ruled by two consuls elected annually, the first being Lucius Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, husband of the injured Lucretia, 509 B.C. The consular power was in emergencies superseded by dictators and tribunes.

Government of the Decemviri B.C. 481-449
Three Military Tribunes with consular power 444
A plebeian elected consul 368
[In the reign of Tiberius the consuls were nominated by the senate, and the appointment became henceforth honorary.]

The French consulate established when the directory was abolished Bonaparte, Siéyès and Roger Ducos made provisional consular commissioners, 10 Nov.; Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun made consuls, 13 Dec. 1799. Bonaparte was made first consul for 10 years, 6 May, and for life, 2 Aug. 1802, emperor 18 May, 1804. Commercial agents were first distinguished by the name of *consuls* in Italy. Lorenzo Strozzi was appointed by Richard III. 1486. A British consul first appointed in Portugal 1633.

Contagious Diseases Act, for naval and military stations, passed June, 1866; amended, 1869-71; one for animals passed 1866, renewed 1867, amended 1869. Although the operation of the first act was reported to be successful, it has been much opposed. A royal commission appointed to inquire reported July, 1871, and alterations have been proposed. Its repeal negatived in the commons (308-126), 23 June, 1875; (224-102), 19 July, 1876. A new act for animals was passed 16 Aug. 1878; see *Cattle*.

Continental Money. This was the title given to the bills of credit issued by the congress of the united colonies of America during the war for independence. When that war broke out Spanish coin was the principal metallic currency in the colonies. Its quantity was entirely inadequate for the emergency; and when the war was fairly commenced, after the battle of Bunker's Hill, the congress imitated some of the colonial governments, and issued bills of credit. During 1775, bills to the amount of \$3,000,000 were issued. Other issues were made, until, at the beginning of 1780, their bills of credit had been put forth to the amount of \$200,000,000, with promises to be redeemed "in Spanish milled dollars." After the second year of their emission (1777), these bills began to depreciate rapidly, for the prospect of their redemption appeared very remote and problematical. Various measures were adopted to sustain their credit, but in vain. They depreciated more and more rapidly. In 1780, forty paper dollars were worth only one in specie, and in 1781 they were utterly valueless. They had afforded temporary relief, but were finally productive of much public evil and individual suffering. These bills are now rare objects in the collections of the curious.

Continental System, the name given to Napoleon's plan to exclude the British merchandise from the entire Continent. It began publicly with his *Berlin decree* in 1806, and occasioned the *Orders in Council* (which see).

Continuity. Mr. (afterwards sir) W. R. Grove, in his address as president of the British Association, on 23 Aug. 1866, at Nottingham, expounded the opinion held by many philosophers that all the past changes in the world have been produced by the continuous action of the causes now in operation—that "continuity is a law of nature, the true expression of the action of Almighty power."

Contraband of War, a term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton between England and Spain in 1623. During the struggle between Spain and Holland, both powers acted with much rigor towards ships of neutrals conveying goods to the belligerents. This provoked the resistance of England. A milder policy was adopted by the treaty of Pyrenees, 1659, and by the declaration of Paris, 26 April, 1856. The subject was much discussed during the North American conflict, 1861-4.

Contractors with government disqualified from sitting in parliament, 1782.

Contre-danse (English, *country-dance*), a dance, so called from the dancers being opposite each other, was introduced into France (probably from England) about 1715 et seq.

Contreras, BATTLE OF, fought between Americans and Mexicans, 20 Aug. 1847. Americans stormed a fortified camp defended by 6000 Mexicans, and were completely victorious, taking the stronghold, and capturing 80 officers, 3000 soldiers, and 35 guns.

Contributions, VOLUNTARY, to a vast amount have been several times made by the British people in aid of the government. One in 1796, to support the war against France, amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each 10,000*l.*; and 200,000*l.* were transmitted from India in 1799; see *Patriotic Fund*. For India, etc., see *Mansion House*.

Control, BOARD OF. Mr. Pitt's bill establishing this board, for the purpose of aiding and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the company, was passed 18 May, 1784. Act amended and the board remodelled, 1798. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown, and necessarily one of the members of the cabinet. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred from the company to the crown; see *Indian Bills* and *India*.

Control Department, in the British army, was divided into the commissariat and transport department, and the ordnance-store department; the old title was abolished; order issued 11 Dec. 1875.

Convalescent Institution (Metropolitan), at Walton-on-Thames, with children's branches at Hendon and Mitcham, was established in 1840; a branch at Bexhill, Sussex, was founded in 1880. A convalescent hospital for the east of London was founded at Snarebrook in 1866, greatly due to the exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth, Mrs. Gladstone, and Miss Catherine Marsh. The principle has been since much adopted. Homes at Ramsgate, 1866; Waltham, 1867; Margate, 1873, etc.

Conventicles, private assemblies for religious worship, held by dissenters from the established church, but first applied to the schools of Wicliffe. They were strictly forbidden by Elizabeth in 1553, and by Charles II., 1664; and persons attending them were liable to severe punishment. The statutes were repealed by the Toleration act, 24 May, 1689.

Convention Parliaments assembled without the king's writ upon extraordinary occasions. One on 25 April, 1680, voted the restoration of Charles II. A second, met 22 Jan. 1689, offered the crown to William and Mary 18 Feb., and dissolved in Feb. 1690; see *National Convention*.

Conventions, see *Treaties*.

Convents were first founded, according to some authorities, 270. The first in England was erected at Folkstone, by Eadbald, in 630.—*Camden*. The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, where Ethelreda took the veil in 670. They were founded earlier in Ireland. They were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VIII. A very great number have been suppressed in Europe in the present century. The king of Prussia secularized all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Dom Pedro put down 300 convents in Portugal in 1834, and Spain abolished 1800 convents. Many were abolished in Italy and Sicily in 1860, 1861, and 1866, and many in Russia, 31 July, 1832, and Nov. 1864.

In 1597 lady Mary Percy founded a convent at Brussels, which flourished there till 1794, when the nuns were compelled to remove to England. They were received by bishop Milner, and placed at Winchester, at which place they remained till their removal to East Bergholt, in Suffolk, June, 1857. This was the first English conventual establishment founded on the continent after the Reformation.

By the Emancipation act of 1829, 10 Geo. IV., the establishment of convents and other religious communities in the United Kingdom was prohibited, but this enactment has been a dead letter. 1829
There were, in 1832, 16 convents in England; in 1870, 233; and 70 monasteries in Great Britain.

A select committee to investigate into the revenues of British convents appointed by the commons, 10 May, 1870; reappointed. Feb. 1871

The committee reported the evidence heard. June, " Mr. Newdegate's motion for an inquiry respecting these institut ions was negatived. 13 June, 1874

Large convent at Bournemouth, in connection with church of England, opened. 3 Oct. 1875

A Carmelite convent, specially patronized by the duke of Norfolk and family, at St. Charles's square, Notting Hill, London, W., opened by cardinal Manning, 29 Sept. 1878

Many convents in France abolished by decree, 29 March, 1880

Conveyancing Act (Scotland) passed 7 Aug. 1874.

Convicts, see *Transportation*.

Convocation, a general assembly of the clergy of the nation, convened by the sovereign's writ, to consult on the affairs of the church; the writ is directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all the bishops, archdeacons, etc. The convocation is divided into two houses—the upper, consisting of bishops; and lower, of deans, prebendaries, archdeacons, and members elected from the inferior clergy. The clergy were summoned to meet the king by writ, 23 Edw. I. 1294. The power of the convocation was limited by a statute of Henry VIII., in whose reign the convocation was reorganized. The two houses of convocation were deprived of various privileges in 1716, and ceased to meet. Formal meetings of the clergy have been held annually during the sitting of parliament since 1854, and fruitless attempts have been made to obtain the power of dealing summarily with ecclesiastical affairs; but in Feb. 1872, convocation was authorized to deliberate respecting alterations in the Liturgy; upon which it acted 5 March; and again in 1789.

Convolvulus. The Canary convolvulus (*Convolvulus canariensis*) came to England from the Canary Isles, 1690. The many-flowered, 1779.

Cookery, an art connected with civilized life. Animals were granted as food to Noah, 2348 B.C., the eating of blood being expressly forbidden (Gen. ix. 3, 4). In 1898 B.C. a calf was cooked by Abraham to entertain his guests (Gen. xviii. 7, 8). "The Forme of Cury" (*i. e.* cookery) is dated 1390. An English cookery-book was printed 1498; see *Cottager's Store*.

Military Cookery.—Capt. Grant devised a system of cooking for the camp at Aldershot, which has continued in successful operation for the service of between 12,000 and 14,000 men. From April to August, in 1857, the plan was subjected to the severe test of cooking for 92,000 men, who marched in and out of the encampment during that period. The consumption of fuel requisite for this system of cooking was one half-pound of coal per man per day, and the official report states the cost to be one halfpenny per man per week for the three daily meals.

Self-supporting cooking depots for the working classes were set up at Glasgow (by Mr. Thomas Corbett), 21 Sept. 1860; and proved successful in Manchester, London, and other places soon after.

Three medals were awarded to the Norwegian self-acting cooking apparatus (Sorenson's patent) at the Paris Exhibition, 1867. Cooking is effected by boiling water, the heat of which is maintained by enclosing it in a non-conducting substance.

A *School of Cookery* was opened at the international exhibition, South Kensington, 14 April, 1873.

A *National Training-school for Cookery*, proposed 17 July, 1873, was established in 1874.

In the United States, schools of cookery have become common in the large cities since 1874.

Cook's Voyages. James Cook, accompanied by Mr. (afterwards sir) Joseph Banks, sailed from England in the *Endeavor* on his first voyage, 30 July, 1768; and returned home, after having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Deal 12 June, 1771. The chief object of the expedition, at the request of the Royal Society, was the observation of the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which was effected 3 June, 1769. Capt. Cook sailed to explore the southern hemisphere 13 July, 1772. In his last expedition (began 12 July, 1776) he was killed by the savages of Owhyhee, 14 Feb. 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, arrived at Sheerness 4 Oct. 1780.

Coolies, the hill-tribes of India, have been recently much employed as laborers in Australia and California, especially since 1861; and about 30,000 of them were conveyed by M. Koopmanschap to assist in making the great Pacific Railway. His proposal in 1869 to replace the negroes in the Southern States of North America for the cultivation of cotton was not accepted. "The Coolie, his Rights and Wrongs," by E. Jenkins, was published 1871. Coolie emigration has been the subject of negotiation between the British and Chinese governments since 1855.

Cooperage, an ancient art, probably suggested for preserving wine. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1501.

Co-operative Societies are composed of working-men, having for their object the sale of articles of daily consumption to the members at low prices. The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society began in 1844, with a capital of 28*l*. In 1860 the business done amounted to 152,063*l*., the profits being 15,906*l*. These societies (332 in 1862) are registered pursuant to 13 and 14 Vict. c. 115 (1849). On 31 Dec. 1866, 749 industrial, provident, and co-operative societies were registered. By an act passed in 1867 they are bound to make a return. The fourth congress met at Bolton, 1 April, 1872; fifth at Newcastle, 12 April, 1873; sixth at Halifax, 6 April, 1874; seventh in London, 29 March, 1875; eighth at Glasgow, 17 April, 1876; ninth at Leicester, 2 April, 1877; twelfth at Newcastle, 17 May, 1880; thirteenth at Leeds, 6 June, 1881. A national trade society in opposition to co-operation was formed in 1872.

CO-OPERATIVE COTTON-MILLS in south Lancashire were reported successful in 1875.

OUTSEBURN CO-OPERATIVE ENGINEERING WORKS, established 1871, failed through want of capital: wound up 1875.

Much discontent among London tradesmen on account of the numerous co-operative stores, 1878-80.

Coorg, a province, S. India. War broke out between the rajah and the East India Company 1832, which ended by col. Lindsay defeating and deposing the rajah, 10 April, 1834, and his territories were soon after annexed by the British. In 1853 the rajah brought his daughter to be educated in England, where she was baptized. She married a col. Campbell, and died a few years after.

Copenhagen (Denmark), built by Waldemar I., 1157; made the capital, 1443; the university founded, 1479. In 1728 more than seventy of its streets and 3785 houses were burned. Its palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burned, Feb. 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, June, 1795. A new national theatre was founded by the king, 18 Oct. 1872.—Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under lord Nelson and admiral Parker; and in their engagement with the Danish fleet of twenty-three

ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, 2 April, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and Danish fleet surrendered to Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, 7 Sept. 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gunboats, and immense naval stores. Population, with suburbs, 1860, 273,727; see *Denmark*.

Copenhagen Fields (N. London). Here the Corresponding Society met on 26 Oct. 1796; and the Trades' Union, 21 April, 1834. The fields are now chiefly occupied by the Metropolitan Cattle-market, opened 18 June, 1856.

Copernican System, so called from its author, Nicolaus Copernicus, born at Thorn, 19 Feb. 1473; died 24 May, 1543. A few days before his death the printing of his book on the "Revolution of the Celestial Bodies" was completed. The system, which resembles that attributed to Pythagoras, was condemned by a decree of pope Paul V. in 1616; not revoked till 1818 by Pius VII.

Copley Medal, see *Royal Society*.

Copophone, a musical instrument, consisting of a series of glass tumbblers, connected with a sounding-board. The sounds are produced by moving wet fingers along the edge of the glasses. It was played on at parties in London in June, 1875, by chevalier Furtado Coelho, the inventor.

Copper One of the six primitive metals, said to have been first discovered in Cyprus.—*Pliny*. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper (or brass): "precious as gold," 457 n.c. (Ezra viii. 27). The mines of Fahlun, in Sweden, are most surprising excavations. In England, copper-mines were discovered in 1561; and there are upwards of fifty mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III. In 1857, 75,832 tons of copper ore were imported, and 25,211 tons extracted. In 1865, 196,298 tons of copper ore were extracted from British mines, and 11,890 tons smelted; 82,562 tons were imported. In 1856, 24,257 tons of pure copper (worth 2,963,611*l.*); in 1870, 8291 tons (worth 644,045*l.*); in 1875, 4382 tons (worth 808,984*l.*); in 1876, 4694 tons (worth 391,130*l.*); in 1879, 5462 tons (worth 222,507*l.*) were produced in the United Kingdom. The Burra-Burra copper-mines in S. Australia, discovered 1842, brought great prosperity. The copper-mines of the United States (in the Lake Superior region) are very rich, and as early as 1856 produced 5000 tons of ore. Their yield has been steadily increasing ever since that time.

Copper Money The Romans, prior to the reign of Nerva, used rude pieces of copper for money, see *Coin*. In England copper money was made at the instance of Sir Robert Cotton, in 1609, but was first really coined (when James Stewart sat for the figure of Britannia) 1666. Its regular coinage began in 1672, and it was largely issued in . . . 1698

In Ireland, copper was coined as early as 1530, in Scotland in 1606, in France in . . . 1606

Wood's coinage (which act) in Ireland commenced in . . . 1723

The copper coinage was largely manufactured at Birmingham, by Boulton and Watt, in . . . 1792

Penny and twopenny pieces were extensively issued . . . 1791

The half farthing was coined, but disused (see *Farthing*) 1843

10,000 voted towards replacing the copper coinage, July, 1866

American copper coinage discontinued, and a mixed metal substituted for minor coins . . . 21 Feb. 1861

British coinage (which act) issued . . . Dec. 1860

Copper plate printing was first invented in Germany, about 1480, and rolling presses for working the plates, about . . . 1844

Messrs. Perkins, of Philadelphia, invented a mode of engraving on soft steel, which, when hardened, will multiply copper plates and fine impressions indefinitely (see *Engraving*) . . . 1818

Copper engraving first applied to the bottom of R. M. A. steam, at Woolwich, 1761; all the navy copper-bottomed by . . . 1780

Electrotyping with copper printing types and casts from woodcuts, began . . . about 1840

Copper disc: Cox PLM, a voltaic arrangement made by Dr J. H. Gladstone and Mr A. Tribe in 1872, in which a mixture of the two metals is finely subdivided, with the points of junction exposed, so as to promote the decomposition of any binary liquid into which small pieces are immersed,

the resistance of the liquid being greatly reduced. The couple is formed by immersing zinc foil in a solution of sulphate of copper, the copper being deposited on the zinc in minute particles. By this couple impurities in water are readily detected, many peculiar analyses have been made, and new organic bodies formed.

Copperas, a mineral composed of copper or iron combined with sulphuric acid (vitriol), found in copper-mines, commonly of a green or blue color; said to have been first produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

Copperheads, a name given about 1863 to such members of the Democratic party in the United States as were in favor of peace with the South on any terms.—Copperhead is a poisonous serpent, also named dumb-rattlesnake, red viper, etc.

Copta, in Egypt, the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled with Greeks and Persians. Their religion is a form of Christianity derived from the Eutychians.

Copyholders, who hold an estate by a copy of the rolls of a manor made by a steward of the lord's court. They were enfranchised by 5 Vict. c. 85, 1841. By the Reform act in 1832, copyholders to the amount of 10*l.* became entitled to a vote for the county. The Copyhold acts were amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94 (1858).

Copying-machines (for letters, etc.) were invented by James Watt in 1778; patented in May, 1780; and 150 machines were sold before the end of the year. Wedgwood's "manifold writer" was patented in 1806; and in 1855 Terry patented a copying-machine to be combined with the cover of a book. Other inventions patented since. Zuccato's papytograph is much esteemed.

Copyright Decree of the star-chamber regarding it, 1556. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1556.

Ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner . . . 1610

The first Copyright act (for 14 years, and for the author's life if then living), 8 Anne . . . 1710

This act confirmed by a decision of the house of lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright overruled 22 Feb. 1774

Later acts extended the author's right to 30 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life

Protection of copyright in prints and engravings, 17 Geo. III . . . 1777

Copyright Protection act (for 34 years, and the remainder of the author's life if then living), 54 Geo. III. . . 1814

Dramatic Authors' Protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15 . . . 1839

Act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 Will. IV. c. 65 . . . 1836

International Copyright bill, 1 Vict. c. 80 . . . 1839

5 and 6 Vict. c. 45 (Talford's or Lord Mahon's act), to amend the Copyright act, passed . . . 1842

(By this act, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death, but if that time expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years, for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript.)

The Colonies' Copyright act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 95, passed . . . 1847

Canada Copyright act, passed . . . 2 Aug. 1876

Royal commission on copyright nominated, Earl Stanhope, chairman, 22 Sept. 1875, report (signed 24 May) issued . . . autumn, 1878

Issued . . . autumn, 1878

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The Non-ornamental Designs act, securing the configuration of articles of utility (see 107.), passed in 1843
 By the Designs act, the board of trade is empowered to extend the copyright for an additional term of three years..... 1850
 Copyright of photographs secured by the act protecting works of art, passed in..... July, 1862
 Another Copyright of Designs act passed..... 13 Aug. 1875
 Registration of designs and trade-marks, amalgamated with the patent office..... Sept. "

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

First American movement for international copyright was made in 1837, when Henry Clay presented a petition on the subject. Referred to senate committee, including Clay, Webster, and Buchanan, who reported in favor of the full protection of literary property.
 Lord Palmerston invited American co-operation..... 1838
 Acts passed to secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefits of international copyright (1 & 2 Vict. c. 59, and 15 Vict. c. 12), and conventions have, in consequence, been entered into with France, Prussia, etc. 1838, 1852
 The subject brought before congress again, supported by Edward Everett, then secretary of state..... 1853
 The question of a foreigner possessing a copyright in this country was finally decided in the negative by the house of lords, who reversed the decision of the court of exchequer, on an appeal by the defendant in the case of Boosey v. Jeffrey. (In 1831 Mr. Boosey purchased the copyright of Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula*, from which Mr. Jeffrey published a cavatina. Six of the judges were for protecting foreign copyrights, and seven of a contrary opinion.)..... Aug. 1854
 Baldwin's bill introduced..... 1868
 International copyright bill introduced into American house of representatives..... 21 Feb. "
 In the case of Routledge v. Low, the house of lords on appeal decided in favor of the copyright of a foreign author..... 29 May, "
 The subject discussed at the Literary Congress, Paris, opened..... 18 June, "
 Sir Edward Thornton submitted a proposed treaty to American publishers..... 1870
 Copyright Association of England, founded by eminent London booksellers..... 19 March, 1872
 Senator Morrill, as chairman of a joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, reported adversely on several bills..... 1873
 New movement was begun by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, who submitted a suggestion to the department of state, 25 Nov. 1878, embodying a proposed treaty on the subject.
 The Harper treaty approved by most of the prominent American authors in a letter to the secretary of state, Aug. 1880

Copyright in the UNITED STATES. A copyright law substantially the same as that now in force was made in 1831. The copyright law of 1856 secures to the authors of copyright plays the exclusive right of representing the same on the stage. The first copyright law of the United States was passed in 1790.

Corbiesdale, Caithness (N. Scotland). Here, on 27 April, 1650, the gallant marquis of Montrose was defeated by the Covenanters. He was taken soon after, treated with great contumely, and hanged at Edinburgh, on 21 May.

Corcyra (now *Corfu*, chief of the Ionian Isles), a colony founded by the Corinthians about 734 B.C. It had frequent wars with the mother-country; one about the possession of Epidamnus (431 B.C.) led to the Peloponnesian war. It was subdued by the Spartans in 373, and by the Romans, 230. At the decline of the eastern empire it fell into the hands of the Venetians, about A.D. 1149. The Turks attacked Corfu in 1716, but were gallantly repulsed. It was taken from the French by the allied Russian and Turkish fleets 3 March, 1799, and formed (with the other isles) into the Ionian republic; see *Ionian Isles*.

Cordeliers, friars of the order of St. Francis d'Assisi (the Minorites) instituted about 1223. They are clothed in coarse gray cloth, having a girdle of cord, hence the name, first given to them by St. Louis of France, about 1227. Several members of the French revolutionary party, termed "Cordeliers," established at Paris Dec. 1790 (Hebert, Cloots, etc.), were executed 24 March, 1794.

Cordova, the Roman Corduba (S. Spain), founded about 152 B.C., taken by the Goths A.D. 572, and made

the capital of an Arab kingdom by Abderahman in 756, who founded the great mosque (now the cathedral) 786. It was the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan, and of the Arabian physician Averrhoës. It was rescued from the Arabs by Ferdinand III. of Castile, in 1236, was taken by the French under Dupont and disgracefully ravaged 7-9 June, 1808; surrendered to Joseph Bonaparte Jan. 1810; abandoned by the French in 1813; plundered by the Carlists, Oct. 1836.

Corea, a peninsula (E. Asia), tributary to China, and from which foreigners are rigidly excluded. For the dispute with Americans, see *United States*, June, 1871.

Corfu, see *Corcyra*.

Corinth (Greece), a city said to have been built 1520 B.C., and named Ephyræ. It was defended by an elevated fortress called Acrocorinth, surrounded with strong walls, and Cicero named it the *Eye of Greece*.

The Isthmian games instituted, it is stated by Sisyphus, who founded a kingdom..... B.C. 1326
 Return of the Heraclidae, or Dorians..... 1107
 Their dynasty established by Aletes..... 1074
 The Corinthians invent ships called *triremes* (with three benches of oars)..... 786 or 758
 Reign of Bacchis, 925; oligarchy of Bacchides..... 747-657
 Thestides deposed; the government of Prytanes instituted; Automenes, the first..... about 745
 The Corinthian colonies of Syracuse and Corcyra founded..... about 734
 Revolt of the Corcyreans; they defeat the Corinthians at sea..... 664
 Cypselus, a despot, sets aside the Prytanes..... 655
 His son Periander rules, and favors learning..... 627-585
 Psammetichus deposed, and a republic formed..... 580
 The Corinthians engaged in the Persian war..... 480
 Defeated in war with the Corcyreans..... 436
 The Corinthian war (which see)..... 395
 Timoleon kills his usurping brother Timophanes..... 344
 Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus, and annexed to the Achaean league..... 243
 The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth..... 224
 Greeks defeated at Cynoscephalæ..... 197
 Corinth sacked by Lucius Mummius, who sends to Italy the first fine paintings there seen (*Liry*)..... 146
 Rebuilt by Julius Cæsar..... 46
 Visited by St. Paul (Acts xviii.)..... A.D. 54
 His two *Epistles to the Corinthians*..... about 59, 60
 Ravaged by Alaric..... 396
 Plundered by Normans from Sicily..... 1143
 Taken by Turks, 1446; by Venetians, 1687; by Turks, June, 1714; from whom it was finally taken by the Greeks in..... 1823
 Nearly destroyed by an earthquake..... 21 Feb. 1858
 A concession granted for 99 years to a French company to cut the isthmus for a canal; to be completed in six years, by MM. E. G. Piat and Chollet, April, 1870; concession transferred to baron de Lesseps and gen. Turr (to be begun in spring, 1882)..... 28 May, 1881

Corinth (Miss.) U. S., BATTLE OF. Fought 3 Oct. 1862. Van Dorn, commanding the confederate army in Mississippi, attacked Rosecrans at Corinth, and was repulsed and driven for miles. The confederate force engaged was about 40,000, the national 20,000. Of the confederates 2268 were captured.

Corinthian Order, the richest of the orders of ancient architecture, called by Scamozzi the virginal order, is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B.C.; see *Abacus*.

Corinthian War, began 395 B.C.; received this name because mostly in the neighborhood of Corinth; waged by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. It was closed by the peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra (which see).

Corioli, a Latin city, capital of the Volscians, taken by the Romans, 493 B.C. The exploits of Caius Marcius or Coriolanus against it are deemed mythical.

Cork (S. Ireland), built in the sixth century. The principality of the McCarlys was converted into a shire by king John, as lord of Ireland. The foundation of the see is ascribed to St. Barr, or Finbarr, early in the seventh century. About 1431, this see and Cloyne were united; but in 1678 they were separated, Ross having been added to Cork, 1582. Cork and Cloyne were reunited (by the act of 1833) 1835.

Garrisoned by Henry II.	1172
First charter, from Henry II.	1185
Supported Perkin Warbeck, who landed here.	1492
A large part of the town burned.	1621
Taken by Cromwell.	1649
Mariborough besieged and took Cork from king James, when the duke of Grafton, a son of Charles II., was slain.	1690
The cathedral was rebuilt by the produce of a coal duty, between the years.	1725 & 1735
Explosion of gunpowder here.	10 Nov. 1810
One of the three colleges, endowed by government pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 68, passed 31 July, 1845, was inaugurated in this city (see <i>Queen's College</i>),	7 Nov. 1849
Railway to Dublin finished.	1850
Cork industrial exhibition opened, 10 June, and closed,	11 Sept. 1852
For a seditious speech in favor of the Fenians (which see), on 27 April, 1869, the mayor was compelled to resign (an act for his disability having been introduced into parliament).	11 May, 1870
Riots, partially connected with a strike, suppressed,	26, 28 June, "
New Protestant cathedral consecrated.	30 Nov. "

Cork-tree, *Quercus suber*, a species of the oak; part of its bark used for stopping bottles. The Egyptians made coffins of cork. The tree grows in great abundance on the Pyrenean mountains, and in other parts of Spain, in France, and in the north of New England. It was brought to England about 1690. A cork carpet company was formed in 1862.

Corn. The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who, having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B.C.—*Arundelian Marbles*. The art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Nong, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 B.C.—*Unic. Hist.* Corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see Exod. xii. 15. The first importation of corn of which we have a note was in 1347. A law restricting it was made in 1361, and similar legislation followed. Bounties were granted on its importation into England in 1689; see *Wheat*.

CORN LAWS.

The restrictions on the importation of corn felt, in consequence of the increase of manufactures, about 1770; relaxed.	1773
Mr. Robinson's act passed, permitting importation when wheat is 50s. a quarter.	1815
During the discussions on this bill, mobs assembled in London, and many of the houses of its supporters were damaged, 28 Jan.; and a riot in Westminster continued, 6-9 March.	"
A corn bill, after passing in the commons, defeated in the lords, by a clause proposed by the duke of Wellington, carried by a majority of 4.	1 June, 1827
The act (called the <i>sliding scale</i>) whereby wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62 <i>s.</i> ; from 62 <i>s.</i> to 63 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; and so gradually reduced to 1 <i>s.</i> , when the average price was 73 <i>s.</i> and upwards, passed.	15 July, 1828
The act 5 Vict. c. 14, the second "sliding scale act," regulated the duty on wheat as follows, with sliding duties, also, on other articles of corn, passed.	29 April, 1842

Average per quarter.	Duty.	Average per quarter.	Duty.
s.	£ s. d.	s.	£ s. d.
under 51.....	1 0 0	62 and under 63.....	0 10 0
51 and under 52.....	0 19 0	63 " " " " " " " " " "	0 9 0
52 " " " " " " " " " "	0 6 " "	64 " " " " " " " " " "	0 8 0
53 " " " " " " " " " "	0 6 " "	65 " " " " " " " " " "	0 7 0
54 " " " " " " " " " "	0 16 0	66 " " " " " " " " " "	0 6 0
55 " " " " " " " " " "	0 17 0	67 " " " " " " " " " "	0 5 0
56 " " " " " " " " " "	0 16 0	68 " " " " " " " " " "	0 4 0
57 " " " " " " " " " "	0 15 0	69 " " " " " " " " " "	0 3 0
58 " " " " " " " " " "	0 14 0	70 " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0
59 " " " " " " " " " "	0 13 0	71 " " " " " " " " " "	0 1 0
60 " " " " " " " " " "	0 12 0	72 " " " " " " " " " "	0 1 0
61 " " " " " " " " " "	0 11 0	73 and upwards.....	0 1 0

(See *Anti-Corn Law League*.)

The CORN IMPORTATION BILL (introduced by sir Robert Peel), 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 (by which the duty on wheat was reduced to 4 <i>s.</i> when imported at or above 53 <i>s.</i> , until 1 Feb. 1849; after which day the duty became 1 <i>s.</i> per quarter only, on all kinds of grain imported into the United Kingdom, at any prices), received the royal assent.	26 June, 1846
The 1 <i>s.</i> duty repealed by act passed.	24 June, 1869
CORN EXCHANGE, Mark lane, London, erected at an expense of 90,000 <i>l.</i> (replacing one established in 1747), was opened.	24 June, 1828

Corn Exchange Benevolent Society, founded.	1864
The Society of Arts gave a prize to Mr. W. A. Gibb for his essay on harvesting corn in wet weather.	23 Nov. 1868

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York: for the study of the applied sciences, agriculture, engineering, etc.; partially on a self-supporting system; founded by Ezra Cornell in 1868, that "any person may find instruction in any study." He had risen from poverty to wealth by patenting his inventions.

Cornwall, S.W. extremity of England, originally called *Kernow*, a term connected with the Latin *cornu*, a horn, probably in allusion to its numerous promontories. On the retreat of the ancient Britons, Cornwall is said to have been formed into a kingdom, and to have existed many years under different princes, among whom were Ambrosius Aurelius and the celebrated Arthur. Cornwall is said to have been made an earldom by Alfred. The eldest son of the British sovereign is born duke of Cornwall; see *Stannary Courts*.

<i>Bishopric</i> of Cornwall, founded 909; united to Devonshire, 1040; removed to Exeter.	1046
Cornwall given by the conqueror to Robert de Mortain, his half brother, 1038; killed.	1087
William, his son, dispossessed by Henry I.	1104
Reginald de Dunstanville, natural son of Henry I., earl.	1140
John Plantagenet, son of Henry II., earl, about.	1189
Richard Fitz-Count, son of Reginald, earl, 1215; resigned.	1220
Richard, son of king John, 1225; elected king of the Romans, 1256; died.	2 April, 1272
Edmund, son, earl, 1272; died without issue.	1300
Piers de Gaveston, earl, 1308; beheaded.	19 June, 1312
John, son of Edward II., earl, 1330; died with issue.	1333
Cornwall made a <i>duchy</i> , by Edward III., for Edward, his eldest son, afterwards created prince of Wales, 17 March.	1337
Insurrection of Cornishmen under lord Audley, Thomas Flamock, and others, against taxes; they march to London; defeated at Blackheath.	22 June, 1497
Insurrection in Devon and Cornwall against the Protestant liturgy, defeated by lord Russell.	Aug. 1549
Dolly Pentreath, said to have been the last person who spoke Cornish, died aged 102 (contradicted).	1703
Rev. R. Polwhele's "History of Cornwall" published.	1878-9
Prince and princess of Wales visit Cornwall.	July, 1905
Stoppage of the Cornish Bank (Tweedie & Co.), established 1771.	4 Jan. 1879
Receipts from the duchy, 1866, 77,756 <i>l.</i> ; 1877, 87,895 <i>l.</i> —paid to the prince of Wales, 1866, 53,403 <i>l.</i> ; 1877, 69,339 <i>l.</i>	

Coronation. Leo I., emperor of the East, was crowned by Anatolius, patriarch of Constantinople, being the first instance of a Christian sovereign receiving his crown from the hands of a priest, 457. Majorian, emperor of the West, is said to have been crowned in the same year in a similar manner.

Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West by the pope Leo III. (using the words " <i>coronato a Deo</i> "—"crowned by God").	25 Dec. 800
Edward I., son of Alfred, crowned.	16 May, 902
William I. crowned at Westminster.	25 Dec. 1066
Anointing at coronations introduced into England 872, and Scotland.	1007
Coronation of Henry III., in the first instance without a crown, at Gloucester. A plain circle was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of king John, in passing the marshes of Lynn, or the Wash, near Wyebeach,	28 Oct. 1216

William and Mary crowned by Compton, bishop of London, as Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, would not take the oath.	11 April, 1689
George IV. crowned.	19 July, 1821
William IV. crowned, with his queen.	8 Sept. 1831
Victoria crowned.	28 June, 1838

CORONATION CHAIR. In the cathedral of Cashel, formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, was deposited the *Lia Fail*, or Fatal Stone, on which they were crowned. Tradition says, that in 513 Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to Scone; and in 1296 it was removed by Edward I. from Scone to Westminster; the present chair being made to receive it.

A CORONATION OATH was administered by Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, to Ethelred II., in 978. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was administered in 1377. The oath prescribed by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 6 (1689), was modified in 1701, and again in 1821 on account of the union of the churches of England and Ireland.

Coronea, BATTLES OF. I. (or Chæronea). The Athenians were defeated and their general, Tolmides, slain in a battle with the Bæotians at Coronea near Chæronea, 447 B.C. II. The Athenians, Thebans, Ar-

gives, and Corinthians having entered into a league, offensive and defensive, against Sparta, Agesilaus, after diffusing the terror of his arms, from his many victories, even unto Upper Asia, engaged the allies at Coronea, a town of Boeotia, and achieved a great victory over them, 394 B.C.

Coroners, officers of the realm, mentioned in a charter, 925. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 3 Edw. I. 1275.—*Stow*. They are chosen for life by the freeholders, and their duty is to inquire into the cause of unnatural death, upon view of the body. By an act passed in 1843, coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them in case of illness. Laws respecting coroners amended 1860.—20,531 coroners' inquests were held in England and Wales in 1859:

1860	21,178	1868	24,774	1874	27,184
1861	21,038	1869	24,709		(18,875 males.)
1862	20,591			1875	24,587
1863	22,757	(17,191 males.)		1876	26,815
1864	24,787	1870	25,376	1877	26,287
1865	25,011	1871	25,898	1878	27,629
1866	24,926	1872	26,705	1879	27,056
1867	24,648	1873	26,427		(18,233 males.)

Coronets, caps or inferior crowns of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III.; for viscounts by Henry VIII.; and for barons by Charles II.—*Baker*. But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604. It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquesses were settled.—*Beutson*.

Corporate Reunion, see *Order*.

Corporations. Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, is said to have instituted separate societies of manual trades.—*Plutarch*. **MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN ENGLAND**. Bodies politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer, or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any matter within the compass of their charter.—*Cowell*. Charters of rights were granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I. granted charters, 1100; and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers to numerous communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths, and conditions.—*Blackstone*. The Corporation and Test act, passed in 1661, was repealed in May, 1828. The Corporation Reform act, for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (1835), was amended in 1869. The Irish Municipal Corporation act, 4 Vict. c. 108, passed in 1840, was amended in 1861. The Corrupt Practices (Municipal elections) act was passed 6 Aug. 1872. The law relating to municipal elections amended by act passed 19 July, 1875. Royal commission on 110 unreformed municipal corporations appointed in 1876; report issued 17 Feb. 1880. Property qualification bill rejected in commons (173–167) 2 April, 1879.

Corpulence. In Germany some fat monks have weighed eighteen stone.—*Render*.

Mr. Bright, a tallow-chandler and grocer, of Maldon, in Essex, who died in his 29th year. Seven persons of the common size were with ease enclosed in his waistcoat; buried at All-Saints, Maldon. . . . 12 Nov. 1750
Daniel Lambert, supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived, died in his 40th year, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, weighing 52 stone 11 pounds; (10 stone 4 pounds more than Mr. Bright). . . . 21 June, 1809
James Mansfield, died at Debben, aged 82, weighing 34 stone. . . . 9 Nov. 1856
Mr. William Banting published a letter on corpulence, recommending, from his own experience, as a remedy, great moderation in the use of sugar and starch in diet. 50,000 copies of this letter were speedily sold or given away. . . . 1863

Corpus Christi (*Fête Dieu* in France), a festival in the Roman church, in honor of transubstantiation, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday (*which see*). It was instituted by pope Urban IV. between 1262 and 1264, and confirmed by the council of Vienne in 1311.

Corpus Juris Civilis, see *Justinian Code*.

"Correlation of the Physical Forces," a book by Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. R. Grove, F. R. S., who in 1842 enunciated the theory of the correlation or mutual dependence and convertibility into each other of all the forces of nature (viz. heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion).

Corresponding Society of London was formed, about 1791, to spread liberal opinions and check the severity of the British government, then much alarmed by the French revolution. Horne Tooke and other members were tried for treason and acquitted, Oct. 1794; see *Trials*, 1794. The meetings of the society at Copenhagen Fields and elsewhere, in 1795 and 1796, were termed treasonable.—On 21 April, 1798, Messrs. O'Connor, O'Coigley, and others were tried for corresponding with the French directory; and James O'Coigley was executed as a traitor (protesting his innocence) on 7 June.

Corrosive Sublimate, see *Mercury*.

Corrupt Practices Act, respecting elections for members of parliament, was passed in 1854, and continued in following years; see *Bribery*.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean Sea (called by the Greeks *Cyros*), held by the French. The ancient inhabitants had the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca. Corsica was colonized by Phœœans 564 B.C., and afterwards held by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, 231 B.C. It has been held by Vandals, A.D. 456; by Saracens, 852; by Pisans, 1077. It was dependent upon Genoa from 1559 till 1768, when it was ceded to France.

During a revolt erected into a kingdom under Theodore Neuhoff, its first and only king. . . . 1736
He came to England, was imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for debt, and long subsisted on private friends, but released; he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica to his creditors, and died in Soho. . . . 1756
The earl of Orford wrote the following epitaph for a tablet near his grave in St. Anne's church, Dean street:

"The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galleys-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestowed a kingdom and denied him bread."

Pascal Paoli chosen for their general by the Corsicans. . . 1753
Defeated by the count de Vaux, he fled to England. . . 1769
Napoleon Bonaparte born at Ajaccio (5 Feb. 1768, baptismal register; doubtful). . . 15 Aug. "
The people acknowledge George III. of England for king, 17 June, 1794
Sir Gilbert Elliott made viceroy, and opened a parliament. . . . 1795
A revolt suppressed, June; the island relinquished by the British, 22 Oct.; the people declare for the French. . . 1796
A statue to Napoleon I. inaugurated by prince Napoleon Jerome. . . . 16 May, 1805
Visit by the empress and imperial prince. . . . 4 Sept. 1869

Corte Nuova, near Milan (N. Italy). Here the emperor Frederic II. defeated the Milanese after a severe conflict, 27 Nov. 1237.

Cortes, the Spanish parliament, originating in the old Gothic councils. The cortes were assembled after a long interval of years, 24 Sept. 1810, and settled the new constitution, 16 March, 1812, which was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes were reopened by him March, 1820; dissolved Oct. 1823; again assembled April, 1834, and have since been regularly convened. The cortes of Portugal assembled by virtue of dom Pedro's charter, 30 Oct. 1826; they were suppressed by dom Miguel in 1828; and restored in 1833.

Corunna (N.W. Spain). The British army, about 15,000 men, under the command of sir John Moore, had just accomplished their retreat when they were attacked by the French, whose force exceeded 20,000; the enemy were completely repulsed, but the loss of the British in the battle was immense, 16 Jan. 1809. Sir John was struck by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, and he died universally lamented. The remains of the army embarked at Corunna, under sir David Baird, 17 Jan.

Corus (Corupedion, or Cyropedion), a plain in Phrygia, Asia Minor, where the aged Lysimachus was defeated by Seleucus, and slain, 281 B.C. These two were the only survivors of Alexander the Great's generals.

Corvée, forced labor and service under the feudal system in France, was partially reduced by Louis XVI., at the instigation of Turgot, 27 June, 1787; by the constituent assembly, 18 March, 1790; and totally abolished by the convention, 17 July, 1792.

Coryphæus, the principal person of the chorus in ancient tragedy. The name was given to Tysias or Stesichorus, who first instructed the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C.

Cosmography, see *Astronomy* and *Geography*.

"Cospatrick," emigrant vessel, burned; see *Wrecks*, 1874.

Cossacks, warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Nátolia; but were formed into a regular army by Stephen Bathori, about 1576, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the Tartars. They joined the Russians in 1654, and in the great war against France (1813-15) formed a valuable portion of the Russian army.

Cossova, a plain in Servia. Here Amurath I. totally defeated the Christian army (Servians, Hungarians, etc.), Sept. 1389; but was himself killed by an expiring soldier. Here John Huniades was defeated by a Turkish army four times larger than his own, 17 Oct. 1448.

Costa Rica, a republic in Central America, part of Guatemala, established independently Nov. 1848. It has been much disturbed by the American filibusters; see *Nicaragua*, and *America, Central*. Constitution, 27 Dec. 1859. On 14 Aug. 1859, the president Juan Mora was suddenly deposed, and Dr. José Monteleagre made president; Dr. J. Ximenes elected president 3 April, 1863; was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Castro, 8 May, 1866; deposed; J. Jimenez, governor, Nov. 1868; Vicente Quadra proclaimed president 12 March, 1871; J. M. Guardia, president, elected 1871 for 1872-6; Aniceto Esquivel, elected 8 May, 1876; Vicente Herrera, 31 July, 1876; resigned; succeeded by Thomas Guardia, Oct. 1877. Population 1880, estimated, 185,000.

Costermongers, itinerant dealers in fruit, vegetables, fish, etc., deriving their name, it is said, from *costard*, a favorite apple. The London costermongers are useful in relieving the markets when glutted; and it was said in 1860 that 3,000,000, passed through their hands annually. Previous to fasting and thanksgiving days, they sell the appointed forms of prayers in great numbers. On 22 Nov. 1860, they held a meeting in order to represent to the city authorities the hardships they felt by the police restricting their means of livelihood; and the Metropolitan Streets Act was modified, 7 Dec. 1867.

Their moral and physical condition has been much improved of late years, greatly through the instrumentality of the earl of Shaftesbury, who constituted himself a costermonger, and owned a barrow in 1874.

Costume, see *Dress*.

Cotopaxi, see *Andes*.

Cottage. The term was originally applied to a small house without land, 4 Edw. I. 1275. "No man may build a cottage, except in towns, unless he lay four acres of land thereto," etc., 31 Eliz. 1589. This statute was repealed, 15 Geo. III. 1775. By returns to the tax-office, in 1786, the number of cottages was 284,459. The number in 1800 was 428,214; the number in 1840 was about 770,000. In 1860 the public attention was much drawn to the deplorable state of cottages in many parts of the country, and the law of settlement was altered in 1865. Mr. Disraeli (afterwards lord Beaconsfield) said that "every cottage should have a tank, an oven, and a porch."

Cottage Improvement Society, founded 12 April, 1861, 7 Adam street, Strand. Some of the society's models

appeared in the International exhibitions—in London, 1862; in Paris..... 1867

(See *Shaftesbury Park*.)

The *cottage's* stove, designed by capt. John Grant, registered and presented by him to the Metropolitan Association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes.....Dec. 1849

Cottage Hospitals: much advocated by Dr. Horace Swete in 1870. Many since then have been established: one by the baroness Burdett-Coutts, 1878.

Cotton, a vegetable wool, the produce of the *Gossypium*, a shrub indigenous to the tropical regions of India and America. Indian cotton cloth is mentioned by Herodotus, was known in Arabia in the time of Mahomet, 627, and was brought into Europe by his followers. It does not appear to have been in use among the Chinese till the thirteenth century; to them we are indebted for the cotton fabric termed nankeen. Cotton was the material of the principal articles of clothing among the American Indians when visited by Columbus. It was grown and manufactured in Spain in the tenth century; and in the fourteenth century was introduced into Italy. Indian muslins, chintzes, and cottons were so largely imported into England in the seventeenth century, that in 1700 an act of parliament was passed prohibiting their introduction. Cotton became the staple commodity of England in the present century. About 1841 the "cotton" or "Manchester" interest began to obtain political influence, which led to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846; see *Calico*, *Muslin*, etc.

Fustian and *retzelen* made of cotton, about 1641.

Calico sheeting, etc. The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, 1738; the drop-box by Robert Kay, 1760; spinning by rollers (also attributed to John Wyatt) patented by Louis Paul, 1738; the spinning-jenny, by Hargreaves, 1767; the water-frame, by Arkwright, 1769; the power-loom, by rev. Dr. Edmund Cartwright, 1785; the dressing-machine, by Johnson and Radcliffe, 1802-4; another power-loom, by Horrocks, 1803-13. A combing machine was patented by Joshua Heilmann, in 1845.

British muslin (totally superseding that of India) is due mainly to the invention of the *MULE* (which see) by Samuel Crompton, 1774-9; and to the self-acting mule of Mr. Roberts, 1825.

Calico printing commenced 1764.

The *Steam-engine* first applied to the cotton manufacture (by Boulton and Watts), 1785.

First cotton factory in America established at East Bridgewater, Mass., 1787. First Arkwright machinery used in America, in Providence, R. I., Dec. 1790. First power-looms in the United States, 1813.

Bleaching by means of chloride of lime introduced by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, 1798.

Stockings. The stocking frame was invented by William Lee, in 1689. *Cotton stockings* were first made by hand about 1730; Jedediah Strutt obtained a patent for Derby-ribbed stockings in 1759; and Horton patented his knitter-thread in 1776; Crompton's mule was employed in making thread for the stocking manufacture about 1770.

Cotton-lace—Bobbins-net. The stocking-frame of Lee was applied to lace-making by Hammond, about 1768; the process perfected by John Heathcoat, 1809.

COTTON-FIBRE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1697.....	1,976,359	1862.....	523,973,296
1710.....	715,008	1863.....	670,084,128
1730.....	1,545,472	1864.....	894,102,384
1765.....	3,870,392	1865.....	978,502,000
1782.....	11,828,039	1866.....	1,377,514,096
1790.....	31,500,000	1868.....	1,328,761,616
1800.....	56,000,000	1870.....	1,339,367,120
1810.....	132,500,000	1872.....	1,408,837,472
1820.....	151,500,000	1874.....	1,566,864,432
1830.....	264,000,000	1875.....	1,492,354,168
1840.....	592,500,000	1876.....	1,487,858,848
1860.....	1,390,938,752	1877.....	1,355,281,200
1861.....	1,256,984,736	1879.....	1,469,358,464

American cotton. Previous to 1795, our cotton fibre came from the East and West Indies, the Levant, and a little from the United States. About 1786 the growth of cotton began in Georgia. In 1784 eight bags of American cotton were seized at Liverpool on the ground that so much could not have been produced in the United States. Sea Island cotton was first grown in 1786. In 1793, Eli Whitney, an American, invented the *saw-gin*, a machine by which cotton wool is separated from the pod and cleaned with great ease and expedition.* This led to such increased cultivation that the United States soon exported 1,500,000 lbs. of cotton.

* A trial of various kinds of cotton-gins, under the direction of Dr. Forbes Watson, took place at Manchester, 28 Nov.-22 Dec. 1871.

From the United States.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
1795.....	5,250,000	1870.....	716,248,848
1820.....	89,999,174	1871.....	1,038,677,920
1830.....	210,885,358	1872.....	625,600,080
1840.....	487,856,504	1873.....	832,573,616
1847.....	364,599,291	1874.....	874,926,864
1859.....	961,707,264	1875.....	841,333,472
1860.....	1,115,890,608	1876.....	932,800,176
1861.....	819,500,528	1877.....	912,244,592
1866.....	520,057,440	1879.....	1,082,462,080

The following figures indicate the growth of cotton manufacturing in the United States: of raw cotton, the number of pounds used were: in 1800, 150,000; in 1810, 3,000,000; in 1815, 27,000,000; in 1850, 288,558,000; in 1860, 422,704,975; in 1870, 398,302,257; in 1880, 763,969,925.

Spindles: in 1810, 96,400; in 1815, 350,000; in 1835, 1,750,000; in 1840, 2,284,631; in 1860, 5,235,727; in 1870, 7,132,415; in 1880, 10,921,147.

The census report for 1880 gives the following figures: looms, 230,223; spindles, 10,921,147; bales of cotton used (average weight 481.65 lbs.), 1,586,481; persons employed, 181,628. This is exclusive of hosiery mills and of those woollen mills in which some cotton is used. These consumed 173,519 bales of cotton during the year.

The cotton crop of the United States for the year ending 30 Sept. 1880, was 5,737,397 bales of 481.55 lbs. each. Of this quantity, there were exported 3,865,621 bales, while 1,760,000 bales were converted into cotton goods in American factories.

Cotton imported from other countries: in 1847, 110,208,324 lbs.; in 1859, 264,281,803 lbs.; in 1860, 215,048,144 lbs.; in 1861, 437,481,203 lbs.; in 1870, 621,959,644 lbs.; in 1876, 351,752,800 lbs.

Cotton imported from India: 1856, 463,000 bales; official value, 3,572,329; in 1865, 1,266,520 bales; value, 25,025,866; in 1866, 1,847,770 bales; value, 25,270,847; in 1874, 412,025,040 lbs.; in 1876, 275,856,336 lbs.; in 1877, 193,856,320 lbs.; in 1879, 181,347,601 lbs.

Australian cotton said by Manchester manufacturers to be superior to the best American cotton, Jan. 1861.

A company formed at Manchester to obtain cotton from India, Africa, and other places (arose out of the *Cotton Supply Association*, formed in 1857), Sept. 1860.

Since 1861, the cultivation of cotton in India, Egypt, Italy, etc., has greatly increased.

Cotton imported from Egypt in 1856, 34,399,008 lbs.; in 1870, 143,700,114 lbs.; in 1876, 199,245,312 lbs.; in 1877, 176,558,256 lbs.; in 1879, 158,232,032 lbs.

Act for collection of cotton statistics passed 25 June, 1868.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS, YARN, ETC., FROM UNITED KINGDOM.			
	Official Value.		Official Value.
1697.....	£5,915	1861.....	£46,872,489
1701.....	23,253	1862.....	36,750,971
1751.....	45,986	1864.....	54,882,329
1780.....	355,000	1865.....	74,565,426
1790.....	1,062,369	1870.....	71,416,345
1800.....	5,406,501	1874.....	73,247,625
1820.....	20,509,926	1876.....	67,641,286
1847.....	23,333,225	1877.....	69,228,073
1860.....	52,012,430	1879.....	63,974,053

COTTON FAMINE.

The supply of cotton from North America nearly ceased, in consequence of the secession of the Southern States from the union in 1860-61. In 1852, Mr. T. Bazley warned the country on the danger of trusting to this source. In May, 1862, he stated that through its failure the loss of the laboring classes was 12,000,000 sterling a year, and estimated the loss, including the employing classes, at nearly 40,000,000 a year.

At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the cotton manufacturing districts at Bridgewater house, St. James's, on 19 July, 1862, the earl of Derby in the chair, 10,000 were subscribed to the *Cotton District Relief Fund*. The viceroy of Egypt, in London at the time, gave 10000, and the queen gave 20000 on 24 July. Liberal subscriptions flowed in from all parts. On 28 Aug., the lord mayor had received 41,902.

In the Lancashire district (population about 4,000,000) there were receiving parish relief, Sept. 1861, 43,700 persons; in Sept. 1862, 164,498. *Earl of Derby*, 2 Dec. 1862.

In July, 1863, about the value of 700,0000 remained of the donations which had been received in money and goods, amounting to about 1,900,0000.

On 9 Feb. 1863, the *George Griswold* arrived, containing contributions of provisions, etc., from the United States, for the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire.

The Union Relief act (passed Aug. 1862, and continued in 1863) gave much relief by enabling overseers to borrow money to be expended in public works to be executed by the unemployed workmen.

In Oct. 1864, much distress still existed, and fears were entertained for the approaching winter; 90,000 more paupers than ordinary in cotton districts. — *Times*, 18 Jan. 1865.

In June, 1865, Mr. Farnall, the special commissioner (appointed in May, 1862) was recalled by the poor law board, and the famine was declared to be ended. 1,000,000 had been expended in two years. The executive of the Central Relief Fund held their last meeting, 4 Dec. 1865.

The account of the fund was made up in 1873. The balance, above 130,0000, was proposed to be appropriated to the foundation of a convalescent hospital for Lancashire.

A memorial window (the gift of the cotton operatives of Lancashire who subscribed to commemorate the munificence of the metropolis to them during the cotton famine, 1861-4) placed in Guildhall and uncovered, 15 July, 1868.

COTTON FACTORIES regulated by acts of parliament passed in 1825, 1831, 1833, and 1844. The hours of labor were limited, and the employment of children under nine years of age prohibited. In 1846, 1724 cotton mills employed 197,500 persons. In 1862, the persons employed were stated to be 451,000; 315,000 in Lancashire.

Cotton Oil, largely manufactured from the seeds in the south of the United States; year 1876-7, 3,316,000 gallons; 1878-9, 8,175,000 gallons.

Cotton Wool, see *Respiration*. Dr. Percy, in 1874, applied cotton wool to purify the air for ventilating the houses of parliament.

Cottonian Library, formed by sir Robert Bruce Cotton, 1600 et seq. He died 6 May, 1631. It was rescued from the republicans during the protectorate, 1649-60, and was secured to the public by a statute in 1700. It was removed to Essex-house in 1712; in 1730 to Dean's yard, Westminster (where on 23 Oct. 1731 a part of the books sustained damage by fire); to the British Museum in 1757.

Coulmiers, a village ten miles west of Orleans, central France. Here the Bavarians, under gen. Von der Tann, were defeated by the French army of the Loire, under gen. d'Aurelle de Paladines, who took about 2000 prisoners, 9 Nov. 1870, and regained Orleans.

Councils. King Alfred, in about 886, is said to have so arranged the business of the nation that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council which considered all affairs to be laid before the second council, bishops and nobles appointed by the king, like the present privy council. The third was a general assembly of the nation, called, in Saxon, Witenagemot, in which quality and offices gave a right to sit. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet, privy councils, and parliaments; see *Cabinet, Common, and Privy Councils*, etc.

Councils of CONCILIATION, to adjust differences among masters and workmen, may be established by license of the secretary of state, by virtue of an act passed 15 Aug. 1867.

Councils of the CHURCH. The following are among the most memorable. Those numbered are the *(Ecumenical or General councils*. *Sir Harris Nicols* in his "Chronology of History," enumerates 1604 councils, and gives an alphabetical list.

Of the church at Jerusalem (Acts xv).....	50
Of the western bishops at Arles, in France, to suppress the Donatists; three fathers of the English church attended.....	314
I. First Ecumenical or General, at Nice (Constantine the Great presided), decreed the consubstantiality of the Son of God, condemned Arianism, and composed the Nicene creed.....	325
At Tyre, against Athanasius.....	335
The first at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground.....	337
At Rome, in favor of Athanasius.....	342
At Sardis: 370 bishops attended; Arians condemned.....	347
At Rimini: 400 bishops attended; Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession.....	359
II. Constantinople: Oriental council; 150 orthodox bishops present when it met; presided over, first, by Meletius, second by Gregory Nazianzen, third by Nectarius; added to the Nicene creed; declared the bishop of Constantinople next in rank to Rome; Constantinople being New Rome.....	381
III. Ephesus: Cyril of Alexandria presided; anathematized and deposed Nestorius; protested against any addition to the original Nicene creed.....	431
IV. Chalcedon: 520 bishops present; declared the two natures of Christ, Divine and Human, as defined by Leo of Rome; accepted and decreed the Constantinopolitan addition to the Nicene creed.....	451
V. Constantinople: Eulyses, patriarch of Constantinople, presided; condemned the three chapters (written by Theodore of Mopsuestia, Theodoret, and others); Vigilius, bishop of Rome, protested, but afterwards assented.....	553
VI. Constantinople: pope Agatho presided; against Monothelites..... 7 Nov. 680, to 16 Sept. 681	681

Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius...... 715

VII. Second Nicene: 350 bishops attended; against Iconoclasts. 24 Sept. to 23 Oct. 787

VIII. Constantinople: the emperor Basil attended; against Iconoclasts and heresies. 5 Oct. 869, to 28 Feb. 870

At Clermont, convened by Urban II. to authorize the crusades: 310 bishops attended. 1095

IX. First Lateran: right of investiture settled by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. 18 March to 5 April, 1123

X. Second Lateran: Innocent II. presided; preservation of temporalities of ecclesiastics the principal subject; 1000 fathers of the church attended. 20 April, 1139

XI. Third Lateran, against schismatics. 5 to 19 March, 1179

XII. Fourth Lateran: 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended; Innocent III. presided; against Albigenses, etc. 11 to 30 Nov. 1215

XIII. Lyons: under pope Innocent IV.; emperor Frederick II. deposed. 28 June to 17 July, 1245

XIV. Lyons: under Gregory X.; temporary union of Greek and Latin churches. 7 May to 17 June, 1274

XV. Vienne in Dauphiné: Clement V. presided, and the kings of France and Aragon attended; order of Knights Templar suppressed. 16 Oct. 1311; 3 April and 6 May, 1312

XVI. Pisa: Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed; Alexander elected. 5 March to 7 Aug. 1409

XVII. Constance: Martin V. elected pope; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burned. 1414-18

XVIII. Basel. 1431-43

XIX. Fifth Lateran: begun by Julius II. 1512

Continued under Leo X. for the suppression of the pragmatic sanction of France, against the council of Pisa, etc., till. 1517

XX. Trent: held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin (see *Trent*). 13 Dec. 1545, to 3 Dec. 1563

XXI. Rome: summoned by an encyclical letter, 8 Sept. 1564; met. 8 Dec. 1569

Present: 6 archbishop-princes, 49 cardinals, 11 patriarchs, 640 archbishops and bishops, 23 abbots, 29 generals of orders—803 in all.

There were held four public sessions, and between 90 and 100 congregations. New canons were issued 24 April, 1870, and, after much discussion and opposition, the infallibility of the pope as head of the Church was affirmed by 547 placets against 2 non-placets, and promulgated. 18 July, 1870

Many bishops withdrew from the discussion. The council then adjourned to 11 Nov. (see *Rome*).

Councils, FRENCH. The Council of ANCIENTS, consisting of 250 members, together with the Council of FIVE HUNDRED, instituted at Paris, 1 Nov. 1795: the executive was a Directory of FIVE. Bonaparte dispersed the Council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud, 9 Nov. 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès, consuls *provisaires*; see *France*.

Counsel are supposed to be coeval with the *curia regis*. Advocates are referred to the time of Edward I., but are mentioned earlier. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1285. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason, by act 8 Will. III. 1696. An act to enable persons indicted for felony to make their defence by counsel, passed Aug. 1836; see *Barristers and King's Counsel*.

Count, Latin comes, a companion; French *comte*; equivalent to the English earl (whose wife is still termed a countess), and to the German *Graf*; see *Champagne* and *Toulouse*.

Counterpoint (in music), writing the chords to a melody. The earliest known specimen of contrapuntal writing is by Adam de la Halle in the twelfth century.

Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, see *Whitefieldes*.

Counties, or SHIRES. The division of this kingdom into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred; but some counties bore their present names above a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. Lord-lieutenants were appointed in 1549 in England, and in 1831 in Ireland. Counties first sent members to parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1285. CHANDOS CLAUSE, sect. 20 of the Reform act, 2 Will. IV. c. 45 (1832), inserted by the motion of the marquess of Chandos. By it occupiers as tenants of land not situate in a borough, paying an annual rent of 50*l.*, became entitled to a vote for the knight

of the shire. It increased the number of Tory voters, and in consequence several attempts were made to repeal it. It was superseded by the Reform act of 15 Aug. 1867.

By the Winter Assizes act, 1876, certain counties were united (by order in council, first time, 23 Oct. 1876) to facilitate more speedy trials of prisoners.

In the United States the division of the states into counties has existed from the colonial period. In Louisiana the counties are called parishes, and until 1868 those in South Carolina were called districts.

Country Dance, see *Contre Danse*.

Country Party, see *Country Party*.

County Courts, or SCHYREOTES, in the time of the Saxons, were important tribunals. Alfred is said to have divided England into counties, and counties into hundreds; but county courts seem to have existed much earlier.

County Courts, for the recovery of debts under 20*l.*, superseding courts of requests, instituted by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95. 26 Aug. 1846

The counties of England and Wales are divided into sixty districts, each district having a county court, with a barrister as judge, and juries when necessary. Their jurisdiction extended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, to sums not exceeding 50*l.* 1850

Their proceedings facilitated in 1852 and 1854; 60 county courts in England and Wales. 1868-72

In 1850 plaintiffs entered at the courts of the sixty circuits were 303,793, for 1,265,115*l.*; in 1857, 744,652 plaintiffs for 1,337,745*l.*; of the 217,173 causes tried, 4297 were for sums between 20*l.* and 50*l.*

From 1847 to 1868 judgment was obtained in these courts for 8,309,236*l.*

Equity powers, like those of the court of chancery, in cases relating to sums under 500*l.*, conferred on these courts, to begin. 1 Oct. 1865

Their jurisdiction still further enlarged. 20 Aug. 1867

Admiralty jurisdiction conferred on them by act passed July, 1868, amended. Aug. 1869

County Court acts amended by act passed. 2 Aug. 1875

A County Boards bill withdrawn. July, 1879

County Franchise, a bill for giving votes to laborers and others, annually brought in by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan; see *Household Suffrage*.

County Officers and Courts, Ireland: an act to amend the law respecting them passed 14 Aug. 1877.

Coup d'État, in France; *Pronunciamiento* in Spain: Changes in the government effected by force, either by the ruler, the army, or the populace. The speaker's *coup d'état*, see *Parliament*, 2 Feb. 1881.

Couriers. Xenophon attributes the first to Cyrus; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians (see Esther iii. 15) about 510 B.C. The Greeks and Romans had no regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 B.C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. Couriers for letters were employed by Louis XI. of France, 1463.—*Héaulst*. See *Post-office*.

Courland, a duchy of Livonia, conquered by Danes, 1218; by Teutonic knights, 1239; subjected to Poland in 1561; conquered by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1701; Ernest Biren, duke, 1737; his son, Peter, 1769; annexed to Russia, March, 1795.

Court Baron, an ancient court which every lord of a manor may hold by prescription. In it duties, heriots, and customs are received, and estates and surrenders are passed. Its jurisdiction was restricted in 1747 and 1838. By the Small Debts act, 1856, lords of the manor may give up holding these courts.

Court Circular, conservative weekly paper; established 26 April, 1856.

Court Dress, see *Dress*.

Court Journal, fashionable journal, established 1829.

Court Leet, an ancient court of record, belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, fraudulent weights and measures, etc. The steward is judge, and all persons residing within the

hundred (peers, clergymen, etc., excepted) are obliged to do suit within this court.

Court of Honor. In England the court of chivalry, of which the lord high-constable was a judge, was called *Curia Militaris* in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honor. In Bavaria, to prevent duelling, a court of honor was instituted in April, 1819. Mr. Joseph Hamilton for many years ardently labored to establish a similar institution in Britain.

Court of Justiciary, High, in Scotland, constituted by a commission under the great seal, 1671, ratified 1672. The present lord justice-general, the right hon. John Inglis, was appointed Feb. 1867, and the lord justice-clerk, the right hon. James Moncreiff, Nov. 1869; made lord Moncreiff, Dec. 1873. The procedure in this court was amended by an act passed in 1869.

Court of Requests (or **Court of Conscience**), first instituted in the reign of Henry VII., 1493, and remodelled by Henry VIII. in 1517.—*Stow*. Established for the summary recovery of small debts under forty shillings; but in the city of London the jurisdiction extended to debts of five pounds.—*Ashe*. The courts of requests superseded in 1847 by the County Courts (*which see*).

Court of Session, the highest civil tribunal in Scotland, was instituted by James V. by statute, 17 May, 1532. It consisted of fourteen judges and a president, and replaced a committee of parliament. In 1830 the number of judges was reduced; and the court now consists of the lord president, the lord justice-clerk, and eleven ordinary judges. In 1867 the necessity of renovating this court was asserted by high legal authority; and an act to amend its procedure was passed 31 July, 1868. The present lord president, the right hon. John Inglis, was appointed, Feb. 1867.

Court Party—Country Party, politicians in the parliaments of England, beginning about 1620. At the end of the seventeenth century the latter embodied toryism and high-church principles, maintained the rights of "the land," as opposed to whiggism and the trading interests. Its most distinguished statesman was sir Thomas Hanmer (the *Montalto* of Pope's *Satires*), who died in 1746.—*Ashe*.

Court Theatre, Sloane Square, Chelsea, opened 25 Jan. 1871; Miss Litton first manager.

Courtrai (Belgium). Here Robert, count of Artois, who had defeated the Flemings in 1297, was defeated and slain by them, 11 July, 1302. The conflict was named the "Battle of Spurs," from the number of gilt spurs collected.

Courts of Justice were instituted at Athens 1507 B.C. (see *Arrangus*); by Moses, 1491 B.C. (Exod. xviii. 25), and in Rome. For these realms, see *Chancery*, *Common Pleas*, *Exchequer*, *King's Bench*, etc. The citizens of London were privileged to plead their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers, except in pleas of the crown, 41 Hen. III. 1257.—*Stow*. The rights of the Irish courts were established by the British parliament in April, 1783.

Courts of Law Fees Act, passed 20 Aug. 1867, directs the application of surplus fees towards providing new courts of justice. Acts for building these courts were passed in 1863 and 1868. The plan for their erection by Mr. Street was approved of in 1871.

Courts of Survey, consisting of a judge and two assistants, for appeals respecting unseaworthy ships, were directed to be appointed in certain ports and districts by the Merchant Shipping Act, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 80 (15 Aug. 1876). They act in 1877.

Courts-martial are regulated by the Mutiny act, first passed in 1690. The powers of these courts were much discussed in 1867, in consequence of the measures used to suppress the negro insurrection in Jamaica, Oct. 1866.

Coutras (S.W. France). Here Henry of Navarre

totally defeated the *duc de Joyeuse* and the royalists, 20 Oct. 1587.

Covenanters, those persons who, in the reign of Charles I., having signed the solemn league and covenant, engaged to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king in 1638. The COVENANT or league between England and Scotland (the preceding one modified), solemnly adopted by the parliament, 25 Sept. 1643; was accepted by Charles II. 18 Aug. 1650, but repudiated by him on his restoration in 1661, when it was declared to be illegal by parliament, and copies of it ordered to be burned; see *Cameronians* and *Bothwell Bridge*.

The Covenant consisted of six articles

1. The preservation of the reformed church in Scotland, and the reformation of religion in England and Ireland.
2. The extirpation of popery, prelacy, schism, etc.
3. The preservation of the liberties of parliament and the king's person and authority.
4. The discovery and punishment of all malignants, etc.
5. The preservation of "a blessed peace between these kingdoms."
6. The summing all who enter into the covenant "This will we do as in the sight of God."

Covent Garden (London), corrupted from "Convent Garden," having been the garden of St. Peter's convent. The square was built about 1633, and the piazza on the north side and the church were designed by Inigo Jones. The fruit and vegetable markets were rebuilt in 1829-30, from designs by Mr. Fowler (the ground belonging to the duke of Bedford).

Covent Garden Theatre sprang out of one in Lincoln's-inn Fields, through a patent granted 14 Chas. II. 1662, to sir William Davenant, whose company was denominated the "duke's servants," as a compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II.; see under *Theatres*.—The theatre was burned down 5 March, 1856, during a *bal masqué* held by Mr. Anderson, the Wizard of the North. The present theatre, by F. Barry, was opened 15 May, 1858. The *Floral Hall* adjoining it was opened 7 March, 1860, with the volunteers' ball.

Coventry (Warwickshire). Leofric, earl of Mercia, lord of Coventry, is said to have relieved it from heavy taxes, at the intercession of his wife Godiva, on condition of her riding naked through the streets, about 1067. Processions in her memory took place in 1851; 23 June, 1862; 4 June, 1866; 20 June, 1870; and 4 June, 1877. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV., called *parliamentum indoctorum*, or the unlearned parliament, because lawyers were excluded, 1404; and in the reign of Henry VI. another met, called *parliamentum dubitans*, from the acts of attainder passed against the duke of York and others, 30 Nov. 1459. The town was surrounded with strong walls, three miles in circumference, and twenty-six towers, which were demolished by order of Charles II. in 1662. The ribbon-makers here suffered much from want of work in the winter of 1860-1. An industrial exhibition here was opened by earl Granville, 19 June; closed by the earl of Clarendon, 21 Oct. 1867. The prince and princess of Wales were warmly received 7 Nov. 1874. The Bismarck was founded by Oswy, king of Mercia, 656, and had the double name of Coventry and Lichfield, which was reversed by later bishops. It was so wealthy that king Offa, by the favor of pope Adrian, made it archiepiscopal; but this title was laid aside on the death of that king. In 1076 the see was removed to Chester; in 1102 to Coventry; and afterwards to its original foundation, Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry. Coventry merged into the bishopric of Lichfield (*which see*).

Coventry Act passed to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, 6 March, 1671, in consequence of sir John Coventry, K.B., M.P., being maimed in the streets of London by sir Thomas Sandys and others, adherents of the duke of Monmouth, 21 Dec. 1670. Repealed 1830.

Cowpens, BATTLE AT THE. This battle-ground is in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, among the Thicket Mountains. There, on 17 Jan. 1781, a very severe battle was fought between the Americans under

gen. Daniel Morgan, and the British under col. Tarleton. The combat continued more than two hours, with mutual skill and bravery. The British were defeated, with a loss of almost 300 men killed and wounded, 500 men made prisoners, and a large quantity of ammunition, stores, and baggage. The Americans lost 70 men, only 12 of whom were killed. Congress gave Morgan a gold medal in commemoration of his brilliant victory.

Cow-pock inoculation, see *Smallpox* and *Vaccination*.

Cracow, a city in Austrian Poland. The Poles elected Cracus for their duke, who built Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks about 700. It was their capital, 1320-1609. Cracow was taken by Charles XII. in 1702, and taken and retaken several times by the Russians and other confederates. The sovereign was crowned at Cracow until 1764. The Russians, who had taken it, 1768, were expelled by Kosciuszko, 24 March, 1794; but it surrendered to the Prussians, 15 June, same year, and in 1795 was awarded to Austria. Cracow was formed into a republic, June, 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians, who followed here the defeated Poles, Sept. 1831. Its independence was extinguished, and it was seized by the emperor of Austria and incorporated with his empire, 16 Nov. 1846, which was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey: see *Poland*. A dreadful fire laid the greater part of the city in ashes, 18 July, 1850. The discovery on 22 July, 1869, of Barbara Abryk, a nun, secluded for 21 years in a convent cell, led to violent rioting.

Cranes are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. In 1837 a crane had been erected at Glasgow capable of lifting 60 tons; see *Derrick*.

Crane Island, DEFENCE OF. This island, about five miles below Norfolk, Va., was attacked by the British 23 June, 1813; and was defended by col. Heatty and maj. Faulkner. The British were repulsed with a loss of about 300 men, the Americans losing none.

Craniology (or *PHRENOLOGY*), the study of the external form of the human skull, as indicative of mental powers and moral qualities. Dr. Gall, the propounder, was a German physician, born March, 1758, and his first observations were among his schoolfellows. Afterwards he studied the heads of criminals and others, and eventually reduced his ideas to a system, marking out the skull like a map. His first lecture was given at Vienna in 1796; but in 1802 the Austrian government prohibited his teaching. In 1800 he was joined by Dr. Spurzheim; and in 1810-12 they published at Paris their work on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and of the Brain in particular." Gall died in 1820. The researches of Gall and Spurzheim led to increased study of the brain. Combe's "Phrenology," first published in 1819, is the popular English work on this subject. Phrenological societies were formed early in London and Edinburgh.

Phrenology was refuted by lord Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1826, and more recently by Dr. W. B. Carpenter. Professor Ferrier reported the results of researches tending to prove localization of certain faculties in the brain to the British Association, Sept. 1873.

CRAMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY, martyrdom of; see *Protestants*, note.

CRANDOGES, see *Lake-dwellings*.

CRANON or *CRANON*, Thessaly, N. Greece. Near here the Macedonians, under Antipater and Craterus, defeated the confederated Greeks, twice by sea and once by land, 322 B.C. The Athenians demanded peace, and Antipater put their orators to death, among whom was Hyperides, who, that he might not betray the secrets of his country under torture, cut out his tongue, and Demosthenes is said to have taken poison shortly after.

Cranworth's Act, Lord, to simplify the practice of conveyances, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 145 (1865).

Crassino (N. France). Here Victor and Ney defeated the Prussians under Blücher after a severe contest, 7 March, 1814.

Crape. It is said some crape was made by Ste. Badour, when queen of France, about 680. It is said to have been first made at Bologna.

Cravant, see *Cressant*.

Crayford (Kent). Hengist the Saxon is said to have defeated the Britons here, 437.

Crayons, colored substances made into paste, and dried into pencils, were known in France about 1422, and improved by L'Oriol, 1748.

Cressots, or *KREASOTE* (discovered by Reichenbach about 1833), a powerful antiseptic and coagulator of albuminous tissue, is obtained by the destructive distillation of wood and other organic matters. It has been used for the preservation of meat, timber, etc.

Creatine (from the Greek *κρεας*, flesh), the chemical principle of flesh, was discovered in 1835 by E. Chevreul, and has been investigated by Liebig, Gregory, and others.

Creation OF THE WORLD. The date given by the English Bible, and by Usher, Blair, and some others, is 4004 B.C. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the Creation, varying from 3616 to 6984 B.C. Dr. Hales gives 6411; see *Eras*.

Haydn's *Creation* (oratorio), composed 1796-8; first performed (in London, at Covent Garden Theatre), 26 March, 1800; in Paris, 24 Dec. same year.

Crèches, establishments for temporarily receiving the young children of working mothers; begun at Paris about 1844; in London (in Rathbone place, etc.) about 1863.

Crecoy, or *CRECQY* (N. France), where Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince, and an army of about 36,000, obtained a great victory over Philip, king of France, with about 180,000, 26 Aug. 1346. John, king of Bohemia (nearly blind); James, king of Majorca; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign prince); and a number of French nobles, together with 80,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia (three ostrich-feathers, with the motto *Ich dien*—in English, "I serve") has since been adopted by princes of Wales.

Crédit Foncier, etc. A plan of providing loans to land-owners was introduced by Frederick the Great of Prussia in 1763, in some of the Prussian provinces, as the best method of alleviating the distresses of the landed interest caused by his wars. The system consists of lending money to land-owners on the security of their estates, and providing the loan capital by the issue of debentures charged upon the aggregate mortgaged estates. There are two modes of carrying out this scheme: (1) by means of an association of land-owners; (2) by means of a proprietary public company. The former obtains in Eastern Prussia, but the latter is exclusively found in Western Europe.

Crédit Foncier companies have been founded in Hamburg (1792), Western Prussia (1797), Belgium (1841), France (1853), England (1863). Similar companies were formed in all the states of Europe, in India, and in our colonies and dependencies.—*Henriques*.

Crédit Mobilier: a joint-stock company with this name was established at Paris by Isaac and Emile Péreire and others, 18 Nov. 1852.

It took up or originated trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of *commenda*, or limited liability, and was authorized to supersede or buy in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds with its own scrip), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid up capital of 25 millions sterling, the issue of obligations at not less than 60 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society apparently prospered; but was considered by experienced persons a near approach to Law's bank of 1716.

Several of the directors failed, Sept. 1867, no dividend paid.....May, 1868

Many companies based on its principles established in London 1863
 Emile and Isaac Pereire withdrew from the management; the company failed, and the capital was said to have disappeared Oct. 1867
 The high court of appeal decided that M. Pereire and other directors were responsible for their acts, and that damages should be given to the shareholders 1 Aug. 1868
 Emile Pereire died 6 Jan. 1875, Isaac died 12 July, 1880

Crédit Mobilier of America. A joint-stock company under this name was organized May, 1863, with a capital of \$2,500,000. The charter was purchased, Jan. 1867, by a company interested in constructing the Union Pacific Railroad, and the stock, which was increased to \$3,750,000, rose to a high price, paying enormous dividends, earned in connection with Pacific Railroad construction. In 1872, in the course of certain legal proceedings, it was made to appear that several members of congress and the vice-president of the United States were more or less secret holders of this stock, a fact which caused great scandal, inasmuch as the profits of the company and the value of the stock largely depended upon the legislative action of congress. The conviction was general that some, at least, of the members of congress who held the stock had received it as an indirect bribe, and a prolonged investigation followed during the session of congress for 1872-3. The senate committee reported, 27 Feb. 1873, recommending the expulsion of one implicated senator; but no action was taken, and his term expired five days later. The house of representatives passed resolutions censuring two of its members.

Creeds. see *Confessions of Faith*. J. R. Lumby's "History of the Creeds" appeared 1874.

Creek War. In 1813, while the United States were at war with Great Britain, the Creek Indians of Alabama were incited to hostility by Tecumseh, who visited them for that purpose, and by British agents in Florida. A fierce war followed, in which the Creeks, led by William Weatherford (Red Eagle), were overcome by gen. Jackson. The war seriously endangered the integrity of the nation; and, the Creeks being an intelligent and partly civilized people, many well-planned and stoutly contested battles were fought; see *Battles, Indians, and United States*, 1813-14.

Cremation. see *Burning the Dead*. Cremation-halls have been erected at Milan and Gotha.

Cremora. BATTLE OF, see *Fabi*.

Cremona (N. Italy), a city founded by the Romans, 221 B.C. It became an independent republic in 1107, but was frequently subjugated by its neighbors, Milan and Venice, and partook of their fortunes. In Nov. 1859, it became part of the kingdom of Italy. Cremona was eminent for violin-makers from about 1550 to 1750.

Crescent, a symbol of sovereignty among the Greeks and Romans, and the device of Byzantium, now Constantinople, whence the Turks adopted it. The crescent has given name to three orders of knighthood; founded by Charles I. of Naples, 1268, by René of Anjou, in 1448; by the sultan Selim, in 1601. The last is still in existence.

Crespy (N. France). Here was signed a treaty between Charles V. of Germany and Francis I. of France, 18 Sept. 1544. The former renounced Burgundy and the latter Italy.

Crests are ascribed to the Carians. Richard I. (1189) had a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers. The English kings had generally crowns above their helmets; that of Richard II., 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity; see *Crecy*. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a plume of feathers; the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306; and that of James I. by a lion, 1424. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the crest was described to be a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance.—*Gilliam*.

Crete, now CANDIA (*which see*).

Crevant-sur-Yonne (N. France) was besieged by John Stuart, earl of Buchan, with a French army, July, 1423, and relieved by the earl of Salisbury with an army of English and Burgundians. After a severe contest, the French were totally defeated.

Crevelt, near Cleves (W. Prussia). Here, on 23 June, 1758, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under the count of Clermont.

Cricket, an ancient English game, said to be identical with the "club ball" of the fourteenth century. Rules were laid down in 1774 by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, including the duke of Dorset and sir Horace Mann. In 1861 the All England Eleven gained and lost games in Australia; in Sept. 1868, they beat the New York Twenty-two. In 1878-4 they were beaten at Melbourne.

Eleven Australians visited England, and, after gaining ten games and losing five, gained one against "Players of All England" 3 Sept. 1878
 Thirteen Australians visited England in May, 1880, they won 21 out of 37 matches, and lost 4, the others were drawn or indecisive, they were victors in a match with the "Players of England" at the Crystal Palace, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 1880

Crime. About 1856 it was computed that a fifteenth part of the population of the United Kingdom lived by crime. The increase in education and manufactures is gradually reducing this proportion. From 1848 to 1865 there had been no commitment for political offences, such as treason or sedition. The returns of thirty-two years showed that crime absolutely and relatively diminished (Sept. 1866); see *Murder, Executions, Trials, Poisoning, France*, 1871, etc.

CONVICTIONS (BY TRIAL) IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Persons.	Cap. Off.	Executed.
1847	21,542	..	8
1849	21,001	66	12
1850	20,637	49	15
1851	21,579	70	6
1852	21,304	61	16
1853	20,766	56	9
1854	20,047	49	8
1855	19,971	60	8
1856	14,734	69	15
1857	15,307	54	12
1858	13,246	53	11
1859	12,470	52	9
1860	12,068	46	12
1861	13,879	50	15
1862	15,312	29	16
1863	15,799	29	22
1864	14,726	22	19
1865	14,740	20	8
1866	14,254	26	12
1867	14,207	27	10
1868	15,033	21	12
1869	14,340	18	10
1870	12,953	15	6
1871	11,948	13	4
1872	10,862	20	11
1873	11,099	18	11
1874	11,609	26	16
1875	10,954	23	15
1876	12,195	22	22
1877	11,042	24	23
1878	12,473	20	23
1879	12,525	24	16 (2 fm.)

Convictions in 1847 Scotland, 3558; Ireland, 15,233. In 1861: Scotland, 2428; Ireland, 3271

Convictions in the United States: 1850, 26,679; 1860, 96,836; 1870, 36,562.

Act for improving the administration of criminal justice passed 7 Aug. 1861.

The Criminal Justice act authorizes justices, with the consent of prisoners, to pass sentence for short periods, instead of committing them to trial, 1855.

In 1856 the expenses for criminal prosecutions in England and Wales were 194,912*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, in 1878, 144,103*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

15 persons were executed for murder in 1856 (four foreigners), 13 in 1857, 11 in 1858 (four foreigners), and 9 (four for wife-murder) in 1859. 2660 persons were liberated on tickets-of-leave in 1856.

On 17 Feb. 1867, of 126 persons thus liberated, 58 were believed to be living honestly.

In 1861, 1862, and 1863 the system was considered to have failed through the numerous crimes committed by tickets-of-leave, it was modified by the Penal Servitude act in 1864. Sentences to penal servitude, in 1869, 2008; 1870, 1798; 1879, 1502.

Criminal classes in England and Wales—estimated number 1873-8, 72,881; 1878-9, 78,319; 1874-5, 72,888; 1875-6, 74,108. By return (hours) 1877-8, 41,049; 1878-9, 44,248.

The "Judicial Statistics" of crime, police, and law, with a report have been usually published by government, commencing with 1868.

Statistical Criminal act passed 11 Aug. 1868

Prevention of Crimes act passed 21 Aug. 1871

Great decrease in crimes of violence in relation to the increase of population 1861-1871

Reported felonies 1871, 10,663; 1877, 12,973; burglaries, 1871, 614; 1877, 1244.

Crime—International Congress for the prevention and repression of crime met in the Middle Temple, London, 3 July, 1873.

Prevention of Crime act passed 13 Aug. 1879

Crimes, or **CRIM TARTARY**, a peninsula in the Euxine or Black Sea, the ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*, colonized by the Greeks about 550 B.C. The Milesians founded the kingdom of Bosphorus, now Kertch, which about 108 B.C., formed part of the dominion of Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose descendants continued to rule the country, under Roman protection, till the irruption of the Goths, Huns, etc., about A.D. 258. About 1287 it fell into the hands of the Mongols under Genghis Khan; soon after the Venetians established commercial stations, with a lucrative trade, but were supplanted by the Genoese, who were permitted to rebuild and fortify Kaffa about 1361. In 1475 Mahomet II. expelled the Genoese, and subjected the peninsula to the Ottoman yoke; permitting the government to remain in the hands of the native khans, but closing the Black Sea to Western Europe. In 1774, by the intervention of the empress Catherine II., the Crimea recovered its independence; but on the abdication of the khan in 1782 the Russians took possession of the country, after a war with Turkey, and retained it by the treaty of Jassy, 9 Jan. 1792. The Crimea (now Taurida) was divided into eight governments in 1803. War having been declared against Russia by England and France, 28 March, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the East, which, after remaining some time at Gallipoli and other places, sailed for Varna, where they disembarked 29 May. An expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (23,000 British), commanded by Lord Raglan and marshal St. Arnaud, sailed from Varna 3 Sept., and landed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, about 80 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40,000 and 60,000 strong (under prince Menschikoff), entrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be unassailable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed; see *Alma and Rasse - Turkish War*. Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea 12 July following.

Criminal Laws of England. Their great severity, pointed out by Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir James Mackintosh, and others about 1818, was considerably mitigated by Sir Robert Peel's acts, passed 1828-9. The criminal law was consolidated by 24 and 25 Vict. cc. 84-100, 1861. Some defects were amended by an act passed in 1867.

Sir J. F. Stephen's "Digest of the Criminal Law" published 1877

Bill for amending law relating to indictable offences (re-arranging a digest and code) brought in by Sir John Holker attorney-general 14 May, 1878

Referred to royal commission (Justices Blackburn and Jush and Sir James F. Stephen), announced 8 July, "

The bill brought in and withdrawn 1879

Crimina, a river in Sicily, near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, 339 B.C.

Crimping-houses were used to entrap persons into the army; hence the name of "crimp sergeant." Some of them in London were destroyed by the populace, in consequence of a young man who had been enticed into one being killed in endeavoring to escape, 16 Sept. 1794.

Crisnan Canal, Argyleshire, cut through Kintyre peninsula, 1798-1801: 15 locks; saves about 115 miles.

Crinoline (a French word, meaning stuff made of

erin, hair) is the modern name of the "farlingale" of the time of queen Elizabeth, hoop-like petticoats made of whalebone, etc., revived in France and England since 1855. They have frequently occasioned loss of life by coming in contact with fire and machinery. In No. 116 of the *Tatler*, published 5 Jan. 1710, is an amusing trial of the hoop-petticoat then in fashion.

Cripplegate (London) was so called from the lame beggars who sat there, so early as the year 1010. The gate was newly built by the brewers of London in 1344; and was pulled down and sold for 912 in July, 1700. The poet Milton was buried in the church near it, 12 Nov. 1674; see *London*.

Cripples' Home, Marylebone Road, established 1851, for crippled girls to be taught suitable trades. The Cripples' Nursery, Old Quebec street and Margate, was established 1862.

Crispin and **Crispianus** are said to have been two saints, born at Rome, whence they travelled to Soummis, in France, to propagate the Christian religion. They worked as shoemakers; but the governor of the town, discovering them to be Christians, ordered them to be beheaded, about 288. Their day is 25 Oct.

Criterion Theatre, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, opened by Spens and Pond, 21 March, 1874.

Crith (from the Greek *κριθι*, a barleycorn, or small weight), a term suggested by Dr. A. W. Hofmann (about 1864) to express the volume-weight of gases, a cube containing 1 litre of hydrogen (0.0896 gramme) to be the unit. Hydrogen being one crith, oxygen will be 16, nitrogen 14 criths.

Critica. The first society of them was formed 276 B.C.—*Blair*. Varro, Cicero, Apollonius, and Aristarchus were ancient critics. In modern times the *Journal des Savans* was the earliest periodical critical work. It was originated by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical councillor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, 30 May, 1656, and is still continued. Jean Le Clerc's "Ars Critica," published 1696, is said to be the earliest systematic treatise. The first work of this kind in England was the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself), published in Feb. 1703. The *Works of the Learned* began 1710, and the *Notes of Literature* in 1714; discontinued in 1722; see *Reviews*.

The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts in Feb. 1794, when an action that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favor of the defendant, on the principle that criticism is allowable, however sharp, if just, and not malicious; see *Travis*, 1878.

Croatia, conquered by Coloman, king of Hungary, in 1102, was with that country united to Austria in 1526. The Croatian diet was abolished in Nov. 1861. The Croats protested against incorporation with Hungary, 25 May, 1867, and their diet (including Croatia and Slavonia) at Agram was dissolved 27 May. The union of Croatia with Hungary was recognized by a Croatian deputation 27 May, 1868, and Croatian delegates entered the Hungarian diet 24 Nov. The emperor and empress visited Agram 9-10 March, 1869.

Crookery-ware, see *Pottery*.

Crocodiles were revered as divinities by the Egyptians. The emperor Augustus is said to have collected twenty-five at one time in his amphitheatre, where they were killed by gladiators.

Croix, St., a West India island, purchased from the French by Christian VI., king of Denmark, in 1733; taken by Sir Alexander Cochrane, 22 Dec. 1807; restored in 1814.

Cromlechs, ancient monuments, formerly considered to be Druidical altars, but now believed to be connected with burials. One still exists in Anglesey: similar structures have been found in Ireland, India, Arabia, and other countries.

Cronstadt, Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 1710, and received its name (Crown-town) in 1721. It

was not attacked by the fleets in the war with Russia, 1854-5.

Crook, a bishop's pastoral staff or crook, distinct from the crozier. Nine pastoral staffs have been recently presented to English bishops; one to the bishop of Hereford, Dr. James Atlay, in Jan. 1872.

Cropredy Bridge, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. Here the royalists defeated sir William Waller and the army of the parliament, 29 June, 1644.

Croquet. This game, which became common in Britain about 1850, is said to be a revival of the old *Pall Mall* (which see). It has been much superseded by Lawn Tennis, 1877-81.

Crosier, a staff surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop, was in use in the fourth century. The bearing a crosier before ecclesiastics is mentioned in the life of St. Caesarea of Arles about 500.

Cross. That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary was said to have been found at Jerusalem, with two others, deep in the ground, by St. Helena, 3 May, 328 (termed the *Invention of the Cross*); Christ's being distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being cured by touching it. It was carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem; but was recovered by the emperor Heraclius (who defeated him in battle), 14 Sept. 615, and that day has since been commemorated as "the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross," established in 642.

It is asserted by church writers that a great shining cross was seen in the heavens by Constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standard, with the inscription "*In hoc signo vinces*."—"Under this sign thou shalt conquer." With this (Labarum) he advanced to Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, 27 Oct. 312.—*Lenglet*.

Signing with the Cross was first practised by Christians to distinguish themselves from the Pagans. . . . about 110
In the time of Tertullian, it was deemed efficacious against 260
poison, witchcraft, etc. . . .
Crosses in churches and chambers were introduced about 568
431; and set up on steeples about . . .
Crosses in honor of queen Eleanor were set up in the
places where her hearse rested, between 1236 (when 1307
she died) and . . .
Crosses and idolatrous pictures were removed from
churches, and crosses in the streets demolished, by
order of parliament. . . . 1641
Maid of the Cross were a community of young women
who made vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience,
instituted in. . . . 1625
The order of Ladies of the Star of the Cross was insti-
tuted by the empress Eleonora di Gonzaga, wife of Leo-
pold I., in. . . . 1668

Crossed Checks, see *Drafts*.

Crotona (S. Italy), a city founded by the Achæan Greeks about 710 B.C. Here Pythagoras taught about 520. The Crotons destroyed Sybaris, 510.

Crown. An Amalekite brought Saul's crown to David, 1056 B.C. (2 Sam. i.). The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin the Elder, 616 B.C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head; afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels; see *Tiara*.

The crown of Alfred had two little bells attached (872); it is said to have been long preserved at Westminster, and may have been that described in the parliamentary inventory taken in 1649.

Atheistan's crown resembled an earl's coronet, 929.
William I. wore his crown on a cup, adorned with points, 1066.
Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483.

Henry VII. introduced the arches, 1485.
The crown and regalia of England were pledged to the city of London by Richard II. for 2000*l.* In 1386; see the king's receipt on redeeming them.—*Rymer*.

The crown of Charles II., made in 1660, is the oldest existing in England (see *Blood's Conspiracy*).

The Imperial State Crown of England was made by Rundell and Bridges in 1838, principally with jewels taken from old crowns. It contains one large ruby, 1 large sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1363 brilliants, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls.—*Professor Tennant*.

Crown Lands. The revenue arising from those

in England is now nearly all subject to parliament, which annually provides for the support of the sovereign and government about 875,000*l.* The revenue of the duchy of Cornwall belongs to the prince of Wales even during his minority. Henry VII. (1485) resumed those lands which had been given to their followers by the sovereigns of the house of York. The hereditary estates of the crown were largely bestowed on their courtiers by the sovereigns—especially by the Stuarts.

Crown of India, Imperial Order of, instituted by queen Victoria (to commemorate the assumption of the title of empress, 1 Jan. 1877), for princesses of the royal family, distinguished Indian and British ladies, and wives of viceroys and governors and secretaries of state for India, 31 Dec. 1877. Twelve ladies (the marchioness of Salisbury and others) invested, 29 April, 1878.

Crowns and HALF-CROWNS of silver were coined in England by Edward VI. in 1553. None were coined in 1861, and they were gradually withdrawn from circulation. The coinage of half-crowns was resumed in 1974, after an inquiry as to their utility.

Crows. An act passed for their destruction in England, 24 Hen. VIII. 1532. Crows were anciently employed as letter-bearers, as carrier-pigeons are now.

Croydon, Surrey, granted to Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, about 1070. Archbishop Whitgift's hospital was founded in 1596. The fine old parish church was burned 5, 6 Jan. 1867.

Crozier, see *Crosier*.

Crucifix, the cross with the figure of Christ attached to it, first known in the fourth, came into general use in the eighth century.

Crucifixion. A mode of execution common among the Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans. Ariarathes, of Cappadocia, aged 80, vanquished by Perdiccas, and discovered among the prisoners, was flayed alive and nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, 322 B.C. Jesus Christ was crucified 3 April, A.D. 33.—*Usher* (15 April, A.D. 29, *Clinton*; 28 March, A.D. 31, *Hales*). Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, 330.—*Lenglet*.

Cruelty to Animals, see *Animals*, and *Virsecution*.

Crusades (French *Croisades*), wars undertaken to drive the infidels from Jerusalem and the "Holy Land." Peter Gautier, the Hermit, an officer of Amiens, on his return from pilgrimage incited pope Urban II. to expel infidels from the city where Christ had taught. Urban convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the commission to summon Europe to a general war, 1094. The first crusade was published; an army of 300,000 men was raised, of which Peter had the direction, and Godfrey de Bouillon the command, 1095. The warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulder, and their motto was *Volonté de Dieu*, "God's will."—The French government have published some of the historians of the Crusades in a magnificent form (1844-77).

I. Crusade (1095) ended by Jerusalem being taken by assault, 15 July, 1099, and Godfrey de Bouillon made king.
II. Preached by St. Bernard in 1146, headed by emperor Conrad II. and Louis VII. of France. Crusaders defeated; Jerusalem lost in 1187.
III. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, etc., in 1188, joined by Philip II. of France and Richard I. of England in 1190. Glorious, but fruitless.
IV. 1195, by emperor Henry VI.: successful till his death in 1197.
V. Proclaimed by Innocent III., 1198. Baldwin, count of Flanders, attacked the Greeks, and took Constantinople in 1203. His companions returned.
VI. In 1216. In 1229, emperor Frederick II. obtained possession of Jerusalem on a truce for ten years. In 1240, Richard, earl of Cornwall, arrived at Palestine, but soon departed.
VII. By Louis IX. (St. Louis), 1248, who was defeated and taken prisoner at Mansourah, 5 April, 1260; released by ransom; truce of ten years.

VIII. and last, in 1270, by the same prince, who died of a contagious disease, at Carthage, in Africa, 3 Aug. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. of England, was at Acre, 1271. In 1291, the sultan took Acre, and the Christians were driven out of Syria.

Cruz, see *Santa Cruz*.

Cryolite, a Greenland mineral, a fluoride of aluminium and sodium, employed in procuring metallic aluminium in 1855.

Cryophorus, an instrument (invented by Dr. Wollaston about 1812) to demonstrate the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

Cryptograph, an apparatus for writing in cipher, invented by sir Charles Wheatstone, and made known in 1868, in which different key-words may be employed, and, it is said, absolute secrecy insured. A cryptographic machine was patented 1860; see *Cipher*.

A system of secret writing described in "Archiv der Mathematik"..... 1795
Professor J. F. Lorenz published a system at Magdeburg 1806
Joseph Ludwig Klüber published "Kryptographik"..... 1809
Messrs. Thos. De la Rue published Mr. Wm. Henry Rochfort's system of secret writing termed "Arcanography," resembling Lorenz's..... 1836
Mr. A. L. Flamm patented an improvement upon this system..... about Oct. 1875

Crystal Palace, Hyde Park, London; see *Exhibition of 1851*.

Crystal Palace, New York. This building was opened 14 July, 1853, by president Pierce, for a universal industrial exhibition. It stood in Reservoir Square. Its main buildings and galleries covered an area of 173,000 square feet. After the close of the exhibition it was used by the American Institute for its fairs and for meetings of various kinds. On 5 Oct. 1858, it was destroyed by fire, together with a great number of articles sent for exhibition at the American Institute. The Crystal Palace was owned by a stock company, was designed by Messrs. Carstensen and Gildemeister, of New York, and was considered a beautiful piece of architecture.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The exhibition building of 1851 having been surrendered to Messrs. Fox and Henderson on 1 Dec. 1851, the materials were sold for 70,000*l.* to a company, who soon after commenced erecting the Crystal Palace on its present site, near Sydenham in Kent, under the direction of sir Joseph Paxton, Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, and others. The proposed capital of 500,000*l.* (in 100,000 shares of 5*l.* each) was increased in Jan. 1853 to 1,000,000*l.*

First column raised by S. Laing, M.P..... 5 Aug. 1852
During the progress of the works as many as 6400 men were engaged at one time. By the fall of scaffolding, 12 men were killed..... 16 Aug. 1853
Dinner given to professor Owen and others in the interior of the model of the iguanodon, constructed by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins..... 31 Dec. "
The palace opened by the queen..... 10 June, 1854
Grand musical *fête* on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, 28 Oct. "

The palace visited by the emperor and empress of the French, etc..... 20 April, 1855
First grand display of the great fountains, before the queen and 20,000 spectators..... 18 June, 1856
The receipts were 115,627*l.*; the expenditure, 87,872*l.*, not including payments for preference shares, etc., in year ending..... 30 April, 1857
On the fast-day (for the Indian mutiny) rev. C. Spurgeon preached here to 23,000 persons; 476*l.* were collected, to which the C. P. company added 300*l.*..... 7 Oct. "
The preliminary Handel festivals (see *Handel*), 15, 17, 19 June, 1857, and..... 2 July, 1858
Centenary of the birth of Robert Burns celebrated: the directors awarded 50*l.* to a prize poem on the subject, which was obtained by Miss Isa Craig..... 25 Jan. 1859
The Handel festival..... 20, 22, 24 June, "
Festival kept in honor of Schiller, 10 Nov. 1859; of Mendelssohn..... 4 May, 1860
London charity children sing here..... 6 June, "
3000 Orpheonists (French musical amateurs) perform choral music, 26 June; the Imperial band of Guides perform, 26 June; both dine in the palace..... 30 June, "
115 brass bands perform..... 10 July, "
Annual rose-show began..... "
North wing injured by a gale of wind..... 20, 21 Feb. 1861

Haydn's "Creation" performed (Costa, conductor),

Blondin's performances on an elevated rope begin here (he plays on violin, cooks, simulates falling, etc.), 1 May, 1861
Successful Handel festival: a new arched roof constructed for the orchestra; about 4000 vocal and instrumental performers..... 23, 25, 27 June, 1862
Successful Handel festival..... 26, 28, 30 June, 1865
North wing, containing tropical department, the Alhambra, and other courts, destroyed by fire (about 150,000*l.* damage)..... 30 Dec. 1866
Prince of Wales present at a grand concert to raise funds to restore the palace..... 26 June, 1867
Visit of the viceroy of Egypt (gives 500*l.*), July; of the sultan (gives 1000*l.*)..... 16 July, "
Conservative working-men's demonstration..... 11 Nov. "
Meeting of shareholders decide by ballot that free tickets shall not be issued to admit non-shareholders on Sundays..... 31 Dec. "
North wing restored and reopened to the public..... 15 Feb. 1868
An Aeronautical Exhibition opened..... 25 June, "
Protestant meeting to defend the Irish Church..... 17 Aug. "
Reception of the vicomte de Lesseps..... 7 July, 1870
Death of Mr. Robert K. Bowley, fourteen years manager of the company..... 25 Aug. "
Successful Handel festival..... 19, 21, 23 June, 1871
The grand-duke Wladimir of Russia entertained here by the prince of Wales..... 26 June, "
Cat-show, native and foreign..... 13 July-2 Dec. "
Dividend on stock, 1*l.* per cent..... Dec. "
Inauguration of the great aquarium by prof. Owen..... Jan. 1872
Lecture by prof. Flower..... 12 Jan. "
Bird-show opens..... 10 Feb. "
Thanksgiving festival for the recovery of the prince of Wales..... 1 May, "
Dog-show opens..... 4 June, "
Meeting of National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations..... 24 June, "
National music meetings; competition and concerts, 27 June-6 July, "
Scottish southern gathering; highland sports..... 25 July, "
National cat-show..... 26-29 Oct. "
Bird-show..... 22 Feb. 1873
Grand commemoration of the opening of the palace; the Paxton memorial unveiled..... 16 June, "
Visits of the shah of Persia..... 30 June, 3 July, "
National music meetings..... 3, 5, 8, 10, 12 July, "
Resignation of Mr. George Grove, many years secretary, announced Sept.; succeeded by Capt. Flood, Dec. "
Visit of the czar..... 16 May, 1874
Handel festival; successful..... 22, 24, 26 June, "
Visit of the sultan of Zanzibar..... 19 June, 1875
National music meeting..... 1-10 July, "
Visit of the king and queen of Greece and prince and princess of Wales..... 19 July, 1876
Great clock completed..... Nov. "
Handel festival..... 25, 27, 29 June, 1877
Handel festival; successful..... 21, 23, 25 June, 1880
Great damage done by bursting of a water-tank; no lives lost..... 30 Sept. "
International woollen exhibition opened by the duke of Connaught..... 2 June, 1881

Crystallography is the science relating to the symmetrical forms assumed by substances passing from the liquid to the solid state. Romé de Lisle published his "Essai de Cristallographie" in 1772; but René-Just Haüy is regarded as the founder of the modern school of crystallography (1801).—*Whewell*. Dana, Dufresnoy, and Miller are eminent modern writers on this subject.

Ctesiphon (afterwards AL MADAYN), on the Tigris, the splendid capital of Parthia, was taken by Trajan in 116, and by Alexander Severus (who made 100,000 captives), 198. Its defences deterred Julian from the siege, 363. It was taken by Omar and the Saracens, 637, and utterly destroyed, and Cufa, near it, built with the remains.

Cuba (its original name), an island (West Indies) discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, 28 Oct. 1492; settled by Velasquez, 1511-12. Population, 1870, 765,000 whites; 250,000 colored, 368,000 slaves; in 1877, about 1,400,000.

The buccaneer *Morgan* took the Havana; see *Buccaneers*. 1699
A British expedition lands and remains, 20 July-20 Nov. 1741
The Havana taken by admiral Pococke and lord Albemarle, 1762; restored at the peace of Paris..... 10 Feb. 1763
"Lone Star" society (*which see*), for the acquisition of Cuba, etc., formed..... 1843
The president of the United States (Taylor) published a strong proclamation, denouncing the object of the invaders..... 11 Aug. 1849
Expedition of gen. Lopez and a large body of Americans, with the view of wresting this island from the dominion of Spain, landed at Cuba (defeated)..... 17 May, 1850

Cuba again invaded by Lopez and others 13 Aug. 1851
 They are defeated and taken; 50 shot, and Lopez garrotted at Havana 1 Sept. "
 The president of the United States again issued a proclamation against an intended expedition against Cuba, 31 May, 1854
 Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, United States envoys, met at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle, and reported, recommending the purchase of Cuba Oct. "
 The Spanish minister in cortes declared that the sale of Cuba would be "the sale of Spanish honor itself," 19 Dec. "
 Insurrection of Creoles, headed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, for expulsion of Spaniards after the revolution in Spain; volunteer force raised to aid Lersundi, the governor Sept.-Nov. 1868
 A filibusters' attack on Cuba repelled 17 May, 1869
 The United States decide not to recognize the insurgents as belligerents June, 1870
 About 2000 lives lost by a hurricane about 14 Oct. "
 The captain-general De Rodas resigned, and left Cuba, 15 Dec. "
 Insurrection subdued, but enduring; the volunteers very insubordinate; military despotism; occasional reign of terror; massacres Jan.-Nov. 1871
 Don Gonzalo Castañon murdered by Cubans; his tomb desecrated by medical students, 25 Nov.; eight tried and shot at Havana 27 Nov. "
 Mr. F. Delano sent by the United States government to report on the state of Cuba 9 Dec. 1872
 The merciless war still continues; no quarter given, Dec. "
 Suspended hostilities through the establishment of the Spanish republic Feb. 1873
 Much fighting reported June, "
 The *Virginian*, American schooner, while conveying men and arms from New York to the insurgents in Cuba, is captured by the Spanish gunboat *Tornado*, 31 Oct.; conveyed to Cuba; above 90 insurgents and sailors (some British and Americans) tried; many insurgents and about 6 British and 30 Americans shot 4-7 Nov. "
 After much correspondence the *Virginian* was surrendered to the Americans, 19 Dec.; she foundered on her way to New York about 26 Dec. "
 Bascones defeats the marquis Santa Lucia and 5000 insurgents at Naranjo Feb. 1874
 Gen. Martinez Campos appointed governor, with plenary powers Oct. 1876
 The struggle going on, but more subdued summer, 1877
 A "Cuban league" in the United States, said to be formed to obtain recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, etc. Sept. "
 Estrada, the Cuban president, said to be captured Oct. "
 Reported surrender of many insurgents 23, 24 Dec. "
 Surrender of the insurgent government; end of the insurrection announced 21 Feb. 1878
 Amnesty declared, with freedom to slaves presenting themselves before 31 March (slavery to be abolished gradually) March, "
 Campos and Jovellar enter Havana triumphantly, 14 June, "
 Insurrection; state of siege; amnesty promised, 19 Sept. 1879
 Insurgents totally defeated at Placeta; announced, 3 Dec. "
 Bill for gradual emancipation of the slaves passed by the Spanish senate, 21 Dec. 1879; by chambers of deputies (230-10, 21 Jan.); promulgated 18 Feb. 1880
 Cuba reported tranquil Sept. "

Cubit, a measure by which the ark of Noah was measured (2448 B.C.). It was the distance from a man's elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. According to Arbuthnot, the Hebrew cubit was a little under 22 inches, the Roman cubit 17½ inches, and the English cubit 18 inches.

Cucking-stool (or DUCKING-STOOL), for shrews: one at Kingston-on-Thames was used in April, 1745; and another at Cambridge in 1780.—*Chambers*.

Cucumbers, noticed by Virgil and other ancient poets, were brought to England from the Netherlands about 1538.

Cuddalore (India), on the coast of the Carnatic, was acquired by the English in 1681. It was reduced by the French in 1758, but recaptured in 1760 by sir Eyre Coote. Again lost in 1781, it underwent a destructive siege by the British under gen. Stuart, in 1783, which was continued until peace was signed, when it reverted to them, 1784.

Cuenca, New Castile, Spain, 80 miles from Madrid, attacked by the Carlists 13 July, and captured 14 July, 1874. The garrison and the inhabitants were barbarously used. Gen. Lopez Pinto rescued the prisoners, 19 July.

Cuirass, a part of Greek and Roman armor. The

skins of beasts, and afterwards tanned leather, formed the cuirass of the Britons until the Anglo-Saxon era. It was afterwards made of iron and brass. The cuirass was worn by cavalry in the reign of Henry III., 1216 et seq. Napoleon had several regiments of cavalry wearing cuirasses, and most European armies have picked corps of such.

Culdees, said to derive their name from *cultores Dei*, worshippers of God, monks in Scotland and Ireland, who had their principal seat at St. Andrew's. It is said that in 1185, at Tipperary, there was a Culdean abbey whose monks were "attached to simple truth and pure Christian worship, and had not yet conformed to the reigning superstition." They were eventually subjected to the papal yoke.

Cullen's-wood (Ireland). An English colony from Bristol, inhabiting Dublin, went to divert themselves at Cullen's-wood, when the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children, 30 March, 1209 (on Easter, afterwards called *Black Monday*).

Culloden, near Inverness, where the English, under William, duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scotch, headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, 16 April, 1746. The Scots lost 2500 men in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. Prince Charles, who wandered among the wilds of Scotland for six months, while 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, at length escaped from Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome 3 March, 1788.

Culture, according to Mr. Matthew Arnold ("The Apostle of Culture"), is the knowledge of "the best that has been thought and said in the world" (1880).

Cultur-Kampf, see *Kultur-Kampf*.

Culverin, cannon so called from the French *coulverine*, said to have been introduced into England from a French model in 1534. It was originally five inches and a quarter diameter in the bore, and carried a ball of eighteen pounds.—*Bailey*.

Cumæ (S. Italy), a Greek colony, 1050 B.C., said to have been the residence of the ancient Sibyl, was taken by the Samnites 420 B.C., and annexed by the Romans 338 B.C.

Cumberland, a N.W. county of England, was granted to Malcolm I. of Scotland in 945, by king Edmund, "on condition that he should be his fellow-worker." It was seized by William I., but restored to Malcolm III., "who became his man," 1072. William the Lion, after his defeat at Alnwick, resigned Cumberland to Henry II., and it was finally annexed to England in 1237.

DUKES.

- 1726. William Augustus, second son of George II., died 13 Oct. 1765.
- 1766. Henry Frederic, son of Frederic, prince of Wales, died 18 Sept. 1790.
- 1799. Ernest Augustus, fifth son of George III.; became king of Hanover, 20 June, 1837; died 18 Nov. 1861.
- 1851. George V., the ex-king of Hanover; died 12 June, 1878.
- 1878. Ernest Augustus, son; born 21 Sept. 1845; married princess Thyra of Denmark, 21 Dec. 1878. Issue, Mary-Louisa, born 11 Oct. 1879; son, 28 Oct. 1880.

"**Cumberland, THE**," see *Naval Battles*, 1811.

Cumulative Vote, in parliamentary elections, proposed by Mr. Robert Lowe,* 4 July, during the debates on the reform bill, and rejected 5 July, 1867, by 314 to 173. By the act passed 15 Aug. 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 102), it was enacted that at a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person shall vote for more than two candidates. The

* "At any contested election for a county or borough represented by more than two members, and having more than one seat vacant, every voter shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of vacant seats, and may give all such votes to one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit."

cumulative vote was used in the election of the London school board, 29 Nov. 1870.

Cunaxa, in Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates, where Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes II., against whom he had conspired (401 B.C.), narrated in Xenophon's "Anabasis." His Greek auxiliaries were successful; see *Retreat of the Greeks*.

Cuneiform Inscriptions (from *cuneus*, Latin for a wedge), in characters resembling arrow-heads, inscribed on bricks or clay tablets, found at Babylon, Behistun, etc., have lately been deciphered by English and foreign scholars, who date some of them as far back as 2000 B.C.; see *Assyria*, *Babylon*, *Behistun*.

Cunnersdorf (in Prussia). On 12 Aug. 1759, Frederick II., king of Prussia, with 50,000 men, attacked the Austrian and Russian army of 90,000 in their camp near this place, and at first gained considerable advantages; but pursuing them too far, the Austrians and Russians rallied, and gained a complete victory. The Prussians lost 200 pieces of cannon and 30,000 men in killed and wounded.

Cupola Ships, see *Navy of England*, 1861.

Cupping, a mode of blood-letting. The skin is scarified by lancets, and a glass cup in which the air has been rarified by heat is immediately applied to it, when the blood usually flows into the cup. This operation was well known to the ancients, and is described by Hippocrates (413 B.C.) and Celsus (20 B.C.). It was common in England about 1820.

Curaçoa, an island in the Caribbean sea, settled by the Spaniards about 1527, was seized by the Dutch in 1634. In 1800 the French, settled on part of this island, quarrelled with the Dutch, who surrendered it to a British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802, taken from them by the British in 1807, and again restored in 1814.

Curates were of early appointment as coadjutors in the Catholic church, and are mentioned in England in the seventh century. Among the acts passed for the relief of this laborious class of the clergy are the 12th Anne, 1713, and 36th, 53d, and 58th Geo. III., and especially the beneficent act, 2 Will. IV., Oct. 1831. It appeared by parliamentary reports on ecclesiastical revenues that there were, in 1831, 5230 curates in England and Wales, whose stipends amounted to 424,695*l*. The greatest number of curates in one diocese was Lincoln, 629; and the smallest that of St. Asaph, 43. The Pastoral Aid Society was established in 1836; the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, in 1837; the Curates' Augmentation Fund, 1866.

Curfew Bell (from the French *couvre feu*) was revived or introduced in England by Will. I. 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening all fires and candles were to be extinguished, under a severe penalty.—*Rapin*. The curfew was abolished 1 Hen. I. 1100. A so-called curfew bell was rung at West Ham so lately as Nov. 1859.

Curiatii, see *Rome*, 669 B.C.

Curling, a Scotch national game with stones on the ice, said to have been introduced from the Low Countries in the sixteenth century. The Duddingstone curling club was instituted 1795. The royal Caledonian curling club, founded in 1838, owns a large artificial pond at Strathallan, Perthshire.

Curragh, see *Kildare*.

Currants, from *Corinth*, whence, probably, the tree was first brought to us about 1533. The name is also given to a small kind of dried grape, brought from the Levant and Zante. The duty on these currants (4*s*. 4*d*. per cwt. in 1834) has been reduced to 7*s*. The hawthorn currant (*Ribes oxycanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

Currency Acts. Those of sir Robert Peel were passed in 1819 and in 1844.

Curator Baron. This office, formerly attached to the court of exchequer, was abolished in 1856, on the death of the right hon. George Bankes.

Curtatone, near Mantua (N. Italy). Here the Austrians, under Radetzky, crossed the Mincio, and defeated the Italians after a severe conflict, 29 May, 1848.

Cushee Pieces, invented by Richard Leake, the master-gunner of the *Royal Prince* man-of-war, renowned for bravery shown in the engagement with the Dutch admiral Van Tromp, in 1673.

Custom is a law not written (*lex non scripta*), established by long usage and consent, and is distinguished from *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from 1189 downwards. Sixty years' custom is binding in the civil law, and forty years' in ecclesiastical cases.

Customs were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II. in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of parliament was established 3 Edw. I. 1274. The customs were farmed to sir Thomas Smith for annual sums varying from 14,000*l*. to 50,000*l*. in the reign of Elizabeth.—*Stow*. They were farmed by Charles II. for 390,000*l*. in 1666.—*Davenant*. In 1671 commissioners were appointed. The customs were consolidated by Mr. Pitt in 1787. Between 1820 and 1830 so many reductions and consolidations were made in the customs department, that above a quarter of a million was saved in salaries, though the work had enormously increased.—Acts consolidating the customs duties were passed in 1853, 1854, and 1860, whereby the number of articles in the tariff and the amount of the customs were greatly reduced. Many changes have been made since; see *Revenue*. The disqualification of custom-house officers and officers of excise from voting for the election of members of parliament in 1782 was removed in 1867–8.

The laws respecting the customs were amended by an act passed 21 Aug. 1871, and consolidated by acts passed, 24 July, 1876

Customs in	Customs in year ending
1580.....£14,000	1860.....31 March, £24,391,084
1592.....50,000	1864.....23,234,356
1614.....148,000	1867.....22,299,306
1622.....168,000	1869.....22,424,000
1642.....500,000	1870.....21,490,843
1684.....530,000	1872.....20,225,892
1720.....1,555,600	1873.....20,976,236
1748.....2,000,000	1874.....20,323,325
1808.....9,973,240	1875.....19,349,280
1823.....11,498,762	1876.....20,196,691
1830.....17,540,323	1877.....19,996,386
1835.....18,612,906	1878.....20,043,180
1840.....19,915,296	1879.....20,348,064
1845.....20,196,856	1880.....19,169,606
1850.....20,442,170	
1855.....21,630,081	

The customs in Ireland, a sack of wool, 3*d*.; a last of hides, 6*d*.; a barrel of wine, 2*d*.
The customs business of Ireland was transferred to the London board.....6 Jan. 1830

Custom-house. A custom-house was erected in London on a large scale, 1304; and a yet larger in 1559; burned down in 1666; a new one, built by Charles II., burned down in 1718, again rebuilt; and once more burned down, and immense property and valuable records destroyed, 12 Feb. 1814

The present edifice opened.....12 May, 1817
Dublin custom-house commenced in 1781; opened in 1791. The eastern wing of its warehouse was destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of 400,000*l*.
9 Aug. 1833

Customs Parliament, see *Zollverein*.

Custos Rotulorum, keeper of the rolls or records of the sessions of the peace, previously nominated by the lord chancellor, was in 1545 directed to be appointed by a bill signed by the king. The act was confirmed in 1689.

Custoza, near Verona (N. Italy). Here the Italians were defeated by marshal Radetzky, 23 July, 1848; and here they were again defeated, 24 June, 1866, after a series of desperate attacks on the Austrian army. The Italians were commanded by their king, Victor Emmanuel, and the Austrians by the archduke Albrecht. The Italian loss was computed to be 720 killed, 8112 wound-

ed, and 4315 missing; the Austrian loss, 960 killed, 8690 wounded, and nearly a thousand prisoners. The Italians soon recrossed the Mincio.

Cutch (Kachh), W. India, a principality under the government of Bombay. In consequence of the depredations of the natives, the East India government resorted to hostile measures, which resulted in a stringent treaty with the rao in Jan. 1816. In 1819 he was deposed for misgovernment, and replaced by his infant son, supported by a British contingent. The traffic in children, detected in Dec. 1835, was suppressed by the British. Many persons perished by an earthquake in July, 1819.—*Thornton*.

Cutlery, see *Steel*.

Cuttack (Katak), E. India, a British province ceded to the E. I. company in 1803. Cuttack, the capital, was taken by col. Harcourt, 14 Oct. same year. The Maharrattas conquered it in 1750.—*Thornton*.

Cutting-out Machines. Wearing apparel was first cut out by machinery in England by Messrs. Hyams in 1853. The machine, invented by Mr. Frederick Osbourn, consists of a reciprocating vertical knife working through a slot in the table that supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth being pressed up to the edge of the knife by the attendant, the knife will sever it in the direction of the lines marked on the upper layer.

Cuzco, capital of Peru, was entered by Pizarro in Nov. 1533, and taken by him in Aug. 1536, after five months' siege.

Cyanogen, a colorless gas (composed of nitrogen and carbon), irritating to the nose and eyes, derived from Prussian blue, was first obtained in the free state by Gay Lussac in 1815, being the first instance of the isolation of a compound radical.

Cycle of the sun, the twenty-eight years before the days of the week return to the same days of the month; that of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 532 years by Victorius, 463.—*Blair*. See *Melonic Cycle*, *Calippic Period*.

Cyclones, circular whirlwinds, or hurricanes, common in the East and West Indian and Chinese seas, vary from 200 to 500 miles in diameter. Many details respecting them will be found in Reid's "Law of Storms," published 1838.

By a great cyclone immense damage was done on sea and land; about 100 ships are said to have been lost, and about 60,000 persons perished, and whole towns nearly destroyed: see *Calcutta*. 5 Oct. 1864
Captain Watson, of the *Clarence*, observing the barometer falling, and foretelling the approach of the cyclone, saved his ship by steering out of its range.
Great cyclone in the Bahamas, at Nassau, New Providence; above 600 houses and many churches and other buildings thrown down; between 60 and 70 persons killed, and a great many ships dismantled. 1, 2 Oct. 1866
Another cyclone at Calcutta, not so destructive. 1 Nov. 1867
A cyclone desolated Antigua, St. Kitts, and other isles; religious and manufacturing buildings destroyed, and thousands made homeless. 21 Aug. 1871
Destructive cyclone near Madras; ships lost. 1 May, 1872
Destructive cyclone, S.E. Bengal; Calcutta barely escaped; about 215,000 persons perished. 31 Oct. 1876
(See *Virgin Isles*.)

Cyclopædia, see *Encyclopædiæ*.

Cyclopean Masonry, a term given to very ancient buildings in Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, probably the work of the Pelasgi, more than 1000 B.C.

Cyder, see *Cider*.

Cymbal, the oldest known musical instrument, made of brass. Xenophon says the cymbal was invented by Cybele, and used in her feasts about 1580 B.C.

Cymmrodorion Society was established in Sept. 1751, to instruct the ignorant and relieve distressed Welsh. It was suspended in 1781, and revived 24 June, 1820, for literary purposes. The society was re-estab-

lished in 1877 for promotion of literature and the arts in Wales.

Cymri or *KYMBRI* (hence *Cambria*), the great Celtic family to which the Britons belonged, and which came from Asia and occupied a large part of Europe about 1500 B.C. About A.D. 640 Dyvnwal Moelmud reigned "King of the Cymry;" see *Wales*.

Cynics, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes (about 396 B.C., *Diog. Laert.*, *Clinton*), who professed to condemn all worldly things, even sciences, except morality; and lived in public with little shame. Diogenes, the eminent cynic, died 323 B.C.

Cynoscephalæ (*dogs' heads*), so named from the shape of the heights), in Thessaly, where Pelopidas and the Thebans defeated Alexander, tyrant of Phææ and the Thessalians, 364 B.C. Pelopidas was slain. Here also the consul Flaminius totally defeated Philip V. of Macedon, 197 B.C., and ended the war.

Cypress, *Cupressus sempervirens*, a tree found in the isle of Cyprus. The Athenians buried heroes in coffins made of this wood, of which Egyptian mummy-chests were also fabricated. The ancients planted it in cemeteries. The cypress was brought to England about 1441. The deciduous cypress, *C. disticha*, came from North America before 1640.

Cyprus, a large island in the Mediterranean, near the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria; present capital Levkosia or Nikosia; seaports, Larnaka and Famagosta. Here the ancients found copper (*æs Cyprium*), silver, and precious stones. The country was fertile, and abounded with trees in ancient times; and under Venice its commerce was important. The population, two thirds Greek, is now about 135,000: under Venice, said to have been a million, probably exaggerated.

The Phœnician colonists introduced the worship of Ashtaroth (the Greek Astarte or Aphrodite, the Roman Venus). 500-499
Conquered by Amasis, king of Egypt; revolted at the invasion of Cambyses, and submitted to Persia. 525
Revolted, and subjected.
Partly independent under Evagoras and Nicoteles, kings of Salamis. 387 et seq.
Supported Alexander the Great. 333
Taken from Demetrius by Ptolemy of Egypt. 205
Became a Roman province. 68
Visited by Paul and Barnabas (Acts xiii.). A.D. 48
Great revolt of the Jews. 117
Seized by the Arabs, 646; recovered by Greeks. 648
Isaac Comnenus, king. 1184
Seized by Richard I. of England, 1191; given by him to Guy de Lusignan, as king. 1192
"Order of the Sword" established (ceased with 8th king), 1195
Guy's descendant, Catherine de Cornaro, sold it to Venice, 1487
Cyprus conquered by the Turks with great barbarity. 1570-1
Insurrections suppressed, 1764; with massacre. 1823
Gen. di Censola, a Genoese, the American consul, by excavations discovers many Babylonian, Egyptian, Phœnician, and Greek gold and silver ornaments, and other relics (sold to the Metropolitan Museum, New York), 1866 et seq.

His work, "Cyprus: Its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples," published in London and New York. Dec. 1877
The island given up to Great Britain for administration by the Anglo-Turkish convention. 4 June, 1878
Possession taken by admiral lord John Hay, 12 July; by sir Garnet J. Wolseley, as lord high commissioner, 22 July, "
Much sickness, with deaths, reported. Aug.-Sept. "
Orders for the government by a lord high commissioner, given at court. 14 Sept. "
Sir G. J. Wolseley's decree for compulsory labor on public works, dated. 16 Dec. "
He is sent to S. Africa; succeeded by sir Robert Bidolph. June, 1879
The British buy the government lands, except the Sultan's estates, early in. "
Increased general prosperity reported (in Blue Book), Aug. 1880
Locusts dreaded. May, 1881

Cyr, St., near Versailles. Here a college for ladies was founded by Madame de Maintenon, in 1686, and here she died, 15 April, 1719. It was made a military college in 1803.

Cyrenaic Sect, founded by Aristippus the Elder, 365 B.C. They taught that the supreme good of man is pleasure, particularly that of the senses; and that even

virtue ought to be commended only because it gave pleasure.

Cyrene (N.W. Africa), a Greek colony, founded by Battus about 630 B.C. Aristæus, who was chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis, on account of its five towns—namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoë. It was conquered by Ptolemy Soter I., who placed many Jews here (286 B.C.). Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B.C. It is now a desert. Some Cyrenaic sculptures were placed in the British Museum in July, 1861.

Cyropædium, see *Corus*.

Cyzicus (Asia Minor). In the Peloponnesian war,

the Lacedæmonian fleet under the command of Mindarus, assisted by Pharnabazus, the Persian, was encountered by the Athenians under Alcibiades, and defeated with great slaughter, near Cyzicus, Mindarus being slain, 410 B.C.—*Plutarch*.

Czar (the title of the emperor of Russia), probably derived from Cæsar, a title said to have been assumed by Ivan Basilowitz after defeating the Tartars, about 1482. The empress is termed *czarina*, and the eldest son *czarewitch*.

Czecha, the native race of Bohemia and Moravia (*which see*). The antagonism between the Germans and Czechs is milder in Moravia than in Bohemia. Their representatives entered the reichsrath at Vienna, 8 Oct. 1879.

D.

Dacca (N.E. India), a province acquired by the East India Company in 1765, and ruled under them by a nawab till its annexation in 1845.—*Thornton*.

Dacia, a Roman province, part of Hungary, and the adjoining provinces, after many contests, was subdued by Trajan, 106, when Decebalus, the Dacian leader, was killed. Dacia was abandoned to the Goths by Aurelian, in 270; subdued by the Huns, 376; by Scythians, 566; by Charlemagne, and by the Magyars, in the ninth century.

Dacoits, hereditary robbers of North India, formerly employed in war by native sovereigns.

It is stated that between 1818 and 1834, one tribe alone, in 118 "dacoitees," or expeditions, killed 172 persons, and obtained plunder valued at 115,000*l*. In 1838 Lord Auckland did much to suppress the dacoits, and many settlements were broken up, but they are not quite extinct in Bengal and Burmah. Several dacoitees were suppressed in 1879.

Daghistan (S.W. Asia), was conquered by the czar Peter, 1723; restored to Persia, 1735; reannexed to Russia by Alexander I., 1813.

Daguerreotype Process, invented by Daguerre, and published 1838; see *Photography*.

Dahlia, a flower brought from Mexico, of which it is a native, about 1787, and cultivated by the Swedish botanist, Dahl. About 1814 it was introduced into France and England; André Thouine suggested improvements in its culture, and it soon became a favorite. Georgi introduced it at St. Petersburg; hence it is known in Germany as the *Georgina*.

Dahomey, a negro kingdom, West Africa, became known to Europeans early in the last century, when Trudo Andati or Guadjor Trudo, a man of energy and talent, was king. He died in 1732, and was succeeded by a series of cruel tyrants, a large part of whose revenue was derived from the slave-trade. *Abbeokuta*, a robbers' haunt in 1825, has, since 1829, become a strong-walled town, inhabited by free blacks; and was consequently opposed by the king of Dahomey. His army has been severely defeated in its attacks on this place, and in one on 16 March, 1864, a great number of his Amazons were slain. During the last few years Dahomey has been visited by capt. Burton and other travellers, who have described the royal sanguinary customs.

The king ordered to pay a fine (for an outrage on Mr. Turnbull at Whydah, 23 Jan.) March, 1876
He refuses in insulting terms, April; the coast about to be blockaded July, "
The king threatens massacre of Europeans if attacked, "
Aug.
He makes concessions; blockade removed. 12 May, 1877
Renewed massacres of natives ("customs") and outrages on foreigners at Whydah; reported 26 Sept. 1878

Dahra (Algeria). On 18 June, 1845, above 500 Kabyles at war with the French were suffocated in a cave, a fire having been kindled by order of gen. Pe-

lissier, afterwards duke of Malakoff. They had fired on a messenger bearing an offer of a truce. The massacre was condemned by marshal Soult, the minister of war, but justified by marshal Bugeaud.

Daily News, liberal commercial newspaper, now 1*d*., established 21 Jan. 1846. In the number for 23 June, 1876, the letter from Mr. MacGahan, its correspondent at Constantinople, first drew attention to the atrocities in Bulgaria. The first Bulgarian parliament expressed its gratitude for this, 4 April, 1879.

Daily Telegraph, penny paper, liberal, established 29 June, 1855. It became a conservative paper, 1876. Average daily sale 242,215, May, June, 1877.

Dairy Farmers' Association, BRITISH, established 24 Oct. 1876. No. 1 of a journal published Sept. 1877. Exhibitions at Agricultural Hall, 1877-80.

Dakota (North America), organized as a territory of the United States, 2 March, 1861.

Dalecarlians (Sweden), revolted against Christian of Denmark, 1521, and placed Gustavus Vasa on the throne of Sweden.

Dalmatia, an Austrian province, N.E. of the Adriatic Sea, conquered and made a province by the Romans, 34 B.C. The emperor Diocletian erected his palace at Spalato or Spalatro, and retired there, A.D. 305. Dalmatia was held in turns by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks, till its cession to Venice in 1699. By the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria, but in 1805 it was incorporated with Italy, and gave the title of duke to marshal Soult. In 1814 it reverted to Austria. An insurrection opposed to the new military law broke out at Bocche di Cattaro, and a conflict with the troops at Dragali took place, 10 Oct. 1869. Several regiments were sent there, but the insurgents obtained several successes during the month. A deputation offered submission, 2 Nov., and the operations against them were suspended about the end of the month.

Daltonism, see *Color*, note.

Damascus (Syria), a city in the time of Abraham, 1913 B.C. (Gen. xiv.); now the capital of a Turkish pachalic.

Taken by David (1040 B.C.), but retaken shortly after; made the capital of Syria under Benhadad and his successors B.C.
Recovered by Jeroboam II. about 822
Taken by Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria 740
From the Assyrians it passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks, under Alexander 333
To the Romans about 64
Paul, converted, preaches here (Acts ix.) 52
Taken by the Saracens, 633; by the Turks in 1075; destroyed by Tamerlane Jan. 1401
Taken by Ibrahim Pachá 1832
The disappearance of a Greek priest, named father Tommaso, from here, 1 Feb. 1840, led to the torture of a number of Jews suspected of his murder, and to a

cruel persecution of that people, which caused remonstrances from many states of Europe. 1840
 Damascus restored to Turkey. 1841
 In consequence of a dispute between the Druses and Maronites, the Mahometans massacred above 3000 Christians and destroyed the houses, rendering vast numbers of persons homeless and destitute; a large number were rescued by Abd-el-Kader, who held the citadel. 9, 10, 11 July. 1860
 Justice executed for these crimes by Fuad Pacha: 100 persons executed, including the Turkish governor; and 11,000 persons made soldiers. Aug.-Sept. "

Damask LINENS AND SILKS, first manufactured at Damascus, have been beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish. The manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecutions of Alva, 1571-3. The **DAMASK ROSE** was brought here from the south of Europe by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540.

Damiens's Attempt. Louis XV. of France was stabbed with a knife in the right side by Damiens, a native of Arras, 5 Jan. 1757. The culprit endured the most excruciating tortures, and was then broken on the wheel, 28 March.

Damietta (Lower Egypt) was taken by the crusaders, 5 Nov. 1219; lost 1221; retaken by Louis IX. 5 June, 1249; surrendered as his ransom when a prisoner, 6 May, 1250. The present town was built soon after. Here, it is said, dimity was first manufactured.

Damon AND Pythias (or Phintias), Pythagorean philosophers. Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, about 387 B.C. He obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, promising to return at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias became his surety. When Damon did not appear, Pythias surrendered and was led to execution; but at this critical moment Damon returned. Dionysius remitted the sentence, and desired to share their friendship.

Danaï : an ancient name of the Greeks derived from Danaus, king of Argos, 1474 B.C.

Dance OF DEATH. The triumph of death over all ranks of men was a favorite subject with the artists of the middle ages, and appears in rude carvings and pictures in various countries.

The *Chorea Machabæorum* or *Danse Macabre*, the first printed representation, published by Guyot Marchand, a bookseller of Paris. 1485
 Holbein's *Dance of Death* (concerning the authorship of which there has been much controversy), printed at Lyons in 1538, and at Basil. 1594
 Many editions have since appeared; one with an introduction and notes published by Mr. Russell Smith. 1849
 The term *Dance of Death* was also applied to the frenzied movements of the Flagellants, who had sometimes skeletons depicted on their clothing, about the end of the fourteenth century.

Dancing mania, accompanied by aberration of mind and distortions of the body, was very prevalent in Germany in 1374, and in the sixteenth century in Italy, where it was termed *Tarantism*, and erroneously supposed to be caused by the bite of the *Tarantula* spider. The music and songs employed for its cure are still preserved.

Dancing was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C.—*Eusebius*. The Greeks combined the dance with their dramas, and pantomimic dances were introduced on the Roman stage 22 B.C.—*L'her*. Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy, A.D. 1541. Dancing was the principal amusement of the North American Indians. They had religious, martial, and social dances. In modern times the French introduced *ballets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre-danse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known.—*Spelman*. See *Morice Dance*, *Quadrille*, and *Waltz*.

Establishment of a national training-school for dancing, by Mr. Mapleson; second annual distribution of prizes, etc. 21 Sept. 1878

Dane-geld, or **DANEGELT**, a tribute paid to the Danes to stop their ravages in England; first raised by Ethelred II. in 991, and again in 1008; and levied after the expulsion of the Danes to pay fleets for clearing the

seas of them. The tax was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051; revived by William I. 1068; and formed part of the revenue of the crown, until abolished by Stephen, 1136. Every hide of land, i. e. as much as one plough could plough, or, as *Bede* says, as much as could maintain a family, was taxed at first 1s., afterwards as much as 7s. Camden says that once 24,860*l.* was raised.

Danes, or NORTHMEN; see *Denmark*. During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland they made a descent on France, where in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rollo and his Normans (Northmen); hence Normandy, in 911. The invasions of England and Ireland were as follows:

First hostile appearance of the Danes.	788
They land near Purbeck, Dorset.	787
Descend in Northumberland: destroy the church at Lindisfarne; are repelled, and perish by shipwreck, 8 Jan.	794
They invade Scotland and Ireland.	795, 796
They enter Dublin with a fleet of 60 sail, and possess themselves of Dublin, Fingal, etc.	798
They take the Isle of Sheppey.	832
Defeated at Hengeston, in Cornwall, by Egbert.	835
They land in Kent from 350 vessels, and take Canterbury and London.	851
They descend on the north, and take York.	867
They defeat the Saxons at Merton.	871
They take Wareham and Exeter.	876
They take Chippenham; but 120 of their ships are wrecked.	877
Defeated: Guthrum, their leader, becomes Christian, and many settle in England.	878
Alfred enters into a treaty with them.	882
Their fleet destroyed by Alfred at Appledora.	894
Defeated near Isle of Wight.	897
They invade and waste Wales.	900
Defeated by Edward the Elder.	922
They defeat the people of Leinster.	956
Ravage Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset.	962
And ravage Essex and Suffolk.	910
Said to assume the title <i>lord dane</i> about	991
Their fleet defeated after a breach of treaty, purchased by money.	992
Anlaf and Sweyn ravage Kent and the south (erroneously said to have been paid 16,000 <i>l.</i> for peace).	994
A general massacre of the Danes, by order of Ethelred II.	13 Nov. 1002
Sweyn revenges it, and receives 36,000 <i>l.</i> (as an annual tribute) to depart.	1003
Their fleet anchors at Isle of Wight.	1006
They make fresh inroads, and defeat the Saxons in Suffolk, 1010; sack Canterbury and kill the inhabitants, 1011; receive 48,000 <i>l.</i> as tribute, and murder Alphege, archbishop.	1012
Vanquished at Clontarf, Ireland (see <i>Clontarf</i>).	1014
Conquest of England completed; Canute king.	1017
They settle in Scotland.	1020
They land again at Sandwich, carrying off much plunder to Flanders.	1047
Defeated by Harold II. at Stanford bridge. 25 Sept.	1066
They burn York and kill 3000 Normans.	1069
Once more invade England to aid a conspiracy; but compelled to depart.	1074

Dangerous Associations (Ireland) Bill, see *Roman Catholic Association*.

Dangerous Goods : act regulating their deposit and carriage passed 6 Aug. 1866.

Dangerous Performances, see *Children*.

Dannewerke, or **DANNAWIRKE**, a series of earthworks, considered almost impregnable, stretching across the long narrow peninsula of Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland—said to have been constructed during the "stone age," long before the art of metal-working. It was rebuilt in 937 by Thyra, queen of Gormo the Old, for which she was named "Dannabod," the pride of the Danes. It was repaired by Olaf Tryggveson between 995 and 1000. Near here the Prussians, helping the dukes, defeated the Danes, 23 April, 1848. The retreat of the Danes from it, 5 Feb. 1864, occasioned much dissatisfaction at Copenhagen.

Dante's Divina Commedia was first printed in 1472. He was born 14 May, 1265; died at Ravenna, 14 Sept. 1321. A festival in his honor, at Florence, was opened by the king, 14 May, 1865, when a large statue of Dante by Pazzi of Ravenna was uncovered.

Dantzic (N. Germany), a commercial city in 997; according to some authorities, built by Waldemar I. in 1165. Poland obtained the sovereignty of it in 1454. It was seized by the king of Prussia, and annexed in 1793. It surrendered to the French, May, 1807; and by the treaty of Tilsit was restored to independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony, July, 1807. Dantzic was besieged by the allies in 1812; and surrendered 1 Jan. 1814. By the treaty of Paris it reverted to the king of Prussia. By the Vistula breaking through its dykes, 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and many lives lost, 9 April, 1829.

Danube (German, Donau; anciently Ister, in its lower part), the largest river in Europe, except the Wolga, rises in the Black Forest and falls into the Black Sea. Trajan's bridge at Gladova was destroyed by Adrian, to prevent the barbarians entering Dacia. Steam navigation was projected on this river, by count Szechenyi, in 1830; and in that year the first steamboat was launched at Vienna, and the Austrian company was formed shortly after. The Bavarian company was formed 1836. A canal between the Danube and the Maine was completed by Louis I. of Bavaria. Charlemagne, in the eighth century, contemplated uniting the Danube and Rhine by a canal. At the peace of 30 March, 1856, the free navigation of the Danube was secured, and an independent European commission appointed to make it navigable from Isaktchi to the sea, which has worked with good effect. The British government, in 1868, lent 135,000*l.* to complete the works. The treaty respecting the navigation of the Danube renewed for twelve years, 13 March, 1871. The river suddenly took possession of a new bed, near Vienna, 17 April, which was formally opened 30 May, 1875.

In the Russo-Turkish war the Russians crossed the Danube and entered Bulgaria (see *Russo-Turkish War*, II.), June, 1877

The navigation of the Danube was regulated by Articles 50-54 of Berlin treaty..... 13 July, 1878

Danubian Principalities. WALLACHIA and MOLDAVIA (capitals, Bucharest and Jassy) were united and named ROUMANIA, 1859. Population of the two, 1860, 3,864,848; 1866, 4,424,961; 1873, 5,073,000. These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*).

Part of Moldavia ceded to Russia..... 1812
The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were severely treated by the Turks; but by the treaty of Adrianople were placed under the protection of Russia..... 1829
The Porte appointed as hospodars prince Sirbey for Wallachia, and prince Ghika for Moldavia..... June, 1849
They retire from their governments when the Russians enter Moldavia (see *Russo-Turkish War*)..... 2 July, 1853
The Russians quit the provinces and the Austrians enter, Sept. 1854; retire..... March, 1857
The government of the principalities finally settled at the Paris conference (there were to be two hospodars, elected by elective assemblages, and the suzerainty of Turkey was to be preserved)..... 19 Aug. 1858
Alexander Cousa elected hospodar of Moldavia, 17 Jan.; of Wallachia..... 5 Feb. 1859
The election acknowledged by the allies..... 6 Sept. "
The definitive union of the provinces (under the name of Roumania) proclaimed and acknowledged by the Porte..... Dec. 1861
[For continuation, see *Roumania*.]

Dardanelles. Two castles (Sestos, in Roumania, and Abydos, in Naxos), built by the sultan Mahomet IV. in 1659, commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, named Dardanelles from the contiguous town Dardanus.—The passage of the strait was achieved by the British squadron under sir John Duckworth, 19 Feb. 1807; but he repassed them with great loss, 3 March, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down stone shot upon the British ships. The allied English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles, at the sultan's request, Oct. 1853; see *Hellas* and *Xerxes*.

Daric, a Persian gold coin, issued by Darius, hence its name, about 538 B.C. About \$5.56.—*Knowles*. It weighed two grains more than the English guinea.—*Dr. Bernard*.

Darien, ISTHMUS OF (Central America), discovered by Columbus, 1494. In 1694 William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, published his plan for colonizing Darien. A company was formed in 1695, and in 1698-9 three expeditions sailed thither from Scotland, where 400,000*l.* had been raised. The first consisted of 1200 young men of all classes, besides women and children. The enterprise not having been recognized by the English government, the settlements were threatened by the Spaniards, to whom they were finally surrendered, 80 March, 1700. Paterson and a few survivors from famine and disease had set off shortly before the arrival of the second expedition. Several years after, 398,085*l.* were voted by parliament to the survivors as "equivalent money." 18,000*l.* were also voted to Paterson; but the bill was rejected in the house of lords; see *Panama*. The average breadth 40 miles; least breadth 30 miles.

Dark Ages, a term applied to the *Middle Ages*; according to Hallam, comprising about 1000 years—from the invasion of France by Clovis, 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII., 1495. During this time learning was at a low ebb.

Darlington, see under *Railways*, 1825 and 1875.

Darmstadt, see *Hesse Darmstadt*.

Dartford (Kent). Here commenced the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381. A convent of nuns, of the order of St. Augustin, endowed here by Edward III., 1355, was converted by Henry VIII. into a royal palace. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford by sir John Spielman, a German, in 1590 (*Stow*), and about the same period was erected here the first mill for splitting iron bars. The powder-mills here were blown up four times between 1730 and 1738. Various explosions have since occurred, in some cases with loss of life to many persons: 12 Oct. 1790; 1 Jan. 1795; and others recently.

Dartmoor Prison, founded March, 1806. Seven prisoners of war were shot 6 April, 1815, after an insurrection. The autumn military manœuvres at Dartmoor, Aug. 1873, were unsuccessful through bad weather.

A mutiny here was checked with loss of life of one prisoner..... 12 Nov. 1880

Dartmouth (Devon). Burned by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. In a third attempt (1404), the invaders were defeated by the inhabitants, assisted by the valor of the women. The French commander, Du Chastel, three lords, and thirty-two knights, were made prisoners. In the war of the parliament, Dartmouth was taken after a siege of four weeks, by prince Maurice, who garrisoned the place for the king (1643); but it was retaken by General Fairfax by storm in 1646.

Darwinism, see *Development* and *Species*.

Dates were affixed to grants and assignments, 18 Edw. I. 1290. Before this time it was usual, at least, to pass lands without dating the deed of conveyance.—*Lewis*. Numerous instruments of assignment enrolled among our early records establish this fact. The date is determined by the names of the parties, particularly that of the grantor: the possession of land was proof of the title to it.—*Hardie*. A useful glossary of the dates given in old charters and chronicles will be found in Nicolas's "*Chronology of History*." J. J. Bond's "*Handy-book for Verifying Dates*," published 1866.

Dauphiné * (S.E. France), successively held by the Allobroges, Burgundians, and Lombards; was, about 732-4, delivered from the invading Saracens by Charles Martel. After forming part of the kingdom of Arles, it was much subdivided among counts. One of these, Humbert II., ceded Dauphiné and the Viennois to Philip VI. in 1343, for his eldest son, on the condition that the prince should be styled *dauphine*, which took

* One of the counts of Vienne placed a dolphin (dauphin) in his coat-of-arms, and assumed the title of dauphin.

effect in 1349, when Humbert became a monk. Louis Antoine, duke of Angoulême, son of Charles X., the last dauphin who assumed the title at his father's accession, 16 Sept. 1824, died 3 June, 1844.

Davertry, Northamptonshire. Near here Lambert, having escaped from the Tower, was defeated and retaken in his attempt to enkindle the war, by Monk, 21 April, 1660. The dissenting academy removed here from Northampton in 1752, was transferred to Wymondley in 1789, thence to London as Coward College, and finally united with Homerton and Highbury Colleges as New College, in 1850.

David's, Sr. (S.W. Wales), the ancient Menapia, now a poor decayed place, but once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal. When Christianity was planted in Britain, three archbishops' seats were appointed—viz., London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, in Monmouthshire. That at Caerleon, being too near the dominions of the Saxons, was removed to Mynyw, and called St. David's, in honor of the archbishop who removed it, 522. St. Sampson was the last archbishop of the Welsh; for he, withdrawing himself on account of a pestilence to Dôle, in Brittany, carried the pall with him. In the reign of Henry I. the archbishops submitted to the see of Canterbury.—*Beatson*. Present income, 4500*l*.

BISHOPS.

1800. Lord George Murray, died 3 June, 1803.
1803. Thomas Burgess, transl. to Salisbury, June, 1825.
1825. John Banks Jenkinson, died 7 July, 1840.
1840. Connop Thirlwall; resigned June, 1874; died 27 July, 1875.
1874. Wm. Basil Jones, consecrated 24 Aug.

David's Day, Sr., 1 March, is annually commemorated by the Welsh, in honor of St. David. Tradition states that on St. David's birthday, 540, a great victory was obtained by the Welsh over their Saxon invaders; and that the Welsh soldiers were distinguished, by order of St. David, by a leak in their caps.

Davis's Strait (North America), discovered by John Davis, 11 Aug. 1585, on his voyage to find a north-west passage, 1585-87. He made two more voyages for the same purpose, and five voyages to the East Indies. In the last he was killed by Japanese pirates, on the coast of Malacca, 27 or 29 Dec. 1605.

Davy Lamp, etc., see *Safety Lamp*.

The *Davy Medal*, furnished by the sale of sir Humphry Davy's plate, was first awarded by the Royal Society to professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff for their discovery of *spectrum analysis* (which see).

Davyum, a new metal, discovered by Sergius Kern, 28 June, 1877, in the residuum of platinum ore; said to be hard, infusible, and rather ductile. It has been suspected to be ruthenium.

Day. Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, at sunset among the Athenians and Jews; and among the Romans at midnight as with us. The Italians in some places reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The astronomical day begins at noon, is divided into twenty-four hours (instead of two parts of twelve hours), and is the mode of reckoning used in the Nautical Almanac. Thus the astronomical day 8 Dec. begins at noon of 8 Dec. and ends at noon 9 Dec.

Deaconesses, or ministering widows, have their qualifications given in 1 Tim. v. 9, 10 (65). Their duties were to visit the poor and sick, assist at the *agapæ* or love-feasts, admonish the young women, etc. The office was discontinued in the Western church in the fifth and sixth centuries, and in the Greek church about the twelfth, but has been recently revived in Germany. The appointment of deaconesses, subject to the parochial clergy, was advocated by the bishop of Ely about 1853, and some were appointed. The Diocesan Deaconess Institution, London, was established in 1861.

Deacons (literally, *servants*), an order of Christian ministers, began with the Apostles, about 58. (Acts vi.) Their qualifications are given by St. Paul (65), 1 Tim. iii. 8-14.

Dead. Prayers for their benefit were probably offered up in the second century, being referred to by Tertullian, who died 220. The practice was protested against by Aetius, and defended by Epiphanius, who died 403. It is renounced by the church of England.

Dead Weight Loan acquired its name from its locking up the capital of the Bank of England, which in 1823 advanced 11,000,000*l*. to the government (to construct new ordnance, etc.). The latter engaged to give an annuity of 585,740*l*. for 44 years, which ceased in June, 1867.

Deaf and Dumb. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, on Jerome Cardan's system, about 1570.

Bonet, a monk, published a system at Madrid..... 1620
Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject.. 1660
The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Britain opened in Edinburgh..... 1773
In modern times the abbé de l'Épée (1712-89), and his friend and pupil the abbé Sicard of Paris (1742-1822); the rev. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Baker, of London; Mr. Thos. Braidwood of Edinburgh; and surgeon Orpen of Dublin, have labored with much success in promoting the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

Dr. W. Thornton, of Philadelphia, U. S., published an essay on "Teaching the Deaf to Speak"..... 1793
Unsuccessful attempts made by Braidwood to establish schools for the deaf in New York and Virginia..... 1811

The asylum for deaf and dumb children opened in London through the exertions of Mr. Townsend in 1792; one in Edinburgh by Mr. J. Braidwood, in 1810; and one in Birmingham by Mr. T. Braidwood..... 1815

First institution for the instruction of deaf mutes in America, opened under the control of Dr. T. H. Gallaudet, at Hartford, Conn..... 15 April, 1817
New York institution chartered 15 April, 1817; Pennsylvania institution, 1820; Kentucky institution, 1823.

Provision for the education of deaf mutes is now made in every state.
The asylum at Claremont, Dublin, opened..... 1816
A deaf and dumb debating club (Wallis club) closed its third session..... April, 1869

The foundation stone of St. Saviour's church, near Oxford street, London, for the deaf and dumb, laid by the prince of Wales..... 5 July, 1870
In 1851, there were in Great Britain 12,553 deaf and dumb out of a population of 20,959,477.

Oral Teaching.—Mr. Wm. Van Fraagh introduced the so-called German system into this country in July, 1867; published his "Plan for the Establishment of Day Schools [in preference to boarding houses] for the Deaf and Dumb" (in which they are to be taught by speech and lip-teaching only; the finger alphabet and artificial signs being rigidly excluded), in 1871. By the help of the baroness Meyer de Rothschild and others, the "Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb" was founded in 1871, and a day school opened at 12 Fitzroy square..... 16 July, 1872

International congress at Milan; great majority in favor of oral teaching of deaf mutes..... Sept. 1880

Deal, a cinque port with Sandwich, 1229; a fishing village in the reign of Henry VIII.; its strong castle built 1539 by Henry VIII. Deal was incorporated and made independent of Sandwich, 1699.

Dean (*decanus*), a name commonly given to the arch-priest, or eldest presbyter, in the twelfth century; originally a military title, an officer over ten soldiers. In the church of England, the dean and chapter of a cathedral nominally elect the bishop and form his council. By 13 & 14 Car. II. (1662), a dean must be in priest's orders; previously the office had occasionally been held by a layman, with special dispensation. The ancient office of "rural dean" has been much revived since 1850. The Deans and Canons' Resignation act passed 13 May, 1872. The Five Deans' memorial, and counter-memorial, see *Church of England*, 1881.

Dean, FOREST OF, Gloucestershire, anciently wooded quite through, and in the last century, though much curtailed, was twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It was famous for its oaks, the material of our ships of

war. Riots in this district, when more than 3000 persons assembled in the forest, and demolished upwards of fifty miles of wall and fence, throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation, took place on 8 June, 1831. The Dean Forest (mines) act passed 16 Aug. 1871.

Death, ordained as the punishment for murder, 2348 B.C. (Gen. ix. 6).

The Jews generally stoned their criminals (Lev. xx. 2).

Draco's code punished every offence with death. B.C. 1490 621
It was limited to murder by Solon. 594
Drowning in a quagmire was a punishment among the Britons (*Stone*). about 450
Mithridates, a Persian soldier, who boasted that he had killed Cyrus the Younger, at the battle of Cunaxa, was by order of Artaxerxes exposed to the sun for eighteen days. 401
Maize, the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 25 Hen. III. A.D. 1241
Capital punishment abolished in Russia by Catherine II., except for treason. 1767
The punishment of death was abolished in a great number of cases by sir Robert Peel's acts, 4 to 10 Geo. IV. 1824-9
By the Criminal Law Consolidation acts, death was confined to treason and wilful murder. 1861
The commission on capital punishment (appointed 1864) issued their report (recommending that penal servitude be substituted for death in some cases where murder was unprompted, and that executions should not be public). Dec. 1865
Capital punishment restricted in Italy. April
Its proposed abolition in Belgium was negatived. 18 Jan. 1837
"Capital Punishment within Prisons Bill" passed May, 1853. First case, 13 Aug. 1868; see *Executions*.
Capital punishment abolished in Saxony. 1 April 1868
Vote for its abolition in Switzerland, 1874; for its restoration (191,197-177,263). May, 1879
Abolition of the punishment of death in Great Britain proposed by Mr. Gilpin in the commons; negatived (127 to 23), 21 April, 1863; negatived (118 to 58), 29 July, 1869; negatived (167-54), 24 July, 1872; (155-50), 12 June, 1877; (263-64), 13 March, 1878; proposed by Mr. Pease, negatived (175-79). 22 June, 1881
Practically ceased in Belgium, Prussia, Bavaria, Denmark, and Sweden, though not abolished.
In France, 126 convictions for murder—4 executed in one year; similar proportion in Italy.
Abolished in some of the United States. Maine, 1876; Rhode Island, Michigan, and Wisconsin, since; in others virtually ceased.
(See *Beheading*, *Ravallaz*, *Damiens*, *Boiling*, *Burning*, *Hanging*, *Forgery*, and *Campbell's Acts*.)

Deaths, REGISTERS OF, see *Bills of Mortality*, *Public Health*, and *Registers*.

Debating Societies; several formed in the last century. The celebrated Oxford Union Society was founded in 1823, and many orators have been trained by it.

Debtors have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times. In the eighteen months subsequent to the panic of Dec. 1825, as many as 101,000 writs for debt were issued in England. In the year ending 5 Jan. 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the several prisons of London; and on that day 1547 of the number were yet confined. On 1 Jan. 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1732; in Ireland the number was under 1000; and in Scotland under 100. The operation of statutes of relief, and other causes, considerably reduced the number of imprisoned debtors. When the new Bankruptcy act (abolishing imprisonment for debt except when fraudulently contracted) came into operation in Nov. 1861, a number of debtors who had been confined were released. "Arrest of Absconding Debtors Bill," 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52, 1852. In 1863 nearly 18,000 persons were imprisoned by order of the county courts: average time, 15 days; amount of debt, 3*l*. 10*s*. By an act passed 9 Aug. 1869, the imprisonment of fraudulent debtors was abolished, with certain exceptions, and nearly a hundred debtors were released by a judge's order in Jan. 1870. An act to facilitate the arrest of absconding debtors, passed 9 Aug. 1870. Imprisonment for debt in Ireland was abolished by an act passed 6 Aug. 1872, and in Scotland (after 31 Dec.) by Dr. Cameron's act, passed 7 Sept. 1880; see *Arrest*, *King's Bench*, *Bankrupts*, *Insolvents*, and *National Debt*.

7978 persons were committed to jail by the county courts in 1871; 4438 in 1874.

Debusscope, an instrument of French origin, somewhat similar to the kaleidoscope, said to be useful for devising patterns for calico-printers, etc., made its appearance in 1860.

Decamerone (10 days), see *Boccaccio*.

Decapitation, see *Beheading*.

Deccan (Dekhan or Dakhan) (S. India) was invaded by the Mahometans in 1294. The first independent sultan was Alaudin. The natives revolted, and the dynasty of Bahmani was founded by Hasan Ganga in 1347. About 1686-90, Aurungzebe I. recovered the Deccan, but soon lost great part of it to the Mahrattas. The Nizam al Mulk, his viceroy, became independent in 1717. A large part of the Deccan was ceded to the English in 1818.

December (from *decem*, ten), the tenth month of the year of Romulus, commencing in March. In 713 B.C. Numa introduced January and February before March, and thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year. In the reign of Commodus, A.D. 181-192, December was called, by way of flattery, Amazonius, in honor of a courtesan whom that prince had loved, and had had painted like an Amazon. The English commenced their year on the 25th December, until the reign of William I.; see *Year*.

Decemviri, or Ten Men, appointed to draw up a code of laws, to whom for a time the whole government of Rome was committed, 451 B.C. The laws they drew up were approved by the senate and general assembly of the people, written on ten metallic tables, and set up in the place where the people met (*comitium*). Two more tables were added, 450 B.C. The Decemviri at first ruled well, but the conduct of Appius Claudius towards Virginia occasioning an insurrection, they were forced to resign; and consuls were again appointed, 449 B.C.

Decennalia, festivals instituted by Augustus, 17 B.C., celebrated by the Roman emperors every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, and largessea. —*Liry*. Celebrated by Antoninus Pius, A.D. 148.

Decimal System of COINAGE, WEIGHTS, etc. In 1782 Gouverneur Morris, the able assistant fiscal agent of the continental congress (United States), reported a decimal currency system, in which he attempted to harmonize the moneys of all the states. He ascertained that the one thousand four hundred and fortieth part of a Spanish dollar was a common divisor for the various currencies. Starting with this fraction as a unit, he proposed the following table of moneys: Ten units to be equal to one penny; ten pence to one bill; ten bills one dollar (about seventy-five cents of the present currency); ten dollars one crown. In 1784 Mr. Jefferson, as chairman of a committee of congress, proposed to strike four coins upon the basis of the Spanish dollar, as follows: A golden piece of the value of ten dollars; a dollar in silver; a tenth of a dollar in silver; a hundredth of a dollar in copper. The congress adopted his proposition, and this is the origin of the *cent*, *dime*, *dollar*, and *eagle* of the United States currency; see *Metric System*.

Decipium, a new metal found by M. Delafontaine in the same earth with Philippium (*which see*); announced Nov. 1878.

Declaration of Independence, UNITED STATES. On 2 July, 1776, the American congress resolved "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; and that all political connection between us and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the 4th a declaration, setting forth the causes which impelled the colonies to a separation, was adopted, signed by John Hancock, the president of congress, and sent forth to the world. At the beginning of August (it having been engrossed on parchment) it was signed by all the members of congress then present, and subsequently by two others, making the whole number of signers fifty-six. That parchment is preserved at Washington city.

Declaration of Rights, see *Rights*.

Decorated Style, see *Gothic*.

Decoration Day The custom of strewing flowers on the graves of the dead originated among the women of the South, who, during the civil war, annually decorated the graves of soldiers in that way. The beautiful custom was adopted throughout the country, and in 1868 and 1869 gen. John A. Logan, as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, appointed 30 May for that purpose. Since that time 30 May in each year has been observed as Decoration Day throughout the United States.

Decorative Art Its principles, enunciated by A. W. Pugin in his "Designs," in 1835, have been advanced by Owen Jones, Redgrave, and others. Owen Jones's elaborate "Grammar of Ornament" was published in 1856. A decorative art society, founded in 1844, existed for a short time only.

De Courcy's Privilege, that of standing covered before the king, granted by king John to John de Courcy, baron of Kingsale, and his successors, in 1203. He was the first Irish nobleman created by an English sovereign, 27 Hen. 1 1189, and was intrusted with the government of Ireland, 1185. The privilege was allowed to the baron of Kingsale by William III., George III., and by George IV. at his court held in Dublin in Aug. 1821. The present baron is the 80th in succession.

Decretals. They formed the second part of the canon law, or collection of the pope's edicts and decrees and the decrees of councils. The first acknowledged to be genuine is a letter of Siricius to Himerius, a bishop of Spain, written in the first year of his pontificate, 385. —*Howell*. Certain false decretals were used by Gregory IV. in 837. The decretals of Gratian, a Benedictine (a collection of canons), were compiled in 1150. *Héaumont*. Five books were collected by Gregory IX. 1227; a sixth by Boniface VIII. 1297; the Clementines by Clement V. in 1313; employed by John XXII. in 1317; the Extravagantes range from 1422 to 1483.

Dedication of the Jewish tabernacle took place 1490 B.C.; of the temple, 1004 B.C. of the second temple, 515 B.C. The Christians under Constantine built new churches and dedicated them with great solemnity, in A.D. 331 et seq. The dedication of books (by authors to solicit patronage or testify respect) existed in the time of Meccenas, 17 B.C., the friend and counsellor of Augustus, and a patron of Horace (*Ode* i. 1).

Deed, a written contract or agreement. The formula, "debeo tibi ad me act and deed," occurs in a charter of 933. *Fosbrooke*. Deeds in England were formerly written in Latin or French; the earliest known instance in English is the indenture between the abbot of Whitby and Robert Bustard, dated at York in 1343; see *English*.

Deep-sea Soundings. Much new and interesting information respecting the animal life and temperature of the deep sea has been acquired by the dredgings on the coast of Norway by M. Sars, and by those of Dr. W. B. Carpenter and professor (afterwards sir) Wyville Thomson on our own coasts, near the Faroe isles, in 1868 and 1869, and in the Mediterranean by Dr. Carpenter in 1870. Living animals have been found at a depth of three miles. On 21 Dec. 1872, Dr. Wyville Thomson and a party of scientific men sailed in H.M.S. *Challenger* (capt. G. S. Nares) to examine into the physical and biological condition of the great ocean basins and the direction of their currents. Deepest sounding then known was taken in the Atlantic, north of St. Thomas's, 3875 fathoms (4 miles, 719 yards), 24 March, 1873. On 10 Dec. 1874, capt. Thomson succeeded capt. Nares, who took command of the new Arctic expedition. The *Challenger* returned, with valuable collections, 28 May, 1876, after a voyage of above 80,000 miles. The "Voyage" was published by sir C. Wyville Thomson in Dec. 1877. A Norwegian expedition explored the northern seas 16 July–18 Aug. 1877. Extensive deep-sea

soundings, especially in the Gulf Stream, have been made in connection with the United States coast survey. These soundings are made with apparatus especially devised for the purpose and, under the supervision of prof. Agassiz and the count de Pourtales, they have been made to contribute largely to scientific knowledge concerning ocean deposits and the deep-sea fauna. The voyage of the coast-survey vessel *Hussler*, in 1871, with Agassiz and other scientific men on board, was very rich in scientific results.

Deer are mentioned in a will of one Athelstan, dated 1045. Professor Owen thinks that fallow-deer are not native, but were introduced here at an early period. There are now in England 384 deer-parks, the oldest being probably lord Abergavenny's at Eridge, Sussex. See Evelyn Shirley's "Account of Deer-parks," July, 1867. 1658 deer in the royal parks, 1873.

"**Deerhound**," an English yacht, while conveying arms to the Carlists, seized by the Spanish government vessel *Buenaventura*, off Biarritz, and captain and crew imprisoned, 13 Aug. released about 18 Sept. 1873. Rescued capt. Semmes and part of his crew from the *Alabama* after her capture by the *Kearsarge*, 19 June, 1864.

Defamation is punishable by fine and imprisonment by statute of 1843. The jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts on this subject was abolished by 18 and 19 Vict. c. 41 (1855).

Defence Act, a complete conscription act, authorizing a levy *en masse*, 1803, was unsuccessful; new measures were taken in 1807–8. The *Defence of the Realm Act* passed 28 Aug. 1860, in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, and the doubtful policy of the emperor Napoleon; see *Fortification* and *Colonies*.

"**Defence Government**" in France, formed on 4 Sept. 1870, when the emperor was deposed and a republic proclaimed, gen. Trochu president; it included Gambetta, Simon, etc. It resigned after Paris had capitulated, 5, 6 Feb. 1871; see *France*.

Defender of the Faith (*Fidei Defensor*), a title of the British sovereign, conferred by Leo X. on Henry VIII. of England, 11 Oct. 1521, for the tract against Luther on behalf of the Church of Rome (then accounted *Dominicum fidei Catholica*).

Defenders, a faction in Ireland which arose out of a quarrel between two residents of Market-hill, 4 July, 1784. Each was soon aided by a large body of friends, and many battles ensued. On Whit-Monday 1785, an armed assemblage of one of the parties (700 men), called the *Nappagh Fleet*, prepared to encounter the *Brown Fleet*, but the engagement was prevented. They subsequently became religious parties—Catholic and Presbyterian—distinguished as *Defenders* and *Peep-o'-day Boys*; the latter were so named because they usually visited the dwellings of the Defenders at daybreak in search of arms; see *Diamond*.

Degrees. Eratosthenes attempted to determine the length of a geographical degree about 250 B.C.; see *Geodesy*, *Latitude*, and *Longitude*. *Collegiate degrees* are coeval with universities. Masters and doctors existed, 826. Those in law are traced up to 1149; in medicine, to 1384; in music, to 1463. Middle-class examinations for degrees were instituted at Oxford, 18 June, 1857; at Cambridge, 24 Nov. 1857; and girls were allowed to compete for degrees, Oct. 1863. Bill to enable Scotch universities to grant degrees to women rejected by the commons, 3 March, 1876; see *Women*.

Dei Gratia, see *Grace of God*.

Deira, a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria; see *Britain*, p. 113.

Deism, *THEISM*, or *MONOTHEISM* (Latin, *deus*; Greek, *θεός*, God), the belief in one God, in opposition to polytheism and to the doctrine of the Trinity. About the middle of the sixteenth century some gentlemen of France and Italy termed themselves *deists*, to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honorable appellation than that of Atheism (*which see*). The most

distinguished deists were Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1624; Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Gibbon, Hume, Holcroft, Paine, and Godwin.

A high-caste Brahmin, Rammohun Roy, founded a Brahmin monotheistic church, about 1830
The "Progressive Brahmins," termed the Brahmo Samaj, or theistic church of India, opened a place of worship at Calcutta, 24 Aug. 1869
Their leader, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, was received at a public meeting in London as a reformer, 12 April, and subsequently preached in a Unitarian chapel, Finsbury, London 1870
Schism in his church; new church formed, 1880
(See *Unitarians* and *Voysey*.)

Delagoa Bay (S.E. Africa), claimed by Great Britain and Portugal. Having been referred to arbitration, it was awarded to Portugal by marshal MacMahon, Aug. 1875.

Delaware, one of the United States of North America, named after lord De la Warre, governor of Virginia, who entered the bay 1610. It was settled by Swedes, sent there by Gustavus in 1627; acquired by the Dutch, 1655; ceded to the English, 1664.

Delegates, COURT OF. Appeals to the pope in ecclesiastical causes having been forbidden (see *Appeals*), such causes were for the future to be heard in this court, established by Henry VIII., 1533.—*Stow*. This court was abolished in 1832, and appeals now lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, according to 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (1833); and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 38 (1843); see *Archæ*.

Delft (S. Holland), a town founded by Godfrey le Bossu about 1074; famous for "Delft earthenware;" first manufactured here about 1310. The sale of delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries into Germany and England. Grotius was born here, 10 April, 1583; and here William, the great prince of Orange, was assassinated by Gerard, 10 July, 1584.

Delhi, the once great capital of the Mogul empire, and chief seat of the Mahometan power in India; it was taken by Timour in 1398. It is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants in 1700. In 1739, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, he entered Delhi; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling is said to have been collected. Similar calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the French, took Delhi; but were defeated by gen. Lake, 11 Sept., and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindostan, was restored to his throne with a pension; see *India*, 1803. On 10 May, 1857, a mutiny arose in the sepoy regiments at Meerut. It was soon checked; but the fugitives fled to Delhi on 11 May, and, combined with other troops here, seized the city, proclaimed a descendant of the Mogul king, and committed frightful atrocities. The rebels were anxious to possess the chief magazine; but, after a gallant defence, it was exploded by order of lieut. Willoughby, who died of his wounds shortly after. The other heroes of this exploit were lieutenants Forrest and Rayner, and the gunners Buckley and Scully. Delhi was shortly after besieged by the British, but was not taken till 20 Sept. following. The final struggle began on the 14th, brigadier (since sir) R. Archdale Wilson being the commander. Much heroism was shown; the gallant death of Salkeld at the explosion of the Cashmere gate created much enthusiasm. The old king and his sons were captured soon after: the latter were shot, and the former, after a trial, was sent for life to Rangoon, where he died 11 Nov. 1862; see *India*, 1857. A camp formed at Delhi by the earl of Mayo, the viceroy, Dec. 1871, was visited by the king of Siam, Jan. 1872. The prince of Wales visited Delhi, 11 Jan. 1876. Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India here with much magnificence, many Indian princes being present, 1 Jan. 1877.

"**Delicate Investigation**" into the conduct of the princess of Wales (afterwards queen of England, as consort of George IV.) was commenced by a committee of the privy council, under a warrant of inquiry, dated

29 May, 1806. The members were lord Grenville, lord Erskine, earl Spencer, and lord Ellenborough. The inquiry, of which the countess of Jersey, sir J. and lady Douglas, and other persons of rank were the prompters, led to the publication called "The Book;" afterwards suppressed. The charges against the princess were disproved in 1807 and in 1813; but, not being permitted to appear at court, she went on the continent in 1814; see *Queen Caroline*.

Delium, Boeotia, N. Greece, the site of a celebrated temple of Apollo. Here, in a conflict between the Athenians and the Boeotians, in which the former were defeated, Socrates the philosopher is said to have saved the life of his pupil Xenophon, 424 B.C.

Della Crusca Academy of Florence merged into the Florentine in 1582.—The DELLA CRUSCA SCHOOL, a term applied to some English residents at Florence, who printed inferior sentimental poetry and prose in 1785. They came to England, where their works, popular for a short time, were severely satirized by Gifford in his "Baviad" and "Mæviad" (1792-5).

Delos, a Greek isle in the Ægean sea. Here the Greeks, during the Persian war, 477 B.C., established their common treasury, which was removed to Athens, 461.

Delphi (N. Greece), celebrated for its enigmatical oracles delivered by the Pythia, or priestess in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. The Pythian games were first celebrated here 586 B.C. The temple was burned by the Pisistratidæ, 548 B.C. A new temple was raised by the Alcæmonidæ. The Persians (480 B.C.) and the Gauls (279 B.C.) were deterred from plundering the temple by awful portents. It was, however, robbed and seized by the Phocians 357 B.C., which led to the Sacred War, and Nero carried from it 300 costly statues, A.D. 67. The oracle was consulted by Julian, but silenced by Theodosius.

Delphin Classics, a collection of thirty-nine Latin authors in sixty volumes, made for the use of the dauphin (*in usum Delphini*), son of Louis XIV., and published in 1674-91. Ausonius was added in 1730. The duc de Montausier, the young prince's governor, proposed the plan to Huët, bishop of Avranches, the dauphin's preceptor; and he, with other learned persons, including Madame Dacier,* edited all the Latin classics except Lucan. Each author is illustrated by notes and an index of words. An edition of the Delphin classics, with additional notes, etc., was published by Mr. Valpy of London, 1818 et seq.

Deluge. The Deluge was threatened in the year of the world 1536; and began 7 Dec. 1656, and continued 377 days (Gen. vi., vii., and viii.). The ark rested on Mount Ararat 6 May, 1657; and Noah left the ark 18 Dec. following. The year corresponds with that of 2348 B.C.—*Blair*. The following are the epochs of the Deluge, according to Dr. Hales:

Septuagint	B.C. 3246	Clinton	B.C. 2482
Jackson	3170	Playfair	2352
Hales	3155	Usher and Eng. Bible ..	2348
Josephus	3146	Marsham	2344
Persian	3103	Petavius	2320
Hindoo	3102	Strauchius	2293
Samaritan	2998	Hebrew	2286
Howard	2698	Vulgar Jewish	2104

In the reign of Oggyes, king of Attica, 1764 B.C., a deluge so inundated Attica that it lay waste for nearly 200 years.—*Blair*. Buffon thinks that the Hebrew and Grecian deluges were the same, and arose from the Atlantic and Bosphorus bursting into the valley of the Mediterranean.

The deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, is placed 1503 B.C. according to *Eusebius*. It was often confounded by the ancients with the general flood; but considered to be merely a local inundation, occasioned by the overflowing of the river Peneius, whose course was stopped by an earthquake between the mounts Olympus and Ossa. Deucalion, who then reigned in Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, and some of their subjects, are stated to have saved themselves by climbing up Mount Parnassus.

A general deluge was predicted to occur in 1524, and arks were built; but the season happened to be a fine and dry one.

* This beautiful and gifted woman translated Callimachus at the age of 23; and also Anacreon, Sappho, Plautus, Terence, and Homer. She died in 1720.

Demerara and **Essequibo**, colonies in British Guiana, South America, founded by the Dutch, 1580, were taken by the British, under major-gen. Whyte, 22 April, 1796, but were restored at the peace of Amiens, March, 1802. They again surrendered to the British under gen. Grinfield and commodore Hood, Sept. 1803, and became English colonies in 1814. John Scott was appointed governor, 31 Dec. 1868; James R. Longden, 1874; Cornelius Hendrickson Kortright, 1877.

Democratic Federals, a political party, proposed by Mr. Joseph Cowan, M.P. for Newcastle, opposed to the policy of the government of Mr. Gladstone, 5 April, 1881.

Democrats, advocates for government by the people themselves (*δημος*, people, and *κρατιν*, to govern), a term adopted by the French republicans in 1790 (who termed their opponents *aristocrats*, from *ἀριστος*, bravest or best). The name *Democrat* was adopted by one of the two great political parties in the United States before the present and recent questions entered into politics. The Democrats in early days advocated free trade and opposed national appropriations for internal improvements, a national bank, etc. Their opponents were called Whigs until 1853-55, when the Native American, or Know-nothing, party arose. In 1856 the various parties in opposition to the Democrats were merged into the Republican party. The Republicans opposed and the Democrats favored the extension of slavery. With the election of Mr. Lincoln as president, 4 Nov. 1860, the Republicans came into control of the national government, which they have held ever since. The elections of 1874 and 1875 gave the Democrats a majority in congress, but in 1881 they became again a minority party in both houses.

Demonology, see *Devil-worship*.

Denain (N. France). Here marshal Villars defeated the Imperialists, 24 July, 1712.

Denarius, the chief silver coin among the Romans, weighing the seventh part of a Roman ounce, and value 7½d. sterling, first coined about 269 B.C., when it exchanged for ten asses; see *As*. In 216 B.C. it exchanged for sixteen asses. A pound weight of silver was coined into 100 denarii.—*Digby*. A pound weight of gold was coined into twenty denarii aurei in 206 B.C.; and in Nero's time into forty-five denarii aurei.—*Lemprière*.

Denham Murders, see *Trials*, 1870.

Denis, St., an ancient town of France, near Paris, famous for its abbey and church; the former abolished at the Revolution, the latter the place of sepulture of the French kings, from its foundation by Dagobert, about 630; the remains of the saint Denis were placed there in 636. On 6, 7, 8 Aug. 1793, the republicans demolished most of the royal tombs, and in Oct. following the bodies were taken from coffins and cast into a pit; the lead was melted, and the gold and jewels taken to Paris. By a decree of Bonaparte, dated 20 Feb. 1806, the church (which had been turned into a cattle-market) was ordered to be cleansed out and redecored as "the future burial-place of the emperors of France." On the return of the Bourbons, more restorations were effected, and the duc de Berri and Louis XVIII. were buried here. The damage sustained in the war of 1870-1 has been well repaired.

Denison's Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 34) provides "for the education of the children of persons in receipt of out-door relief;" passed 26 June, 1855.

Denman's Act, LORD, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 85 (1843), relates to juries and witnesses.

Denmark (N. Europe). The most ancient inhabitants were Cimbric and Teutonic, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul; the Cimbrians invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula of Jutland obtained its name from the Jutes; and the name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from *Dan*, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying

country. For their numerous invasions of Britain, etc., see *Danes*. Population of the kingdom of Denmark in 1860, 1,600,551; of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, 1,004,473; of the colonies, 120,283. By the treaty of peace, signed 30 Oct. 1864, the duchies were taken from Denmark; Schleswig and Holstein were to be made independent, and Lauenburg was to be incorporated, by its desire, with Prussia. For the result, see *Gastein* and *Prussia*, 1866. Population of the monarchy, 1870, 1,784,741; 1876, 1,903,000; 1880, 1,969,454; of the colonies, 1860, 127,401; 1876, 129,000; 1880, 130,350.

Reign of Skjold, alleged first king..... B.C. 60
The Danish chronicles mention 18 kings to the time of
Ragnor Lodbrog, killed in an attempt to invade Eng-
land..... A.D. 704
Canute the Great conquers Norway..... 1016-28
By the union of Calmar, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden
made one kingdom under Margaret..... 12 July, 1397
Copenhagen made the capital..... 1440
Accession of Christian I. (of Oldenburg), from whom the
late royal family sprang..... 1448
Christian II. deposed; independence of Sweden under
Gustavus Vasa acknowledged..... 1523
Lutheranism introduced in 1527; established by Christian
III..... 1530
Danish East India Company established..... 1612
Christian IV. chosen head of the Protestant league
against the emperor..... 1629
Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, besieges
Copenhagen, and makes conquests..... 1658
The crown made hereditary and absolute..... 1666
Frederick IV. takes Holstein, Schleswig, Tønningen, and
Stralsund; reduces Weismar, and drives the Swedes
from Norway..... 1716 et seq.
Copenhagen nearly destroyed by fire..... 1728
The peaceful reign of Christian VI..... 1730-46
Plot of the queen-dowager against the ministers and
Matilda (sister of our George III. and queen of Christian
VII., a weak monarch). Matilda, entrapped into a
confession of criminality to save the life of her sup-
posed lover, Struensee, condemned to imprisonment
for life in the castle of Zell..... 18 Jan. 1772
Count Struensee and Brandt beheaded..... 28 April, "
Queen Matilda dies, aged 24..... 1775
Christian VII. becomes deranged, and prince Frederick
is appointed regent..... 1784
One fourth of Copenhagen burned..... 9 June, 1796
Admirals Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen
(which see). (Confederacy of the North [see *Armed
Neutrality*] dissolved)..... 2 April, 1801
Admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart bombard Copenha-
gen; the Danish fleet surrenders..... 7 Sept. 1807
Peace of Kiel; Pomerania and Rügen annexed to Den-
mark for Norway..... 14 Jan. 1814
Pomerania and Rügen ceded to Prussia for Lauenburg..... 1815
Commercial treaty with England..... 1824
Frederick VI. grants a new constitution..... 1831
Christian VIII. declares the right of the crown to Schles-
wig, Holstein, etc..... 11 July, 1846
Accession of Frederick VII. 20 Jan.; he proclaims a new
constitution, uniting the duchies more closely with
Denmark..... 28 Jan. 1848
Insurrection in the duchies: a provisional government
founded..... 23 March, "
The rebels seize fortress of Rendsburg..... 24 March, "
They are defeated near Flensburg..... 9 April, "
The Danes defeated by the Prussians (helping the duch-
ies) near Dannawerke, Schleswig..... 23 April, "
The North Sea blockaded by Denmark..... 1 Aug. "
Hostilities suspended: the European powers recommend
peace..... 26 Aug. "
Hostilities recommence..... 25 March, 1849
Victory of the Danes over the Holsteiners and Germans,
10 April, "
Several conflicts with varying success..... June, "
The king sanctions a new liberal constitution..... 6 June, "
Armistice renewed at Malmo..... 10 July, "
Separate peace with Prussia..... 2 July, 1860
Integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England, France,
Prussia, and Sweden..... 4 July, "
Battle of Idstedt, and defeat of the Schleswig-Holsteiners
by the Danes..... 25 July, "
Protocol signed in London by the ministers of all the
great powers..... 23 Aug. "
Bombardment of Friedrichstadt by the Holsteiners, and
the town almost destroyed, but not taken..... 29 Sept. "
Proclamation of the stadtholders of Schleswig-Holstein,
placing the rights of the country under the protection
of the Germanic confederation..... 10 Jan. 1861
The integrity of the Danish monarchy and the indepen-
dence of Schleswig and its old union with Holstein
guaranteed by treaty..... 18 Feb. 1862
Austrians evacuate Holstein, etc..... 2 March, "
Treaty of European powers. [The succession in the line
of Sonderburg-Glücksburg settled, and the integrity of

- the Danish kingdom guaranteed. Christian, duke of Augustenburg-Holstein, renounced his rights for a compensation in money. 8 May, 1852
- The king promulgates a new constitution, 29 July, 1854; adopted. 1 Oct. 1855
- The sound dues abolished for a compensation (see *Sound*), 14 March, 1857
- Disension between the government and the duchies, Oct. 1857-62
- Fortification of Copenhagen decreed. 27 March, 1858
- New ministry appointed 3 Dec. 1859; resigns 9 Feb.; bishop Monrad forms a ministry. 24 Feb. 1860
- The assembly of Schleswig complain that the promise of equality of national rights in 1852 has not been kept, 11 Feb.; protest against the annexation to Denmark, 1 March, "
- The Prussian chamber of deputies receive a petition from Schleswig, and declare that they will aid the duchies, 4 May; at which the Danish government protests. 16 May, "
- Correspondence ensues between the Prussian, Danish, and British governments; the Danish government declares for war, if German forces enter the duchies, Jan. 1861
- Warlike preparations in Denmark. Feb.
- Decimal coinage adopted. June, "
- Agitation in favor of union of Denmark with Sweden, June; the king of Sweden visits Denmark, and is warmly received. 17 July, 1862
- Earl Russell recom mends the government to give to Holstein and Lauenburg all that the Germanic confederation desire for them, and to give self-government to Schleswig. 24 Sept. "
- M. Hall, the Danish minister, declines to accede, stating that to do so would imperil the existence of the monarchy itself. 20 Nov. "
- Princess Alexandra of Denmark married to the prince of Wales at Windsor. 10 March, 1863
- The king grants, by patent, independent rights to Holstein, but annexes Schleswig. 30 March, "
- Austria and Prussia protest against it. 17 April, "
- Further diplomatic correspondence. May, "
- The king accepts the crown of Greece for his relative, prince William George, and gives him sound political advice. 6 June, "
- Death of the crown-prince Frederick Ferdinand, the king's uncle. 29 June, "
- The German diet demands annulment of the patent of 30 March (Holstein and Schleswig to be united with the same right); and threatens an army of occupation. 9 July, "
- The king replies that he will consider occupation to be an act of war. 27 Aug. "
- Vain efforts for alliance with Sweden. Aug.
- Extra levy for the army decreed. 1 Aug.
- New constitution (uniting Schleswig with Denmark) proposed in the rigsråd. 29 Sept.
- Death of Frederick VII. and accession of Christian IX., 15 Nov. "
- Prince Frederick of Augustenburg claims the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. 16 Nov. "
- Great excitement in Holstein; many officials refuse to take oath to Christian. 21 Nov. et seq. "
- Saxony, Bavaria, Hesse, and other German powers resolve to support the prince of Augustenburg, 26 Nov. et seq. "
- New constitution affirmed by the rigsråd, 13 Nov.; signed by king, 18 Nov.; published. 1. 2 Dec. "
- The Austrian and Prussian ministers say that they will quit Copenhagen if the constitution of 18 Nov. is not annulled. Dec. "
- Great excitement in Norway; proposals to support Denmark. Dec. "
- Prince Frederick's letter to the emperor Napoleon, 2 Dec., an ambiguous reply. 10 Dec. "
- Denmark protests against federal occupation. 19 Dec. "
- 900 representatives of different German states meet at Frankfurt, and resolve to support prince Frederick as duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and the inseparable union of those duchies. 21 Dec. "
- The federal execution takes place; a Saxon regiment enters Altona, 24 Dec.; and the federal commissioners assume administrative powers. 25 Dec. "
- The Danes retire from Holstein to avoid collision with federal troops. 24 Dec. et seq. "
- Prince Frederick enters Kiel as duke of Schleswig and Holstein. 30 Dec. "
- The Danes evacuate Rendsburg. 31 Dec. "
- Ministerial crisis: Hall retires, and bishop Monrad forms a cabinet. 31 Dec. "
- Disension among Germans; the Austro-Prussian proposition rejected by the diet. 14 Jan. 1864
- Austria and Prussia demand abrogation of the constitution (of 18 Nov.) in two days, 16 Jan.; the Danes require six weeks' time. 18 Jan.
- The German troops under marshal Wrangel enter Holstein. 21 Jan. "
- The Prussians enter Schleswig, and take Eckenforde, 1 Feb.
- They bombard Missunde, 2 Feb.; which is burned, 3 Feb.
- The Danes abandon the Dannewerke to save their army, 5 Feb.; great discontent in Copenhagen. 6 Feb. "
- The Danes defeated by Wrangel at Oever-see; Schleswig taken; prince Frederick proclaimed. 6 Feb. "
- The allies occupy Flensburg, 7 Feb.; commence their attack on Düppel. 13 Feb. "
- The federal commissioners protest against the Prussian occupation of Altona. 13 Feb. "
- The Prussians enter Jutland; take Kolding, 18 Feb.; Danes fortify Alsen. 18 Feb. et seq. "
- A conference on Danish affairs proposed by England; agreed to by allies. 23 Feb. "
- A subscription for the wounded Danes begun in London, 24 Feb. "
- De Gertach, general of the Danes. 1 March, "
- Defeated at Sonderbygaard and Veil. 8 March, "
- The rigsråd vote a firm address to the king, 26 Feb.; adjourned. 22 March, "
- The Prussians bombard and take the village of Düppel, or Dybbøl, 16, 17 March, and bombard Fredericia, 20 March; repulsed in an attack on the fortress, 28 March, "
- The opening of the conference adjourned from 12 to 20 April, "
- The Prussians take the fortress of Düppel by assault, with much slaughter. 18 April, "
- Meetings of the conference at London; result unfavorable to Denmark. 25 April et seq. "
- The Danes retreat to Alsen; evacuate Fredericia and fortresses of Jutland. 29 April, "
- Agreement for an armistice for one month from 12 May, 9 May, "
- Jutland subjected to pillage for not paying a war contribution to Prussians. 8 May et seq. "
- The Danes defeat the allies in a naval battle off Heligoland. 9 May, "
- The armistice prolonged a fortnight. 9 June, "
- The conference ends. 22 June, "
- Hostilities resumed, 25 June; the Prussians bombard Alsen; take the batteries and 2400 prisoners. 29 June, "
- The Monrad ministry resigns; count Moltke charged to form an administration. 8-10 July, "
- Alsen taken; Jutland placed under Prussian administration; prince John of Denmark sent to negotiate at Berlin. 9 July, "
- Formation of the Bluhme ministry. 11 July, "
- Armistice agreed to. 18 July, "
- Conference for peace at Vienna. 26 July, "
- Treaty of peace signed at Vienna; the king of Denmark resigns the duchies to the disposal of the allies, and agrees to a rectification of his frontier, and to pay a large sum of money to defray the expenses of the war, 30 Oct. "
- Proclamation of the king to the inhabitants of the duchies, releasing them from their allegiance. 16 Nov. "
- Project of a new constitution presented to the chambers, 21 Dec.; rejected. 25 Feb. 1865
- New ministry formed under count Frijsenborg, 6 Nov.; a new constitution proposed, 7 Nov.; approved by the two chambers, 19 and 27 July; sanctioned by the king. 28 July, 1866
- Princess Dagmar married to prince Alexander of Russia, 9 Nov. "
- New rigsråd opened. 12 Nov. "
- The king visited England. March, 1867
- The Danish West Indies, St. Thomas and St. John, proposed to be sold to the United States for 1,500,000; proclamation in the islands dated. 25 Oct. "
- Proposed sale of St. Thomas to the United States approved by the assembly (not carried out). 30 Jan. 1868
- Marriage of the crown-prince Frederick to the princess Louise of Sweden. 28 July, 1869
- New ministry formed by M. Holsteinborg. 20 May, 1870
- Denmark remains neutral in the Franco-Prussian war; fruitless visit of the duc de Cadore to Copenhagen, 4-11 Aug. "
- Birth of a son to the crown-prince. 27 Sept. "
- Destructive hurricane over the kingdom; loss of life and property. 12, 13 Nov. "
- Parliament opened. 1 Oct. 1871
- War budget reduced. 18 Dec. "
- Meeting of the International at Copenhagen forbidden; chiefs arrested. 5 May, 1872
- Industrial exhibition opened. 13 June, "
- Statue of Frederick VII. at Copenhagen solemnly inaugurated. 6 Oct. 1873
- A communistic party in the assembly (folkething) defeat the ministry, 4 Dec.; the king refuses to dismiss it, 6 Dec. "
- New ministry under Fønnesbeck. 14 July, 1874
- The king visits Iceland (*which see*), July-Aug.; Edinburgh. 16 Aug. "
- Several ministerial changes. 1875
- J. B. S. Estrup, president of the ministry. 11 June, "
- The folkething, defeating the government on the question of fortifications, is dissolved. 29 March, "
- New assembly meets, 15 May; votes no confidence in the ministry, 12 June; is adjourned. 24 June, 1876
- Continued contest between the king and senate and the lower house. Oct. "
- Crisis respecting the supplies. Dec. "
- The session closed without settling the budget. 4 April, 1877
- Provision made by the king for it in accordance with the constitution. 12 April, "

Political crisis; an armistice agreed to. . . . 8 Nov. 1877
 Negro outbreak at Santa Cruz (see *Virgin Isles*). . . 1-5 Oct. 1878
 Marriage of princess Thyra with the duke of Cumberland. 11 Dec. "
 The lower house dismissed by the king as incapable and idle. about 10 May, 1881

A. D.

SOVEREIGNS.

794. Sigurd Snogoe.
 803. Hardicanute.
 850. Eric I.
 854. Eric II.
 883. Gormo, the Old; reigned 53 years.
 941. Harold, surnamed Blue Tooth.
 991. Suenon, or Sweyn, the Forked-beard.
 1014. Canute II. the Great, king of *Denmark and England*.
 1035. Canute III., son (Hardicanute of England).
 1042. Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway.
 1047. Suenon, or Sweyn II. (Denmark only).
 1073. [Interregnum.]
 1078. Harold, called the Simple.
 1090. Canute IV.
 1096. Olaus IV. the Hungry.
 1095. Eric I., styled the Good.
 1103. [Interregnum.]
 1105. Nicholas I., killed at Sleswick.
 1135. Eric II., surnamed Harefoot.
 1137. Eric III. the Lamb.
 1147. { Suenon, or Sweyn III.; beheaded.
 [Canute V. until 1157 (civil war).]
 1157. Waldemar, styled the Great.
 1182. Canute VI., surnamed the Pious.
 1202. Waldemar II. the Victorious.
 1241. Eric IV.
 1250. Abel: assassinated his elder brother Eric; killed in an expedition against the Frisians.
 1252. Christopher I.; poisoned.
 1259. Eric V.
 1296. Eric VI.
 1320. Christopher II.
 1334. [Interregnum of seven years.]
 1340. Waldemar III.
 1375. [Interregnum.]
 1376. Olaus V.
 1387. Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of *Sweden, Norway, and Denmark*.
 1397. Margaret and Eric VII. (Eric XIII. of Sweden).
 1412. Eric VII. reigns alone; obliged to resign both crowns.
 1438. [Interregnum.]
 1440. Christopher III. king of *Sweden*.
 1448. Christian I. count of *Oldenburg*; elected king of *Denmark*, 1448; of *Sweden*, 1457; succeeded by his son,
 1481. John; succeeded by his son,
 1513. Christian II. called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North;" he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred; dethroned for his tyranny in 1523; died in a dungeon in 1559.
 [Sweden separated from Denmark.]

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

1523. Frederick I. duke of Holstein, son of Christian I.; a liberal ruler.
 1533. Christian III., son of Frederick: established the Lutheran religion; esteemed the "Father of his People."
 1559. Frederick II., son of Christian III.
 1588. Christian IV., son.
 1648. Frederick III.; changed the constitution from an elective to an HEREDITARY MONARCHY, vested in his own family, 1665.
 1670. Christian V., son of Frederick III.; succeeded by his son.
 1699. Frederick IV.; leagued with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.
 1730. Christian VI., his son.
 1746. Frederick V., his son; married the princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II.
 1766. Christian VII., his son (see p. 198).
 1784. Prince Frederick declared regent, in consequence of the mental derangement of his father.
 1808. Frederick VI., previously regent, now king.
 1814. Norway annexed to Sweden, 14 Jan.

DENMARK.

1839. Christian VIII. (son of Frederick, brother of Christian VII.).
 1848. Frederick VII., son of Christian VIII.; 20 Jan.; born 6 Oct. 1805; separated from his first wife, Sept. 1837; from his second wife, Sept. 1846; married *morganatically* Louisa, countess of Danner, 7 Aug. 1850; died 15 Nov. 1863.
 1863. Christian IX., son of William, duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; 15 Nov. (succeeded by virtue of the protocol of London, 8 May. 1852, and of the law of the Danish succession, 31 July. 1853). He was born 8 April. 1818; married princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, 26 May. 1842. [He is descended from Christian III., and she from Frederick V.; both from George II. of England.]

Heir: Frederick (his son), born 3 June, 1843; married princess Louisa of Sweden, 28 July, 1869. Son: Christian, born 26 Sept. 1870.

Dennewitz (Prussia). Here a victory was ob-

tained by marshal Bernadotte (afterwards Charles XIV., king of Sweden) over marshal Ney, 6 Sept. 1818. The loss of the French exceeded 18,000 men, several eagles, and cannon; of the allies, 6000. The defeat of Napoleon at Leipsic, on 18 Oct. following, closed this disastrous campaign.

Denominations, THE THREE (Presbyterians, Congregationalists or Independents, and Baptists), were organized in 1727 as an association, with the privilege of direct appeal to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain.

Dentists, an act for regulating their education and registration passed 22 July, 1878.

The Odontological Society (of Dentists) established. . . . 1856
 The Dental Hospital of London, Leicester square, was established. 1858
 (See *Odontology*.)

Deodand (Latin, *to be given to God*). Formerly anything which had caused the death of a human being became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was to be sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture was abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (1846).

D'Eon, CHEVALIER, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and been minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was affirmed to be a female, at a trial at the King's Bench in 1771, in an action to recover wagers as to his sex. He subsequently wore female attire, but at his death he was proved to be a male.

Deontology, the knowledge of what is right, or the science of duty (from the Greek *τὸ δέον*, that which is proper), an element of the Utilitarian philosophy propounded by Jeremy Bentham in his "Deontology," published by Dr. Bowring in 1834.

Departments, see *France*.

Deptford (near London). The hospital here was incorporated by Henry VIII. about 1512, and called the Trinity-house of Deptford Strand; the brethren of Trinity-house hold their corporate rights by this hospital. The dockyard, founded about 1513, was closed 31 March, 1869, having been purchased by Mr. T. P. Austin for 70,000*l*. He sold part of it to the corporation of London for 94,640*l*., for a market for foreign cattle, which was opened for use 28 Dec. 1871. On 4 April, 1581, queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford on board the *Golden Hind*, the ship in which Drake had made his voyage round the globe. The Deptford victualling-office was burned 16 Jan. 1748-9; the storehouse, 2 Sept. 1758; the Red House, 26 Feb. 1761; and the king's mill, 1 Dec. 1755. Peter the Great of Russia lived at Evelyn's house, Say's court, while learning ship-building, etc., in 1698.

Deputies, CHAMBER OF, the title borne by the French legislative assembly, from the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 till Jan. 1852, when it was named "*Corps Légalatif*."

Derby was made a royal burgh by Egbert (about 828). Alfred expelled the Danes from it and planted a colony in 880. His heroic daughter, Ethelfleda, again expelled the Danes in 918. William I. gave Derby to his illegitimate son, William Peveril. Lombe's silk-throwing machine was set up in 1718; and in 1756, Jedediah Strutt invented the Derby ribbed stocking-frame. The young Pretender reached Derby 3 Dec. 1745, and retreated thence soon after. The new town-hall was opened 29 May, 1866. The midland counties fine-art exhibition was held here, and was opened by the duke of Devonshire, 5 May, 1870.

DERBY TRIALS. Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam senior, Ludlam junior, Weightman, and others, Luddites, convicted at a commission of high-treason, 15 Oct. 1817; and Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam executed, 7 Nov. following. Twenty-three were tried, and twelve not tried. Twenty-one prisoners indicted at Derby for the murder of several miners in the Red soil mine; but were acquitted on the ground that the mischief was not wilful, 23 March, 1834.

Derby Administrations: the first formed after the resignation of lord John Russell, 21 Feb. 1852 (face-

tiously termed the "who who administration," from the duke of Wellington's inquiry).

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 27 Feb. 1852.

First lord of the treasury, Edward, earl of Derby.*

Lord chancellor, lord St. Leonards (previously sir Edward Sugden).

President of the council, earl of Lonsdale.

Lord privy seal, marquess of Salisbury.

Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, Spencer Horatio Walpole, earl of Malmesbury, and sir John Pakington.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.

Board of control, John Charles Herries.

Board of trade, Joseph Warner Henley.

Postmaster-general, earl of Hardwicke.

Secretary-at-war, William Beresford.

First commissioner of works and public buildings, lord John Manners.

Robert Adam Christopher, lord Colchester, etc.

[Defeated on the budget, 16 Dec.; resigned 17 Dec. 1852; succeeded by the Aberdeen administration.]

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, 25 Feb. 1853.

First lord of the treasury, earl of Derby.

Lord chancellor, lord Chelmsford (previously sir F. Thesiger).

Chancellor of the exchequer, B. Disraeli.

Secretaries—foreign, earl of Malmesbury; *home*, Spencer H. Walpole (resigned March, 1853), T. Sotheron Estcourt; *colonies*, lord Stanley; in June, 1853, sir E. Bulwer Lytton; *war*, col. Jonathan Peel.

Presidents—of the council, marquess of Salisbury; *of board of control (India)*, 1, earl of Ellenborough (who resigned in May, 1853; he had sent a letter, on his own authority, censuring the proclamation of lord Canning to the Oude insurgents; the government hardly escaped a vote of censure); 2, in June, 1853, lord Stanley; *board of trade*, Mr. Joseph W. Henley (resigned in March, 1853), earl of Donoughmore; *board of works*, lord John Manners.

Lord privy seal, earl of Hardwicke.

First lord of the admiralty, sir John S. Pakington.

Postmaster, lord Colchester.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, duke of Montrose.

[This ministry resigned in consequence of a vote of want of confidence, 11 June, 1853; it was succeeded by the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (which see).]

THIRD ADMINISTRATION, CONSTITUTED 6 July, 1853.

First lord of the treasury, Edward, earl of Derby.

Lord chancellor, Frederick, lord Chelmsford.

President of council, Richard, duke of Buckingham; succeeded by John, duke of Marlborough, 8 March, 1857.

Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury.

Secretaries—home, Spencer Horatio Walpole, resigned; Gathorne Hardy, 17 May, 1857; *foreign*, Edward, lord Stanley; *colonies*, Henry, earl of Carnarvon, resigned; Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos, 8 March, 1857; *war*, lieut.-gen. sir Jonathan Peel, resigned; sir John Somerset Pakington, 8 March, 1857; *India*, Robert, lord Cranborne, resigned; sir Stafford Henry Northcote, 8 March, 1857.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.

First lord of the admiralty, sir John S. Pakington; succeeded by Henry Thomas Corry, 8 March, 1857.

Chief commissioner of works, etc., lord John Manners.

President of board of trade, sir Stafford Northcote, succeeded by Charles Henry, duke of Richmond, March, 1857.

Chief secretary for Ireland, Richard, lord Naas (afterwards earl of Mayo).

President of poor-law board, Gathorne Hardy; succeeded by William Reginald, earl of Devon (not in cabinet), 17 May, 1857.

Horatio Spencer Walpole, *without office*.

(The above formed the cabinet, Feb. 1853.)

Postmaster-general, James, duke of Montrose.

Lord chamberlain, Orlando, earl of Bradford.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, William, earl of Devon; succeeded by col. John Wilson Patten, June, 1857.

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, James, earl (afterwards marquess) of Abercorn.

[The earl of Derby resigned through ill-health, 25 Feb. 1853, and Mr. Disraeli reconstituted the ministry; see *Disraeli*.]

Derby Day (see *Races*), generally (not always) the Wednesday in the week preceding Whitsunday, the second day of the grand spring meeting at Epsom.

RECENT WINNERS OF "THE DERBY" AT EPSOM.

1946. Pyrrhus.	1852. Daniel O'Rourke.
1847. Cossack.	1853. West Australian.
1848. Surplice.	1854. Andover.
1849. Flying Dutchman.	1855. Wild Dayrell.
1850. Voltigeur.	1856. Ellington.
1851. Teddington.	1857. Blink Bonny.

* Born 1799; M. P. for Stockbridge (as hon. E. G. S. Stanley) in 1820; chief secretary for Ireland, 1850-53; secretary for the colonies, 1853-4, and 1841-5; termed the "Rupert of debate," by lord Lytton, in "The New Timon," 1845; succeeded his father as earl of Derby, 30 June, 1851; resigned, 25 Feb. 1853; died 25 Oct. 1859.

1858. Beadsman.

1859. Mujid.

1860. Thormanby.

1861. Kettledrum.

1862. Caractacus.

1863. Macaroni.

1864. Blair Athol.

1865. Gladiateur (31 May), a horse reared in France, the property of the comte de la Grange. He also won the St. Leger at Doncaster, 13 Sept.

1866. Lord Lyon (16 May).

1867. Hermit (22 May).

1868. Blue Gown (27 May).

1869. Pretender (26 May).

1870. Kingcraft (1 June).

1871. Favonius (24 May).

1872. Cremorne (29 May).

1873. Doncaster (28 May).

1874. George Frederick (3 June).

1875. Galopin (26 May).

1876. Kisbér, or Mineral Cold (Hungarian owner, Alex. Baltazzi), 31 May.

1877. Silvio (30 May).

1878. Sefton (5 June).

1879. Sir Bevys (Baron Rothschild's), 29 May.

1880. Bend Or (duke of Westminster's), 26 May.

1881. Iroquois (Mr. Lorillard's, an American), 1 June.

Derricks are lofty, portable, crane-like structures, used on land and water for lifting enormous loads, and in some cases depositing them at an elevation. They are extensively used in the United States, and were introduced into England as floating-derricks for raising sunken vessels, by their inventor, A. D. Bishop, in 1857.

Derry (N. Ireland), a bishopric first at Ardfrath; thence translated to Maghera; and in 1158 to Derry. The cathedral, built in 1164, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by Londoners, who settled here in the reign of James I. The see is valued, in the king's books at 250*l*. sterling; but it has been one of the richest sees in Ireland.—*Bealson*. The see was united to Derry, 1834; see *Bishops; Londonderry*.

Descent of Man, see Development.

"Deserted Village," a poem, by Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, first published May, 1770.

Design, SCHOOLS OF, established by government, began at Somerset House, London, 1 Jan. 1837. In 1852 the head school was removed to Marlborough House, and became eventually "the department of science and art," transferred to South Kensington in 1857. It is under the direction of the committee of council on education; see *Copyright*.

Despard's Conspiracy. Colonel Edward Marcus Despard (a native of Ireland), Broughton, Francis, Graham, Macnamara, Wood, and Wratten conspired to kill the king and establish a republic on the day of opening parliament, 16 Nov. 1802. Above thirty persons, including soldiers, were taken in custody; of those tried, 20 Jan. 1803, Despard and six others were executed, 21 Feb. He had been a distinguished officer under Nelson.

Destitute Children's Dinner Society, established in 1867, to give weekly meat dinners. 16,822 dinners given in 1869; 147,858 dinners in 58 dining-rooms in 1870; 114,000 dinners in 42 dining-rooms, year 1876-7; 170,000 dinners in 49 rooms, 1878-9.

Destructive Insects (to crops), an act passed to prevent their introduction and spreading in Great Britain, 14 Aug. 1877; see *Colorado*.

Detective Police, see *Police and Trials*, 1877.

Detroit (North America), the oldest city in the West, was built by the French about 1670.

Dettingen (Bavaria), **BATTLE OF**, 16 (or 27 o. s.) June, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian army (52,000), commanded by king George II. of England and the earl of Stair, and the French army (60,000), under marshal Noailles and the duc de Grammont. The French passed a defile, which they should have merely guarded. The duc de Grammont, with his cavalry, charged the British foot with great fury, but was received with such intrepidity that he was obliged to give way and to repass the Maine, losing 3000 men. Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" first performed 27 Nov. 1743.

Development (or EVOLUTION). Wolff put forth a theory of epigenesis in 1759; Lamarck, the naturalist, in 1809, propounded a theory that all animals had been developed from "monads," living minute particles; see *Species and Vestiges*. Buffon held a similar doctrine.

In 1827 Ernst von Baer of Königsberg demonstrated that all mammals are developed from a minute egg not a hundredth of an inch in diameter. Mr. C. Darwin's views are given in his "Origin of Species," 1859; and "Descent of Man," 1871. He supposes that man was gradually evolved from the lowest created form of animal life. Haeckel, his most advanced follower, published in German a "History of Creation," 1873; a translation in English, 1875. Mr. Alfred Wallace published his work on Natural Selection in 1870; see *Evolution*.

The theory of the development of living beings out of the substance of the earth was put forth by Lucretius in his "De Rerum Natura," about 57 B.C.

"We cannot teach, we cannot pronounce it to be a conquest of science, that man descends from the ape or from any other animal. We can only indicate it as a hypothesis."—*Professor Virchow*, 1877.

"The primitive monads were born by spontaneous generation in the sea."—*Professor Haeckel*, 1878.

Devil-worship. Devil—Greek, *δαίμων*, false accuser; Hebrew, *satan*, an adversary; *abaddon*, destroyer, etc. The worship of devils is frequently mentioned in the Bible (Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chron. xi. 15; 1 Cor. x. 20; Rev. ix. 20, etc.). Mr. Layard describes the Yezidees as recognizing one supreme being, yet reverencing the devil as a king or mighty angel, to be conciliated (1841).

Mr. Moncreux Conway's "Demonology and Devil-lore" first published, Dec. 1878.

Devizes, Wilts; at Roundway Down, near here, sir William Waller and the parliamentarians were defeated, 13 July, 1643.

Devonport, see *Dockyards and Plymouth*.

Devonshire, the country of the Damnonii, or Dumnonii. Odun, earl of Devon, in 878 defeated the Danes, slew Ubbo, or Hubba, their chief, and captured his magic standard. A bishopric of Devonshire was founded in 909; see *Exeter*.

Richard de Redvers, first earl of Devon, son of Baldwin, sheriff of Devonshire, died 1137.

William Courtenay, the present earl, is descended from Robert de Courtenay and Mary de Redvers, daughter of William de Redvers, earl of Devon, in 1184.

William Cavendish, created first earl of Devonshire, 1618.

William Cavendish (his great-grandson), created first duke of Devonshire, 1694; from him is descended William Cavendish, the present duke (1881).

Devonshire and Pitt Administration, formed 16 Nov. 1756; dismissed 5 April, 1757.

First lord of the treasury, William, duke of Devonshire.

Chancellor of the exchequer, hon. Henry Bilson Legge.

Lord president, earl Granville (lord Cartaret).

Privy seal, earl Gower.

Secretaries of state, earl of Holderness and William Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham, the virtual premier).

George Grenville, earl of Halifax, duke of Rutland and Grafton, earl of Rochfort, viscount Barrington, etc. The great seal in commission.

"Devout Life." "Introduction à la Vie Dévote," written by St. François de Sales, and published 1608. He was born 21 Aug. 1567; bishop of Geneva, 1602; died 28 Dec. 1622.

Dew, the modern theory respecting it was put forth by Dr. Wells in his book, 1814.

Dewangiri, see *India*, 1865.

Diadem, the band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and consecrated to the gods. At first it was made of silk or wool, set with precious stones, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Aurelian was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, 272.—*Tillemont*.

Dialectical Society, LONDON, for the philosophical consideration of all subjects, with a view to the discovery and elucidation of truth, was established in 1865. The report of their committee on spiritualism was published in Nov. 1871.

Dials. "The sun-dial of Ahaz," 713 B.C. (Isa. xxxviii. 8). A dial invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C.

—*Pliny*. The first dial of the sun seen at Rome was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 298 B.C.—*Blair*. Dials set up in churches about A.D. 618.—*Lenglet*. Mrs. Alfred Gatty's "Book of Sun-dials" was published in 1872.

Dialysis, an important method of chemical analysis, depending on the different degrees of diffusibility of substances in liquids, was made known in 1861, by its discoverer, professor Thomas Graham, then master of the mint.

Diamagnetism, the property possessed by nearly all bodies of behaving differently to iron when placed between two magnets. The phenomena, previously little known, were reduced to a law by Faraday in 1845, and confirmed by Tyndall and others.

Diamond, a hamlet, Armagh, N. Ireland, where was fought the "battle of the Diamond," 21 Sept. 1795, between the "Peep-o'-day Boys" and the "Defenders," and many of the latter were killed. To commemorate this conflict the first Orange lodge was formed immediately after; see *Defenders*.

Diamonds were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpoor was the first known, and where the mines of Golconda, the realm of diamonds, were discovered in 1594. The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728. From these last a diamond weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by Mr. Romeo de l'Isle at 224 millions; by others at 56 millions and at 3½ millions; its true value (not being brilliant) was 400,000*l*.

The great Russian diamond weighed 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwts. 4 gr. troy. The empress Catherine II. offered for it 104,160*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., besides an annuity for life to the owner, of 1041*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., which was refused; but it was afterwards sold to Catherine's favorite, count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birthday, 1772; it is now in the sceptre of Russia.

The Pitt diamond weighed 136 carats, and, after cutting, 108 carats: it was sold to the king of France for 125,000*l*. in 1720.

The Pitt diamond (bought by Mr. Pitt, grandfather of William Pitt) was sold for 9500 guineas, 10 May, 1802.

The diamond called the KOHINOOR, or MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT, was found in the mines of Golconda, in 1650, and is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jehan, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, the Afghan rulers, and afterwards to the Sikh chief Runjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of Duplee Singh, the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire, in 1849, the Kohinoor was surrendered to the queen. It was accordingly brought over and presented to her, 3 July, 1850. It was shown in the Great Exhibition, 1851. Its original weight was nearly 400 carats, but it was reduced by the unskilfulness of the art, at Hortensio Borghese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. Its shape and size resembled the pointed half (rose cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. This diamond was recut in 1862, and now weighs 102½ carats.

The SANCY diamond, which belonged to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was bought by sir C. Jejeebhoy from the Demidoff family for 20,000*l*. in Feb. 1865.

A diamond, termed the STAR OF THE SOUTH, was brought from Brazil in 1855, weighing 254½ carats, half of which was lost by cutting.

Diamonds were discovered in Cape Colony, S. Africa, in March, 1867. A fine one, termed the "Star of South Africa," brought to England in 1869, was purchased by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill. After cutting, it weighed 46½ carats, and was valued at 25,000*l*. in June, 1870.

Rich diamond-fields recently discovered near the Vaal and Orange rivers, Sept. 1870.

Great influx of diggers, and many fine diamonds found, Nov. Value of 141 diamonds found in 1869, 7403*l*.; of 5661 found in 1870, 124,910*l*.; about 2,000,000*l*. said to have been exported in 1877.

DIAMOND-NECKLACE AFFAIR.—In 1785, Bohmer, the court jeweller of France, offered the queen, Marie Antoinette, a diamond necklace for 66,000*l*. The queen desired the necklace, but feared the expense. The countess de la Motte (of the ancient house of Valois) forged the queen's signature, and, by pretending that the queen had an attachment for him, persuaded the cardinal de Rohan, the queen's almoner, to conclude a bargain with the jeweller for the necklace for 66,000*l*. De la Motte thus obtained the necklace and made away with it. For this she was tried in 1786, and sentenced to be branded on the shoulders and imprisoned for life. She accused in vain the celebrated Italian adventurer Cagliostro of complicity in the affair, he being then intimate with

the cardinal. She made her escape and came to London, where she was killed by falling from a window-sill, in attempting to escape an arrest for debt.—De Rohan was tried and acquitted, 14 April, 1786. The public in France at that time suspected the queen of being a party to the fraud. Talleyrand wrote at the time, that he should not be surprised if this miserable affair overturned the throne.

Diamond Robbery; see *Trials*, 1871.

Diamonds valued at 50,000*l.* stolen from the post-office at Cape Town about 20 March, 1880.

Artificial Diamonds: those prepared by Mr. MacTear of Glasgow examined by Mr. Story Maskelyne, and declared not to be diamonds, 30 Dec. 1879; acknowledged by Mr. MacTear, Jan. 1880.

Diamonds said to have been made by J. Ballantine Hannay at Glasgow, announced in *Times*, 20 Feb. 1880.

Diamonds said to have been made at Paris, 1880.

INFLAMMABILITY OF DIAMONDS.

Boetius de Boot conjectured that the diamond was inflammable, 1609. When exposed to a high temperature it gave an acrid vapor, in which a part of it was dissipated, 1673.—*Boyle*. Sir Isaac Newton concluded, from its great refracting power, that it must be combustible, 1675.

Averani demonstrated, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it, that the diamond was exhaled in vapor, and entirely disappeared, while other precious stones merely grow softer, 1695.

It has been ascertained by Guyton, Davy, and others, that diamonds contain nothing but pure charcoal, or carbon. Diamonds were charred by the intense heat of the voltaic battery—by M. Dumas, in Paris, and by prof. Faraday, in London, in 1848.

Diana, TEMPLE OF (at Ephesus), accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, was built at the common charge of all the Asiatic states, 552 B.C.; the chief architect being Ctesiphon. Pliny says that 220 years were occupied in completing it. It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons) of Parian marble, furnished by so many kings. It was set on fire, on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, by Herostratus or Eratosthenes, who confessed that his sole motive was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The temple was rebuilt, but again burned by the Goths in their naval invasion, A.D. 256 or 262. In April, 1869, Mr. J. T. Wood discovered the site of the second temple; and since then sculptured marble columns have been removed to the British Museum. Diana was the Roman name of the Greek *Artemis*.

Dice. The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1244 B.C. The game of tali and tessera among the Romans was played with dice. Stow mentions two entertainments given by the city of London, at which dice were played. Act to regulate the licenses of makers, and the sale of dice, 9 Geo. IV. 1828.

In 1357, the kings of Scotland and France being prisoners, and the king of Cyprus on a visit to Edward III., a great tournament was held in Smithfield, and afterwards Henry Picard, mayor of London, "kept his hall against all comers that were willing to play at dice and hazard. The lady Margaret, his wife, did keepe her chamber to the same intent." The mayor restored to the king of Cyprus 50 marks which he had won from him, saying, "My lord and king, be not aggrieved; for I covet not your gold, but your play," etc.—*Stow*.

Dichroscope, an optical apparatus, described by the inventor, prof. Dove of Berlin, in 1860, who intended it to represent interferences, spectra in colored lights, polarization of light, etc.

Dictators were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, appointed to act in critical times. Titus Lartius Flavius, the first dictator, was appointed 501 B.C. Caius Marcus Rutilius was the first plebeian dictator, 356 B.C. This office became odious by the usurpations of Sylla and Julius Cæsar; and after the death of the latter the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a law forbidding a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B.C.

Dictionary. A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations, somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Pa-out-she, who lived about 1100 B.C.—*Morrison*. See *Encyclopædiaz*, *Musie*, etc.

A Latin dictionary was compiled by Varro, born 116

Varro's work "De Lingua Latina;" he died 28

The "Onomasticon," a collection of vocabularies in Greek, by Julius Pollux, was published about 177

The "Catholicon," an attempt at a Latin Lexicon, by Friar Johannes Balbus Januensis, printed at Mentz . . . 1460

The first noted polyglot dictionary, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calpini, a Venetian friar, in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages.—*Niceron* about 1500

John E. Avenar's "Dictionarium Hebraicum" was published at Wittenberg in 1589. Buxtorf's great work, "Lexicon Hebraicum," etc., appeared 1621

The "Lexicon Heptaglotton" was published by Edmund Castelli in 1609

The great English dictionary by Samuel Johnson appeared in 1755

Francis Grose's "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue" was compiled in 1768

The following academies have published large dictionaries of their respective languages: the French Academy (the first, edited by Vaugelas, 1694; new editions, 1718, 1740, 1762, 1835, and 1878; the Spanish, 1726; the Italian Academy (della Crusca), 1729; and the Russian, 1789-94

Schwan's great German-French dictionary appeared . . . 1782

Webster's American dictionary was first published in . . 1828

Smart's dictionary, published 1831

Richardson's English dictionary appeared 1836

Lemprière's Classical dictionary, which first appeared in 1788, is now superseded by Dr. W. Smith's classical series 1842-57

Worcester's dictionary 1860

The Philological Society of London issued proposals for a new English dictionary, 1859; after some delay the work has been vigorously revived; editor, Dr. Murray 1879

The great German dictionary, by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm 1854 et seq.

Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's "Dictionary of English Etymology" 1859-67

Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" was published 1860-3

The earliest known English-Latin dictionary is the "Promptorium Parvulorum," compiled by Galfridus Grammaticus, a preaching friar of Norfolk, in 1440; and printed by Fyusson, as "Promptorius Puerorum," in 1499. A new edition, carefully edited by Mr. Albert Way, from MSS., was published by the Camden Society 1843-65

The great French dictionary, by E. Littré, 1863-72; supplement 1877

The "Bona fide French and English Dictionary" (4*l.* inches by 2*l.*, weight 4 oz.), printed by Bellows 1873

Harper's Latin Dictionary (founded upon Andrews's translation of Freund's Latin-German Lexicon), adopted as the standard authority in English and American universities, published 1879

Didymium, a rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841. It appears to be always associated with lanthanum and cerium.

Dieppe (N. France). This town was bombarded by an English fleet, under admiral Russell, and laid in ashes, July, 1694. It was again bombarded in 1794; and again, together with the town of Granville, by the British, 14 Sept. 1803.

"Dies Iræ" ("Day of Wrath"), a Latin mediæval hymn on the day of judgment, is ascribed to various authors, among others to pope Gregory the Great (died about 604); St. Bernard (died 1153); but is generally considered to have been composed by Thomas of Celano (died 1255), and to have been used in the Roman service of the mass before 1385.

Diet of the GERMAN EMPIRE (in which the supreme court of authority of the empire may be said to have existed) was composed of three colleges: one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. 1356; see *Golden Bull*; Würzburg (1180); Nuremberg (1467); Worms (1521); Spire (1529); Augsburg (1530); Ratibon (1541); Frankfurt (1806 et seq.); and Germany.

Dietherscope, an apparatus for geodesy and teaching optica, constructed by G. Luvini, of Tunis, and announced April, 1876.

Dieu et mon droit ("God and my right"), the royal motto of England, was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France, 20 Sept. 1198, when the French army was signally defeated. "*Dieu et mon droit*" appears to have been first assumed as a motto by Henry VI. (1422-61); see *Semper Eadem*.

"Dieu-donné," the name given in his infancy to

Louis le Grand, king of France, the queen, his mother, having been barren for twenty-three years previously, 1638. Also to the present comte de Chambord, son of the duchess of Berri, born 29 Sept. 1820. His father was assassinated 14 Feb. 1820. One of the popes (672) was named *Adodatus*, or God's gift.

Differential Engine, see *Calculating Machine*.

Diffusion of Gases. In 1825, Döbereiner observed the transmission of hydrogen gas through a crack in a glass vessel, and prof. Thomas Graham discovered the passage of gases through porous porcelain, graphite, and other substances, and established laws in 1832, and to him we are indebted for the discovery of *Atmolytic* and *Dialysis*. He died 16 Sept. 1869.

Diffusion of Useful Knowledge Society, which published a number of books relating to history, science, and literature, and an atlas, in a cheap form, ridiculed as the "Sixpenny Sciences," was established by Lord Brougham, Mr. William Tooke, Mr. Charles Knight, and others. It published its "Library" 1827-48, and patronized the publication of the Penny Magazine and the Penny Cyclopædia. Its proceedings were suspended in 1846. The Royal Institution of Great Britain was established in 1799, for "the Promotion, Diffusion, and Extension of Science and Useful Knowledge."

Digest. The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfenus Varus, the civilian, of Cremona, 66 A.C.—*Quintil*. The "Digest," so called by way of eminence, was the collection made by order of the emperor Justinian, 529: it made the first part of the Roman law and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff.—*Pardon*. The "Digest of Law" commissioners signed their first report 13 May, 1867, recommending the immediate preparation of a digest of the English common-law, statute law, and judicial decisions.

Digits, any whole number under 10: 1, 2, etc., are the nine digits. Arithmetical figures were known to the Arabian Moors about 900, and were introduced by them into Spain in 1050, and thence into England about 1253. In astronomy, the digit is a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the twelfth part of the luminary eclipsed; see *Figures*.

Dijon (E. France), the ancient capital of Burgundy, is said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar, fortified by the emperor Marcus Aurelius, and named *Dirio*, about 274. It has been several times captured in war; and a castle was erected here by Louis XI. Dijon became the capital of the dukes of Burgundy about 1180. It was attacked by the Germans, under gen. Beyer, 30 Oct. 1870. The heights and suburbs were taken by prince William of Baden, and the town surrendered on 31 Oct.

Dilapidations, see *Ecclesiastical*.

Dilettanti Society of, established in 1734 by the viscount Harcourt, lord Middlesex, duke of Dorset, and others who had travelled and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain. The society published, or aided in publishing, Stuart's "Athena" (1762-1816), Chandler's "Travels" (1775-6), and several other finely illustrated works. The members dine together from time to time at the Thatched-house tavern, St. James's. Mr. R. P. Pullan, on behalf of this society, excavated the temple of Bacchus at Teos, of Apollo Smintheus in the Troad, and of Minerva Polias at Priene, between 1861-70. Published "Antiquities of Ionia," 4 parts, 1769-1881.

Dimity, see *Damietta*.

Dinas, see *Accidents under Coal and Mansion House*.

Dinners, see *Destitute*.

Diocese. The first division of the Roman empire into dioceses, at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, 323; but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long be-

fore. In England the principal dioceses are coeval with the establishment of Christianity; of 28 dioceses, 20 are suffragan to the diocese of Canterbury, and six to that of York; see *Bishops*, and the sees severally. Diocesan conferences of the clergy and laity now frequent.

Diocletian Era (called also the era of Martyrs, on account of the persecution in his reign) was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, 29 Aug. 284.

Dioptric System (from the Greek *διά*, through, and *οπτήω*, I see), an arrangement of lenses for refracting light in light-houses, devised by Fresnel about 1819, based on the discoveries of Buffon, Condorcet, Brewster, and others; see *Light-houses*.

Diorama. This admired exhibition was first opened by MM. Bouton and Daguerre in Paris, 11 July, 1822; in London, 29 Sept. 1823. It was not successful commercially here, and was sold in 1848. The building in Regent's Park was purchased by sir M. Peto in 1855, to be used as a Baptist chapel.

Diphtheria (from the Greek *διφθίρα*, leather), a disease resembling croup which has the essential character of developing a false membrane on the mucous membrane connected with the throat. It was named *diphtheritis* by Brétouneau of Tours in 1820. From its prevalence in Boulogne, it has been termed the Boulogne sore-throat; many persons were affected with it in England at the beginning of 1858. The princess Alice, grand-duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, died of this disease, 14 Dec. 1878, after nursing her husband and children.

Diplomacy, the art of managing the relations of foreign states by means of ambassadors, envoys, consuls, chargés d'affaires, etc.; see *Ambassadors* and *Consuls*. New regulations for the British diplomatic service were issued 5 Sept. 1862.

Diplomas. The wholesale fraudulent sale of diplomas of M.D., etc., for 10*l*., by a Dr. Buchanan, dean of the American University of Philadelphia, and others, was detected in 1880. He attempted escape by a sham suicide, but was captured, prosecuted, and imprisoned.

Diplomatics, the foreign term for the science of palæography or ancient writings. Valuable works on this subject have been compiled by Mabillon (1681), De Vaines (1774), Astle (1781), De Wailly (1838), and other antiquaries.

"Directory for the Public Worship of God" was drawn up at the instance of the parliament by an assembly of divines at Westminster in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The general hints given were to be managed with discretion; for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except *Amen*. It was adopted by the parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed by Presbyterians.

Directory, THE FRENCH, established by the constitution of the 5th of Fructidor, an III. (22 Aug. 1795), and nominated 1 Nov., was composed of five members (MM. Lépiaux, Letourneur, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot). It ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred (*which see*), at the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire (9 Nov. 1799). It was deposed by Bonaparte, who, with Cambacères and Lebrun, assumed the government as three consuls, himself the first, 13 Dec. 1799; see *Consuls*.

Directory, the first LONDON, is said to have been printed in 1677. The "Post-office Directory" first appeared in 1800.

"Disciples of Christ" (also called CAMPBELLITES*) profess adherence to pure Scriptural doctrine.

* The term Campbellite originated through their first church at Brush Run, in America, having been set up by a Scotch

and practice, reject human creeds and formularies, and admit to their communion all who recognize Christ's obedience and death as "the only meritorious cause of the sinner's acceptance with God;" and are baptized (by immersion) in his name.

Discipline, ecclesiastical, originally conducted spiri-
tually according to the divine commands in Matt. xviii.
15, 1 Cor. v., 2 Thess. iii. 6, and other texts, was gradu-
ally changed to a temporal character, as it now appears
in the Roman, Greek, and other churches. The "First
Book of Discipline" of the Presbyterian church of Scot-
land was drawn up by John Knox and four ministers in
Jan. 1560-1. The more important "Second Book" was
prepared with great care in 1578 by Andrew Melville and
a committee of the leading members of the general as-
sembly. It lays down a thoroughly Presbyterian form
of government, defines the position of the ecclesiastical
and civil powers, etc.

Discount, see under *Bank of England*.

Disestablishment, see *Church of Ireland*.

Dispensaries, to supply the poor with medical
advice and medicines, began in London. The Royal
General Dispensary, London, was established in St. Bar-
tholomew's Close in 1770. It relieved about 20,000 per-
sons in 1861; about 17,000 in 1866. Western Dispensary,
1789. Garth's satiric poem, "The Dispensary," pub-
lished 1699.

Dispensations, ecclesiastical, were first granted by
pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the
discipline of the church, with indulgences, absolutions,
etc., led eventually to the Reformation in Germany in
1517.

Dispensing Power OF THE CROWN (for setting
aside laws or their power) asserted by some of our sov-
ereigns, especially by Charles II. (in 1672 for the relief
of nonconformists), and by James II. in 1786, was abo-
lished by the bill of rights, 1689. It has been on certain
occasions exercised, as in the case of embargoes upon
ships, the Bank Charter act, etc.; see *Indemnity*.

Disraeli Administrations.* On the resig-
nation of the earl of Derby through ill-health, 25 Feb.
1868, Mr. Disraeli reconstituted the ministry, 29 Feb.
(see *Derby Administrations*, III.). As the elections gave
a large majority to the liberal party, Mr. Disraeli's min-
istry resigned 2 Dec. He declined to take office with
the then house of commons when Mr. Gladstone re-
signed, 12 March, 1873, and the latter resumed office.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 29 Feb. 1868.

First lord of the treasury, Benjamin Disraeli.

Lord chancellor, Hugh MacCalmont, lord Cairns.

Lord president of the council, John, duke of Marlborough.

Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury.

Secretaries—home, Gathorne Hardy; *foreign*, Edward, lord Stanley; *colonies*, Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos; *war*, sir John S. Pakington; *India*, sir Stafford Henry Northcote.

Chancellor of the exchequer, George Ward Hunt.

Presbyterian preacher from Ireland, named Thomas Camp-
bell, and his son Alexander. In 1812 they renounced infant
baptism, and were rebaptized by immersion. Their number in
America is said to be about 600,000; and in the United King-
dom, where the movement began independently and simulta-
neously, about 5000. They have also churches in the British
colonies.

* Benjamin Disraeli (son of Isaac Disraeli, author of the
"Curiosities of Literature," etc.), born 21 Dec. 1806; pub-
lished "Vivian Grey," 1825; M.P. for Maidstone, 1837-41;
Shrewsbury, 1841-7; Bucks, 1847-56. Chancellor of ex-
chequer (see *Derby administrations*), Feb. 1852; Feb. 1858;
July, 1866; installed lord rector of Glasgow university, 19
Nov. 1873; created earl of Beaconsfield, Aug. 1876; plenipo-
tentiary at the Berlin Congress, 13 June-13 July, 1878; K.G.
invested by the queen, 22 July, 1878; received freedom of
London, 3 Aug. 1878 ("at the pinnacle of ministerial renown;
the favorite of his sovereign, and the idol of society."—*Times*,
8 Aug. 1878); see *People's Tribune*; resigned (through liberal
majority in elections), 22 April, 1880; published "Endym-
ion," Dec. 1880; died 19 April, 1881; buried at Hughenden;
prince of Wales and many present, 26 April; monument in
Westminster abbey voted, 9 May, 1881. Mrs. Disraeli cre-
ated viscountess Beaconsfield, 28 Nov. 1868; died 15 Dec. 1872.

First lord of admiralty, Henry Thomas I. Corry.

Chief commissioner of works, lord John Manners.

President of board of trade, Charles Henry, duke of Richmond.
Chief secretary for Ireland, Richard, earl of Mayo; made vice-
roy of India, Oct.; succeeded by col. J. Wilson Patten, 7
Nov. 1868.

President of poor-law board, Wm. Reginald, earl of Devon.

(The above formed the cabinet.)

Postmaster-general, James, duke of Montrose.

Lord great chamberlain, Orlando, earl of Bradford.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, col. John Wilson Patten;
succeeded by col. Thos. E. Taylor, 7 Nov. 1868.

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, James, earl (afterwards marquis)
of Abercorn.

MR. DISRAELI'S LETTER of 30 Oct. 1873, to lord Grey de Wilton,
severely censuring the Gladstone ministry as having "har-
assed every trade, worried every profession, and assailed
or menaced every class, institution, and species of property
in the country;" and also stating that the country has
"made up its mind to close this career of plundering and
blundering"—was published 7 Oct. 1873; see *Gladstone Ad-
ministration*.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, received seals 21 Feb. 1874.

First lord of the treasury, Benjamin Disraeli (earl of Beacons-
field, 16 Aug. 1876); and *lord privy seal*, Aug. 1876 to Jan.
1878.

Lord chancellor, Hugh, lord Cairns.

Lord president of the council, Charles Henry, duke of Rich-
mond.

Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury; resigned, 12 Aug.
1876; earl of Beaconsfield, Aug. 1876; Algernon, duke of
Northumberland, 4 Feb. 1878.

Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Edward, earl of Derby;
resigned; Robert, marquis of Salisbury, 28 March, 1878.

Secretary of state for India, Robert, marquis of Salisbury;

Gathorne Hardy, created viscount Cranbrook, 2 April, 1878.

Secretary of state for the colonies, Henry, earl of Carnarvon;
resigned, 24 Jan. 1878; sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 4 Feb.
1878.

Secretary of state for war, Gathorne Hardy; col. Fred Arthur
Stanley, 2 April, 1878.

Secretary of state for home department, Richard Assheton
Cross.

First lord of the admiralty, George Ward Hunt, died 29 July,
1877; Wm. Henry Smith, 7 Aug. 1877.

President of board of trade, sir Charles Adderley, resigned,
created baron Norton, April, 1878; Dudley Ryder, viscount
Sandon.

Chancellor of the exchequer, sir Stafford Northcote.

Postmaster-general, lord John Manners.

(The above formed the cabinet.)

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, James, duke of Abercorn; resigned
Dec. 1876; John, duke of Marlborough, Dec. 1876.

Chief secretary for Ireland, sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach
(entered the cabinet, Nov. 1876); succeeded by James Low-
ther, Feb. 1878.

Vice-president of council (education), Dudley, viscount San-
don; lord George Hamilton, April, 1878.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, col. Thos. E. Taylor.

Commissioner of woods and forests, lord Henry Lennox, re-
signed July, 1876; Gerard James Noel, 14 Aug. 1876.

Dissection, see *Anatomy*.

Dissenters, the modern name of the *Puritans* and
Nonconformists (which see). In 1851, in London, the
number of chapels, meeting-houses, etc., for all classes
of dissenters amounted to more than 554. (The church
of England had 458; Roman Catholics, 35.) The great
act (9 Geo. IV. c. 17) for the relief of dissenters from
civil and religious disabilities was passed 9 May, 1828.
By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal act,
so much of the several acts of preceding reigns as im-
posed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the
Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, etc.,
was repealed. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85 (1836), dissent-
ers acquired the right of solemnizing marriages at their
own chapels, or at a registry office; see *Worship*.

A burials bill to permit the ministers of dissenters to officiate
at funerals in churchyards several times rejected; in the
commons 248 to 234, 21 April, 1875; 279 to 248, 3 March,
1876; earl Granville's resolution in the lords rejected, 148 to
92, 15 May, 1876.

Lord Harrowby's additional clause to the government burials
bill (permitting dissenters to have religious services in
churchyards), was supported by the archbishops, and
carried against government (127-111), 18 June; the bill
withdrawn, 26 June, 1877.

Mr. Osborne Morgan's resolution for reforming burial laws
(i. e., permitting other services), rejected (242-227), 15 Feb.
1878.

Act to amend the burial laws, permitting dissenters to have
their own service or no service in churchyards; passed
commons (258-79), 13 Aug.; royal assent, 7 Sept. 1880.

The Rev. W. H. Fremantle having proposed to preach at Dr.
Parker's city temple, and the bishop of London having dis-

approved, the opinion of two counsel (Messrs. Fitzjames Stephen and Benjamin Shaw) was taken. They declared it to be illegal for the clergy of the English church to take part in worship of dissenters, June, 1876.

Several Episcopal clergymen take part in the dedication services of Christ church (formerly Surrey chapel), Blackfriars, middle of July, 1876.

Dissolving Views. Henry Langdon Childe, the alleged inventor, died 15 Oct. 1874, aged 92.

Distaff (or **Rock**), the staff to which flax or any substance to be spun is fastened. The art of spinning with it at the small wheel first taught to English women by Anthony Bonavisa, an Italian.—*Stow*. St. Distaff's or Rock day, was formerly the first free day after the Epiphany (6 Jan.) because the Christmas holidays were over and women's work was resumed.

Distillation, and the various processes dependent on it, are believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors, about 1150; see *Alcohol*, *Brandy*. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the sixteenth century.—*Burns*. The processes were improved by Adam of Montpellier in 1801. M. Payen's work (1861) contains the most recent improvements. An act to prevent the use of stills by unlicensed persons was passed in 1846. 118 licenses to distillers were granted in the year ending 31 March, 1858, for the United Kingdom.

M. Raoul Pictet announces a method of distillation by use of ice made by the air-pump, April, 1881.

District Auditors Act, 42 Vict. c. 6 (28 March, 1879), regulated their appointment, duties, and payment.

District Churches Acts. By the one passed in 1865 certain new churches were constituted rectories, and by another act, passed in 1868 (the Bishop of Oxford's act), the new parishes not rectories were ordered to be styled vicarages.

Ditch, see *Expedition*.

"Diversions of Furley" (*"Epea Pteroenta,"* flying words) a collection of grammatical treatises by John Horne Tooke, published in 1786, named from the residence at Purley, near Wandsworth, Surrey.

Dividends of PUBLIC STOCKS. By an act passed 11 Aug. 1869, these may be paid by post if the recipients desire it, as railway dividends are.

Divination was forbidden to the Jews, 1451 B.C. (Deut. xviii. 9). It was common among their neighbors, and is described by Ezekiel (xxi. 21) 493 B.C.

Divine Right of Kings, the absolute and unqualified claim of sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, a doctrine totally foreign to the genius of the English constitution, was defended by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, e.g., by Hobbes the free-thinker (1642), by Salmasius (1640), by sir Robert Filmer (about 1653), in his "Patriarcha," published in 1690, and by the High Church party generally about 1714; but opposed by Milton (1651), Algernon Sydney, and others.

Diving-Bell (first mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle, about 325 B.C.) was used in Europe about A.D. 1509. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before 1662. Halley (about 1716) greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving-bell, set his foot on the ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton made use of the diving-bell in improving Ramsgate harbor, 1779-88. Mr. Spalding and his assistants going down in a diving-bell in Ireland were drowned, 1 June, 1783. The *Royal George* man-of-war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, was first surveyed by means of a diving-bell, in May, 1817. Latterly it has been employed in submarine surveys and harbor works. The "*talpa marina*," or sea-mole, a diving machine for laying down torpedoes, etc., being a cylinder provided with compressed air sufficient for two persons for fifty hours, was invented by Toselli, a Vene-

tian, and was successfully tried in the bay of Naples, 26 Aug. 1871.—*Diving-dress*, a close dress made by Mr. Siebe about 1836; used by sir C. W. Pasley in 1838. M. Cabirol, maker of one, died Dec. 1874.

Mr. Fleuss invented a helmet with a mouthpiece, into which he introduced enough oxygen to last five hours, and thus was enabled to remain under water several hours. He exhibited his method at the Polytechnic Institution, London, Nov. 1879, and at the Society of Arts, 6 May, 1880.

Divining Rod (*virgula divina*, *baculatorius*), formed of wood or metal, was formerly believed, even by educated persons, to have the property of indicating the position of minerals and springs of water. Instances were alleged in 1851 by Dr. H. Mayo, in his work on "Popular Superstitions."

Divinity, see *Theology*.

Divorce was permitted by the law of Moses (Deut. xxiv. 1), 1451 B.C., but forbidden by Christ except for unchastity (Matt. v. 31, 32). It was put in practice by Spurius Carvilius Ruga at Rome, 234 B.C. At this time morals were so debased that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces are of two kinds; one, a *vinculo matrimonii* (total divorce); the other a *menâ et thoro* (from board and bed). Divorces were attempted to be made of more easy obtainment in England in 1539. The Judicature act, 1873, constituted the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, with two judges; see *Supreme Court* and *Probate*.—In the United States divorce is regulated by the several states independently. As a consequence, the laws vary greatly, and considerable confusion arises from their conflict. A man may be the lawful husband of one woman in one state, while the law of another state may hold him to be the husband of another. The necessity of providing some uniform system was discussed, 1881. Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, and some other states have become notorious for easy divorce laws, and many fraudulent divorces have been made in those states either by evasion of the law or by direct forgery.

Bill to prevent women marrying their seducers brought into parliament 1801
The commissioners on the law of divorce issue their first report April, 1857
In 1857 there had been in England, since the Reformation, 317 divorces by act of parliament; in Scotland, by the law, 174 divorces since 1846; 1858-67, 1279 dissolutions of marriage, 213 judicial separations.
From the establishment of the divorce court, to March, 1859, 37 divorces had been granted out of 286 petitions; from Nov. 1860, to July, 1861, 164.
By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts respecting divorce, etc., was abolished, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes court instituted, to consist of three judges, the judge of the Probate court to be one (if possible) "
A full court sat—lord Campbell, chief baron Pollock, sir Creswell Creswell (judge of the Probate court)—when five marriages were dissolved 10 May, 1858
The act amended by acts passed in consequence of the increase of the business of the court 1858-60
An act respecting divorces in Scotland passed 1861
Sir C. Creswell died in July; sir James F. Wilde (afterwards lord Penzance) successor Sept. 1863
The *Divorce Amendment act* passed 21 July, 1868
Lord Penzance retired, Oct.; succeeded by sir James Hannen Nov. 1872
On appeal, the house of lords decide that proceedings may be taken for divorce from a wife insane (see *Mordant case*, *Trials*, 1870) 22 June, 1874

Dizier, St. (N.E. France). Here a siege was sustained for six weeks against the army of the emperor Charles V., 1544. The allies here defeated Napoleon, 27 Jan. and 26 March, 1814.

Dobrudscha, the N.E. corner of Bulgaria; in 1854, the scene of the earlier incidents of the Russo-Turkish war (*which see*). At the close of the war of 1877-8 it was given to Roumania in exchange for the part of Bessarabia restored to Russia, and occupied 26 Dec. 1878.

Docetæ, a sect of the first century, said to have held that Jesus Christ was God, but that his body was an appearance, not a reality.

Docks of England. The following are the principal commercial docks:

Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, originated about 1660.

West India Docks commenced 3 Feb. 1800; opened 27 Aug. 1802, when the *Henry Addington*, West Indianman, first entered them, decorated with the colors of the different nations of Europe.

London Docks were commenced 26 June, 1802, and opened 20 Jan. 1805.

East India Docks commenced 1803; opened 4 Aug. 1806.

St. Katharine's Docks began 3 May, 1827; and 2500 men were daily employed on them until they were opened, 25 Oct. 1828.

Royal Victoria Docks (in Plastow marshes) completed and opened Nov. 1855; great enlargement proposed, July, 1876; completed and named **Royal Albert Docks** by the duke and duchess of Connaught, 24 June, 1880.

Magnificent docks at Liverpool and Birkenhead erected, 1810-57.

Milwall Docks, near London, formally opened, 14 March, 1868.

A great floating iron dry-dock, which cost 250,000*l.*, was launched at North Woolwich, 3 Sept. 1868, and towed from the Medway by two ships of war, 23 June, 1869, and arrived at the Bermudas (in thirty-six days), 30 July.

ROYAL DOCK-YARDS.

Woolwich, an extensive one in 1509; closed 1 Oct. 1869.

Deptford dock-yard founded about 1513; closed 31 March, 1869.

Chatham dock-yard was founded by queen Elizabeth; much enlarged in 1870.

Portsmouth dock-yard established by Henry VIII.

Plymouth dock, now Devonport, about 1689. Great fire here, by which the *Talavera*, of 74 guns, the *Imogene* frigate, of 26 guns, and immense stores, were destroyed; the relics and figure-heads of the favorite ships of Boscawen, Rodney, Duncan, and other naval heroes, which were preserved in a naval museum, were also burned; the loss was estimated at 200,000*l.* 27 Sept. 1840.

Sheerness dock-yard was built by Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burned our men-of-war at Chatham in 1667. A fire occurred at Sheerness dock-yard, on board the *Camperdown*, 9 Oct. 1840.

Milford Haven dock-yard, 1790; removed to Pembroke in 1814; see *Hull*.

Doctor. Doctor of the Church was a title given to Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom in the Greek church; and to Jerome, Augustin, Ambrose, and Gregory the Great in the Latin church; see *Fathers*. Afterwards the title was conferred on certain persons with distinguishing epithets—viz.: Thomas Aquinas (Angelicus), Bonaventura (Seraphicus), Alexander de Hales (Irrefragabilis), Duns Scotus (Subtilis), Roger Bacon (Mirabilis), William Occam (Singularis), Joseph Gerson (Christianissimus), Thomas Bradwardine (Profundus), and so on.—*Doctor of the Law* was a title of honor among the Jews. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207.—*Spelman*. Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge in the eighth century.

Doctors' Commons, the college for the professors of civil and canon law in the eighth century. In Feb. 1658, Dr. Henry Hervie, dean of the arches and master of Trinity Hall (a seminary founded at Cambridge chiefly for the study of the civil and canon laws), procured from the dean and chapter of the diocese of London a lease of Montjoy House and buildings in the parish of St. Benet, Paul's wharf, for the accommodation of the society. Other courts being held here, the whole place received the appellation of "Doctors' Commons." The original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666; in 1672 it was rebuilt on the old site. After the great fire, until 1672, the society held its courts at Exeter House, in the Strand. It was incorporated by charter in June, 1768.—*Coote*. The buildings of the College of Advocates, which included all the courts of Doctors' Commons (arches, admiralty, consistory, etc.), were purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and were pulled down in April, 1867, for the new Queen Victoria street; some new buildings were erected. Till 1857 the causes taken cognizance of here were blasphemy, divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, etc. The building in Knight-rider street being dilapidated and too small, the wills were removed to Somerset House, where the office was opened 24 Oct. 1874. See *Ecclesiastical Courts*, *Civil Law*, etc.

Doctrinaires, a name given since 1814 to a class of politicians in France (Guizot, Molé, the duc de Broglie and others), who upheld constitutional principles, in opposition to arbitrary monarchical power. The party came into office in 1830 under Louis Philippe, and fell with him in 1848. The term has been applied in this country to the writers in the *Westminster Review* (1824 et seq.), Bentham, Molesworth, and others.

Dodona, Epirus. The temple of Jupiter here, renowned for its ancient oracle, delivered by the sound of wind in a grove of trees, was destroyed by the Ætolians, 219 B.C.

Dodson's Act (brought forward by Mr. John G. Dodson, and passed 1 Aug. 1861) provides that votes for electing members of parliament for the universities may be recorded by means of polling-papers. The act was amended in 1868.

Dog. Buffon considers the shepherd's dog as "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct. Dr. Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England; that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and, after accompanying a gentleman to Mentz, returned to Vienna.

Statute against dog stealing, 10 Geo. III. 1770

Employment of dogs in drawing carts, etc., abolished in London, 1839; in the United Kingdom. 1854

Dog tax imposed, 1796; and again in 1808; 12*s.* a year realized 219,313*l.*, in 1808. 1866

Assessed taxes on dogs repealed, 29 March, 1867; an annual excise duty of 6*s.* imposed on all dogs more than six months old, to begin on 1 April, 1867

Dog shows held in London in 1861; since 1862 at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, at the Crystal Palace, and other places.

"Dogs' temporary home" opened, Hollingsworth street, London, N., 1861; removed to Battersea in 1871; about 2200 animals have been sheltered in a year.

As a nuisance, dogs at large unmuzzled in the metropolis were ordered to be seized by the police. July to 27 Nov. 1868

A new act, more stringent, passed. 24 July, 1871

Master McGrath, an excessively fleet hound, the property of Lord Lurgan, thrice won the Waterloo cup; was sent for the queen to see, 1 March, and died. 15 Dec. "

Dog licenses (annual 6*s.*) issued in financial year 1871-2, produced 279,425*l.*; in 1876-6, 343,257*l.*; in 1876-7, 349,613*l.*; 1877-8, 372,699*l.*

Number of dogs licensed in United Kingdom: in 1866, 445,656; in 1876, 1,362,176.

Dog-days. The canicular or dog days now commence on 3 July and end 11 Aug. The rising and setting of Sirius or the dog-star with the sun has been erroneously regarded as the cause of excessive heat and of consequent calamities.

Doge, or **DUKE**. Venice was first governed by a doge named Anafesto Paululio, or Pauluccio, 697; see *Venice*. The Genoese chose their first doge, Simone Boccanegra, in 1339.—*Muratori*.

Dogger-bank (German Ocean). Here a gallant but indecisive battle was fought between the British, under admiral sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, 5 Aug. 1781.

Doggett's Coat and Badge. Thomas Doggett, an eminent actor of Drury lane, at the first anniversary of the accession to the throne of George I., 1 Aug. 1715, gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for by six young watermen in honor of the day, and bequeathed at his death, in 1722, a sum of money to continue the custom.

Dolt. A silver Scottish penny, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling. Some of those struck by Charles I. and II. are in the cabinets of the curious. The circulation of "doydekyns" (small Dutch coins) was prohibited by statute in 1415.

Dollar, the German *thaler*. Stamped Spanish dollars (value 4*s.* 9*d.*) were issued from the mint in March, 1797, but called in Oct. following. The dollar is the customary unit in calculations of United States money. It is coined both in gold and in silver. It is worth about 4*s.* 4*d.* English money.

Dolly's Brae, see *Riots*, 1849.

Dom and **Dromo**, see *Cologne* and *Milan*.

Dom-boc or **DOOM-BOOK** (*Liber Judicialis*), the code of law compiled by king Alfred from the West-Saxon collection of Ina and other sources. Alfred reigned from 871 to 901.

Dome's-day (or **Doom's-day**) **Book** [*Domus Dei* book, *Stow*] (*Liber Censualis Angliæ*), a book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I., 1080 (some say 1085), and completed in 1086. It was intended to be a register to determine the right in the tenure of estates;* and from it the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not is sometimes still decided. The book, formerly kept in the Chapter-house of Westminster, is now in the Public Record Office. It consists of two volumes, a greater and less, wherein all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, are surveyed. "This Dome's-day Book was the tax-book of king William."—*Camden*. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII., 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, called by the people the New Doom's-day Book. It was printed in four vols. folio, with introductions, etc., 1783-1816. Photo-zincographic copies of various counties have been published since 1861. In Sept. 1872, government ordered a return of all the owners of land in England and Wales—in fact, a new Dome's-day Book; the work to be done by the Local Government Board.

The return for Scotland, 1872-3, was published by government, April, 1874; for England and Wales (exclusive of the metropolis) in 1875; for Ireland, 1876.

Domestic Economy, or the study of food and clothing, was introduced into the government educational department in 1874; the congresses began at Birmingham, 16 July, 1877; Manchester, 26 June, 1878; London (Society of Arts), 26 June, 1879; 21 June, 1881.

Domingo, *St.*, see *Hayti*.

Dominica (West Indies), discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, on Sunday, 3 Nov. 1493. It was taken by the British in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of Paris, Feb. 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1783. Their admiral Villeneuve ineffectually attacked it in 1805. It suffered great damage by a hurricane in 1806.

Dominical Letter, noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on 1 Jan., are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A (1 Jan.), B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical letter. If the year begin on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter; if on Monday, G; on Tuesday, F; and so on. Generally, to find the Dominical letter call New-year's day A, the next B, and go on thus until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the Dominical letter; in leap-years count two letters. The letter for 1881, B; 1882, A; 1883, G; 1884, F-E; 1885, D.

Dominicals, see *Exeter*.

Dominican Republic, see *Hayti*, 1844-61.

Dominicans, formerly a powerful religious order (called in France Jacobins, and in England *Black friars*), founded to put down the Albigenses and other heretics by St. Dominic, approved by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Augustin's rules and the founder's particular constitution. In 1276 the corporation of London gave the Dominicans two streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called Blackfriars. A Dominican establishment at Haverstock hill, near London, was consecrated 10 Oct. 1867.

* Sir Martin Wright says, "to discover the quantity of every man's fee, and to fix his homage," i.e., the question of military aid he was bound to furnish.

Dominion of Canada, see *Canada*.

Dominoes, "a sport imported from France a few years back."—*Strutt's Sports*, 1801.

Don Quixote, by Saavedra Miguel de Cervantes (born 1547; died 1616). The first part of this work appeared in 1605, and the second part in 1608. It is said that upwards of 12,000 copies of the first part were circulated before the second was printed.—*Watts*.

Donatists, an ancient strict sect, formed about 313-318, by an African bishop, Donatus, who was jealous of Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage: it became extinct in the seventh century. The Donatists held that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghost. Their discipline was severe, and those who joined them were rebaptized.

Donauwerth (Bavaria). Here the French and Bavarians were defeated by the duke of Marlborough, after a severe conflict, 2 July, 1704.

Doncaster (Yorkshire), the Roman *Danum*, the Saxon *Donne ceastre*. The races here (held annually in September) began about 1708; see *Races*.

Donkey Show. An exhibition of donkeys and mules took place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, 9 Aug. 1864; and since.

Doom's-day Book, see *Dome's-day Book*.

Dorado, see *El Dorado*.

Dorchester (Oxfordshire) was once a bishopric, founded about 636. The first bishop, Birinus, the apostle of the West Saxons (*which see*), was succeeded in 650 by Agilbert. In 659 the see was divided by the king. Dorchester remained with Agilbert, and Wina, established at Winchester, in 660 obtained the whole. The see of Dorchester was revived about 764. In 1072 the bishop Remigius de Feschamp removed the see to Lincoln.

Dorchester (Dorsetshire), the Roman *Durnovaria*, the Saxon *Dornceaster*. Here are found remains of a Roman theatre and of a British camp. Here Jeffries held his "bloody assize" (after Monmouth's rebellion), 3 Sept. 1685. Much excitement was caused by six laborers of Dorchester being sentenced to transportation, 17 March, 1834, for administering illegal oaths.

Dorians, Greeks, who claimed descent from Dorus, son of Hellen; see *Greece*. The return of the Dorians, named Heraclidae, to the Peloponnesus is dated 1104 B.C. They sent out many colonies. To them we owe the Doric architecture, the second of the five orders.

Dorking, Surrey, an ancient town; the manor having been given by the Conqueror to earl Fitzwarren. An imaginary battle of Dorking, in which the German invaders totally defeat the British army, is the subject of a clever article, attributed to col. George Chesney, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for May, 1871. It provoked much controversy, and caused the publication of several pamphlets.

Dormans (N.E. France). The Huguenots and their allies, under Montmorency, were here defeated by the duke of Guise, 10 Oct. 1575.

Dort, or DORDRECHT, an ancient town in Holland. Here happened an inundation of the Meuse in 1421, through the breaking-down of the dikes. In the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons perished; and more than 100,000 round Dollart, in Friesland, and in Zealand. The independence of the thirteen provinces was declared here in 1572, when William Prince of Orange was made stadtholder. A Protestant synod sat at Dort 18 Nov. 1618, to 25 May, 1619; to which deputies were sent from England, and from the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. This synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.

Dorylæum (Phrygia). Soliman, the Turkish sultan of Iconium, having retired from the defence of Nicæa

his capital, was here defeated with great loss by the crusaders, 1 July, 1097.—*Michaud*.

"Doterel," H.M.S., destroyed by explosion, 26 April, 1881; see under *Navy*.

Douay (N. France), the Roman Duacum, was taken from the Flemings by Philip the Fair in 1297; restored by Charles V. in 1368. It reverted to Spain, from which it was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was captured by the duke of Marlborough in June, 1710; and retaken by the French 8 Sept. 1712. This town gives its name to the Roman Catholic English version of the Bible authorized by the pope, the text being explained by notes of Roman divines. The Old Testament was published by the English college at Douay in 1609; the New had been published at Rheims in 1582. The English college for Roman Catholics was founded in 1568 by William Allen, afterwards cardinal.—*Dodd*.

Douro, a river (separating Spain and Portugal) which, after a desperate struggle between Wellington's advanced guard under Hill, and the French under Soult, was successfully crossed by the former on 12 May, 1809. So sudden was the movement that Wellington at 4 o'clock sat down to the dinner prepared for the French general.—*Alison*.

Dover (Kent), the Roman Dubris. Near here Julius Cæsar is said to have first landed in England, 26 Aug. 55 B.C., and its original castle to have been built by him soon after; but this is disputed. The works were strengthened by Alfred and succeeding kings, and rebuilt by Henry II. The earliest-named constable is Leopoldus de Bertie, in the reign of Ethelred II., followed by earl Godwin, Otto the brother of William I., etc. In modern times, this office, and that of warden of the Cinque Ports, have been frequently conferred on the prime-minister for the time being—e. g., lord North, Mr. Pitt, lord Liverpool, and the duke of Wellington. The earl of Dalhousie, late governor-general for India, appointed in Jan. 1853, died 19 Dec. 1860. Lord Palmerston, appointed constable March, 1861, died 18 Oct. 1865. Earl Granville appointed Dec. 1865; see *Tunnels*.

The priory was commenced by archbishop Corboyl, or Corbois, about 1130
At Dover, king John resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the pope's legate, 13 May, 1213
The pier projected by Henry VIII. 1533
Charles II. landed here from his exile 26 May, 1660
The foot barracks burned by accident 30 July, 1800
Admiralty pier commenced 1844
Railway to London opened 7 Feb. "
A submarine telegraph laid down between Dover and Calais by Brett 28 Aug. 1850
A telegraph between Dover and Calais opened 13 Nov. 1851
Part of the cliff fell 27 Nov. 1810; and 13 Jan. 1853
Easter volunteer review here 22 April, 1867
Suffragan bishop, Edward Parry, D.D. 1870
Dover College inaugurated by earl Granville 4 Oct. 1871
Dover and Deal railway begun by earl Granville, 29 June, 1878; opened June, 1881

Dower, the gifts of a husband to a wife before marriage (Gen. xxxiv. 12). The portion of a man's lands or tenements which his wife enjoys for life after her husband's death. By the law of king Edmund, a widow was entitled to a moiety of her husband's lands or tenements for her life, 941. The widows of traitors, but not those of felons, are debarred their dower by statute 5 Edw. VI. 1551. By the Dower Act passed in 1833, the power of the wife over her dower was much diminished.

Down (N.E. Ireland), an ancient see, first bishop St. Cailan, in 499. At the instance of John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, the cathedral, consecrated to the Trinity, was re-dedicated to St. Patrick about 1183. The sepulchre of St. Patrick (buried here in 493, in the abbey of Saul, founded by himself) brought this place into great repute. The see was united with that of Connor in 1441 (see *Connor*); and the see of Dromore was united to both by the Irish Church Temporalities act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833. The cathedral of Downpatrick was destroyed by lord Grey, lord-deputy of Ireland; for this and other crimes he was impeached and beheaded in 1541.—*Beutson*.

Downa, see *Naval Battles*, 1652-3.

Draco's Laws (enacted by him when archon of Athens, 621 B.C.), on account of their severity, were said to be written in blood. Idleness was punished as severely as murder. This code was set aside by Solon's, 594 B.C.

Drafts (or cheques). In 1856, drafts crossed with a banker's name were made payable only to or through the same banker. This act was passed in consequence of a decision to the contrary in the case of *Carlton v. Ireland*, 12 Dec. 1855. In 1858 the crossing was made a material part of a cheque; but bankers are not held responsible when the crossing does not plainly appear, and a penny stamp was ordered to be affixed to drafts on bankers, commencing 25 May. In the case of *Simmonds v. Taylor*, May, 1858, it had been decided that the crossing formed no part of the draft. The crossing had been erased, and the money paid to the holder of the draft, who had stolen it.

The "*Cheque Bank*," established for issuing drafts for limited amounts, opened 23 July, 1873
The payment of a stolen draft crossed on one banker and presented by another banker declared legal; *Smith v. Union Bank of London*: verdict for defendants, 29 Nov. 1875
Crossed Cheques act passed 15 Aug. 1876

Dragonnades. The fierce persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV. by dragoons, by the minister Louvois, 1684, was consummated by the revocation of Henry IV.'s edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685, which drove 50,000 families from France.—*Duruy*.

Dragoons. The name is supposed to have been derived from dragon, "because mounted on horseback with lighted match he seemeth like a fiery dragon."—*Meyrick*. The DRACONARIJ were horse-soldiers who bore dragons for ensigns. The first regiment of dragoons was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681. "King Charles II., at the Restoration, established a regiment of Life Guards, to which he added a regiment of *Horse Guards*, and two regiments of Foot Guards; and a third regiment of Foot Guards was raised at Coldstream, on the borders of Scotland."—*Cupt. Curling*.

Drainage of LAND, in England, is of early date—remains of British works being still extant in the Fens district. Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer, was invited to England in 1621, and, amidst much opposition, he and his successors drained the districts termed the Great Levels; see *Levels*. In the present century great progress has been made in drainage. In 1861 was passed "An act to amend the laws relative to the drainage of land for agricultural purposes;" see *Sewers*.

Drake's Circumnavigation. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Falmouth 13 Dec. 1577, circumnavigated the globe, and returned to England after many perils, 3 Nov. 1580. He was vice-admiral under lord Howard; high admiral of England, in the conflict with the Spanish Armada, 19 July, 1588. He died at Panama, 28 Jan. 1596, during an expedition against the Spaniards.

Drama, ANCIENT. Both tragedy and comedy began with the Greeks.

The first comedy performed at *Athens*, by Susarion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold, B.C. 562
The chorus introduced 556
Tragedy first represented at Athens by Thespis, on a wagon (*Arund. Marb.*) 536
Thespis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, performed at Athens "*Alceste*," and was rewarded with a goat (*tragos*).—*Pliny* "
Æschylus introduced dresses and a stage 486
The drama was first introduced into *Rome* on occasion of a plague which raged during the consulate of C. Sulpicius Petrus and C. Licinius Stolo; the magistrates, to appease the deities, instituted games called the "*Scenici*;" actors from Etruria danced, after the Tuscan manner, to the flute 364
Anaxandrides, first dramatic poet who introduced intrigues upon the stage; composed about 100 plays, of which 10 obtained the prize; died, 340
Plays were represented by Livius Andronicus, who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a regular and connected plot; he gave singing and dancing to different performers 240

The greatest ancient dramatic writers were—*Greek*, *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, *Euripides* (tragedy), and *Aristophanes* (comedy), 525–427; *Latin*, *Plautus* and *Terence* (comedy), 184–160; *Seneca* (tragedy) 7 B.C.–A.D. 65

Drama, MODERN, arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in France, Italy, and England, and also in the performance of classical plays at the universities, still represented by the Westminster play. Stories from the Bible (*Mystery Plays*), represented by the priests, were the origin of sacred comedy. —*Warton*.

Gregory Nazianzen, father of the Church, is said to have constructed a drama on the Passion of Christ to counteract heathen profanities. about 364
Ancient Mahometan miracle play of "Hasan and Husan," sons of Ali; published by Sir L. Pelly. 1879
Fitzstephen, in his "Life of Thomas à Becket," asserts that "London had for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and the representation of miracles, wrought by holy confessors;" he died. about 1190
The Chester Mysteries performed. about 1270
The Coventry, Chester, Townley, and other mysteries have been printed during the present century.
Plays performed at Clerkenwell by the parish clerks, and "miracles" represented in the fields. 1397
The "Passion of Christ," a miracle-play, still frequently performed at Ober-Ammergau, in Bavaria, is said to have had its origin after a pestilence in. 1633
This play was witnessed by the prince of Wales and other distinguished persons in the summer and autumn. 1871
Performance, 17–26 May. 25 Sept. 1880
Its proposed performance at the Westminster aquarium, 4 Nov., was stopped by the disapprobation of many. Oct. 1878

[The "Passion-play" is still performed in Spain, with painful realism, 1873.]
Allegorical characters introduced in the fifteenth century.
Skelton and others wrote "Moralities" about 1500
The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "Sophonisba" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of pope Leo X.—*Voltaire*. 1515
First royal license for the drama in England (to master Burbage, and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester) to act plays at the Globe, Bankside. 1574
Shakespeare began to write. about 1590
A license granted to Shakespeare and others. 1603
Plays opposed by the Puritans in 1633; suspended during the commonwealth, 1649; restored. 1660
Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II., Killigrew's and Sir William Davenant's. The first was at the Bull, Vere street, Clare market, which was immediately afterwards removed to Drury lane; the other in Dorset gardens, 1662. Till this time, boys performed women's parts; but Mrs. Coleman (the first female on the stage) had performed *Ianthe* in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes" in. 1666
Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694, when a schism under Betterton led to the opening of a theatre in Lincoln's inn fields, the parent of Covent garden. 1695
Act for the revision of plays and for licensing them previously to being performed. 1737
Authors' Dramatic Copyright Protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15, 10 June, 1832; extended to operas 1 July, 1842 (See *Theatres*, *Covent Garden*, *Drury Lane*, and *Copyright*.)

Dramatic College, for the benefit of distressed actors and their children, was proposed 21 July, 1858, at the Princess's theatre, by Messrs. C. Dickens, Thackeray, C. Kean, B. Webster, and others. Mr. Henry Dodd's offer of land and money, with certain stipulations, was declined Jan. 1859. The first stone of the buildings at Maybury, near Woking, was laid by the prince-consort, 1 June, 1860, and on 29 Sept. 1862, seven annuitants were installed. The central hall was opened by the prince of Wales, 5 June, 1865. The queen is the patron. The viceroy of Egypt was present at the annual fête at the Crystal Palace, July, 1867, and gave 500*l.* to the college. The scheme was unsuccessful. On 12 Nov. 1877, it was determined to close the college, and provide for the inmates. The buildings were sold by private contract about 23 July, 1880.

Dramatic Reform Association, started at Manchester, Jan. 1878.

Drapier's Letters, by dean Swift, published in 1723–4 against *Wood's Halfpence* (which see).

"Dreadnought." In this ship, which was engaged in the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805, was established a hospital for the seamen of all nations by the Seamen's

Hospital Society, established 1821. The old vessel was replaced by others. The removal of the men to Greenwich hospital was proposed in 1867; effected April, 1870.

Dreams are mentioned in Scripture—*e. g.*, Joseph's and Pharaoh's, 1715 B.C. (Gen. xxxvii. and xli.), and Nebuchadnezzar's, 603 and 570 B.C. (Dan. ii. and iv.). The first attempt to interpret dreams and omens is ascribed to Amphictyon of Athens, 1497 B.C.

Thomas, lord Lyttelton, dreamed that a young female, dressed in white, solemnly warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted he observed to the company present that "he believed he should jockey the ghost;" but in a few minutes afterwards he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried to bed, and rose no more. He died 27 Nov. 1779, aged 35. [The whole story is now discredited.]

Dred Scott Case, see *United States*, 1857.

Dredging, see *Deep-sea Soundings*.

Drepanum (Sicily). Near this place the Carthaginian admiral Adherbal totally defeated the Roman fleet under Publius Claudius, 249 B.C.

Dresden, termed the German Florence, became the capital of Saxony in 1548.*

Alliance of Dresden between Saxony and Denmark and Russia. 28 June, 1709
Peace of Dresden between Hungary, Prussia, and Saxony. 25 Dec. 1745
Taken by Frederick of Prussia in 1756; by the Austrians, 1759
Bombarded in vain by Frederick. July, 1760
Held by Austrians. June–July, 1809
Severe contests between the allied army under the prince of Schwarzenberg and the French commanded by Napoleon. 26, 27 Aug. 1813
The allies, 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them but for an error in the conduct of gen. Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle gen. Moreau received his mortal wound, while in conversation with the emperor of Russia. 27 Aug.
Marshal St. Cyr and 25,000 French troops surrendered Dresden to the allies. 11 Nov.
During a political commotion the king abdicated, and prince Frederick, his nephew, was declared regent, 9 Sept. et seq. 1890
An insurrection, 3 May; suppressed. 6 May, 1849

Dress. The attire of the Hebrew women is censured in Isaiah iii., about 760 B.C. Excess in dress among the early Romans was restrained by sumptuary laws; and also in England by numerous statutes, in 1368, 1465, 1570, etc. (see *Cap*).—*Stour*. F. W. Fairholt's "Costume in England" (1846) contains a history of dress, with numerous illustrations derived from MSS., the works of Strutt, etc. J. R. Planché's elaborate "Cyclopædia of Costume" first appeared in 1876. A "dress-making company" was established in London, 6 Feb. 1865, with the view of improving the condition of the workwomen.

Sir Walter Raleigh wore a white satin-pinked vest, close-sleeved to the wrist, and over the body a doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls, and in the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl-drop at the bottom of the sprig in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, which, on great court-days, were so gorgeously covered with precious stones as to have exceeded the value of 6000*l.*; and he had a suit of armor of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls.
King James's favorite, the duke of Buckingham, had his diamonds tacked so loosely on that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, who were generally *les dames de la cour*.

The court dress of civilians, previously that of the time of the Georgies, was modified by the lord chamberlain, Lord Sydney, in 1819.

The **BLOOMER COSTUME**, introduced into America in 1849 by Mrs. Ann Bloomer, and worn there by many of the women. It resembled male attire, being an open-fronted jacket and loose trousers, the latter wide like those of the Turk, but gathered in at the ankles. The Bloomer dress was adopted

* Dresden china was invented by John Frederick Böttger (or Böttcher), an apothecary's boy, about 1709. He died 13 March, 1719. A costly service, each piece exquisitely painted, with battles, etc., was presented to the duke of Wellington by the king of Prussia in 1816.

by a few females in the west of London in Aug. 1851; but, though recommended by some American ladies in popular lectures, it was soon totally discontinued.

Dreux (N.W. France). Here Montmorenci defeated the Huguenots under Condé, 19 Dec. 1562. Here is the burying-place of the Orleans family since 1816. The duke of Guise, aged 18, the last surviving child of the duc d'Aumale, was buried here 27 July, 1872. The bodies of king Louis Philippe and others of his family were brought here from England and buried, 9 June, 1876.

Drill Review of CHILDREN, see *Education*, 1870.

Drilling-machines, in agriculture. One was invented by Jethro Tull, early in the last century.

Drink, see *Drunkards*.

Drinking-fountains. Several were erected in Liverpool in 1857. The Metropolitan Drinking-fountain Association was formed in London in April, 1859, by lord John Russell, the earl of Carlisle, Mr. S. Gurney, and others. The first of the numerous fountains since erected is that near St. Sepulchre's church, Skinner street, 21 April, 1859. The magnificent fountain in Victoria park, London, was inaugurated by the donor, Miss (afterwards baroness) Burdett-Coutts, 28 June, 1862. A remarkable drinking-fountain (the gift of the maharajah of Vizianigram) was inaugurated in Hyde park, 29 Feb. 1868; another in Regent's park, the gift of a Parsee, Aug. 1869.—324 in the metropolis, June, 1877; 392 fountains, 404 cattle-troughs, July, 1879; 437 fountains, 438 troughs, July, 1880.

The fountain at the Royal Exchange, with the statue of Charity (cost, by subscription, 1500*l.*), finished Oct. 1879.

In the United States, the first drinking-fountains were the town pumps, maintained at the public expense. In New York a number of ice-water drinking-fountains were established under the auspices of the Business Men's Moderation Society in the summer of 1880.

Drogheda (E. Ireland), formerly Tredagh, a place of great importance, having the privilege of coining money. Here was passed Poyning's law (*which see*) in 1494. In the reign of Edward VI. an act was passed for the foundation of a university here. The town was besieged several times in the contests between 1641 and 1691, and Cromwell took it by storm, and put the governor, sir A. Aston, and the whole of the garrison, to the sword, 12 Sept. 1649. More than 3000 men, most of them English, perished. It surrendered to William III. in 1690.

Dromore, BISHOPRIC OF (N.E. Ireland), founded by St. Coleman, first bishop, about 556. By an extent returned 15 James I., this see was valued in the king's books at 50*l.* Jeremy Taylor was bishop of Down and Connor in 1660, and of this see in 1661. In 1842 Dromore was united to Down by the Irish Church Temporalities Act of 1833.

Drontheim, capital of Norway, founded by Olaf I. about 998.

Drowning, an ancient punishment. The Britons inflicted death by drowning in a quagmire, before 450 *a.c.*—*Stow*. It is said to have been inflicted on eighty intractable bishops near Nicomedia, *a.d.* 870, and to have been adopted as a punishment in France by Louis XI. The wholesale drownings of the royalists in the Loire at Nantes, by command of the brutal Carrier, Nov. 1793, were termed *Noyades*. 94 priests were drowned at one time. He was condemned to death in Dec. 1794. Societies for the recovery of drowning persons were first instituted in Holland in 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan in 1768, the third at Hamburg in 1771, the fourth at Paris in 1772, and the fifth in London in 1774. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is *Lateat scintillula forsan*—"A small spark may perhaps lie hid." François Texier, of Dunkerque, after saving 50 lives at different times, was drowned in a storm, Oct. 1871.

Drowned in inland waters in England and Wales, 1877, 2692.

Drugs, sales regulated by Sale of Food and Drugs act, passed 11 Aug. 1875; see *Pharmacy*.

Druids. Priests, among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, so named from their veneration for the oak (*Brit. derv*). They administered sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges. They headed the Britons who opposed Caesar's first landing, 55 *a.c.*, and were exterminated by the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, *a.d.* 61.

Drum: the invention is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to Polyænus, "gave his signals of battle with cymbals and drums." It was used by the Egyptians; and brought by the Moors into Spain, 1713. The drum, or drum capstan, for weighing anchors, was invented by sir S. Morland in 1685.—*Anderson*.

Drumclog (W. Scotland). Here the covenanters defeated Graham of Claverhouse on 1 June, 1679. An account of the conflict is given by Walter Scott in "Old Mortality."

Drumcondra, see *Roman Catholic*.

Drummond Light, see *Lime-light*.

Drunkards were to be excommunicated in the early church, 59 (1 Cor. v. 11). In England, a canon law forbade drunkenness in the clergy, 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished it with death, 870. By 21 James I. c. 7, 1623, a drunkard was liable to a penalty of five shillings, or six hours in the stocks; see *Temperance* and *Teetotaler*.

A commission to inquire into the prevalence of intemperance granted by the lords on the motion of the archbishop of Canterbury, 30 June, 1876; report neutral respecting alcohol, recommends trial of modified Gothenburg system (*which see*) issued, 18 March, 1879
A society for promoting legislation for the control and cure of habitual drunkards formed, 22 Sept. 1876
The establishment of an industrial home for intemperate females proposed at the Mansion House, London, 29 Oct. 1877
Habitual Drunkards bill, read second time in commons, 3 July, 1878; passed, 30 July, 1879
DRINK BILL.—Mr. William Hoyle computes that the nation in 1860 spent in intoxicating liquors, 86,897,683*l.*; in 1876, 147,288,760*l.*; in 1870, 128,143,863*l.* In 1880, for beer, 67,881,673*l.*; British spirits, 28,457,496*l.*; foreign spirits, 10,173,014*l.*; wine, 14,297,102*l.*; British wines, etc., estimated 1,500,000*l.*; total, 122,279,275*l.* On comparison, it was asserted that our drink bill does not exceed that of France, 1881

Drury-lane Theatre derives its origin from a cockpit which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I. It was rebuilt and called the Phoenix; and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Kilgrew, 25 April, 1662. The actors were called "the king's servants," and ten of them, called "gentlemen of the great chamber," had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with lace; see under *Theatres*. *Drury-lane Theatrical Fund* established 1766.

Druses, a warlike people dwelling among the mountains of Lebanon, derive their origin from a fanatical Mahometan sect which arose in Egypt about 996, and fled to Palestine to avoid persecution. They now retain hardly any of the religion of their ancestors: they eat pork and drink wine, and do not practise circumcision, pray, or fast. In the middle of 1860, in consequence of disputes (in which doubtless both parties were to blame), the Druses attacked their neighbors the Maronites (*which see*), whom they massacred, it was said, without regard to age or sex. Peace was made in July; but in the meantime a religious fury seized the Mahometan population of the neighboring cities, and a general massacre of Christians ensued. Fuad Pacha with Turkish troops, and gen. Hauptpoul with French auxiliaries, invaded Lebanon in Aug. and Sept. The Druses surrendered, giving up their chiefs, Jan. 1861; see *Damascus* and *Syria*.

Dualin, a new explosive substance (said to be from four to ten times more powerful than gunpowder), composed of varying proportions of cellulose (woody fibre), nitro-starch, nitro-mannite, and nitro-cellulose; invented by Carl Ditmar, a Prussian, and made known in 1870.

This name is also given to another explosive compound, invented by Mr. Nobel, composed of ammonia and saw-dust, acted on by nitro-sulphuric acid.

Dualism, a term applied to the principles of the advocates for a separate government of Hungary under the emperor of Austria; effected in 1867.

Dublin, capital of Ireland, anciently called Ashled, said to have been built 140. Auliana, daughter of Alpinus, a lord or chief among the Irish, having been drowned at the ford where now Whitworth bridge is built, he changed the name to Auliana, by Ptolemy called Eblana (afterwards corrupted into Dublana). Alpinus is said to have brought "the then rude hill into the form of a town," about 155; see *Ireland and Trinity Colleges*.

Christianity established by St. Patrick, and St. Patrick's cathedral founded.....about 448
Dublin environed with walls by the Danes.....798
Named by king Edgar in the preface to his charter "Nobilissima Civitas".....964
Battle of Clontarf (*which see*).....23 April, 1014
Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros, 1170, for Henry II., who soon after arrives.....1171
Charter granted by this king.....1173
Christ church built by the Danes, 1038; rebuilt about 1180-1225
Slaughter of 500 British by the Irish citizens near Dublin (see *Cullen's Wood*).....1209
Assemblage of Irish princes, who swear allegiance to king John.....1210
Foundation of Dublin castle laid by Henry de Loundres, 1205; finished.....1213
John de Decer first provost; Richard de St. Olave and John Stakebold first bailiffs (see *Mayor*).....1308
Thomas Cusack first mayor.....1409
Besieged by the son of the earl of Kildare, lord deputy.....1500
Christ church made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII. (see *Christ Church*).....1541
Bailiff changed to sheriffs; John Ryan and Thomas C. myn first.....1548
Trinity College founded.....1591
Charter granted by James I.....1609
Convocation which established the Thirty-nine Articles of religion.....1614
Besieged by the marquess of Ormond, defeated at battle of Rathmines (*which see*).....2 Aug. 1649
Cromwell arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse, Aug.....
Chief magistrate styled lord mayor.....1665
Blue-coat Hospital incorporated.....1570
Essex bridge built by sir H. Jervis.....1676
Royal Hospital, Kilmalnam, founded.....1683
James II. arrives in Dublin, 24 March; proclaimed, 4 May, 1689
Great gunpowder explosion.....1693
Lamps first erected in the city.....1698
Infirmary, Jervis street, founded.....1728
Parliament-house begun.....1729
Foundling Hospital incorporated.....1739
St. Patrick's spire erected (see *St. Patrick*).....1749
Royal Dublin Society originated, 1731; incorporated.....1765
Hibernian Society.....1765
Marine Society.....1766
Queen's bridge first erected, 1684; destroyed by a flood, 1763; rebuilt.....1768
Act for a general pavement of the city.....1773
Royal Exchange begun, 1769; opened.....1779
Order of St. Patrick instituted.....1783
Bank of Ireland instituted (see *Bank*).....
Police established by statute.....1786
Royal Academy incorporated.....
Custom-house begun, 1781; opened.....1791
Dublin Library instituted.....
Fire at the parliament house.....1792
Carlisle bridge erected.....1794
City Armed Association.....1796
New Four law-courts opened.....
The rebellion: arrest of lord Edward Fitzgerald in Thomas street.....19 May, 1798
Union with England (see *Union*).....1 Jan. 1801
Emmett's insurrection.....23 July, 1803
Hibernian Bible Society.....1806
Bank transferred to College green.....1808
Dublin Institution founded.....1811
Riot at the theatre.....16 Aug. 1814
Visit of George IV.....12 Aug. 1821
Theatre Royal opened.....
The "Bottle riot".....14 Dec. 1822
Hibernian Academy.....16 Aug. 1823
Dublin lighted with gas.....5 Oct. 1825
Richard Whately made archbishop (very active in education).....1831
Great custom-house fire.....9 Aug. 1833
Railroad to Kingstown.....1834
British Association meet here.....6 Aug. 1835
Dublin new police act.....4 July, 1836
Cemetery, Mount Jerome, consecrated.....19 Sept. "
Royal Arcade burned.....25 April, 1837

Poor-law bill passed.....31 July, 1838
Awful storm raged.....6 Jan. 1839
O'Connell's arrest (see *Trials*).....14 Oct. 1843
He is found guilty, 12 Feb.; liberated, n.....Sept. 1844
His death at Genoa.....15 May, 1847
Arrest of Mitchel, of the *United Irishman* newspaper, 13 May, 1848
State-trial of Wm. Smith O'Brien and Meagher in Dublin, 15 May, "
[These persons were afterwards tried at Clonmel, and found guilty.]
Trial of Mitchel; *guilty*.....26 May, "
Irish Felon newspaper first published.....1 July, "
Nation and *Irish Felon* suppressed.....25 July, "
Conviction of O'Doherty.....1 Nov. "
The queen visits Dublin.....6 Sept. 1849
Royal Exchange opened as a city hall.....30 Sept. 1852
Dublin industrial exhibition, which owed its existence to Mr. Dargan, who advanced 80,000*l.* for the purpose, was erected by Mr. (afterwards sir) John Benson, in the Dublin society's grounds, near Merriem square. It consisted of one large and two smaller halls, lighted from above. It was opened by earl St. Germain, the lord-lieutenant.....12 May, 1853
Visited by the queen and prince Albert 30 Aug.; and closed on.....1 Nov. "
Acts passed to establish a national gallery, museum, etc., 10 Aug. 1854, and 2 July, 1855
British Association meet here (second time).....26 Aug. 1857
Arrival of lord Eglinton—disgraceful contest between the Trinity College students and the police; the latter severely blamed.....12 March, 1858
Fine-art exhibition proposed, 20 July, 1860; opened by the lord lieutenant, the earl of Carlisle, 24 May, 1861; visited by the prince of Wales, 1 July; and by the queen and prince consort.....22 Aug. 1861
National Association for Social Science met, 14-22 Aug. "
Demonstration at the funeral of the rebel M'Manus, 10-12 Nov. "
Lord Rosse installed as chancellor of the university, 17 Feb. 1863
Archbishop Whately dies, 8 Oct.; succeeded by Richard Chenevix Trench.....Nov. "
Statue of Oliver Goldsmith inaugurated by the lord lieutenant, 5 Jan.; who opens the National Gallery of Ireland.....30 Jan. 1864
New Richmond hospital, to be called the "Carmichael School of Medicine," founded by lord Carlisle (Mr. Carmichael, the surgeon, bequeathed 10,000*l.* to it), 29 March, "
Industrial exhibition opened by the lord chancellor, 25 May, "
The O'Connell monument founded.....8 Aug. "
St. Patrick's cathedral restored by Mr. Benjamin L. Guinness; reopened.....24 Feb. 1865
The international exhibition opened by the prince of Wales.....9 May, "
The newspaper *The Irish People* seized, and several Fenians taken in custody (see *Fenians and Ireland*), 15 Sept. "
International exhibition closed.....9 Nov. "
Great fire: Mrs. Delany and five others burned; fire-brigade blamed.....7 June, 1866
Great banquet to John Bright.....30 Oct. "
Meeting of Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, 27 Aug. 1867
Two policemen shot (probably by Fenians).....31 Oct. "
Funeral demonstration for Allen, Gould, and Larkin, the Fenians.....8 Dec. "
Visit of prince of Wales (see *Ireland*).....15 April, 1868
Sir Benjamin L. Guinness, benefactor, died.....19 May, "
Church congress held.....29 Sept.-2 Oct. "
Public entry of earl Spencer as lord-lieutenant.....16 Jan. 1869
Smith O'Brien's statue unveiled.....26 Dec. 1870
State funeral of lord mayor Bulfin (died in office), 16 June, 1871
Fine-art and industrial exhibition opened by the duke of Edinburgh.....5 June, 1872
Closed by the lord lieutenant, earl Spencer.....30 Nov. "
Spencer dock inaugurated by the lord lieutenant, 15 April, 1873
Great fire; rioting suppressed by the military.....7 June, "
Conference on "Home Rule" in the Rotondo, 18-21 Nov. "
International rifle match, Irish and Americans; Americans won.....29 June, 1875
Statue of Henry Grattan unveiled.....6 Jan. 1876
Entry of the duke of Marlborough, new lord lieutenant, 10 Jan. 1877
Freedom of city given to Mr. W. E. Gladstone.....7 Nov. "
Christ Church cathedral thoroughly restored by Mr. G. E. Street, at the expense of Mr. Henry Roe (above 250,000*l.*), reopened.....1 May, 1878
British Association meet here (third time).....14 Aug. "
Death of cardinal Paul Cullen, Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin (since 1851), 24 Oct.; successor, monsignor McCabe, elected.....28 Nov. "
Centenary of birth of Thomas Moore celebrated, 28 May, 1879
Theatre Royal burned down; Mr. Egerton, the manager, and 5 others, per.sh.....9 Feb. 1880

Dublin, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. It is supposed that the bishopric of Dublin was founded by St. Patrick in

448. Gregory, bishop in 1121, became *archbishop* in 1152. It was united to Glandalagh in 1214. George Browne, an Augustine friar of London (deprived by queen Mary in 1554), was the first Protestant archbishop. Dublin has two cathedrals, Christ church and St. Patrick's. The revenue was valued, in the king's books, 30 Henry VIII., at 534*l*. 15*s*. 2*d*. Irish. Kildare, on its last avoidance, was annexed to Dublin, 1846; see *Bishops*.

Ducat, a coin so called because struck by dukes.—*Johnson*. First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy.—*Procopius*. First struck in the duchy of Apulia, 1140.—*Du Cange*. Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in 1240.

Ducking-stool; see *Cucking-stool*.

Duelling took its rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first formal duel in England, between William count d'Eu and Godfrey Baynard, took place 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1305. Francis I. challenged the emperor Charles V. 1528 without effect. The fight with small-swords was introduced into England, 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 1679.* Duelling was checked in the army, 1792; and has been abolished in England by the influence of public opinion, aided by the prince consort. A society "for the discouraging of duelling" was established in 1845. "The British Code of Duel" published in 1824, was approved by the duke of Wellington and others; see *Battle, Wager of*; *Combat*; and *Jarnac*.

MEMORABLE DUELS.

First duel in America, between two servingmen, Plymouth, Mass. 1621
Between the duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun, fought 15 Nov. 1712
[This duel was fought with small-swords, in Hyde Park. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the duke expired of his wounds as he was being carried to his coach.]
Woodbridge and Phillips, on Boston common. 1728
Capt. Peppard and Mr. Hayes; latter killed.
Messrs. Hamilton and Morgan; former killed. 1748
S. Martin wounded Mr. Wilkes, M.P. 16 Nov. 1763
Lord Byron killed Mr. Chaworth. 26 Jan. 1765
Lord Townsend wounded lord Bellamont. 1 Feb. 1773
Button Gwynnett and gen. McIntosh, in America. 1777
Gen. Conway and gen. Cadwallader, in America. 1778
Comte d'Artois wounded by duc de Bourbon, at Paris, 21 March, "
Mr. Donovan and capt. Hanson; the latter killed, 13 Nov. 1779
Charles James Fox wounded by Mr. Adam. 30 Nov. "
Col. Fullerton wounded lord Shelburne. 22 March, 1780
Rev. Mr. Allen killed Lloyd Dulany. 18 June, 1782
Col. Thomas killed by col. Gordon. 4 Sept. 1783
Lord Macartney wounded by major gen. Stuart. 8 June, 1786
Mr. M'Keon killed George N. Reynolds, 1787; executed 16 Feb. 1788
Mr. Purefoy killed col. Roper. Dec. "
Duke of York and col. Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond (for an insignificant cause). 26 May, 1789
Sir George Ramsay and capt. Macrae; sir George killed, 1790
Mr. Curran and major Hobart. 1 April, "
Mr. Macduff and Mr. Prince; latter killed. 4 June, "
Mr. Harvey Aston and lieut. Fitzgerald; the former severely wounded. 25 June, "
Mr. Anderson killed Mr. Stevens. 20 Sept. "
Mr. Julius killed Mr. Graham. 19 July, 1791
Mr. John Kemble and Mr. Aiken, no fatality. 1 March, 1792
Earl of Londsdale and capt. Cuthbert; no fatality, 9 June, "
M. de Chauvigny wounded Mr. Lameth. 8 Nov. "
Wm. Pitt and George Tierney. 27 May, 1796
Lord Valentia wounded by Mr. Gawler. 28 June, "
Mr. Carpenter killed by Mr. Pride. 20 Aug. "
Henry Gratton wounded Isaac Corry. 15 Jan. 1800
Lieut. Willis killed major Impney. 26 Aug. 1801
De Witt Clinton and John Swartwout, in America. 1802
George Ogle and Bernard Coyle; no fatality. "
Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Todd Jones; sir Richard wounded. 8 June, "
De Witt Clinton and Gen. Dayton, in America. 1803
Capt. MacNamara killed col. Montgomery. 6 April, "
Gen. Hamilton and col. Aaron Burr (in America); the general killed. 1804
Capt. Best killed lord Camelford. 6 (died 10) March, "
Surgeon Fisher killed lieut. Torrens. 22 March, 1806

* "As many as 227 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand climacteric."—*Sir J. Barrington*. A single writer enumerates 172 duels, in which 63 individuals were killed and 96 wounded; in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 18 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law.—*Hamilton*.

Baron Hompesch wounded Mr. Richardson. 21 Sept. 1806
Gen. Jackson and col. Dickenson, in America. "
Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull; both wounded, 5 May, 1807
Mr. Alcock killed Mr. Colclough; and lost his reason, 8 June, "
M. de Granpré and M. Le Pique, in balloons, near Paris, and the latter killed. 3 May, 1808
Major Campbell and capt. Boyd; latter killed (former hanged, 2 Oct. 1808). 23 June, "
Lord Paget and capt. Cadogan; neither wounded, 30 May, 1809
Lord Castlereagh wounded Geo. Canning. 21 Sept. "
Mr. Clarke killed Geo. Payne. 6 Sept. 1810
Ensign de Balton killed capt. Boardman. 4 March, 1811
Lieut. Stewart killed lieut. Bagnal. 7 Oct. 1812
Col. Benton and gen. Jackson, in America. 1813
Mr. Edward Maguire killed lieut. Blundell. 9 July, "
Captain Stackpole (of *Stafira* frigate) and lieut. Cecil; the captain killed (arose on account of words spoken four years previously). April, 1814
Mr. D. O'Connell killed Mr. D'Esterre. 31 Jan. 1815
Col. Quentin and col. Palmer. 7 Feb. "
Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Peel; an affair, no meeting, 31 Aug. "
Major Greene and Mr. Price, in America; the latter killed, greatly lamented. 1816
Lieut. Conroy killed lieut. Hindes. 8 March, 1817
Major Lockyer killed Mr. John Sutton. 10 Dec. "
Mr. O'Callaghan killed lieut. Bayley. 12 Jan. 1818
Commodore Decatur and commodore Barron (Decatur killed), in America. 1820
Mr. Gratton and the earl of Clare. 7 June, "
Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Hartinger; both desperately wounded. 18 Sept. "
Mr. Christie killed Mr. Scott. 16 Feb. 1821
M. Manuel and Mr. Beaumont. 9 April, "
Mr. James Stuart killed Sir Alexander Boswell, 26 March, 1822
The duke of Buckingham and the duke of Bedford; no fatality. 2 May, "
Gen. Pope wounded gen. Carascosa. 28 Feb. 1823
Mr. Westall killed capt. Gourlay. 1824
Henry Clay and John Randolph, in America. 1826
Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Lambton; no result. 1 July, "
Mr. Hayes killed Mr. Brice. 26 Dec. "
Rev. Mr. Hodson wounded Mr. Grady. Aug. 1827
Duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchester; no injury. 21 March, 1829
Capt. Heisham killed lieut. Crowther. 1 April, "
Mr. W. Lambrecht killed Mr. O. Clayton. 8 Jan. 1830
Capt. Storey killed Mr. O'Grady. 18 March, "
Mr. Smith wounded Mr. Matthias. 22 Jan. 1833
Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter wounded (and died on the 18th). 10 May, "
Lord Alvanley and Mr. Morgan O'Connell; 2 shots each, 4 May, 1835
Sir Colquhoun Grant and lord Seymour; no fatality, 29 May, "
Mr. Roebuck, M.P. and Mr. Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; 2 shots each. 19 Nov. "
Capt. Dickson wounded gen. Evans. 8 April, 1836
Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Scott; and Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Close (Mr. Scott's second); the latter wounded, 23 May, "
Émile de Girardin killed Armand Carrel (both journalists), 24 July, "
Graves and Cilley, in America. 1838
The earl of Cardigan and capt. Tuckett; 2 shots each; the latter wounded (the earl was tried in the house of lords and acquitted, 16 Feb. 1841). 12 Sept. 1840
Capt. Boldero and hon. Craven Berkeley; no fatality, 15 July, 1842
Lieut. Monroe killed col. Fawcett. 1 (died 3) July, 1843
Lieut. Hawkey killed lieut. Seton. 20 May, 1845
Duc de Grammont Caderousse kills Mr. Dillon at Paris, for a newspaper attack. Oct. 1862
Col. Calhoun and major Rhett (Confederate officers); Calhoun killed, at Charleston, S. C. "
[Gen. Beauregard refused to enforce the military law against Rhett, who was promoted to Calhoun's place.]
Paul de Cassagnac and M. Lissagary, journalists (latter run through). 4 Sept. 1868
Don Enrique de Bourbon killed by the duc de Montpensier, near Madrid, after much provocation. 12 March, 1870
Paul de Cassagnac (wounded) and M. Ranc, Paris, 7 July, 1873
Prince Soutza kills N. Ghika at Fontainebleau. 27 Nov. "
M.M. Gambetta and De Fortou; neither hit. 21 Nov. 1878
Duels (often nominal) still frequent in France. 1875-81

Duke, from Latin, *dux*, a leader. In England, during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called dukes, *duces*.—*Camden*. In Gen. xxxvi. some of Esau's descendants are termed *dukes*. *Duke-duke* was a title given to the house of Sylvia, in Spain, on account of its possessing many duchies.

Edward the Black Prince made *duke of Cornwall*, 17 March, 1337
Robert de Vere was created marquess of Dublin and *duke of Ireland*, 9 Ric. II. 1385
Robert III. created David, prince of Scotland, duke of Rothesay, a title which afterwards belonged to the king's eldest son, 1398, and is now borne by the prince of Wales.

Cosmo de' Medici created *grand-duke* of Tuscany, the first of the rank, by pope Pius V. 1569

Dulcigno, a port in Albania on the Adriatic.

Taken by Turks. 1571
In the seventeenth century a den of pirates, and the residence of Sabbatai Zewi, a Synynese Jew, who declared himself to be the Messiah, became Mahometan; and died 1676
Taken by Venetians; and held for a short time. 1722
The Montenegrins take it by storm; but give it up. 1878
Assigned to them by the Berlin conference, June, July, 1880
Seized by 8000 Albanians, who expelled the Turks about 18 Sept. "
After much delay the Sultan signed the decree for its cession to Montenegro. 12 Oct. "
After a slight conflict with Albanians 22 Nov., occupied by Derwish Pacha 24 Nov., and surrendered to the Montenegrins. 26, 27 Nov. "

Dulwich College (Surrey), called God's-gift College, founded by Edward Alleyn, an eminent comedian, was completed and solemnly opened 13 Sept. 1619. Alleyn was its first master, and died in 1626. In 1686 Wm. Cartwright, an actor, gave a library and some portraits, and on 26 Dec. 1810 sir Francis Bourgeois bequeathed his collection of pictures, the gallery for which was erected by sir John Soane, and opened in 1812. Sir Francis died 8 Jan. 1811. In 1857 an act was passed by which the college was reconstituted. Two schools were established; and the number of the almshouse increased. In 1860 the annual income was 11,482*l*. The new school buildings, founded 26 June, 1866, were opened by the prince of Wales, 21 June, 1870. The Endowed Schools Commissioners put forth a draft scheme for remodelling the charity about Oct. 1872; and another scheme was issued in 1881. Four parishes are benefited by the charity: St. Luke's, Middlesex; St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour's, Southwark; and St. Giles's, Camberwell.

Dumb, see Deaf and Dumb.

Dunblane, or **DUNBLANE** (Perth), an ancient city, near which took place a conflict called the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the royalist army under the duke of Argyll, and the Scots rebels under the earl of Mar, 13 Nov. 1715. Both claimed the victory.

Dunbar (Haddington). Here the Scottish army and king John Balliol were defeated by Warrenne, earl of Surrey, 27 April, 1296, and Scotland was subdued. Near here, also, Cromwell obtained a signal victory over the Scots, in arms for Charles II., 8 Sept. 1650.

Dunciad, the celebrated satirical poem by Alexander Pope, was published in 1728.

Duncombe Park, N. Riding of Yorkshire, the magnificent mansion of the earl of Feversham, with valuable treasures (really a museum open to the public), was destroyed by fire, 11 Jan. 1879.

Dundalk (Louth, Ireland). On 5 Oct. 1318, at Foughard, near this place, was defeated and slain Edward Bruce, who had invaded Ireland in 1315. The walls and fortifications of Dundalk were destroyed in 1641. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649. The first cambric manufacture in Ireland was established in this town by artisans from France in 1727.

Dundee (E. Scotland), on the Tay. The site was given by William the Lion (reigned 1165-1214) to his brother David, earl of Huntingdon, who built or strengthened the castle, and erected a large church, the tower of which, 156 feet high, still remains. The town was taken by the English in 1385; pillaged by Montrose, 1645; stormed by Monk in 1651; and visited by queen Victoria in 1844. It has thriven since 1815, through its extensive linen manufactures; at one of these (Edwards's) a steam explosion took place on 15 April, 1859, when twenty persons were killed. Claverhouse, viscount Dundee (killed 1689), had a house here. Population in 1861, 90,425; in 1871, 118,974.

The Baxter park, the gift of sir David Baxter, opened by earl Russell. 9 Sept. 1863
The British Association met here. 4 Sept. 1867
While preparing for building the great Tay bridge of the N. British railway six men were killed. 27 Aug. 1873

The Albert Institution opened by the earl of Dalhousie, 1 Nov. 1873
The Queen-street calendaring works burned; loss between 15,000*l* and 20,000*l*. 20 Dec. "
New wet-dock (Victoria) opened by lord Strathmore, 16 Aug. 1875
The Tay bridge (which see) completed Aug. 1877; opened 31 May, 1878; destroyed by a gale (between eighty and ninety lives lost), 7.15 P.M. 28 Dec. 1879
Statue of Burns unveiled. 16 Oct. 1880

Dunes, see Dunkirk.

Dungan-hill (Ireland). Here the English army, commanded by col. Jones, signally defeated the Irish, of whom 6000 are said to have been slain, while the loss on the side of the English was inconsiderable, 8 Aug. 1647.

Dunkeld (Perthshire) was made a bishopric by David I. in 1127; the ancient Culdee church, founded by king Constantine III., becoming the cathedral. The beautiful bridge over the Tay, erected by Thomas Telford, was opened in 1809.

Dunkirk (N. France), founded in the seventh century, was taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 1652, and retaken from them by the English and French after Turenne's victory over them under Condé on the *dunes* (or sands), 14 June, 1658, and put into the hands of the English, 25 June following. It was sold by Charles II. for 500,000*l*. to Louis XIV., 17 Oct.; restored 1662, and was one of the best-fortified ports in the kingdom; but the works were demolished in conformity with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The works were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1763; but in 1783 they were again resumed. The English attempted to besiege Dunkirk; but the duke of York was defeated by Hoche and forced to retire with loss, 7 Sept. 1793. It was made a free port in 1816.

Dunmow (Essex), famous for the tenure of the manor (made by Robert Fitz-Walter, 1244), "that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and, kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a fitch of bacon."

The earliest recorded claim for the bacon was in 1445, since when, to 1865, it is said to have been demanded only five times.

The last claimants, previous to 1855, were John Shakeshanks and his wife, 20 June, 1751; they made a large sum by selling slices of the fitch to witnesses of the ceremony (5000 persons).

Fitches were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow of Chipping-Ongar, and the Chevalier Chataine and his lady, 19 July, 1855.

The lord of the manor opposed the revival; but Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, and some friends, defrayed the expense and superintended the ceremonials.

A fitch was awarded in 1860 and 9 July, 1873; on 17 July, 1876, to James Henry and Mary Boosey; to others, 23 July, 1877.

Dunse (S. Scotland). Here, on 18 June, 1689, by treaty between the Scots commission and Charles I., their demands were acceded to, and they agreed to disband their army. Disputes arose, and the treaty was not carried into effect.

Dunsinane (Perthshire). On the hill was fought the battle between king Macbeth, formerly the thane of Glamis, and Siward, earl of Northumberland, 27 July, 1054. Edward the Confessor had sent Siward on behalf of Malcolm III., whose father, Duncan, the usurper had murdered. Macbeth was defeated, and it was said was pursued to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1056 or 1057.

Duomo, see Milan.

Dupes, DAY OF, 11 Nov. 1630, when Richelieu energetically and adroitly frustrated the plan for his ruin, formed by the queen Marie de Médicis and Gaston, duke of Orleans, and others, during the king's illness.

Duplex Telegraphy, see under Electric Telegraphy.

Düppel, or DYBBÜL, see under Denmark, 1864.

Dupplin (Perthshire). Here Edward Balliol and

his English allies totally defeated the Scots under the earl of Mar, 11 Aug. 1332, and obtained the crown for three months.

Durbar, an East Indian term for an audience-chamber or reception. On 18 Oct. 1864, a durbar was held at Lahore by the viceroy of India, sir John Lawrence, at which 604 of the most illustrious princes and chieftains of the northwest province were present, magnificently clothed. Similar ones were held in 1866, 1867, and on 27 March, 1869, at Umballah.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, governor of Bombay, held a great durbar of the princes of Western India at Poona, 6 Oct. 1868
The earl of Mayo, the viceroy, held a solemn durbar at Ajmere in Rajpootana, 22 Oct. 1870
The marquess of Ripon's grand durbar (as viceroy) at Lahore (after Afghan war), 15 Nov. 1880

Durham, an ancient city, the *Dunholme* of the Saxons, and *Durême* of the Normans. The BISHOPRIC was removed to Durham from Chester-le-street in 995, whither it had been transferred from Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, in 875, in consequence of the invasion of the Danes. The bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, were brought from Lindisfarne and interred in Durham cathedral. This see, deemed the richest in England, was valued in the king's books at 2821*l*. Present income 8000*l*.

College founded (abolished at the Reformation) 1290
Near Durham was fought the decisive battle of *Neville's Cross* (see *Strikes*) 17 Oct. 1346
Durham ravaged by Malcolm of Scotland, 1070; occupied by the Northern rebels 1569
By the Scots 1640
Cromwell quartered his Scotch prisoners in the cathedral 1650
Cromwell established a college, 1637; which was suppressed at the Restoration 1660
The palatine privileges, granted to the bishop by the Danish Northumbrian prince Guthrum, taken by the crown June 1836
Present *University* established in 1831; opened Oct. 1833; chartered June 1837
Certain new ordinances recommended by a commission, 1862, set aside 1863
Cathedral renovated; reopened 18 Oct. 1876

RECENT BISHOPS.

1791. Hon. Shute Barrington, died in 1826.
1824. William Van Mildert (the last prince bishop), died 21 Feb. 1836.
1836. Edward Maltby, resigned in 1856; died 3 July, 1859, aged 90.
1856. Charles Thomas Longley; became archbp. of York, May, 1860.
1860. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers (translated from Carlisle); died 10 Aug. 1861.
1861. Charles Baring, resigned 3 Feb. 1879; died 14 Sept. 1879.
1879. Joseph Barber Lightfoot.

Durham Letter, see *Papal Aggression*.

Dust and Disease. A controversy respecting the connection between them originated with a lecture on the subject by professor Tyndall at the Royal Institution, 21 Jan. 1870, when he demonstrated the presence of organic matters in the dust of the atmosphere in conformity with the experiments of Pasteur and other eminent philosophers; see *Germ Theory*.

Dutch Plays, "Annie Mie," by Rosier Faassen, and others, were performed at the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, 7 June et seq. 1880. Madame Catherine Beersman's acting was much approved.

Dutch Republic, see *Holland*.

Duties, see *Customs, Excise*, etc.

Duty, see *Whole and Deontology*.

Duumviri, two Roman patricians appointed by Tarquin the Proud, 520 B.C. to take care of the books of the Sibyls, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. The books were placed in the Capitol, and secured in a chest under the ground. The number of keepers was increased to ten (the Decemviri) 365 B.C., afterwards to fifteen; the added five called *quinque viri*.

Dwarfs, ANCIENT. Philetas of Cos, distinguished 15

about 330 B.C., as a poet and grammarian, was said to have carried weights in his pockets to prevent his being blown away. He was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus.—*Ælium*. Julia, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf named Coropas, two feet and a hand's-breadth high; and Andromeda, a freed-maid of Julia's, was of the same height.—*Pliny*. Aug. Cæsar exhibited in his plays a man not two feet in stature.—*Sueton*. Alypius of Alexandria, a logician and philosopher, was but one foot five inches and a half high; he seemed to be consumed into a kind of divine nature.—*Vos. Instit.*

MODERN DWARFS.—John D'Estrix of Mechlin was brought to the duke of Parma, in 1592, when he was 35 years of age, having a long beard. He was skilled in languages, and not more than three feet high.

Geoffrey Hudson, an English dwarf, when a youth, 18 inches high, was served up to table in a cold pie, before the king and queen, by the duchess of Buckingham, in 1626. He challenged Mr. Crofts to fight a duel; but the latter came armed with a squirt. At another meeting the dwarf shot his antagonist dead, 1653.

Count Borowiaski, a Polish gentleman of great accomplishments and elegant manners, well known in England, where he resided for many years, was born in Nov. 1739. His growth was at one year of age, 14 inches; at six, 17 inches; at twenty, 33 inches; and at thirty, 30. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England in 1837.

Charles Stratton (termed general Tom Thumb), an American, was exhibited in England, 1846. In Feb. 1863, in New York, when 25 years old and 31 inches high, he married Lavinia Warren, aged 21, 32 inches high. He, his wife and child, and commodore Nutt, another dwarf, came to England in Dec. 1864, and remained here some time.

Mr. Collard, aged 22, smaller than Stratton, sang at concerts in London, and was termed the "Pocket Sims Reeves," May, June, 1873.

Several dwarfs (said to be smaller than the preceding) exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, July, 1874.
Che-mah, a Chinese, 42 years old, 25 inches high, exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, 11 June, 1860.

Lucia Zarate, born 3 Jan. 1863, in Mexico; height 20 inches, weight 4*l* lbs.; and

General Mite, born 2 Oct. 1864, in New York State; height 21 inches, weight 9 lbs.; exhibited in Piccadilly, 22 Nov. 1880 et seq. Exhibited in New York in company with the preceding, under the collective term of "The Midgets," 1879 et seq.

Dyeing is attributed to the Tyrians, about 1500 B.C. The English are said to have sent fine goods to be dyed in Holland till the art was brought to them, probably in 1608. "Two dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art in the north" (of England), 1628. A statute against abuses in dyeing passed in 1783. The art has been greatly improved by chemical research. A discovery of Dr. Stenhouse, in 1848, led to M. Marnas procuring *mauve* from lichens; and Dr. Hofmann's production of aniline from coal-tar has led to the invention of a number of beautiful dyes (*mauve*, *magenta*, *red*, *green*, *black*, etc.); see *Aniline*.

Dynamite, a new explosive compound, consisting of 25 parts of silicious earth saturated with 75 parts of nitro-glycerine (*which see*). It is suitable for mining purposes, and was tried and approved at Merstham 14 July, 1868. It was invented by A. Nobel to obviate danger. Its manufacture is very dangerous.

Thirteen men killed by explosion of dynamite in a railway tunnel at Cymmer, S. Wales, 21 April, 1876.

A man named Thomson, Thomassin, or Thomas, consigned a cask of dynamite to Bremerhafen, to be conveyed by the North German Lloyd's steamer *Mæd*. With it he sent a clockwork machine, which would in eight days give the cask a blow powerful enough to explode the dynamite and destroy the ship. From some cause the machine went off and exploded in the dock, killing above 80 and wounding about 200 persons, chiefly emigrants and their friends, 11 Dec. 1875. Thomson committed suicide, dying 16 Dec. 1875, after confessing his crime, his object being to obtain the paltry sum for which he had insured his goods. It appears that similar machines were known in 1873.

Use of dynamite for killing oxen tried and advocated, summer, 1877.

Its use in fisheries prohibited by parliament, 14 Aug. 1877.

A parcel containing 27 cartridges of dynamite placed on the London and N. W. Railway, between Bushey and Watford (perpetrators not discovered), night 12-13 Sept. 1880.

Dzoungaria, a region of Central Asia, N. of China,

with about 2,000,000 inhabitants—fierce, warlike Mahometans. After being long tributary to China, they rebelled in 1864, massacred the Chinese residents, and set up their countryman Abel Oghlan as sultan. As he was unable to restrain predatory attacks upon the Rus-

sians, the czar declared war in April, 1871. After a brief campaign in May and June, and several conflicts in which the Russians were victors, the sultan surrendered himself to gen. Kolpakovskise, 4 July, and the country was annexed to the Russian empire.

E.

Eagle, an ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I., about 1272, was so named from the figure impressed upon it. The American gold coinage of eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles began 6 Dec. 1792; an eagle is of the value of ten dollars, or about 2*l.* 1*s.*—The standard of the eagle was borne by the Persians at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. The Romans carried gold and silver eagles as ensigns, and sometimes represented them with a thunderbolt in their talons, on the point of a spear, 102 B.C. Charlemagne added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A.D. 802. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III., as well as of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; see *Knighthood*.

Earl (Latin, *comes*), introduced at the Conquest, superseded the Saxon ealdorman, and continued the highest rank in England until Edward III. created dukes in 1337 and 1351, and Richard II. created marquesses (1385), both above earls. Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king. William Fitz-Osborn was made earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror, 1066. Gilchrist was created earl of Angus, in Scotland, by king Malcolm III., in 1087, and sir John de Courcy created baron of Kinsale and earl of Ulster in Ireland, by Henry II., 1181.

EARL MARSHAL of England, the eighth great officer of state. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the king. Gilbert de Clare was created lord marshal by king Stephen, 1135. The last lord marshal was John Fitz-Alan, lord Maltravers.—*Camden*. Richard II., in 1397, granted letters patent to the earl of Nottingham by the style of earl marshal. In 1672, Charles II. granted to Henry, lord Howard, the dignity of hereditary earl marshal. The earl marshal's court was abolished in 1641; see *Howard*. **EARL MARISCHAL** of Scotland was an officer who commanded the cavalry, whereas the constable commanded the whole army; but they seem to have had a joint command, as all orders were addressed to "our constable and marischal." The office was never out of the Keith family. It was reserved at the Union, and when the heritable jurisdictions were bought, it reverted to the crown, being forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, earl marischal, in 1715.

Earl de la Warr's Act, see *Children*.

Early English Text Society began to publish in 1864.

Early-closing Association established 1842, to abridge the hours of labor, and to abolish Sunday trading.

Earrings were worn by Jacob's family, 1732 B.C. (Gen. xxxv. 4).

Earth, see *Globe*. "Earth to Earth" discussion in 1875; advocacy of cremation, see *Burials*.

Earthen-ware, see *Pottery*.

Earthquakes. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous clouds bursting into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them, 435 B.C.—*Diog. Laert.* Kircher, Des Cartes, and others supposed that there were many vast cavities underground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with water, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, etc. Dr. Stukeley and Dr. Priestley attributed earthquakes to electricity. They are probably due to steam generated by subterraneous heat. An elaborate Catalogue of earthquakes (from 1606 B.C. to A.D. 1842), with commentaries on the phe-

nomena, by R. and J. W. Mallet, was published by the British Association in 1858. In 1860 the velocity of their propagation was estimated by Mr. J. Brown at between 470 and 530 feet per second.*

One which made Eubœa an island.....	B.C.	425
Helice and Burn in Peloponnesus swallowed up.....		373
The chasin in the Roman Forum into which Quintus Curtius leaped was probably an earthquake.....		364
Duras, in Greece, buried with all its inhabitants; and 12 cities in Campania also buried.....		345
Lysimachia and its inhabitants buried.....	about	283
Ephesus and other cities overturned.....	A.D.	17
One accompanied the eruption of Vesuvius when Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried.....		79
Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia overturned.....		105 or 106
Antioch destroyed.....		115
Nicomedia, Cesarea, and Nicos overturned.....		126
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged.....		157
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins.....		366
One felt by nearly the whole world.....		643
At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished.....		557
In Africa, many cities overturned.....		560
Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 towns were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation.....		742
In France, Germany, and Italy.....		601
Constantinople overturned; all Greece shaken.....		936
One felt throughout England.....		1069
One at Antioch; many towns destroyed.....		1114
Catania, in Sicily, overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins.....		1137
One severely felt at Lincoln.....		1142
In Syria, etc., 20,000 perished.....		1158
At Calabria; one of its cities and all its inhabitants overwhelmed in the Adriatic sea.....	Sept.	1186
In Cilicia, 60,000 perished.....		1208
One again felt throughout England; Glastonbury destroyed.....		1274
In England; the greatest known there.....	14 Nov.	1318
At Naples; 40,000 persons perished.....	5 Dec.	1456
Constantinople; thousands perished.....	14 Sept.	1509
At Lisbon; 1500 houses, and 30,000 persons buried in the ruins; several neighboring towns engulfed.....	26 Feb.	1531
One felt in London; part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell.....	6 April.	1540
In Japan; several cities made ruins, and thousands perished.....	2 July.	1596
In Naples; 30 towns or villages ruined; 70,000 lives lost.....	30 July.	1626
Awful one at Calabria.....	27 March.	1638
Ragusa ruined; 5000 perished.....	6 April.	1667
At Schinaki, lasted 3 months; 80,000 perished.....		"
At Rimini; above 1500 perished.....	14 April.	1672
One severely felt at Dublin, etc.....	17 Oct.	1690
One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulfed 40 fathoms deep, and 3000 perished.....	7 June.	1692
One in Sicily, which overturned 54 cities and towns, and 300 villages; of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost, Sept.		1693
Aquila, in Italy, ruined; 5000 perished.....	2 Feb.	1703
Jeddo, Japan, ruined; 200,000 perished.....		"
In the Abruzzi; 15,000 perished.....	3 Nov.	1706
At Algiers; 20,000 perished.....	May and June.	1716
Palermo nearly destroyed; nearly 6000 lives lost.....	1 Sept.	1730
Again in China; and 100,000 people swallowed up at Peking.....	30 Nov.	1731
In Naples, etc.; 1940 perished.....	29 Nov.	1732
Lima and Callao demolished; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins.....	28 Oct.	1746
In London, etc., a slight shock.....	19 Feb.	1750
Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, ruined.....	21 Nov.	1751

* Mrs. Somerville states that about 255 earthquakes have occurred in the British Isles; all slight. To avoid the effects of a shock predicted by a madman for the 8th of April, 1750, thousands of persons, particularly those of rank and fortune, passed the night on the 7th in their carriages and in tents in Hyde park.

Adrianople nearly overwhelmed.	29 July	1752	In the Mediterranean: at Candia, 600 lives lost; Rhodes, 100; and other islands, 150.	12 Oct.	1856
At Grand Cairo; half of the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up.	Sept.	1754	In Calabria, * Montemurro and other towns destroyed, and about 10,000 lives lost.	16 Dec.	1857
Quito destroyed.	April,	1755	Corinth nearly destroyed.	21 Feb.	1858
Kasrhan, N. Persia, destroyed; 40,000 perished.	7 June,	"	At Quito; about 5000 persons killed, and an immense amount of property destroyed.	22 March,	1859
Great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. Above half of the island of Madeira became waste; and 2000 houses in the island of Mitylene, in the Archipelago, were overthrown. This awful earthquake extended 5000 miles; even to Scotland,	1 Nov.	"	Guatemala; 150 buildings and 14 churches destroyed,	19 Dec.	1862
In Syria, extended over 10,000 square miles; Baalbec destroyed; here 20,000 perished.	30 Oct.	1759	Rhodes; 13 villages destroyed, about 300 persons perished, and much cattle and property lost.	22 April,	1863
Comorn, Pesth, etc., much damaged.	28 June,	1763	Manilla, Philippine isles; immense destruction of property, about 1000 persons perished.	2, 3 July,	"
At Martinique; 1600 persons perished.	Aug.	1767	Central, west, and northwest of England, at 3.22 A.M.,	6 Oct.	"
At Guatemala; Santiago, with its inhabitants, swallowed up.	7 June,	1773	At Macchia, Bendinella, etc., Sicily; 200 houses destroyed, 64 persons killed.	18 July,	1865
A destructive one at Smyrna.	3 July,	1778	Slight earthquake near Tours and Blois, in France,	14 Sept.	1866
At Tauris, 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried.	1780	"	Argostoli, Cephalonia; above 50 perished.	4 Feb.	1867
Messina and other towns in Italy and Sicily overthrown; thousands perished.	4 Feb.	1783	At Mitylene; about 1000 killed.	8, 9 March,	"
Ezingtonham, near Erzeroum, destroyed, and 5000 persons buried in its ruins.	23 July,	1784	Djocja, Java; above 400 perished; town destroyed,	10 June,	"
St. Lucia, West Indies; 900 perished.	12 Oct.	1788	The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Tacna, and Chincha, and many small towns in Peru and Ecuador destroyed; about 25,000 lives lost, and 30,000 rendered homeless; loss of property estimated at 60,000,000 <i>l.</i>	13-15 Aug.	1868
At Borgo di San Sepolcro; many houses and 1000 persons swallowed up.	30 Sept.	1789	[About 11,000 <i>l.</i> collected in London to relieve the sufferers.]		
In Naples; Vesuvius overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco.	June,	1794	Slight earthquake in W. England and S. Wales; felt at Bath, Swansea, etc.	30 Oct.	"
The whole country between Santa Fé and Panama destroyed, including Cuzco and Quito; 40,000 people buried in one second.	4 Feb.	1797	In Santa Maura, an Ionian isle, the town Santa Maura destroyed; about 17 persons perished.	28 Dec.	1869
Camana, South America, ruined.	14 Dec.	"	At Quebec, not much damage.	20 Oct.	1870
At Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace and many buildings.	26 Sept.	1800	In Calabria; several villages destroyed, early in	Oct.	"
From Cronstadt to Constantinople.	26 Oct.	1802	Northwest of England; houses shaken, crockery broken, evening, 17 March; slight in Yorkshire.	22 March,	1871
A violent one felt in Holland.	end of Jan.	1804	California; several small towns destroyed; about 30 killed.	26, 27 March,	1872
At Frosolone, Naples; 6000 lives lost.	26 July,	1805	Lehree, Eastern Cutchi, Sind frontier, India, destroyed; about 500 killed.	14, 15 Dec.	"
At the Azores; a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place.	11 Aug.	1810	San Salvador nearly destroyed; about 50 killed; the rest escaped through timely warning.	19 March,	1873
Many earthquakes in the lower Mississippi valley, opening great chasms in the earth.	1811	"	North of Italy: at Feletto, near Conegliano, Venetia, church destroyed; about 50 killed; lives lost at Belluno, etc.; shock felt at Venice, Verona, etc.	29 June,	"
Awful one at Caracas (which see).	26 March,	1812	Azagra, Spain: 200 killed by a landslip.	22 July,	1874
Several throughout India; district of Kutch sunk; 2000 persons buried.	16 June,	1819	Antigua and other places in Guatemala destroyed; great loss of life.	3 Sept.	"
Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns greatly damaged; thousands perish.	"	"	Kara Hissa and other places in Asia Minor; great destruction of life.	3-5 May,	1875
Aleppo destroyed; above 20,000 perish; shocks on	10 and 13 Aug. and 5 Sept.	1822	Smyrna and neighborhood; many perish.	12 May,	"
Coast of Chili permanently raised.	19 Nov.	"	San José de Cucuta and other towns near Santander, on the boundary of Colombia, destroyed; about 14,000 lives said to be lost.	16-18 May,	"
In Spain; Murcia and numerous villages devastated, 6000 persons perish.	21 March,	1829	Lahore and vicinity, India; several killed.	12 Dec.	"
Canton and neighborhood; above 6000 perished.	26 and 27 May,	1830	At Scheibs, on the Danube; felt throughout Austrian empire.	17 July,	1876
In the duchy of Parma; 40 shocks at Borgotaro; and at Pontremoli many houses thrown down.	14 Feb.	1834	Earthquake and great tidal wave near Callao; went southward; much shipping and several towns destroyed; not much mortality.	9, 10 May,	1877
Concepcion, etc., in Chili, destroyed.	20 Feb.	1835	Cua, Venezuela, nearly destroyed, about 300 killed, loss about 30,000 <i>l.</i>	14 April,	1878
In Calabria, Cosenza and villages destroyed; 1000 persons buried.	29 April,	"	Shocks felt at Cologne and other parts of Germany and Holland; houses much shaken; bells rung, etc., 9-11 A.M.	26 Aug.	"
In Calabria; 100 perish at Castiglione.	12 Oct.	"	Aci Reale, Catania, Sicily, 6 villages destroyed, 10 persons killed.	17 June,	1879
At Martinique; nearly half of Port Royal destroyed; nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged.	11 Jan.	1839	Severe shock at Brieg, in Switzerland; felt at Berne, Zurich, Geneva, etc.; several killed.	4 July,	1880
At Ternate; the island made a waste, and thousands of lives lost.	14 Feb.	1840	Manilla, etc., Philippines; cathedral destroyed; several killed, many hurt.	18-24 July,	"
Awful and destructive earthquake at Mount Ararat, in one of the districts of Armenia; 3137 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished.	27 July,	"	Smyrna and neighborhood; many houses destroyed, 2 persons killed.	29, 30 July,	"
Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished.	30 Oct.	"	Valparaiso; at Illapel, Chili, about 300 perish.	13 Sept.	"
At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two thirds of the town; between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost.	7 May,	1842	S. Austria; much damage with loss of life, at Agram, etc.	9-16 Nov.-8 Dec.	"
At Point à Pitre, Guadeloupe, which was entirely destroyed.	28 Feb.-7 March,	1851	Slight shocks at Inverary and other places W. Scotland,	28 Nov.	"
At Rhodes and Macri, when a mountain fell in at the latter place, crushing a village, and destroying 600 persons.	2 April,	"	Berne and other places, Switzerland; houses split up, etc.,	27 Jan. and 3 March,	1891
At Valparaiso, where more than 400 houses were destroyed.	14 Aug.	"	Severe shocks in S. Italy; much destruction and loss of life at Casamicciola, a town in the Isle of Ischia, 299 houses destroyed, 114 lives lost, about 36,000 <i>l.</i> loss, 4 March; more destruction by another shock.	15 March,	"
In S. Italy; Melfi almost laid in ruins; 14,000 lives lost.	16 April,	1854			
Philippine isles; Manilla much injured.	16-30 Sept.	1852			
In Northwest of England, slight.	9 Nov.	"			
Thebes, in Greece, nearly destroyed.	19 Aug.	1853			
St. Salvador, South America, destroyed.	16 April,	1854			
Anasaka, in Japan, and Simoda, in Nippon, destroyed; Jeddo much injured.	23 Dec.	"			
Broussa, in Turkey, nearly destroyed.	28 Feb.	1855			
Several villages in Central Europe destroyed.	25, 26 July,	"			
Jeddo, Japan, nearly destroyed.	11 Nov.	"			
At the island of Great Sanger, one of the Moluccas, volcanic eruption and earthquake; nearly 3000 lives lost.	2 March,	1856			

* In the course of 75 years, from 1783 to 1857, the kingdom of Naples lost, at least, 111,000 inhabitants by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 1500 per year, out of an average population of 6,000,000!—*Lacata*.

Scio—the town and several villages destroyed; about 4,000 perish; much destitution ensues; successive shocks, beginning 1.30 P.M. 3 April, 1881

East Angles, the sixth kingdom of the Heptarchy, commenced by Uffa, 526; ended with Ethelbert in 792; see *Britain*. The bishop's see founded by St. Felix, who converted the East Angles in 630, was eventually settled at Norwich (*which see*) about 1094.

East End Juvenile Mission established 1866, to reclaim destitute children. It maintains homes, schools, an infirmary, etc. Hon. director, Dr. T. J. Barnardo; see *Barnardo's Homes*.

East India Association, for the advocacy of the interests of all the inhabitants of India, founded 7 Nov. 1866. A journal is published.

East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act passed 15 May, 1873. It finally abolished the company on 1 June, 1874, and made needful arrangements.

East Indies, see *India*.

East London Museum, see *Bethnal Green*.

East Saxons, see *Britain*, p. 113.

Easter, instituted about 68, the festival observed by the church in commemoration of Our Saviour's resurrection, so called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre*, whose festival was in April. After much contention between the Eastern and Western churches, it was ordained by the council of Nice, 325, to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world. "Easter-day is the Sunday following that fourteenth day of the calendar moon which happens upon or next after the 21st March: so that, if the said fourteenth day be a Sunday, Easter-day is not that Sunday, but the next." Easter-day may be any day of the five weeks which commence with March 22 and end with April 25. The dispute between the old British church and the new Anglo-Saxon church respecting Easter was settled about 664.—Easter-Sunday, 1883, 25 March; 1884, 13 April; 1885, 5 April.

Easter Island, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggewein, April, 1722, and from him obtained the name it now bears; it was visited by captain Cook, March, 1774. At the south-east extremity is the crater of an extinguished volcano, about two miles in circuit and 800 feet deep.

Eastern (or Greek) Church, see *Greek Church*.

Eastern Empire. After the death of the emperor Jovian, in Feb. 364, the generals at Nice elected Valentinian as his successor, who, in June, made his brother Valens emperor of the West; the final division was in 395, between the sons of Theodosius. The Eastern empire ended with the capture of Constantinople, and death of Constantine XIII., 29 May, 1453; see *Turkey*.

Nestorius, the bishop, nominated the first patriarch of Constantinople. 9 July, 381
Theodosius the Great succors Valentinian II., the Western emperor, and defeats the tyrant Maximus, at Aquileia, Valentinian II. slain by Arbogastes the Frank, who makes Eugenius emperor 388
Eugenius defeated and slain by Theodosius, who renounces the two empires. 6 Sept. 394
Death of Theodosius; the empire *finally divided* between his sons—Arcadius receives the East, Honorius the West. 17 Jan. 395
Constantinople walled by Theodosius II. 413
Alaric the Goth begins to ravage the empire. " "
Violent religious dissensions; Theodosius II. establishes schools and revives learning 425
The Theodosian Code promulgated. 438
The councils of Ephesus, 431, 449; of Chalcedon. 451
Frequent sanguinary conflicts between the Blues and Greens, circus factions at Constantinople. 498-520
The Justinian Code published. 529
War with Persia; beginning of the victorious career of Belisarius, the imperial general. 529-531
He suppresses the "Nika" ("conquer") insurrection of the circus factions; 30,000 Greeks slain, and Constantinople burned. 532
Dedication of St. Sophia. 537
Victories of Belisarius in Africa, Italy, and the East. 533-541

Recalled through Justinian's jealousy, 542; again, 543; again, 549; disgraced. 549
Beginning of the Turkish power in Asia. 545
The Slavonians ravage Illyria. 551
Narces defeats Totila and the Goths near Rome. 552
Disaffection of Narces. 552
Death of Belisarius (aged 84), of Justinian (aged 83). 555
Victories of Maurice and Narces in the East. 579 et seq.
Severe contests with the Avars. 594-620
Narces burned at Constantinople. 606
The flight (Hegira) of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, where he establishes himself as a prophet and prince, 10 July. 622
Victorious career of Heraclius II. 622 et seq.
He recovers his lost territories. 627
The Saracens invade the empire, 632; defeat Heraclius at Aiznadin, 633; at Yermuk, 636; take Alexandria, 640; and the Greek provinces in Africa. 648
Constans purchases peace with them. 660
They besiege Constantinople seven times. 672-677
The Bulgarians establish a kingdom in Moesia (now Bulgaria), 678; they ravage the country up to Constantinople. 711
The Saracens vainly invest Constantinople, 716, 718; defeated. 720
Leo III. the Isaurian forbids the worship of images (this leads to the Iconoclast controversy, and eventually to the separation of the Eastern and Western churches). 726
A great invading Arab force (90,000) defeated by Acronius. 739
The monasteries dissolved. 770
Destruction of images throughout the empire decreed, 754; image-worship restored by the empress Irene (for which she was canonized). 787
The empire loses the exarchate of Italy, 752; Dalmatia, 825; Sicily and Crete. 827
Image-worship persecuted, 830; restored, 842; forbidden at Constantinople by one council, 869; restored by another. 879
South Italy annexed to the empire. 890
Five emperors reigning at one time. 928
Naples added to the empire. 967
Basil subdues the Bulgarians. 1014
Bulgaria annexed to the empire. 1018
The Turks invade Asia Minor. 1018
The Normans conquer South Italy. 1010
The first crusade; Alexis I. recovers Asia. 1027
The Venetians victorious over the Greeks. 1125
The Hungarians repelled, 1152; peace made with the Normans in Sicily. 1156
Wars with the Turks and the Venetians. 1173
Cyprus lost to the empire. 1190
The fourth crusade begins. 1202
Revolt of Alexis against his brother Isaac; the crusaders take Constantinople, and restore Isaac and his son Alexis IV. 19 July, 1208
Alexis Ducas murders Alexis IV. and usurps the throne; the crusaders take Constantinople, kill Alexis, and establish the Latin empire, under Baldwin, count of Flanders. 9 May, 1204
Empire of Nice founded by Theodore Lascaris. " "
Kingdom of Epirus and Etolia established. 1208
Constantinople recovered, and the empire re-established by Michael Paleologus. 25 July, 1261
Establishment of the Turkish empire in Asia, under Othman I. 1399
The Genoese trade in the Black Sea. 1393
The Turks ravage Mysia, etc., 1340 and 1345; and settle on the coast of Thrace. 1363
The sultan Amurath takes Adrianople, and makes it his capital, 1362; and, by treaty, greatly reduces the emperor's territories. 1373
All the Greek possessions in Asia lost. 1390
Sultan Bajazet defeats the Christians under Sigismund of Hungary, at Nicopolis. 28 Sept. 1396
The emperor Manuel vainly solicits help from the Western sovereigns. 1400
A Turkish pacha established at Athens. 1401
The Greek empire made tributary to Timour, 1402, who subjugates the Turkish sultan, and dismembers his empire, 1403; death of Timour, on his way to China. 1405
Dissension among the Turks deferred the fall of Constantinople, 1403-12; Mahomet I., aided by the emperor Manuel, becomes sultan. 1413
Amurath II. in vain besieges Constantinople, 1422; peace made. 1426
John Paleologus visits Rome and other places, soliciting help in vain. 1437-40
Accession of Constantine XIII., last emperor. 1448
Accession of Mahomet II., 1451; begins the siege of Constantinople, 6 April; takes it. 29 May, 1453
[He granted the Christians personal security and free exercise of their religion.]
(See *Turkey*.)

EMPERORS OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

364. Valens.
379. Theodosius I. the Great.
395. Arcadius, the son of Theodosius.
408. Theodosius II. succeeded his father.
450. Marcian, a Thracian of obscure family.
467. Leo I. the Thracian.

474. Leo II. the Younger (died the same year).
 " Zeno, called the *Isaurian*.
 491. Anastasius I., an Illyrian, of mean birth.
 518. Justin I., originally a private soldier.
 527. Justinian I., founder of the Digest.
 565. Justin II., nephew of Justinian.
 578. Tiberius II., renowned for his virtues.
 582. Maurice, the Cappadocian: murdered, with all his children, by his successor.
 602. Phocas the Usurper, a centurion, whose crimes and cruelties led to his own assassination in 610.
 610. Heraclius, by whom Phocas was dethroned.
 641. (Heraclionas) Constantine III. reigned a few months: poisoned by his stepmother, Martina.
 " Constans II.: assassinated in a bath.
 668. Constantine III. (or IV.) Pogonatus.
 685. Justinian II., son of the preceding: abhorred for his exactions, debaucheries, and cruelties; dethroned and mutilated by his successor.
 695. Leontius: dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Asparmar.
 698. Tiberius III. Asparmar.
 705. Justinian II. restored. Leontius and Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome, and put to death. Justinian slain in 711.
 711. Philippicus Bardanes: assassinated.
 713. Anastasius II.: fled on the election of Theodosius in 716; afterwards delivered up to Leo III. and put to death.
 716. Theodosius III.
 718. Leo III., the Isaurian.
 [In this reign (726) commences the great Iconoclastic controversy: the alternate prohibition and restoration of images involve the peace of several reigns.]
 741. Constantine IV. (or V.) Copronymus, son of the preceding; succeeded by his son,
 775. Leo IV.
 780. Constantine V. (or VI.) and his mother, Irene, having become unpopular.
 792. Irene again, jointly with her son, and afterwards alone, 797; deposed for her cruelties and murders, and exiled.
 802. Nicephorus I. Logothetes: slain.
 811. Stauracius: reigns a few days only.
 " Michael I.: defeated in battle, abdicates the throne, and retires to a monastery.
 813. Leo V. the Armenian: killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas-day, 820, by conspirators in the interest of his successor.
 820. Michael II. the Stammerer.
 829. Theophilus, son of Michael.
 842. Michael III. Porphyrogenitus, and the Sot, son of the preceding; murdered by his successor.
 867. Basil I. the Macedonian.
 886. Leo VI. the Philosopher.
 911. Alexander and Constantine VI. (or VII.) Porphyrogenitus, brother and son of Leo, the latter only six years of age; the former dying in 912, Zoe, mother of Constantine, assumes the regency.
 919. Romanus Lecapenus, usurper, associates with him his sons,
 920. Christopher, and
 928. Stephen and Constantine VII. (or VIII.).
 [Five emperors now reign: Christopher dies, 931; Romanus exiled by his sons Constantine and Stephen, who are themselves banished the next year.]
 945. Constantine VII. (or VIII.) reigns alone: poisoned by his daughter-in-law, Theophania, 959.
 959. Romanus II., son of preceding: contrived his father's death; banished his mother, Helena.
 963. Nicephorus II. Phocas: married Theophania, his predecessor's consort, who has him assassinated.
 969. John I. Zimisces, celebrated general: takes Basil II. and Constantine VIII. (or IX.), sons of Romanus II., as colleagues; John dies, supposed by poison, and
 976. Basil II. and Constantine VIII. reign; the former dies in 1025, the latter in 1028.
 1028. Romanus III. Argyropoulos: poisoned by his profligate consort Zoe, who raises
 1034. Michael IV. the Paphlagonian to the throne; on his death, Zoe places
 1041. Michael V. Calaphates as his successor: Zoe dethrones him, has his eyes put out, and marries
 1042. Constantine IX. (or X.) Monomachus, and Zoe reigns jointly; Zoe dies, 1050.
 1054. Theodora, widow of Constantine.
 1056. Michael VI. Stratiotes, or Strato: deposed.
 1057. Isaac I. Comnenus: abdicates.
 1059. Constantine X. (or XI.) Duca.
 1067. Eudokia, consort of the preceding, and Romanus IV. Diogenes, whom she marries, reign to the prejudice of Michael, Constantine's son.
 1071. Michael VII. Parapinaces recovers his throne, and reigns jointly with Constantine XI. (or XII.).
 1078. Nicephorus III.: dethroned by
 1081. Alexis or Alexius I. Comnenus; succeeded by
 1118. John Comnenus, his son Kalos: died of a wound from a poisoned arrow.
 1143. Manuel I. Comnenus, son of John.
 1180. Alexis II. Comnenus, son of the preceding, under the regency of the empress Maria, his mother.
 1183. Andronicus I. Comnenus: causes Alexis to be strangled, and seizes the throne; put to death by

1185. Isaac II. Angelus Comnenus, who is deposed, imprisoned, and deprived of his eyes by his brother,
 1195. Alexis III. Angelus, the Tyrant: deposed, and his eyes put out; died in a monastery.
 1203. Isaac II. again, with his son, Alexis IV.: deposed.
 1204. Alexis V. Duca: murders Alexis IV.; is killed by the crusaders.

LATIN EMPERORS.

1204. Baldwin I., earl of Flanders, on the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, elected emperor; made a prisoner by the king of Bulgaria, and never heard of afterwards.
 1206. Henry I., his brother (dies in 1217).
 1216. Peter de Courtenay, his brother-in-law.
 1221. Robert de Courtenay, his son.
 1228. Baldwin II., his brother (a minor), and John de Brienne, of Jerusalem, regent and associate emperor.
 1261. [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of the Franks or Latins terminates.]

GREEK EMPERORS AT NICE.

1204. Theodore Lascaris I.
 1222. John Duca Vataces.
 1255. Theodore Lascaris II., his son.
 1259. John Lascaris, and (1260) Michael VIII. Palæologus.

GREEK EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

1261. Michael VIII., now at Constantinople; puts out the eyes of John, and reigns alone.
 1282. Andronicus II. Palæologus, the Elder, son of preceding: deposed by
 1328. Andronicus III., the Younger, his grandson.
 1341. John Palæologus I., under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus: the latter proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.
 1347. John Cantacuzenus abdicates.
 1355. John Palæologus I. restored.
 1391. Manuel II. Palæologus, his son: succeeded by his son and colleague.
 1425. John Palæologus II. The throne claimed by his three brothers.
 1448. Constantine Palæologus XII. (XIII. or XIV.; some of the other emperors being called *Constantine* by some writers): killed, when Constantinople was taken, 29 May, 1453.

Eastern Question Association formed, the duke of Westminster president, Dec. 1876.

Eastern Roumelia, see *Roumelia*.

Ebelians, a German revivalist sect, which began at Königsberg, in Prussia, about 1836, its leaders being archdeacon Ebel and Dr. Diestel, who were tried and condemned for unsound doctrine and impure lives in 1839. The sentence was annulled in 1842, it is said by royal influence. The sect is popularly termed "Mucker," German for hypocrites. Their theory and practice of spiritual marriage are described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in his "Spiritual Wives," 1868.

Ebionites, heretics, in the first century, a branch of the Nazarenes, were of two kinds: one believed that our Saviour was born of a virgin, observed all the precepts of the Christian religion, but added the ceremonies of the Jews; the other believed that Christ was born after the manner of all mankind, and denied his divinity. Photinus revived the sect in 342.

Ebonite (vulcanized India-rubber), see *Caoutchouc*.

Ebro, a river in Spain—the scene of a signal defeat of the Spaniards by the French, under Lannes, near Tudela, 23 Nov. 1808; and also of several important movements of the allied British and Spanish armies during the Peninsular war (1809–13).

Ecclesiastical Commissions, appointed by queen Elizabeth, 1559; by James I. in Scotland, 1617; by the English parliament in 1641; and by James II., to coerce the universities, in 1687. A Church Inquiry Commission, appointed 23 June, 1832, reported June, 1835. The present ecclesiastical commissioners (bishops, deans, and laymen) for the management of church property were appointed in Feb. 1835, incorporated in 1836, and their proceedings regulated in 1840 and 1841. The law relating to them was amended in 1868.

Ecclesiastical Courts. There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until 1085, after the Norman conquest; see *Arches* and *Consistory Courts*. Till the establishment of the Divorce and Probate courts (*which see*), in 1857, the following

were the causes cognizable in ecclesiastical courts: blasphemy, apostasy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, incest, fornication, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, etc.

A royal commission of inquiry respecting these courts agreed to, house of lords; 7 March, 1881, appointed.

Ecclesiastical Dilapidations, law respecting amended by acts passed in 1871 and 1872.

Ecclesiastical Gazette, Church of England semi-official journal; sent gratuitously to all dignitaries and incumbents; established 10 July, 1838.

Ecclesiastical State, or STATES OF THE CHURCH, see *Rome, Modern*.

Ecclesiastical Titles Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60 (1851); repealed 24 July, 1871; see *Papal Aggression*.

Echo. The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one twelfth of a second to form an echo. The whispering-gallery of St. Paul's is a well-known example. The *Echo*, independent evening paper, price $\frac{1}{4}$ d., established Dec. 1868.

Eckmühl (Bavaria), the site of a battle between the main armies of France (75,000) and Austria (40,000); Napoleon and marshal Davoust (hence prince d'Eckmühl) defeated the archduke Charles, 22 April, 1809.

Eclectics (from Greek, *ἐκλέγω*, I choose), ancient philosophers (called *Analogetici*, and also *Philulethes*, the lovers of truth), who, without attaching themselves to any sect, chose what they judged good from each: of them was Potamon of Alexandria, about A.D. 1. Also a Christian sect, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of Christianity.

Eclipse (the race-horse), see *Races*.

Eclipses. Their revolution was calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 336 B.C. The Egyptians said they had accurately observed 373 eclipses of the sun, and 832 of the moon, in the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B.C. The theory of eclipses is said to have been known to the Chinese before 120 B.C. The first eclipse recorded happened 19 March, 721 B.C., at 8.40 P.M., according to Ptolemy; it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon.

A list of eclipses to the year 2000 is given in "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates."

The Royal Astronomical Society published a volume of "Observations made during Total Solar Eclipses," 1880.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

The Nineveh eclipse (recorded, according to sir Henry Rawlinson, on a Nineveh tablet in the British Museum).....	763
That predicted by Thales (<i>Pliny</i> , lib. ii. 9), believed to have occurred (see <i>Italy</i>).....	585
[Sir G. B. Airy thinks the date should be 610; others say 603 or 584 B.C. It is the one recorded by Herodotus as interrupting a battle between the Medes and Lydians.]	
Eclipse of Xerxes, when setting out on his expedition against Greece.....	478
One at Athens (<i>Thucydides</i> , lib. iv.).....	424
Eclipse of Agathocles (<i>Airy</i>).....	310
Total one: three days' supplication decreed at Rome (<i>Livy</i>)	188
One general at the death of Jesus Christ (<i>Josephus</i>), A.D. 3 April,	33
One observed at Constantinople.....	964
At the battle of Sticklestadt.....	1030
In France, when it was dark at noon day (<i>Du Fresnoy</i>),	
29 June,.....	1033
In England: a total darkness (<i>W. Malmsb.</i>).....	1140
Again; the stars visible at ten in the morning (<i>Camden</i>),	
23 June,.....	1191
The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by colored glasses.....	"
Observed in Scotland: termed the "black hour".....	1433
Observed in Scotland: termed "Mirk Monday".....	1652
Total eclipse, visible in England; the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon.....	1715
Last total eclipse observed in England; seen near Salisbury.....	1724
Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe.....	1802
Total eclipses—17 July, 1833; 8 July, 1843; 28 July, 1851.	

An annular eclipse; it was seen and photographed at Oundle; but not seen well at other places... 15 March, 1860
Total eclipse of the sun; well seen by sir G. B. Airy, astronomer royal, and others in Spain; Mr. Warren De la Rue took photographs..... 18 July, 1860
Total eclipse of the sun of the longest possible duration; (the Royal Society provided means for its observation in India, by col. Walker, Mr. Herschel, and others), 18 Aug. 1868

During the solar eclipse, 18 Aug. 1868, as observed in India, M. Janssen invented a method of studying the phenomena of the sun at any time, by employing several spectroscopes, whereby the spectrum is lengthened and the dazzling brilliancy diminished. Mr. Joseph Norman Lockyer had suggested a similar method of observation in 1866, but did not use it till 20 Oct. 1868, being then not aware of M. Janssen's discovery.

The solar eclipse well observed in North America. 7 Aug. 1869
Two expeditions to observe the solar eclipse of 22 Dec. 1870, sent out by the British government, were not successful..... 22 Dec. 1870
The solar eclipse well observed at Ceylon and in southern India, 12 Dec. 1871; and in North America..... 30 July, 1878
[The same eclipses (about 70) recur in a period of 18 years 10½ days.]

Except the total eclipse, 12 Aug. 1909, there can be no total eclipse of the sun visible in England for 250 years.
—*Hind*: July, 1871.

ECLIPSES OF THE MOON.

The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (*Ptolemy*, iv.)..... B.C. 721
A total one observed at Sardis (*Thucydides*, vii.)..... 413
Again, in Asia Minor (*Polybius*)..... 219
One at Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus (*Livy*, xlv.)..... 108
One terrified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (*Tacitus*)..... A.D. 14

Ecnomus, see *Himera*.

École Polytechnique, a military academy at Paris, established in 1794, and reorganized and given its present name on 1 Sept. 1795. The "Journal" (1795–1867) contains profound mathematical papers. The school was reorganized 4 Sept. 1816. The pupils helped to defend Paris in 1814 and 1830.

Economic Museum (or Museum of Domestic and Sanitary Economy), at Twickenham, open free, was established chiefly by the agency of Mr. Thos. Twining, in 1860. It originated from the Paris exhibition of 1855.

Economist, London weekly journal, devoted to financial matters, first appeared 2 Sept. 1843.

Économistes, a philosophical sect, founded by François Quesnay (1694–1774), who exalted agriculture above all other arts; he asserted that it gave two things, the support of the laborer and an excess of value which belonged to the proprietor of the land ("product net"), and which alone should be taxed. He also favored great freedom for industry and trade. His "Physiocratie" (1768) and other works were at the time very popular, even at court, and are said to have influenced Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations."

Écorcheurs (Flayers), bands of armed adventurers who desolated France and Belgium during the fifteenth century, beginning about 1435. Among their leaders were Chabannes, comte de Dammartin, the bastard of Armagnac, and Villandras; and they at one time numbered 100,000. They are said to have stripped their victims to their shirts, and flayed the cattle. They were favored by the English invasion and the civil wars.

Ecuador, or EQUATOR, a South American republic, formerly Quito and other provinces, part of Colombia, 1821; independent in 1831, when the Colombian republic was divided into three; the other two being Venezuela and New Granada. The population of Ecuador is about 1,040,400, of which 76,000 are in Quito, the capital.

Presidents: gen. Franco, 21 Aug. 1850; defeated in battle by gen. Flores..... Aug. 1860
G. G. Moreno..... Jan. 1861
Gerónimo Carrion, 4 Aug. 1865; disputes with the chambers; resigns..... Dec. 1867
Dr. Xavier Espinosa was elected president..... 13 Sept. "end of 1872
Dr. Gabriel García Moreno president..... end of 1872
President Moreno assassinated, 6 Aug.; state of siege proclaimed, Sept. 1876; Veintimille president..... Sept. 1876
Revolt; constitutional army under Aparicio defeated at Galte..... 14 Dec. "
Eruption of Cotopaxi..... 26 June, 1877
(See *Earthquakes*, 1866.)

Eddas (thought formerly to mean *Oldemoder*, or "mother of mothers;" by others, "art"), two books of songs and sagas (prose and verse) containing the Scandinavian mythology (or history of Odin, Thor, Frea, etc.), written by skalds, or bards, about the eleventh or twelfth century. Translations have been made into French, English, etc. MSS. of the Eddas exist at Copenhagen and Upsal.

Eddystone (or EDYSTONE) Light-house, off the port of Plymouth, erected by the Trinity House to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock. The first light-house was commenced under Mr. Winstanley, in 1696; finished in 1699; and destroyed in the dreadful tempest of 27 Nov. 1703, when Mr. Winstanley and others perished. A wooden one, by Rudyerd, was built by order of parliament, and all ships were ordered to pay one penny per ton inwards and outwards towards supporting it, 1708. This light-house was burned 4 Dec. 1755; and one on a better plan, erected by Mr. Smeaton, finished 9 Oct. 1759. The woodwork of this, burned in 1770, was replaced by stone.

The foundation having given way, a new one was designed by Mr. James N. Douglass, engineer of the Trinity House. The foundation-stone was laid by the duke of Edinburgh in the presence of the prince of Wales, 19 Aug. 1879. The corner-stone was placed by the duke on 1 June, 1881.

"**Eden**," ship burned; see *Wrecks*, 1873.

Edessa (now Orfah), a town in Mesopotamia, said by some to have been built by Nimrod; by Appian, to have been built by Seleucus. It became famous for its schools of theology in the fifth century. It was made a principality by the crusaders, and was taken by the Saracens, 1145; by Nur-ed-deen, in 1144; and the Turks, in 1184. Its ancient kings or rulers were named Abgarus and Mannus.

Edgecote, see *Banbury*.

Edgehill Fight (23 Oct. 1642), Warwickshire, between the royalists under prince Rupert and the parliament army under the earl of Essex, was the first important engagement in the civil war. Charles I. was present, and the earl of Lindsay, who headed the royal foot, was mortally wounded. The king lost 5000 killed. The action was indecisive, though the parliament claimed the victory.

Edict of Nantes, by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his Protestant subjects, 13 April, 1598, was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and by Louis XIV. in 1652. It was revoked by Louis XIV. 22 Oct. 1685. This act cost France 50,000 Protestant families, and gave to England and Germany thousands of industrious artisans. It also caused a fierce insurrection in Languedoc; see *Camisards*. Some of the refugees settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain; others settled in Soho and St. Giles's, and pursued the art of making crystal glasses, and carried on the silk manufacture and jewelry, then little understood in England.

Edicts, public ordinances and decrees, usually set forth by sovereigns; originated with the Romans.—The PERPETUAL EDICT: Salvius Julianus, of Milan, a civilian at Rome (author of several treatises on public right), was employed by the emperor Adrian to draw up this body of laws for the prætors, promulgated 132.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, derives its name—in ancient records *Edinbure* and *Dun Edin*, "the hill of Edin"—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who, having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 B.C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing on a rock 300 feet high at the west end of the old town, and, before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength.

Christianity introduced (reign of Donald I.)..... 201
City fortified, and castle rebuilt by Malcolm Canmore..... 1074

Improved by David I.....	1121 to 1153
Holyrood abbey founded by David I.....	1128
Edinburgh constituted a burgh.....	about "
Castle held by England.....	1174-96
A parliament held here under Alexander II.....	1215
City taken by the English.....	1296
Grant of the town of Leith to Edinburgh.....	1329
Surrenders to Edward III.....	1355
St. Giles's cathedral built.....	1359
City burned by Richard II., 1355; and by Henry IV.....	1401
James II. first king crowned here.....	1437
Execution of the earl of Athol.....	"
Annual fair granted by James II.....	1447
City strengthened by a wall.....	1450
Charter of James III.....	1477
Edinburgh made the metropolis by James III.....	1482
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated.....	1506
Charter of James IV.....	1508
[The palace of Holyrood was built in the reign of James IV.]	
High-school founded.....	about 1518
A British force, landing from a fleet of 200 ships, burns both Edinburgh and Leith.....	May, 1544
Leith is again burned, but Edinburgh is spared.....	1547
Tolbooth built.....	1561
Marriage of queen Mary and lord Darnley.....	1565
David Rizzio murdered.....	1566
Lord Darnley blown up in a private house by gunpowder.....	10 Feb. 1567
Mary marries James, earl of Bothwell.....	15 May, 1570
Mary's forced resignation; civil war.....	1572
Death of John Knox.....	1572
University chartered (see <i>Edinburgh University</i>).....	14 April, 1582
Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood house.....	27 Dec. 1591
Riot in the city; the mob attacks the king.....	1596
James VI. leaves Edinburgh as king of England, 6 April, 1603; he revisits it.....	16 May, 1617
George Heriot's hospital founded by his will.....	1624
Charles I. visits Edinburgh.....	June, 1633
Riots in Greyfriars church at the reading of the English Liturgy.....	23 July, 1637
Parliament-house finished.....	1640
Charles again visits the city.....	1641
The castle is surrendered to Cromwell.....	Dec. 1650
<i>Mercurius Caledonius</i> , first Edinburgh newspaper, appeared.....	1661
Coffee houses first opened.....	1677
Merchants' Company incorporated.....	1681
College of Physicians incorporated.....	"
Earl of Argyll beheaded.....	30 June, 1685
African and East India Company incorporated.....	"
Bank of Scotland founded.....	1707
Union of the kingdoms.....	1727
Royal bank founded.....	"
Board of trustees of trade and manufactures appointed.....	"
Royal infirmary incorporated.....	1736
Affair of Captain Porteous (see <i>Porteous</i>).....	7 Sept. "
Medical Society instituted.....	1737
The young Pretender occupies Holyrood.....	17 Sept. 1745
Battle of Preston Pans.....	21 Sept. "
Modern improvements, "New town" commenced.....	1753
Magistrates assigned gold chains.....	1754
Royal Exchange completed.....	1761
Foundation of the North bridge.....	21 Oct. 1763
Theatre Royal erected.....	1769
Great fire in the Lawn market.....	1771
Register-office, Princes street, commenced.....	1774
Calton-hill observatory founded.....	25 July, 1776
Great commotion against popery.....	2 Feb. 1779
Society of Antiquaries.....	1780
Royal Society of Edinburgh incorporated.....	1783
South bridge commenced.....	1 Aug. 1785
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated.....	1788
First stone of present university laid.....	16 Nov. 1789
Robertson, the historian, dies here.....	11 June, 1793
Bridewell, Calton hill, erected.....	1796
Holyrood, an asylum to Louis XVIII. and his brother, afterwards Charles X.....	1795 to 1799
New Bank of Scotland commenced.....	3 June, 1801
<i>Edinburgh Review</i> first published.....	10 Oct. 1802
New system of police established.....	1805
Alarming riots here.....	31 Dec. 1811
Nelson's monument completed.....	1815
Gas Company incorporated.....	1818
Water Company incorporated.....	1819
Professor Playfair dies.....	20 July, "
Society of Arts instituted.....	1821
Union Canal completed.....	1822
George IV.'s visit; foundation of the national monument.....	15-27 Aug. "
Royal Institution erected.....	1823
Destructive fires.....	June and Nov. 1824
Scottish Academy founded.....	1826
Lord Melville's monument erected.....	1828
Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway opened.....	July, 1831
Statue of George IV. erected.....	1832
Death of sir Walter Scott.....	21 Sept. "
<i>Chambers's Edinburgh Journal</i> published.....	"
Association of the Fine Arts.....	1833
The British Association meets here.....	8 Sept. 1834

Edinburgh and Granton railway begun.....	1836
Art Union of Scotland.....	1837
Monument to sir Walter Scott commenced.....	1840
Society of Arts, founded 1821; incorporated.....	1842
Edinburgh and Glasgow railway opened.....	Feb. "
Queen Victoria visits Edinburgh, etc.....	31 Aug.-15 Sept. "
Secession, and formation of the Free Church.....	18 May, 1843
New College instituted.....	"
North British railway commenced.....	1844
The monument to the political martyrs of 1793-4 laid by Mr. Hume.....	21 Aug. "
Sir Walter Scott's monument completed.....	1845
Edinburgh Philosophical Association (established 1832) reorganized as the Edinburgh Philosophical Society.....	1846
North British railway opened.....	18 June, "
British Association (second time) meets.....	31 July, 1850
The queen again visits Edinburgh.....	29 Aug. "
Prince Albert lays the foundation-stone of the Scotch National Gallery.....	30 Aug. "
Meeting to vindicate Scottish rights.....	2 Nov. 1853
Old buildings near Lawn market burned.....	5 Aug. 1857
Act passed for building new Post-office.....	July, 1858
National Gallery opened.....	21 March, 1859
Agitation against Ministers' Annuity tax.....	Sept. "
Lord Brougham elected chancellor of the university, Edinburgh.....	1 Nov. "
Ministers' tax abolished, and other arrangements made which did not give satisfaction: riots ensued.....	Nov. 1860
20,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen in Queen's park.....	7 Aug. "
Industrial Museum act passed.....	28 Aug. "
Edinburgh visited by empress Eugénie.....	20 Nov. "
The prince consort lays foundation of new Post-office and Industrial Museum.....	23 Oct. 1861
Fall of a house in High street, 35 persons killed.....	24 Nov. "
Accident on Edinburgh and Glasgow railway—17 killed, above 100 wounded.....	13 Oct. 1862
Lord Palmerston's visit.....	31 March-4 April, 1864
Theatre Royal burned: George Lorimer, dean of guild, and seven persons killed by fall of wall, while endeavoring to extricate others.....	13 Jan. 1865
Statues of Allan Ramsay and John Wilson inaugurated.....	25 March, "
New Post office opened.....	7 May, 1866
National Museum of Science and Art opened by prince Alfred (who is created duke of Edinburgh, etc., the first royal prince whose leading title was Scotch, 24 May),.....	19 May, "
Great reform demonstration.....	17 Nov. "
Explosion in the Congonate, at Hammond's, a firework-maker's—5 killed, many injured.....	9 Oct. 1867
Visit of Mr. Disraeli, chancellor of the exchequer; conservative demonstration.....	29, 30 Oct. "
Meeting to propose restoration of St. Giles's cathedral.....	1 Nov. "
Visit of John Bright; made freeman.....	3 Nov. 1868
The Annuity-tax Abolition act passed.....	9 Aug. 1870
The prince of Wales installed as patron of the Freemasons of Scotland, 12 Oct.; laid the foundation-stone of the new Royal Infirmary.....	13 Oct. "
Meeting of British Association (third).....	2 Aug. 1871
Scott centenary celebrated.....	9 (for 15) Aug. "
Restoration of St. Giles's cathedral begun.....	17 June, 1872
Lady Burdett-Coutts made a burgess.....	15 Jan. 1873
The earl of Derby elected lord rector of the university.....	14 Nov. 1874
Theatre Royal destroyed by fire.....	6 Feb. 1875
Advocates' library injured by fire.....	3 March, "
Southminster theatre burned.....	14 March, "
Freedom of city given to right hon. W. E. Forster.....	5 Nov. "
Earl of Derby's address as lord rector.....	17 Dec. "
Statue of Dr. Livingstone unveiled.....	15 Aug. 1876
Albert memorial inaugurated by the queen.....	17 Aug. "
Fire at Leith Walk—7 killed through fall of a house.....	20 Dec. 1877
Messrs. Nelson's printing-office burned; great loss.....	10 April, 1878
Statue of Dr. Chalmers, by Steell, unveiled.....	27 July, "
Marquess of Hartington installed lord rector.....	31 Jan. 1879
New water-works (Portmoe reservoir at the Moorfoot Hills) opened by the lord provost.....	13 June, "
St. Mary's cathedral (Episcopal) founded by the duke of Buccleuch, 1874; consecrated.....	30 Oct. "

Edinburgh, Bishopric of, was created by Charles I. when in Scotland in 1633; and William Forbes, minister of Edinburgh, first bishop. The king allotted the parishes of the shires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and of Stirlingshire, to compose the see. The sixth and last prelate was Alexander Ross, who was ejected on the abolition of episcopacy, at the period of the revolution, in 1689. Edinburgh became a post-revolution bishopric in 1720; see *Bishops*.

Edinburgh Review (by Francis Jeffrey, rev. Sydney Smith, Henry Brougham, and other whigs) published first on 10 Oct. 1802.

Edinburgh University. A college was commenced by the town council of Edinburgh in 1581, for which queen Mary had given the site of ancient religious houses, and Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, the funds in 1558. In 1582 the university was chartered by James VI., afterwards James I. of England. The first principal was appointed in 1585. The foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid by Francis, lord Napier, grand-master of the Masons of Scotland, 16 Nov. 1789. In 1845 the library contained upwards of 80,000 volumes, besides numerous curious and rare MSS. and documents. Dr. Lyon Playfair elected the first M.P. for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's universities in conformity with the act of 1868, Dec. 1868. Great movement to extend the university; meeting in London; large subscriptions, 7 Dec. 1874.

Edinburgh's, DUKE OF, Annuity Act, passed 5 Aug. 1873. It gave power to the queen to grant an additional annuity to the duke of 10,000*l.* on his marriage to the grand-duchess Marie Alexandrovna, and an annuity of 6000*l.* to the grand-duchess if she should survive the duke. The marriage took place 23 Jan. 1874.

Edmunds's Case, see under *Patents*.

Edom, see *Idumæa*.

Education, the art of developing the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties of man, has occupied the greatest minds in all ages: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Rousseau, etc. In England the earliest schools for the lower classes were those attached to the monasteries; for the higher classes halls and colleges were gradually founded; see *Arts, Schools, Oxford, Cambridge, Endowed Schools, Ascham Society, etc.*

William of Wykeham planted the school at Winchester, whence arose his colleges at that place and Oxford.....	1370
Eton college founded by Henry VI.....	1443
After the Reformation education was greatly promoted, and many grammar schools were erected and endowed by Edward VI. and Elizabeth.....	1535-45
Christ's Hospital, the Blue-coat school, established.....	1563
Westminster school founded by Elizabeth.....	1560
Foundation of Rugby school by Lawrence Sheriff, 1567; of Harrow school by John Lyon.....	1571
The Charterhouse founded by Thomas Sutton.....	1611
Many charity-schools founded in opposition to Catholic ones.....	about 1687
Queen Anne, a zealous friend of education, founded the Grey-coat school, Westminster, and cordially supported parochial charity-schools (one established at St. Margaret's Westminster, 1698).....	1698
Nearly 2000 of these schools established in Great Britain and Ireland, principally by the instrumentality of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, 1698-1741	1741
Robert Raikes set up <i>Sunday-schools</i>	about 1781
In 1833 there were 16,828 of these schools, with 1,548,590 scholars.	
Joseph Lancaster, a young Quaker, began to instruct the children of the poor.....	1796
He had 90 pupils before he was 18 years old, and 1000 pupils in.....	1798
Sunday-school Union formed.....	1802
To provide teachers, he invented the monitorial system. In consequence of his exertions the present British and Foreign School Society was founded, with the name of the "Royal Lancasterian Institution," etc.....	1808
This, being unexclusive, was followed by the institution of the Church of England "National Society for Educating the Poor," on Dr. Bell's system.....	1811
<i>Infant Schools</i> began.....	about 1815
The Charity Commission, appointed at the instance of Mr. (afterwards lord) Brougham, published their "Reports on Education," in 37 vols. folio.....	1819-40
Irish National School System (to accommodate both Roman Catholics and Protestants) organized mainly by archbishop Whately and the Roman Catholic archbishop Murray.....	1831
City of London school, Honey lane, opened.....	1834
The Home and Colonial School Society was instituted.....	1836
Practical technical instruction given in the Chester Diocesan Training College (rev. Arthur Rigg, principal), 1839-69	1839-69
In 1834 the government began ANNUAL GRANTS (the first 20,000 <i>l.</i>), which continued till the Committee of the Privy Council on Education was constituted for the distribution of the money.....	1839
The Voluntary School Society and the Congregational Board of Education formed.....	about 1843
Ragged School Union established.....	1844
<i>Educational Times</i> , monthly, established.....	Oct. 1847
Out of a population of 17,927,609, there were 2,496,451 day scholars.....	1861

- A great educational conference took place at Willie's Rooms, the prince consort in the chair.... 22-24 June, 1857
 The Industrial Schools act passed in.....
 Middle-class examinations from the university of Oxford began, June, 1858. The examiners granted the degree of A. A. to many persons at Liverpool, Leeds, etc.; similar examinations from Cambridge took place in the autumn..... 1858
 Report of Commissioners on Popular Education (appointed 1858), published 18 March, 1861, led to the minute of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education establishing a revised code of regulations; adopted 21 July, 1861, to come into operation after 31 March, 1862. It decreed regular examinations of the pupils, payment by results, evening schools for adults, and other changes, which raised a storm of opposition from the clergy and schoolmasters. The subject was much agitated in parliament (25, 28 March, 1862), but eventually a compromise was effected..... 5 May, 1862
 Official instructions for the administration of the Revised Code issued..... Sept.
 Four establishments in England, France, Germany, and Italy proposed; the idea is attributed to Mr. Cobden and Mr. Michel Chevalier.....
 "Conscience clause," founded on the Endowed Schools act, March, 1860, introduced by the Committee of Council on Education for parishes where only one school is required. It provided for the admission of children of dissenters, and exempted them from religious teaching and attendance at public worship..... Nov. 1863
 [Report, 10 June, 1865.]
 It has been much opposed by the clergy ever since, and created much controversy in..... 1866-7
 College and Public School Commission Report signed 16 Feb. 1864
 Royal commission appointed to inquire into the state of education in Scotland. First meeting at Edinburgh, 14 Nov. "
 Miss Burdett-Coutts proposes the establishment of small village-schools, to be taught by "ambulatory" teachers..... Jan. 1865
 Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of benefiting schools unassisted by the state, 28 Feb. "
 Training-ship established for homeless boys of London; 50 boys placed there by Boys' Refuge committee (see *Chichester*)..... 18 Dec. 1866
 Committee appointed at a meeting for establishment of higher schools for middle classes in London by means of funds of lapsed charities, etc., 7 Nov.; nearly 28,000£ subscribed by end of Dec. 1865; 51,349£ received..... Oct.
 The subscribers incorporated by charter; their first school opened by lord mayor and others in Bath street, St. Luke's..... 1 Oct.
 Great prosperity reported at the annual meeting, 18 Mar. 1867
 Foundation of the London College of the International Education Society laid by the prince of Wales, 10 July, "
 Resolutions moved in the lords by earl Russell (asserting that every child has a right to education, and recommending appointment of a cabinet minister of education), withdrawn..... 2 Dec.
 Important report of schools inquiry commissioners signed 2 Dec. "
 Conference at Manchester recommend compulsory education, to be paid for by rates..... 15 Jan. 1868
 Public Schools bill brought into the commons..... 7 Feb.
 Public Elementary Education bill brought into the lords by duke of Marlborough, 24 March; withdrawn 18 May, "
Technical Education.—Minute of Committee of Education, recommending the foundation of scholarships for giving scientific instruction to artisans..... 21 Dec.
 Mr. (now sir) Joseph Whitworth's offer to found 30 scholarships of annual value of 100£ each for instruction of young men in mechanics, etc., 18 March, accepted by the lords of the council..... 27 March
 Foundation of the first new building for a middle-class school in London laid by the lord mayor, Lawrence (very successful, 1873)..... 15 Dec.
 Public Schools act (modifying the government of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury schools) passed 31 July, 1868; amendment acts..... 9 Aug. 1869, 1870, 1873
 New statutes for them issued..... Oct.-Nov.
 National Education League (advocating compulsory secular education by the state) first met at Birmingham (see below, 1877)..... 12, 13 Oct.
 National Education Union for supplementing the present denominational system first met at Manchester, 3 Nov. "
 Conference of masters of city companies at the Mansion House to promote technical education..... 5 Nov.
 Conference at the Society of Arts to reconcile the League and the Union..... 7 Feb. 1870
 Scientific instruction and advancement commission appointed..... 19 May
 First "drill review" of London charity schools, and others, at the Crystal Palace..... 21 June
 Elementary Education bill introduced by Mr. W. E. Forster, 17 Feb.; after much discussion, and opposi-

tion from the dissenters, it passed, and received the royal assent..... 9 Aug. 1870
 [Amended in 1872, 1873, and 1876.]
 10,000£ voted by the Christian Knowledge Society in aid of Church of England schools..... 20 Oct.
 First election of Metropolitan school-board (lord Lawrence, chairman)..... 29 Nov.
 National university for industrial and technical training proposed..... Oct.
 [Meeting held to promote it, 5 July, 1871.]
 Regulations for school-boards issued..... 21 Dec.
 New Revised Code discussed..... March, 1871
 London School-board Education Scheme proposed, 23 June, "
 At the London school-board, after sharp discussion, the religious difficulty respecting payment for poor children at denominational schools settled for a year, 2 Nov. "
 Arrangements for erecting or adapting buildings for new schools made by London school-board..... Dec.
 Conference of masters of grammar-schools at Highgate, 28 Dec. "
 Mr. Dixon's and the nonconformists' censure on the Elementary Education act; negatived in the commons, 355-94..... 5 March, 1872
 Scientific instruction: royal commission appointed, May, 1870; reported..... April, 1871; April, "
 Education (Scotland) act passed..... 10 Aug. "
 The London school-board determine to open separate schools for dirty, unruly children..... 20 Nov. "
 "Society for Organization of Academical Study" proposed by sir B. C. Brodie, Dr. Carpenter, prof. Rolleston, and others, at a meeting..... 16 Nov. "
 Irish University Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone, 13 Feb. 1873
 First London board-school (at Whitechapel) opened, 12 July, "
 College for northern counties at Knutsford; foundation laid..... 24 Sept. "
 College for higher education of women, opened at Gilton (*which see*)..... Oct.
 Great meeting for religious denominational education at St. James's Hall..... 6 Nov. "
 Second Metropolitan school-board elected; religious party the strongest (Mr., afterwards sir, Charles Reed, M.P., chairman)..... 27 Nov. "
 The universities nominate a board for the examination of pupils from public schools..... Dec.
 Domestic Economy.—Study of food and clothing introduced into government educational department..... 1874
 Mr. Dixon's compulsory attendance bill rejected (320-156)..... 1 July, "
 Result of first university examination of 221 schools: Winchester, 34 certificates; Manchester, 27; Marlborough, 15; Eton, 13; Sherborne, 11; Wellington College, 10; Rugby, 6, etc.; Christ's Hospital and others, 1; published..... Sept.
 London school-board occupy their new building on Victoria Embankment..... 30 Sept.
 New code of raised standards for schools issued..... March, 1875
 Nuneham college at Cambridge for women opened, 18 Oct. "
 First annual conference of teachers..... 14 Jan. 1876
 Mr. Dixon's bill for universal school-boards and compulsory education rejected by the commons (281-260), April, "
 Another Elementary Education act introduced by lord Sandon, 18 May; a clause permitting unnecessary school boards to be suppressed introduced by Mr. Pell; carried 24 July; 3d reading (119-46), 5 Aug. (considered reactionary) royal assent..... 15 Aug. "
 International congress on education at Philadelphia, July, "
 Third Metropolitan school-board elected; majority against denominational school systems (sir Charles Reed, chairman)..... 30 Nov. "
 National Education League dissolved..... 28 March, 1877
 Election of school attendance committees under the new act..... April, "
Technical Education.—City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education; plan recommended by a committee, lord Selborne, chairman, published June; the institute formally constituted, 11 Nov. 1878; foundation of the building laid by prince Leopold..... 10 May, 1881
 Primary schools in Great Britain: in 1854, 3825; in 1855, 4800; in 1860, 7272; in 1870, 10,949; in 1877, 18,118; in 1878, 19,291; in 1879, 20,169.
 Annual grant for primary schools in Great Britain: in 1861, 813,442£; in 1865, 636,906£; in 1870, 840,336£; in 1878, 2,463,666£; in 1879, 2,732,530£; in 1880, 2,854,938£.
 Intermediate Education act for Ireland passed..... 16 Aug. 1878
 Education act (Scotland) amended..... 16 Aug. "
 Revised Code, 7 Feb. 1877; 2 April, 1878..... April, 1879
 161st metropolitan-board school opened by sir Charles Reed, at Portland town..... 23 June, "
 The Queen v. sir Charles Reed; the Queen's Bench decide that the school-board has power to borrow money, 27 June, "
 Metropolitan school-board children on the rolls: 1871,

- 1117; 1873, 50,606; 1876, 146,031; 1878 (Christmas), 207,289.
- Fourth Metropolitan school-board elected (sir Charles Reed, chairman)..... 27 Nov. 1879
- Technical College for north of England inaugurated at Newcastle..... 24 Sept. 1880
- Important decision respecting school fees and attendance (see *Trials*)..... 27 June, 1881
- The grant for public education in Great Britain, in 1852, was 150,000*l.*; 1856-7, 451,213*l.*; 1860, 798,951*l.*; 1861, 803,794*l.*; 1864, 705,401*l.*; 1867, 705,865*l.* For Ireland, 1860, 270,722*l.*; 1861, 285,377*l.*; 1863, 316,770*l.* From 1839 to 1860, 3,655,067*l.* were granted for education. The grant for education, science, and art, in 1861, was 1,358,996*l.*; for 1867-8, 1,487,554*l.*; 1872, 1,551,560*l.*; 1874-5, 2,228,470*l.* (in addition, 3,090,566*l.* were locally raised); 1876-7, England, 707,055*l.*; Scotland, 438,227*l.*; Ireland, 649,949*l.*; for year 1876-7 (United Kingdom), 3,349,397*l.*; 1879-80 (Great Britain), 2,854,938*l.*
- Education Society, formed in July, 1875, for examining and propounding the principles upon which the practice of education should be founded, by prof. Alexander Bain, Dr. J. H. Galdstone, and others. Branches have been formed in Dublin and other places.
- Ascham Society (which see) formed..... 1880

Education in the United States. In the United States popular education is provided for by the several states acting independently; but the systems in the several states differ only in details. Early in the history of the country, free district schools became common in the North, and out of these has grown the vast system of absolutely free, popular education now in existence in all the states, by means of which every child in the country is offered thorough elementary secular education, without cost. The common-school system is supplemented by state normal schools, and the higher education is provided for by the colleges (*which see*).

- National grants of land in aid of education, first made... 1803
- National Educational Association formed..... 1860
- National Bureau of Education established..... 1867
- George Peabody gave the sum of \$2,100,000 for the promotion of education in the South..... 1866
- Increased the gift to \$3,500,000..... 1869
- Mr. Peabody had already given \$1,250,000 in aid of higher education in the United States, founding museums at Harvard and Yale colleges, and institutes at Baltimore and elsewhere.
- (See *College, Academy, etc.*)

Égalité (Equality), see *Orleans*.

Eggs. The duty on imported eggs was repealed in 1860, whereby the revenue lost about 20,000*l.* a year. Number imported into Great Britain: in 1861, 203,313,360; in 1865, 364,013,040; in 1869, 442,172,610; in 1870, 430,842,240; in 1876, 753,026,640; 1877, 751,185,600; 1879, 766,707,810.

Eglintoun Tournament, see *Tournament*.

Egypt.* The early seat of political civilization. 1st epoch: the dynasty of its Pharaohs, or "great kings," commenced with Mizraim, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B.C. to the conquest by Cambyses, 525 B.C. 2d epoch: to the death of Alexander the Great, and establishment of the Ptolemies, 323 B.C. 3d epoch: to the death of Cleopatra and the subjugation by the Romans, 30 B.C.; see *Alexandria* and *Cairo*. Population (1877) of Egypt proper, about 5,517,627; Nubia, 1,000,000; total, with other territories, about 17,000,000.

- Dynasty of Menes (conjectural)..... B.C. 2717 or 2412
- Mizraim builds Memphis (*Blair*)..... 2188
- Egypt made four kingdoms: viz., Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, Thebes, and Memphis (*able Lenglet, Blair*)..... 2126
- Athotis invents hieroglyphics..... 2122
- Busris builds Thebes (*Usher*)..... 2111
- Ozymandias, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting (*Usher, Lenglet*)..... 2100
- The Phoenicians invade Lower Egypt, and hold it 260 years (*Usher*): the dynasty of Shepherd kings begins. 2040
- The Lake of Moeris constructed..... 1938
- The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt..... 1920

* Three magnificent works on Egypt have been published: in France (commenced by Napoleon, and the savans who accompanied him to Egypt), "Description de l'Égypte," 1809-22; in Italy, Rosellini's "Monumenti dell' Egitto," 1842-44; and in Prussia, Lepsius's "Denkmäler aus Aegypten," 1848-66. All these are in the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.

- Synchoas introduces the use of an alphabet (*Usher*)..... 1891
- Memnon invents Egyptian characters? (*Blair, Lenglet*)..... 1822
- Amenophis I. acknowledged king of all Egypt (*Lenglet*)..... 1821
- Joseph is sold into Egypt as a slave..... 1728
- He interprets the king's dreams..... 1715
- His father and brethren settle here..... 1706
- Rameses III., or Sesostris, reigns; he extends his dominion by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor (*Lenglet*) uncertain..... 1618
- Settlement of the Ethiopians (*Blair*)..... 1615
- Rameses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labors, dies (*Lenglet*)..... 1492
- The persecution of the Jews; the exodus of the Israelites..... 1491
- Amenophis II. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army (*Lenglet, Blair*)..... "
- Reign of Egyptus, from whom the country, hitherto called Mizraim, is now called Egypt (*Blair*)..... 1485
- Reign of Thooris (the Proteus of the Greeks); his faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased probably denoted his policy..... 1189
- Pseusennes (Shishak) enters Palestine, ravages Judaea, and carries off the sacred vessels..... 971
- The dynasty of kings called Tanites begins with Ptolemy (*Blair*)..... 825
- The dynasty of Soites (*Blair*)..... 781
- Sabaon (the Ethiopian) invades Egypt, subdues the king, Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive (*Usher*)..... 737
- The Dodekarchy (12 rulers) expelled by Psammeticus the powerful..... 650
- He invests Azoth, which holds out for nineteen years, the longest siege of antiquity (*Usher*)..... 647
- Necho begins the canal between the Arabian gulf and the Mediterranean sea (*Blair*)..... 610
- This canal abandoned after costing the lives of 120,000 men (*Herodotus*)..... 609
- Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries..... 581
- Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace (*Diod. Siculus*)..... 571
- The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology (*Usher*)..... 536
- The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammeticus by Cambyses (*Blair*)..... 526
- Dreadful excesses of Cambyses; he puts the children of the grandees, male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste (*Herodotus*)..... 524
- He sends an army of 50,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perish in the burning sands (*Justin*)..... "
- Egypt revolts from the Persians; again subdued by Xerxes (*Blair*)..... 487
- A revolt under Inarus (*Blair*)..... 463
- Successful revolt under Ananyteus, who is proclaimed king (*Lenglet*)..... 414
- Egypt again reduced by Ochus, king of Persia, and its temples pillaged (*Usher*)..... 350
- Alexander the Great conquers Egypt and founds Alexandria..... 332
- Ptolemy I. (Lagus) Soter re-establishes the monarchy..... 323
- Ptolemy II. Philadelphus (with his father, 285; alone [the museum of Alexandria founded; the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Scriptures made; the Pharos completed])..... 283-247
- Ambassadors first sent to Rome..... 269
- Ptolemy III. Euergetes reigns..... 247
- Overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils and 2500 statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyses had taken from the Egyptian temples (*Blair*)..... 246
- Ptolemy IV. Philopator..... Nov. 222
- Battle of Raphia; Ptolemy defeats Antiochus, king of Syria..... 217
- Ptolemy V. Epiphanes..... Nov. 206
- Embassy to Rome..... 200
- Ptolemy VI. Philometor..... 181
- At the death of Philometor, his brother Ptolemy VII. Euergetes marries his queen, and on the day of his nuptial murders the infant son of Philometor in his mother's arms..... Nov. 146
- His subjects, wearied by his cruelties and crimes, compel him to flee..... 130
- He defeats the Egyptians and recovers his throne, 128; dies..... 117
- Ptolemy VIII. and Cleopatra his mother..... "
- Alexander II. and Cleopatra..... 107
- Ptolemy VIII. restored..... 89
- Revolt in Upper Egypt; Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years (*Diod. Siculus*)..... 82
- Alexander II. and Cleopatra I..... 81
- Ptolemy IX. Auletes..... 80
- Berenice and Tryphæna..... 68
- Auletes restored, 55; leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy and Cleopatra..... 51
- During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra II., Alexandria is besieged by Cesar, and the library nearly destroyed by fire (*Blair*)..... 47
- Cesar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned; and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign..... 46
- Cleopatra poisons her brother, and reigns alone..... 43

She appears before Marc Antony to answer for th's crime; fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt. 41

Cleopatra in Syria. 36

Antony defeated by Octavius Caesar at the battle of Actium (*Blair*). 31

Octavius enters Egypt; Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves; and the kingdom becomes a Roman province, Sept. 30

Egypt visited by Adrian, 122; by Severus. 200

Monachism begun in Egypt by Antony. 305

Destruction of the temple and worship of Serapis. 349

Egypt conquered by Chosroes II. of Persia. 616

Invasion of the Saracens under Amrou. June, 638

Conquest of Alexandria. 22 Dec. 640

Cairo founded by the Saracens. 969

Conquest by the Turks. 1163-96

Government of the Mamelukes established. 1250

Selim I., emperor of the Turks, conquers Egypt. 1517

It is governed by beys till a great part of the country is conquered by the French, under Bonaparte (see *Alexandria*). 1798-99

The invaders dispossessed by the British, and the Turkish government restored. 1801

Mehemet Ali massacres the Mamelukes, and obtains the supreme power. 1 March, 1811

Arrival of Belzoni, 1815; he removes statue of Memnon, 1816; explores temples, etc. 1817

Formation of the Mahmoud canal, connecting Alexandria with the Nile. 1820

Mehemet Pacha revolts and invades Syria. 1831

His son Ibrahim takes Acre, 27 May; overruns Syria; defeats the Turks at Konieh. 21 Dec. 1832

He advances on Constantinople, which is entered by Russian auxiliaries, 3 April; war ends with convention of Kutayah. 4 May, 1833

Mehemet again revolts, claiming hereditary power; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib. 24 June, 1839

England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia undertake to expel Ibrahim from Syria; Napier bombards Beyrout, 10 Oct.; Acre taken by the British and Austrian fleets, under sir R. Stopford, 3 Nov.; the Egyptians quit Syria. 21 Nov. et seq. 1840

Peace restored by treaty; Mehemet made hereditary viceroy of Egypt, but deprived of Syria. 15 July, 1841

Ibrahim Pacha dies (see *Suez*). 10 Nov. 1848

The Suez canal begun. 1858

Hereditary succession and right of coining money granted, but tribute raised from 400,000*l.* to 750,000*l.* 27 May, 1861

Malta and Alexandria telegraph opened. 1 Nov. "

The viceroy Said visits Italy, France, and England, May to Sept.; returns to Alexandria. 1 Oct. 1862

Sultan of Turkey visits Egypt. 7 April, 1863

Increased cultivation of cotton in Egypt. 1863-7

At the demand of the sultan, the viceroy sends troops to repress the insurgents in Arabia. May, 1864

Opening of part of the Suez canal (*which see*). 15 Aug. 1865

Direct succession to the viceroyalty granted by the Porte. 21 May, 1866

Egyptian legislative chamber opened with a speech from the viceroy. 27 Nov. "

Viceroy invested with Order of the Bath (as G. C. B.) by lord Clarence Paget. 30 Jan. 1867

Designated "sovereign" by the sultan. 9 June, "

The viceroy visits Paris. 16 June-5 July, "

He arrives in London 6 July; received by the queen at Windsor, 8; by lord Derby, 10; by the lord mayor, 11; departs. 18 July, "

The viceroy (now termed the Khedive) visited England, 22 June, 1869

Present at the inauguration of the Suez canal. 17 Nov. "

The differences between the sultan and himself respecting prerogatives arranged; the viceroy giving up the power of imposing taxes and of contracting loans, Dec. "

Sir Samuel Baker appointed sole commander of a military expedition to suppress the slave-trade up the Nile, with absolute authority over the country south of Gondokoro (for four years from 1 April, 1869). 10 May, "

Departure from Khartoum. 8 Feb. 1870

Many delays and impediments; proceeds to explore White Nile. 11 Aug. "

Arrives at Gondokoro 15 April; names it Ismailia, and officially annexes it to Egypt. 26 May, 1871

War with the warlike and treacherous Baris of Belinian; beats them in several engagements. 2 July-Sept. "

Supported by his model corps, "the forty thieves," he quells disaffection and mutiny in his troops. Oct. "

Sends vessels with women, children, and sick to Khartoum. 3 Nov. "

Makes peace with the Baris and returns to Gondokoro, 19 Nov. "

Advances south; suffers much by negro treachery and inefficiency of his Egyptian troops; heroism of lady Baker. Jan.-Feb. 1872

Arrives at the African Paradise, Faliko; meets there his enemy, Abou Saoud, the slave-dealer, 6 March; at Masindi, in Unyoro. 25 April, "

Received by Kabba Rega, the young king, who attempts to poison Baker's party, and attacks them in the night; he is defeated and Masindi burned. 8 June, "

Baker marches to Fowcra; received by Raongi, enemy of Kabba Rega, 18 July; returns to Faliko and suppresses an insurrection of slave-dealers, probably incited by Abou Saoud. 2 Aug. 1872

Slave-trade apparently subdued; "peace and prospect of prosperity" 31 Dec. "

Baker returns to Gondokoro 1 April; receives honors from the khedive at Cairo, 25 Aug.; arrives in London, 9 Oct. 1873

Col. Gordon appointed his successor; Abou Saoud his subordinate. "

Baker's work, "Ismailia," published. Nov. 1874

The first stone of the new port laid by the khedive, 15 May, 1871

The khedive's son, prince Hassan, made D.C.L. at Oxford. 13 June, 1872

The khedive visits the sultan; Constantinople rejoices, 25 June, "

The sultan, by a firman, renders the khedive practically independent (he must not coin money, make treaties, or build iron-clads). 8 June, 1873

First Egyptian budget produced; asserted revenue, 10,166,000*l.*; expenditure, 9,040,000*l.* Oct. "

Mr. Acton and Mr. Pennell employed to arrange finances of Egypt. spring of 1875

International court of justice opened by the khedive, 28 June, "

The khedive's shares of Suez canal (*which see*) purchased by the British government; announced. Nov. "

Egyptian expedition into Abyssinia surprised and defeated with much slaughter. 16 Oct. "

Rt. hon. Stephen Cave sent on special mission to Egypt, Dec. "

New (Gregorian) style adopted; mixed courts opened, 1 Jan. 1876

Resignation of Nubar Pacha, able minister of commerce, announced. 4 Jan. "

War with Abyssinia (*which see*). 1873-7

Mr. Cave's report (refers to waste and extravagance; great works undertaken with insufficient means; loss by adventurers; military expenditure; and necessity for intervention of superior power to restore credit and restrain expenditure), sent 13 March; published in *Times*. 4 April, 1876

The khedive decrees consolidation of his debt, 91,000,000*l.* at 7 per cent., and a sinking fund, 7 May; decrees signed. 14 and 25 May, "

His son Hassan received by the queen. 27 June, "

Decisions of the International law-court not accepted by the government; the court closed by M. Haakman; he is superseded. July, "

Mr. Göschen, with M. Joubert (on behalf of the khedive's creditors), arrives at Cairo, 14 Oct.; their scheme accepted (debt of about 91,000,000*l.* to be reduced to about 59,000,000*l.*, interest of 7 per cent. to be reduced to about 6 per cent.); agreement signed about 10 Nov.; announced (termed since, "Göschen decree") 15 Nov. "

Ismail Sadyk, autocratic finance minister, suspected of conspiracy; resigns insolently; seized and banished, Nov. "

Mr. Göschen's report approved by a meeting in London, 28 Nov. "

Col. Gordon, after successful administration, returns to England. Feb. 1877

Peace with Abyssinia negotiating by col. Gordon, June; terms said to be accepted. Oct. "

Bad report respecting Egyptian finances, Feb.; commission appointed. March, 1878

Egypt at peace; all soldiers at home. 20 April, "

Confidence restored by decree for payment of official salaries. 12 May, "

Nubar Pacha again minister. 15 Aug. "

The khedive accepts the terms of the commission; he and his family give up landed property to the state, Aug. "

Mr. Rivers Wilson appointed finance minister, and M. de Blignières minister of works soon after. Sept. "

Attacks on them and Nubar Pacha by discontented officers at Cairo dispersed. 13 Feb. 1879

Nubar Pacha resigns. 19 Feb. "

Definitive peace between the khedive and Abyssinia announced. Feb. "

Prince Tewfik, president of the council, and Nubar Pacha, foreign minister. about 5 March, "

Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières remonstrated with the khedive. 6 April, "

He puts forth a new financial scheme; Tewfik Pacha, Mr. Rivers Wilson, and M. de Blignières dismissed; new ministry, under Cherif Pacha, formed. about 7 April, "

Col. Gordon's lieutenant, Gessi (Nov. 1878), completely defeats the rebel slave dealers in the Soudan, Central Africa. 5 May, "

England and France, in a note, require the appointment of European ministers. about 5 May, "

England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy recommend the khedive to abdicate. about 20 June, "

He refers to the sultan, who declines to interfere; the khedive offers to pay his debts in full. 22 June, "

The khedive deposed by the sultan; prince Tewfik, his son, proclaimed his successor. 26 June, "

The khedive leaves for Naples. 30 June, 1879
 Tewfik succeeds as khedive. 8 Aug. "
 Mr. Baring and M. de Blignières appointed comptrollers-general. 4 Sept. "
 New ministry, Riaz Pacha, etc., announced. 9 Sept. "
 Col. Gordon negotiating with Abyssinia to prevent war, reported successful. Oct. "
 He resigns governorship of the Soudan, Oct. 1879; accepted. Jan. 1880
 Peace with Abyssinia announced. end of June, "
 New ministry appointed, the khedive president. 18 Aug. "
 Public festivities at Cairo on anniversary of the khedive's accession. about 26 June, "
 Law of liquidation faithfully carried out. Aug. "
 General prosperity reported. Oct. "
 Military revolt (for pay) at Cairo vigorously checked by English and French consuls, Mr. Mallet and baron de Ring. 1-11 Feb. 1881
 Decree for abolition of slavery. end of July, "

KHEDIVES, OR HEREDITARY VICEROYS
 (nearly independent).

1806. Mehemet Ali Pacha; abdicated Sept. 1848; dies 2 Aug. 1849.
 1848. Ibrahim (adopted son), Sept.; dies 9 or 10 Nov. 1848.
 " Abbas (his son), 10 Nov.; dies 14 July, 1854.
 1854. Said (brother), 14 July; dies 15 Jan. 1863.
 1862. Ismail (nephew), 18 Jan. (born 31 Dec. 1830); deposed by the sultan at the request of England, France, and other powers, 26 June, 1879.
 1879. Mehemet Tewfik, born 10 Nov., 1852, invested with the Star of India by the prince of Wales, 25 Oct. 1875; proclaimed 26 June, invested 14 Aug.
Heir: Abbas, born 14 July, 1874.

Egyptian Era, etc. The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of Nabonassar, beginning 26 Feb. 747 B.C., and consisted of 365 days only. It was reformed 30 B.C., at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually receding to 29 Aug., which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 746 years 125 days. The canicular or heliacal period of the Egyptians and Ethiopians (1460 years) began when Sirius, or the dog-star, emerged from the rays of the sun, on 20 July, 2785 B.C., and extended to 1325 B.C. This year comprised 12 months of 30 days, with 5 supplementary days.

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, erected in 1812 by G. F. Robinson for Bullock's natural-history collections, which were sold in 1819; since used for exhibitions, concerts, etc.

Ehrenbreitstein (Honour's broad stone), a strong Prussian fortress on the Rhine, formerly belonged to the electors of Treves. It was often besieged. It surrendered to the French general Jourdain, 24 Jan. 1799. The fortifications were destroyed on its evacuation, 9 Feb. 1801, at the peace of Luneville. The works have been restored since 1814.

Eider, a river separating Schleswig from Holstein, was passed by the Austrians and Prussians, 4 Feb. 1864.

Eidograph, see *Pantograph*.

Eikōn Basilikē ("The Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings"), a book of devotion formerly attributed to king Charles I., but now generally believed to have been written partially, if not wholly, by bishop Gauden, and possibly approved by the king; it was published in 1648, and sold quickly.

Eisenach Declaration, see *Germany*, 1859.

Eisteddfod, see *Bards*.

Elam, see *Persia*.

El Arisch (Egypt), captured by the French under Reynier, 18 Feb. 1799. A convention was signed here between the grand-vizier and Kleber for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, 28 Jan. 1800. He beat the Turks at Heliopolis on 20 March, and was assassinated on 14 June following.

Elba, ISLE OF (on the coast of Tuscany), taken by admiral Nelson in 1796, but abandoned 1797. Elba was conferred upon Napoleon (with the title of emperor) on his relinquishing the throne of France, 5 April, 1814. He secretly embarked hence, with about 1200 men in hired feluccas, on the night of 25 Feb. 1815, landed in

Provence, 1 March, and soon after recovered the crown; see *France*, 1815. Elba was resumed by the grand-duke of Tuscany, July, 1815.

Elchingen, Bavaria. Here Ney beat the Austrians, 14 Oct. 1805, and was made duke of Elchingen.

Elcho Shield, see under *Volunteers*.

Elders (in Greek, *πρεσβύτεροι*), in the early church equivalent with *ἐπίσκοποι*, or bishops (see 1 Tim. iii. and Titus i.), who afterwards became a distinct and superior order. Elders in the Presbyterian churches are laymen.

Elders' Widows Fund, established by the East India Company in 1820, to provide for widows and orphans of some of its servants, was closed in 1860. In 1878 an act was passed to transfer the surplus money to the provident fund, etc.

Eldon's Act, see *Bankrupts*.

El Dorado (the "Gilded Man"). When the Spaniards had conquered Mexico and Peru, they began to look for new sources of wealth; and, having heard of a golden city ruled by a king or priest smeared in oil and rolled in gold-dust (which report was founded on a merely annual custom of the Indians), they organized various expeditions into the interior of South America, which were accompanied with disasters and crimes, about 1560. Raleigh's expeditions in search of gold in 1596 and 1617 led to his fall.

Eleasa, Palestine. Here Judas Maccabeus was defeated and slain by Bacchides and Alcimus and the Syrians, about 161 B.C. (1 Macc. ix.).

Eleatic Sect, founded at Elea, in Sicily, by Xenophanes of Colophon, about 535 B.C., whither he had been banished on account of his wild theory of God and nature. He supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by a partial extinction of the sun; that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth, etc.—*Strabo*. Zeno (about 364) was an Eleatic.

Elections Petitions. The laws respecting them were consolidated in 1828, 1839, and 1844. An act passed in 1848 was amended in 1865. By the act of 1868, three new judges were appointed, and three to be selected from all the judges to try election cases; justices Willes and Blackburn and baron Martin were first appointed, Nov. 1868.

Elector Palatine, see *Palatinate*.

Electors for members of parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a year in land, 8 Hen. VI. 1429. Among the acts relating to electors are the following: Act depriving excise and custom-house officers and contractors with government of their votes, 1782; see *Customs*. Act to regulate polling, 1828. Great changes were made by the *Reform acts* of 1832, 1867, and 1868. County Elections act, 1836; see *Bribery*. The forty-shilling freeholders in Ireland lost their privilege in 1829. By Dodson's act, passed in 1861, university electors are permitted to vote by sending balloting papers. Hours of polling in metropolitan boroughs extended (from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.) by act passed 25 Feb. 1878.

Electors of GERMANY. In the reign of Conrad I., king of Germany (912-918), the dukes and counts, from being merely officers, became gradually independent of the sovereign, and subsequently elected him. In 919 they confirmed the nomination of Henry I., duke of Saxony, by Conrad as his successor. In the thirteenth century seven princes (the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, and the elector Palatine) assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor.—*Robertson*. An eighth elector (Bavaria) was made in 1648, and a ninth (Hanover) in 1692. The number was reduced to eight in 1777 (by the elector palatine acquiring Bavaria), and increased to ten at the peace of Luneville in 1801. On the dissolution of the German empire,

the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804-6; see *Germany*.

Electors, UNITED STATES. By a provision of the constitution (Art. II, Sec. 1), the president and vice-president are chosen every four years by electors. These are appointed by each state "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct," their number for the said state being equal to the whole number of representatives and senators to which the state may be entitled in congress. The electors meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. The result, duly certified, is then transmitted to the president of the United States senate, who, upon the meeting of congress in December, in the presence of both houses, opens the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes is declared president, "if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes," then the house of representatives chooses one of them for president, the votes being taken by states. After this vote, the person having the greatest number of electoral votes is declared vice-president. If the house in such a case should not before 4 March following choose a president, then the former vice-president becomes acting president. In case there is no majority of electoral votes for vice-president, he is, in like manner, chosen by the senate.

Electric Clock; see p. 239.

Electricity (from the Greek *ήλεκτρος*, *electrum*, amber). The electrical properties of rubbed amber are said to have been known to Thales, 600 B.C.; and Pliny, 70 A.D.; see *Magnetism*.

FRICITIONAL OR STATIC ELECTRICITY.

Gilbert records that other bodies besides amber generate electricity when rubbed, and that all substances may be attracted. . . . 1600
 Otto von Guericke constructed the first electric machine (a globe of sulphur) about 1647
 Boyle published his electrical experiments 1676
 Stephen Gray, aided by Wheeler, discovered that the human body conducts electricity, that electricity acts at a distance (motion in light bodies being produced by frictional electricity at a distance of 666 feet), the fact of electric induction, and other phenomena. 1720-36
 Dufay originated his dual theory of two electric fluids: one *vitreous*, from rubbed glass, etc., the other *resinous*, from rubbed amber, resin, etc.; and showed that two bodies similarly electrified repel each other, and attract bodies oppositely electrified. about 1733
 The Leyden jar (vial or bottle) discovered by Kleist, 1745, and by Cunnous and Muschenbroek, of Leyden; Winckler constructed the Leyden battery. 1746
 Desaguliers classified bodies as electrics and non-electrics. 1742
 Important researches of Watson, Canton, Beccaria, and Nollet 1740-7
 Franklin announced his theory of a single fluid, terming the vitreous electricity *positive*, and the resinous *negative*, 1747; and demonstrated the identity of the electric spark and lightning, drawing down electricity from a cloud by means of a kite. June, 1752
 At a picnic, he "killed a turkey by the electric spark, and roasted it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle." 1748
 Prof. Richman killed at St Petersburg while repeating Franklin's experiments. Aug. 1753
 Beccaria published his researches on atmospheric electricity, 1758; and Æpinus his mathematical theory. 1759
 Electricity developed by fishes investigated by Ingenhousz, Cavendish, and others. about 1773
 Lichtenberg produced his electrical figures. 1777
Electro-statics: Coulomb applied the torsion balance to the measurement of electric force. 1785
Electro-chemistry: water decomposed by Cavendish, Fourcroy, and others. 1787-90
 Discoveries of Galvani and Volta (see *Voltaic Electricity*, below). 1791-3
 Oersted, of Copenhagen, discovered electro-magnetic action (see *Electro-magnetism*, next page). 1819
Thermo-electricity (currents produced by heat) discovered by Seebeck: it was produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, 1821. The Thermo-electrometer invented by William Snow Harris, 1827; the Thermo-multiplier constructed by Melloni and Nobili, 1831. [Marcus constructed a powerful thermo-electric battery in 1866.]
 Faraday produced a spark by the sudden separation of a

coiled keeper from a permanent magnet (see *Magneto-electricity*, next page). 1831
 Wheatstone calculated the velocity of electricity, on the double-fluid theory, to be 288,000 miles a second; on the single-fluid theory, 576,000 miles a second. 1834
 Armstrong discovered, and Faraday explained, the electricity of high-pressure steam, which produces the hydro-electric machine. 1840
ELECTRIC MACHINES.—Otto von Guericke obtained sparks by rubbing a globe of sulphur, about 1647; Newton, Boyle, and others used glass, about 1673; Hawksbee improved the machine, about 1709; Bose introduced a metallic conductor, 1733; Winckler contrived the cushion for the rubber, 1741; Gordon employed a glass cylinder, 1742; for which a plate was substituted about 1770; Canton introduced amalgam for the rubber, 1751; Van Marum constructed an electric machine at Haarlem, said to have been the most powerful ever made, 1785; Dr. H. M. Noad set up at the Panopticon, Leicester square, London, a very powerful electric machine and Leyden battery [in possession of Mr. Edwin Clark, 1862]. 1855
 The *Hydro-electric* machine, by Armstrong, was constructed. 1840
 Holtz's induction machine. 1865
 The **ELECTROPHORUS**, a useful apparatus for obtaining frictional electricity, was invented by Volta in 1775, and improved by him in. 1782
 C. F. Varley's "reciprocal electrophorus" invented. 1802
 Sir William Thomson's "electric replenisher" described, Jan. 1868
 Mr. App's great inductorium, or induction coil, giving the largest sparks ever seen, exhibited at the Royal Polytechnic Institution. 29 March, 1869
ELECTROSCOPE and **ELECTROMETER**, as the terms signify, are apparatus for ascertaining the presence and quantity of electrical excitation. Pith-balls were employed in various ways as electroscopes by Gilbert, Canton, and others. Dr. Milner invented an electrometer similar to Peltier's, 1783. The gold-leaf electrometer was invented by rev. A. Bennet, 1789, and improved by Singer, about 1810; Laue's discharging electrometer is dated 1767; Heuley's 1772; Bohnenberger's electroscope, 1820; Peltier's induction electrometer. about 1848
GALVANISM, OR VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, ELECTROLYSIS, AND ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.
 (See *Electro-physiology*, p. 240.)
 Sulzer noticed a peculiar sensation in the tongue when silver and lead were brought into contact with it and each other. 1762
 Madame Galvani observed the convulsion in the muscles of frogs when brought into contact with two metals, in 1789; and M. Galvani, after studying the phenomena, laid the foundation of the galvanic battery. 1791
 Volta announced his discovery of the "Voltaic pile," composed of disks of zinc and silver, and moistened card. 1800
 By the voltaic pile, Nicholson and Carlisle decomposed water, and Dr. Henry decomposed nitric acid, ammonia, etc. "
 Transfer of acids and alkalis by Hisinger and Berzelius, Behrens formed a dry pile of 80 pairs of zinc, copper, and gilt paper. 1805
 By means of a large voltaic battery in the Royal Institution, London, Davy decomposed the alkali potash, and evolved the metal potassium (soda and other substances soon after). 6 Oct. 1807
 Zamboni constructed a dry pile of paper disks, coated with tin on one side and peroxide of manganese on the other. 1809
 Children's battery fused platinum, etc. "
 J. W. Ritter constructed his "secondary pile" about 1812
 Davy exhibited the voltaic arc. 1813
 Wollaston's thimble battery ignited platinum wire. 1815
 Multipliers or rheometers, popularly termed "galvanometers," invented by Ampère and by Schweigger, 1820; by Cumming, 1821; De la Rive, 1824; Ritchie (torsion), 1830; Joule (magnetic), 1843.
 Faraday described his discovery of electro-magnetic rotation. Jan. 1822
 Ohm enunciated his formulæ relating to the galvanic current. 1827
 Improvement in constructing the *voltaic battery* made by Wollaston, 1815; Becquerel, 1829; Sturgeon, 1830; J. F. Daniell, 1836; Grove (nitric acid, etc.), 1839; Jacob, 1840; Smee, 1840; Bunsen (carbon, etc.), 1842; Grove (gas battery), 1842.
 Faraday read the first series of his "Experimental Researches on Electricity" at the Royal Society. 21 Nov. 1831
 Faraday demonstrated the nature of electro-chemical decomposition, and the principle that the quantity and intensity of electric action of a galvanic battery depend on the size and number of plates employed. 1834
 Wheatstone invented his electro-magnetic chronoscope. 1840
Copper-zinc Couple (which see) constructed by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe. 1872
Batteries: Bichromate of potash battery, a modification of Dr. Leeson's; very powerful; now much used. (Gaston Plante's lead battery, powerful, 1860.) Chloride of silver battery (14,400 cells)—results of its dis-

- charge published by Drs. Warren de La Rue and Hugo Müller. Powerful results exhibited at Royal Institution, London..... 21 Jan. 1881
- Dr. Byrne's pneumatic battery (air blown in), very effective, announced..... 1878
- ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR**, a modification by M. Faure of Gaston Plante's powerful lead battery of 1860, was exhibited at Paris, May, 1881. In June a box, one cubic foot in size, containing four cells, enclosing thin sheets of lead surrounded with felt saturated with dilute acid, etc., was conveyed from Paris to London. Sir William Thomson found it to possess the electric energy of one million foot pounds; and said, in a letter to the *Times* of 9 June, 1881, "This solves the problem of storing electricity in a manner and in a state useful for many important applications"..... 6 June, 1881
- ELECTRO-MAGNETISM** began with Oersted's discovery of the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle, 1819; proved by Ampere, who exhibited the action of the voltaic pile upon the magnetic needle, and of terrestrial magnetism upon the voltaic current; he also arranged the conducting wire in the form of a helix or spiral, invented a galvanometer, and imitated the magnet by a spiral galvanic wire..... 1820
- Arago magnetized a needle by the electric current, and attracted iron filings by the connecting wire of a galvanic battery..... 1825
- The first electro-magnet..... 1831
- Induction of electric currents discovered by Faraday announced..... 1831
- Bequerel invented an electro-magnetic balance..... 1834-5
- Faraday discovered the electro-magnetic rotative force developed in a magnet by voltaic electricity, 1831; experiments on the induction of a voltaic current, etc..... 1837
- Sturgeon made a bar of soft iron magnetic by surrounding it with coils of wire, and sending an electric current through the wire..... 1838
- Induction coil made by prof. G. C. Page, of Salem, Mass. Joseph Henry announced his discovery of secondary currents..... 2 Nov. 1838
- Breguet used electro-magnetic force to manufacture mathematical instruments..... about 1854
- MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY** (the converse of Oersted's discovery of electro-magnetism) discovered by Faraday, who produced an electric spark by suddenly separating a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet; and found that an electric current existed in a copper disk rotated between the poles of a magnet..... 1831
- The *Magneto electric* machine arose out of Faraday's discovery, and was first made at Paris by Pixii, 1832; and in London by Saxton..... 1833
- "Faraday as a Discoverer," by prof. Tyndall, published, March, 1868
- Magneto-electricity applied to electro-plating by Woolwich..... 1842
- Ruhmkorff's magneto electric induction coil constructed, about 1850
- Siemens's armature produced..... 1854
- H. Wilde's description of his machine (a powerful generator of dynamic electricity, by means of permanent magnets) and the magneto electric machine (constructed in 1855) sent to the Royal Society by prof. Faraday and reported..... 26 April, 1866
- The light (resembling bright moonlight) exhibited on the top of Burlington House..... 2 March, 1867
- Principle of accumulation by successive action discovered by Wilde, 1865, by mutual action (by which permanent steel magnets are dispensed with); independently by Wheatstone and Siemens..... 1866
- Mr. W. Groves's electro induction balance..... 1879
- Proposed International Electrical Congress at Paris with exhibition..... 1 Aug.-15 Nov. 1881
- Dynamo magneto electric machines, by Wheatstone and Siemens, described at the Royal Society, 14 Feb., by Ladd..... 14 March, 1867
- Trial of Siemens's dynamo magneto electric light in the torpedo service at Sheerness reported successful, 18 Dec. 1871
- Two of Siemens's machines ordered for the Lizards, announced..... 1878
- Gramme's magneto electric machine described..... 1875
- APPLICATIONS—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**
- The transmission of electricity by an insulated wire was shown by Watson and others..... 1747
- Telegraphic arrangements were devised by Lesage, 1744; Betancourt, 1787; Cavallo, 1795; Salva, 1796; Soemmering, exhibited 29 Aug. 1809; Ronalds..... 1816
- Ampere invents his telegraphic arrangement, employing the magnetic needle and coil, and the galvanic battery. F. Ronalds publishes an account of his electric telegraph (died, aged 85, 8 Aug. 1873)..... 1820
- Prof. Wheatstone constructs an electro-magnetic apparatus, by which 30 signals are conveyed through nearly four miles of wire..... June, 1836
- Telegraphs invented by Schilling, Gauss, and Weber (magneto electric), 1833; by Steinheil and by Masson, 1837; by Morse (died 1872)..... 1837
- The magnetic needle telegraph patented by Mr. (aft. sir) William F. Cooke and Mr. (aft. sir) Charles Wheatstone. (The Society of Arts Albert gold medal was awarded to them in June, 1867.)..... 12 June, "
- Mr. Cooke set up the telegraph line on the Great Western Railway, from Paddington to West Drayton, 1838-9; on the Blackwall line, 1840; and in Glasgow..... 1841
- Wheatstone's alphabetical printing telegraph patented..... 1841
- The first telegraph line in America set up from Washington to Baltimore..... 1844
- The murderer Tawell apprehended by means of the telegraph..... 1845
- The electric telegraph company established (having purchased Cooke's and Wheatstone's telegraphic inventions)..... 1846
- Gutta-percha suggested as an insulator by Faraday..... 1847
- Prof. Charles Wheatstone drew plans of a projected submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais..... 1840
- Mr. John Watkins Brett (on behalf of his brother, Jacob Brett, the inventor and patentee), submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe without success..... 1847
- He obtained permission from Louis Napoleon to make a trial, 1847; took place..... 28 Aug. 1850
- The connecting wires (27 miles long) were placed on the government pier in Dover harbor, and in the *Goliath* steamer were coiled about 30 miles in length of telegraphic wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta-percha, half an inch in diameter. The *Goliath* started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at cape Grisnez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and from between England and the French coast. But the wire, in settling into the sea bottom, crossed a rocky ridge, and snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for that time failed.
- New arrangements were soon made, and on a scale of greater magnitude; and the telegraph was opened; the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London stock exchange within business hours, and guns were fired at Dover by communication from Calais..... 13 Nov. 1851
- Duplex Telegraphy*—two messages transmitted along a single wire at the same time in opposite directions first accomplished by Dr. Gintl, Austrian, 1853; by Messrs. Siemens, 1857; in the same direction, by Stark, of Vicenza, 1855; apparatus perfected by Stearns, an American; applied to British telegraphs..... 1873
- Quadruplex Telegraphy*—four messages along one wire; successful experiments between London and Liverpool..... 25 Sept. 1877
- Communications complete between Dover and Ostend and between Portpatrick and Donaghadee..... May, 1863
- Holyhead and Howth..... June, 1864
- Paris and Bastia..... Nov. "
- London and Constantinople..... May, 1868
- Cromer and Emden..... "
- Aden and Sucoz..... May, 1859
- Malta and Alexandria..... 28 Sept. 1861
- England and Bombay, opened..... 1 March, 1865
- Marsala, Sicily, and La Calle, Algeria..... 21 June, "
- Over-house* electric telegraphs (first erected at Paris) set up between their premises in the City and West End by Messrs. Waterlow, in 1857, extended throughout London..... 1859-73
- House's printing telegraph, 1846; Bain's electro-chemical telegraph, 1846; Hughes's system, 1855; the American combination system (of the preceding), which can convey 2000 words an hour, adopted by the American telegraph company..... Jan. 1859
- Wheatstone's automatic printing telegraph patented..... 1860
- It was stated that there are in work 15,000 miles of electric telegraph wire in Great Britain; 80,000 on the continent of Europe; and 48,000 in America; and altogether about 150,000 miles laid down in the world. July, 1862
- Bonelli's typo-electric telegraph, made known and company established, 1860; and tried between Liverpool and Manchester, 1863; promised revival..... June, 1864
- An "electric telegraph" conference, at which 16 states (not Great Britain) were represented, met at Paris, March, 1865
- The Telegraph act (see *Telegraph*) passed..... 13 July, 1868
- It enabled H. M.'s postmaster general to acquire, work, and maintain electric telegraphs; postal telegraphy began..... 5 Feb. 1872
- Messages rise from 6,000,000 to 20,000,000 a year..... 1875
- The "shilling telegraph" said not to pay..... July, 1872
- Society of Telegraph Engineers established..... 28 Feb. 1872
- Result of the "Derby" race sent to Calcutta in five minutes..... 24 May, 1871
- Statue of Morse at New York uncovered..... 10 June, "
- Fourth international telegraph conference opened at Rome under the auspices of the Italian government..... 18 Dec. "
- The fifth international telegraph conference opened at St. Petersburg..... 1 June, 1875
- A new international telegraphic convention came into operation..... 1 Jan. 1876
- Direct line between New Zealand and London, completed 18 Feb.; communication between lord mayor and mayors of Wellington and Dunedin..... 23 Feb. "
- ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—The project of the Atlantic cable

was originally conceived in 1853, when the magnetic telegraph had been in operation but ten years. The original projectors were American capitalists, embracing Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and others, including Prof. Morse. This company succeeded in building the line from St. John's across Newfoundland, and under the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the mainland. They have obtained subsidies from the British and United States governments. These have since expired.

2500 miles of wire were manufactured, and tested in March, 1857

The laying it down commenced at Valentia, in Ireland, on..... 5 Aug. "

The vessels employed were the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* (American vessels), and the *Leopard* and *Agincourt* (British vessels). After sailing a few miles the cable snapped. This was soon repaired; but on 11 Aug., after 300 miles of wire had been paid out, it snapped again (and the vessels returned to Plymouth)..... 11 Aug. "

A second attempt to lay the cable failed through a violent storm..... 20-21 June, 1858

The third voyage was successful. The junction between the two continents was completed by the laying down of 2050 miles of wire from Valentia, in Ireland, to Newfoundland. The first two messages, on 5 Aug., were from the queen of England to the president of the United States, and his reply..... 5 Aug. "

This event caused great rejoicing in both countries; but, unfortunately, the insulation of the wire gradually became more faulty, and the power of transmitting intelligence utterly ceased on..... 4 Sept. "

A new company was formed..... 1860

The *Great Eastern* steamer, engaged to lay down 2000 miles of wire, with 25,000 tons burden, sailed for Valentia, Ireland, from the Thames, commanded by Capt. Anderson, accompanied by prof. Wm. Thomson and Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, to superintend the paying out the cable..... 15 July, 1865

After connecting the wire with the land, the *Great Eastern* sailed from Valentia..... 23 July, "

Telegraphic communication with the vessel (interrupted by two faults, due to defective insulation, caused by pieces of metal pressed into the gutta-percha coating, which were immediately repaired) finally ceased on 2 Aug. The apparatus for raising the wire proving insufficient, the vessel returned, and arrived at the Medway..... 19 Aug. "

Atlantic Telegraph Company reconstituted as the Anglo-American Telegraph Company limited..... March, 1866

The *Great Eastern*, with a new cable, sailed from the Medway, 30 June; the shore end at Valentia was spliced with the main cable, and the *Great Eastern* sailed, 13 July; 1200 miles of cable had been laid, 22 July; the cable was completely laid at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and a message sent to Lord Stanley, 27 July; message from the queen to president of the United States sent, 28 July. "From the queen, Osborne, to the president of the United States, Washington. The queen congratulates the president on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England." To which he replied..... 30 July, "

The lost cable of 1865 recovered, 2 Sept.; and its lying completed at Newfoundland..... 8 Sept. "

The *Great Eastern* arrived at Liverpool..... 19 Sept. "

Messrs. Samuel Canning, Daniel Gooch, and Capt. Anderson knighted..... Oct. "

[It was stated (in Sept. 1866) that the engineer of the cable passed signals through 3700 miles of wire by means of a battery formed in a lady's thimble.]

The United States congress voted a gold medal to Cyrus Field, for his exertions connected with Atlantic telegraphs..... 7 March, 1867

At a dinner given to Cyrus Field at Willis's Rooms, London, telegraphic messages were exchanged between the company and Lord Monck, viceroy of Canada, and president Johnson..... 1 July, 1868

French Atlantic Telegraph Company formed; French government grant concession for 20 years, from 1 Sept. 1869, to Julius Reuter and Baron Emile d'Erlangen, 8 July, "

Anglo-Danish telegraph (Newbiggin to Copenhagen) completed..... 31 Aug. "

European end of the French Atlantic cable laid at Brest, 17 June; the American end at Duxbury, Massachusetts, 23 July, 1869

Reported union between the Anglo-American and French Atlantic telegraph companies..... Jan. 1870

Telegraph between Bombay and Suez completed..... "

Telegraph between Adelaide and Port Darwin, Australia, completed..... 22 Aug. 1872

Message from the mayor of Adelaide received by the lord mayor of London, and replied to..... 21 Oct. "

The fourth Atlantic telegraph cable laid by the *Great Eastern*, from Valentia, Ireland, to Heart's Content, Newfoundland..... 8 June-3 July, 1873

The Brazil telegraph cable completely laid..... 22 Sept. "

Faraday, a great electric cable ship, built for Siemens Brothers, launched at Newcastle (see *Steam*), 17 Feb.;

sails to lay the "Direct United States Company's" cable, 16 May; laid shore-end in Nova Scotia, 31 May; in New Hampshire, 8 June; connected with Newfoundland..... July, 1874

The sixth Anglo-American telegraph laid by the *Great Eastern*..... Aug.-Sept. "

E. A. Coopey's Writing telegraph: quick plain writing (36 miles), exhibited at Royal Institution, etc..... May, 1879

The Sixth International telegraph conference opened in London..... 18 June, "

South African line laid between Mozambique and Natal, 23 Aug.; connected with Cape Town; telegrams sent by the queen to Sir Bartle Frere and others, 25 Dec.; opened to the public..... 29 Dec. "

The new French Transatlantic Cable to be laid from Brest to St. Pierre by the *Faraday*, sailed June; connected with Halifax, Oct. 1879; line from Paris to New York opened..... 1 June, 1880

International Congress of Electricians to be opened at Paris, 15 Sept.; exhibition on..... 11 Aug. 1881

ELECTRIC CLOCK, etc. Prof. Wheatstone invented an electro-magnetic telegraph clock in 1840. Clocks worked by electricity, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Shepherd, and others, appeared in the exhibition of 1851. An electric clock, with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up for some time in front of the office of the electric telegraph company, in the Strand, London, July, 1852. A time-ball was set up by Mr. French, in Cornhill, in 1856. In 1860, Mr. C. V. Walker so connected the clock of the Greenwich observatory with that of the Southeastern station, London, that they could be controlled by electricity.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Humphry Davy produced electric light with carbon points..... 1802

Apparatus for regulating the electric light were devised in 1846, and shown by W. Stait's patents, 1846, 1849; Stait's (at Sunderland, 25 Oct. 1847), and Petrie in 1848; by Foucault soon after.

Jules Duboscq's *Electric Lamp* (the most perfect of the kind) appeared at the Paris exhibition in 1855; and was first employed by prof. Tyndall, at the Royal Institution, London, for illustrating lectures on light and colors..... 1856

The works of new Westminster bridge were illuminated by Watson's electric light..... 1858

The *Magneto-Electric* light (the most brilliant artificial light yet produced), devised by prof. Holmes, successfully tried at the South Foreland lighthouse, Dover, 1858 and 1859

The French government ordered eight light houses to be illuminated by electric light..... April, 1861

M. Serrin, of Paris, exhibited a improved electric lamp, 1862

Electric Candle, invented by Paul Jablockhoff (an electric current passed through two carbons side by side with a slip of kaolin between them, produces a steady, soft, noiseless light; the carbons burn like wax); reported to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Dénayrouze, Oct. 1876

The electric light successfully employed for photography by Mr. H. Van der Weyde..... "

Head, Wrightson, & Co., of Stockton-on-Tees, use Siemens's electric light for bridge building..... "

At the Magasin du Louvre, 8 electric lights replaced 100 Carcel gas burners; as manageable as coal-gas supply; tried at West India docks..... 15 June, 1877

Tyndall's experiments at South Foreland, demonstrate superiority of Siemens's dynamo-electric machine, Aug. 1876-July, "

Gramme's machine (light equal to 758 candles)..... "

Serrin's and Jablockhoff's lights improved by Rapiéff, a Russian; taken up by Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P.; a small magneto-electric machine, worked by steam; conducting wires replace the gasworks and pipes..... July, 1878

Mr. Stayton reports that the light is much dearer than gas, and not suitable for street lighting in London, Sept. "

Electric light tried at Westminster palace..... 28 March, "

Two of Siemens's dynamo-magneto-electric machines ordered for the Lizards light houses..... "

The Gaiety theatre lit by light from Lontin's machine and modification of Jablockhoff's..... Aug. "

Hippolyte Fontaine's treatise on Electric Lighting, 1877; translated by Paget Biggs, published..... "

Mr. T. E. Edison announces at New York his discovery of a method of producing a great number of lights and much mechanical power from a Ritchie inductive coil, a dynamo-electric machine, which he terms "tele-machon," which may be worked by water-power or steam; this causes a panic among gas companies in London, and depression in value of shares..... Sept., Oct. "

Edison's plans of subdividing lights filed at patent office, 23 Oct. "

National Electric Light Company forming..... Nov. "

Richard Werdermann's electric light subdivided; a number of jets lit simultaneously; shown by British telegraph company..... 2 Nov. "

Electric light used for large workshops at Woolwich, etc., throughout the country..... Nov. "

Times machine-room lit by six lights from one current; Rapiëff system. Oct., Nov. 1878

Three systems trying at New York by Edison, Sawyer, and Brush. Nov. 1878

Wallace lamp (American), introduced by Mr. Ladd, autumn, 1878

Jablochhoff candle tried at Westgate-on-Sea, by Mr. E. F. Davis, 2-26 Dec.; light successful; difficulty in practice; given up. Dec. 1878

Formation of nitric acid in the air by electric light; announced by Mr. T. Wills, 13 Dec. 1878; of hydrocyanic or prussic acid by prof. J. Dewar. autumn, 1879

Machines of Farmer & Wallace, Lontin, De Meritens, Browning, Carré, and others in use in London. 1879

Light given up at Billingsgate market, about. 30 Jan. 1879

Siemens's light successful at the Albert Hall. 13 Feb. 1879

Edison obtains beautiful light from platinum which fuses; used 600 horse power to obtain 20,000 lights at one station; failure announced, March; his patent registered. 23 April, 1879

Exhibition of lights at Royal Albert Hall opened by the prince of Wales. 7 May, 1879

M. Jamin's electric candle exhibited at Academy of Sciences, Paris. about 17 March, 1879

A dynamo magneto-electric machine patented by lord Elphinstone and C. W. Vincent. 1879

A committee of the house of commons appointed "to consider whether it is desirable to authorize municipal corporations or other local authorities to adopt any schemes for lighting by electricity" (Dr. Lyon Playfair, chairman), reports: "The energy of one-horse power may be converted into gaslight, and yields a luminosity equal to 12-candle power. But the same amount of energy transformed into electric light produces 1,600-candle power. . . . Scientific witnesses considered that in the future the electric current might be extensively used to transmit power as well as light to considerable distances, so that the power applied to mechanical purposes during the day might be made available for light during the night. . . . There seems to be no reason to doubt that the electric light has established itself for light house illumination, and is fitted to illumine large symmetrical places, such as squares, public halls, railway stations, and workshops. . . . Compared with gas, the economy for equal illumination does not yet appear to be conclusively established. . . . Gas companies, in the opinion of your committee, have no special claims to be considered as the future distributors of electric light. . . . Your committee, however, do not consider that the time has yet arrived to give general powers to private electric companies to break up the streets, unless by consent of the local authorities."—*Times*. 19 June, 1879

Electric light placed on Thames Embankment, in British Museum, at Victoria Station, etc. Dec. 1879

System of C. F. Brush (American), exhibited in London, said to be simple and trustworthy. 23 Dec. 1879

Dr. C. William Siemens reports to Royal Society that electric light acts like solar light on vegetation. 2 March, 1880

Electric lights set up for trial on Thames Embankment, north side (Jablochhoff system), 13 Dec. 1878; Waterloo Bridge, 10 Oct. 1879; continued. April, 1880

Mr. J. W. Swan exhibits his system of dividing light, etc., at Newcastle-on-Tyne (afterwards in London). 20 Oct. 1880

Trial of three systems in London: Lontin's, Southwark bridge, etc.; Brush, Blackfriars bridge, etc.; Siemens's, Guildhall, etc. 31 March, 1881

ELECTRIC LOOM. M. Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854, devised a plan of employing magnets and electro-magnets in weaving, thereby superseding the tedious and costly Jacquard-system of cards. His loom was set up in London in 1859, and lectured upon at the Royal Institution by prof. Faraday. 8 June, 1860

Electric Pen (for copying, etc.), invented by Mr. T. Edison, an American; an electric writing company was established; active in. 1877-8

Lamp-lighting by Electricity.—Mr. St. George Lane Fox's invention tried at Fulham, and reported successful, autumn, 1877; doubtful. 1879

ELECTROPHONE. Invented by Dr. Strehlitz Wright, for producing sound by electric currents of high tension: one laid before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts (see *Téléphone*). 25 April, 1864

ELECTRO-TINT. Mr. Palmer, of Newgate street, London, patented inventions by which engravings may not only be copied from other engraved plates, but the engraving itself actually produced, by electrical agency, and one process he termed *glyptography*. 1841-2

ELECTROTYPE OR DEPOSIT. Mr. Spencer, in England, and professor Jacobi, in Russia, made the first successful experiments in this art in 1837 and 1838. Since then, Mr. A. Stuee and others have perfected the processes. In 1840, Mr. Rob. Murray applied black-lead to non-metallic bodies as a conducting surface. In 1840, Mr. Ruolz and Mr. Elkington applied it to gilding and silver-plating. Since 1850, printing-types and wood-cuts, and casts from them, have been electrotyped with copper, and the process is now largely adopted in the arts. Messrs. C. Wheatstone and F. A. Abel experiment on the application of electricity to military purposes. 1861

An *Electric safety-lamp* made by MM. Dumas and Benoit; exhibited at Paris. 8 Sept. 1802

The Electro-block Company established, 1860; by their processes the enlargement and reduction of engravings, obtained by india-rubber, can be immediately transferred to a lithographic stone, and multiplied. Leech's engravings, so enlarged, were colored by himself, and exhibited in. "

Ozone, generated by a current produced by Wild's magneto-electric machine, employed to bleach sugar, at Whitechapel (Edward Beane's patent). Aug. 1808

Electric furnace, formed in the electric arc, by C. Wm. Siemens, fuses platinum, iridium, etc., shown at Royal Institution. 12 March, 1890

Electric light applied by him to grow vegetables and fruit in greenhouses. "

ELECTRIC RAILWAY, by Werner Siemens and Halske, opened near Berlin. 12 May, 1881

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY. Aristotle and Pliny refer to the powers of the torpedo; Walsh and Ingenhousz, the discoveries of Galvani in 1790, and the researches of Matteucci about 1830, have greatly advanced the science. "

Fowler experimented on animals with galvanism, 1793; and Aldini, 1796, who produced muscular contractions in a criminal recently executed, 1803; Ure did the same. 1818

Du Bois-Reymond lectured on animal electricity at the Royal Institution, and showed the existence of an electric current, developed by action of the human muscles, in. May, 1855

Dr. Burdon Sanderson announced his discovery of electricity in plants to the British Association at Bradford. Sept. 1873

Electrolysis, see *Electricity*, p. 270.

Elegy. Elegiac verse (consisting of a hexameter and pentameter alternately) was the first variation from the hexameter or epic measure, used by Tyrtæus and other early poets. The elegies of Ovid and Catullus are celebrated. Gray's "Elegy," written in a Country Churchyard," was published in 1749.

Elementary Education Act, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, passed 9 Aug. 1870; amended in 1872. Clause 25, which authorizes payments to support denominational schools, much objected to by dissenters; bill to repeal it rejected by the commons (373-128), 10 June, 1874. Another act (for agricultural districts, etc.), brought in by lord Sandon, 18 May, 1876; royal assent, 15 Aug. 1876.

Elements were formerly reckoned as four: earth, air, fire, and water. Lavoisier enunciated the principle that all bodies which cannot be proved to be compounded are elements, and to be treated as such; see table below, and separate articles. The chemical elements now are stated to be about 77 (1881).*

LIST OF 63 ELEMENTS, 1872 (Odling).

— Gold.	0
— Silver.	1
— Mercury.	2
— Copper.	3
— Iron.	4
— Tin.	24
— Lead.	5
1490. Antimony.	B. Valentine.
1530. Bismuth.	Agricola?
1541. Zinc.	Paracelsus.
— Carbon.	
— Sulphur.	
1669. Phosphorus.	Brandt.
1702. Borax, boron.	Hombert.
1733. {Arsenic }	G. Brandt.
— {Cobalt }	
1741. Platinum.	Woods.
1751. Nickel.	Cronstedt.
— Soda-lime.	Duhamel.
1736. Potash.	Marggraf.
— Lime.	
1758. Silica.	Bergmann
— Alumina.	and
— Magnesia.	Scheele.
1766. Hydrogen.	Cavendish.
1771. Fluorine.	Scheele.
1772. Nitrogen.	Rutherford.
1774. Chlorine {doubtful; see }	Scheele.
— {Chlorine.	

* Mr. Joseph Norman Lockyer, in a paper read at the Royal Society, 12 Dec. 1878, expressed doubts of the elementary character of some of the following substances based on his spectroscopic experiments. His views were not supported by the researches of professors Dewar and Liveing, 1880-81, see *Chlorine*.

1774	Oxygen.....	Priestley.
"	Manganese.....	Gahn.
"	Baryta-ium.....	Scheele.
1778	Molybdenum.....	
1781	Tungsten.....	Delhuart.
1782	Tellurium.....	Müller.
1789	Uranium.....	Klaproth.
"	Zirconia-ium.....	
1791	Titanium.....	Gregor.
1793	Strontia-ium.....	Hope.
1794	Yttria-ium.....	Gadolin.
1797	Chromium.....	Vauquelin.
1798	Glucina-um.....	Hatchett.
1802	Tantalum.....	Klaproth.
1803	Cerium.....	
"	Palladium.....	Wollaston.
"	Rhodium.....	
"	Iridium.....	Descotils and Smithson.
"	Osmium.....	Tennant.
1811	Iodine.....	Courtois.
1817	Lithium.....	Arfwedson.
"	Selenium.....	Berzelius.
1818	Cadmium.....	Stromeyer.
1826	Bromine.....	Balard.
1828	Thorium.....	Berzelius.
1830	Vanadium.....	Sefstrom.
1839	Lanthanum.....	
1841	Didymium.....	Mosandor.
1843	Erbium.....	
1844	Ruthenium.....	Claus.
1846	Niobium.....	H. Rose.
1859	Cæsium.....	Bunsen.
1861	Rubidium.....	
1869	Thallium.....	Crookes.
1863	Indium.....	Reich and Richter.
1875	Gallium.....	Loecq de Boisbaudran.
1877	Barium (?).....	Kern.
"	Neptunium.....	Hermann.
"	Ilmenium (?).....	
1878	Philippium.....	Delafontaine.
1879	Norwegium.....	Tellef Dahll.
"	Mosandrum (?).....	Lawrence Smith.
"	Decipium (?).....	Delafontaine.
"	Scandium (?).....	
"	Ytterbium (?).....	Marignac.
"	Holmium.....	
"	Thulium.....	Soret.
"	Uralium.....	A. Guyard.
"	Vesbium.....	Scacchi.

Elephant, in the earliest times trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse: and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood, etc." The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England was one of enormous size, presented by the king of France to our Henry III. in 1238.—*Baker's Chron.* Polyænus states that Cæsar brought one to Britain 54 B.C., which terrified the inhabitants greatly. 13 elephants in lord mayor's procession, 9 Nov. 1876; see *Knighthood*.

A young elephant brought into Court of Exchequer to show his peaceful character, in a suit for damages for frightening a pony at the Alexandra Palace, 13 July, 1879.

Only two elephants have ever been born in captivity; one of these was born in Philadelphia, about 1878; the other in Bridgeport, Conn., 2 Feb. 1882.

Eleusinian Mysteries. The institution of these annual secret religious ceremonies (in honor of Ceres) at Athens is attributed to Cadmus, 1550; to Erechtheus, 1399; or to Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. If any one revealed them, he was to be put to death. They were introduced from Eleusis into Rome, lasted about 1800 years, and were abolished by Theodosius A.D. 389. The laws were—1. To honor parents; 2. To honor the gods with the fruits of the earth; 3. Not to treat brutes with cruelty. Cicero makes the civilization of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian mysteries.

Elgin Marbles, derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva, on the Acropolis at Athens, of which they formed part of the frieze and pediment, the work of Phidias, under the government of Pericles, about 440 B.C. Thomas lord Elgin began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, in 1802; and from him they were purchased by the British government for 35,000*l.* and placed in the British Museum, in 1816. The ship conveying them

was wrecked near Cerigo, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was on board, remained several months at Cerigo, and recovered them from the sea.

Elgueta (N. Spain); near here the Carlists defeated the republicans under gen. Sorna, and took 600 prisoners, 5-6 Aug. 1873.

Elis, a Greek state termed the "Holy Land," in the Peloponnesus, founded by the Heraclidae, 1103 B.C. Here Iphitus revived the Olympic games, 884, which were regularly celebrated after Coræbus gained the prize in 776. Elis surrendered many towns to the Spartans in war, 400. After various changes, Elis joined the Achæan league, 274; and with the rest of Greece was subjugated by the Romans in 146.

Ell (so named from *ulaa*, the arm) was fixed at 45 inches by king Henry I. in 1101. The old French ell, or *aune*, was 46.790 inches.

Ellison Gallery. In April, 1860, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison (in conformity with the wish of her deceased husband, Richard), presented to the South Kensington Museum a series of 50 original water-color drawings by the first masters.

Ellora, or **ELORA** (Central India); remarkable for its very ancient rock-cut temple; excavated according to Hindoo legends nearly 7000 years ago; but more probably about A.D. 800. The town was ceded to the British by Holkar in 1818, and transferred by them to the nizâm of the Deccan in 1822.

Elmina, and **DUTCH GUINEA** (W. Africa), were ceded by the Dutch government by treaty, signed Feb. 1872, and consolidated with the West African settlements; first governor, Mr. Pope Hennessy, April, 1872; see *Ashantees*.

El Molino del Rey, **BATTLE AT**. On the morning of 8 Sept. 1847, less than 4000 Americans attacked over 14,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna, at El Molino del Rey (the King's Mills), near the fortress of Chapultepec, close by the city of Mexico. They were at first repulsed with much slaughter; but, returning to the attack, fought desperately for an hour, and conquered. The Americans lost about 800 men; the Mexicans left more than 1000 dead on the field; see *Chapultepec*.

Elopement. A wife who departs from her husband loses her dower by the statute of Westm. 1285—unless her husband, without coercion of the church, be reconciled to her. Earlier laws published elopement with death when adultery followed.

Elphin (Ireland). St. Patrick founded a cathedral near Elphin, "by a river issuing from two fountains," in the fifth century, and placed over it St. Asicus, whom he created bishop, and who soon after filled it with monks. After many centuries, Roscommon, Ardarn, Drumclive, and others of less note, were also annexed to Elphin, which became one of the richest sees in Ireland. It is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 28 Eliz., at 103*l.* 18*s.* sterling. The see was united to Kilmore in 1841, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, passed Aug. 1833.

Elainore (Zealand, Denmark), formerly the station for receiving the Sound dues (*which see*).

Ely, an island in Cambridgeshire, on which a church was built about 673, by Etheldreda, queen of Egfrid, king of Northumberland; she also founded a religious house, filled it with virgins, and became herself first abbess. The 1200th anniversary was celebrated 17-21 Oct. 1873; about 60,000*l.* had then been spent on the restoration of the cathedral. The Danes ruined the convent about 870; but a monastery was built in 879, on which king Edgar and succeeding monarchs bestowed great privileges and grants of land; whereby it became the richest in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself from the bishop of Lincoln, made

great interest with Henry I. to get Ely erected into a bishopric, 1108, and his successor Hervey was the first prelate, 1109. It is valued in the king's books at 2134*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; present stated income, 5500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1781. James York, died 26 Aug. 1808.
1808. Thomas Dampier, died 13 May, 1812.
1812. Bowyer Edward Sparke, died 4 April, 1836.
1836. Joseph Allen, died 20 March, 1844.
1845. Thomas Turton, died 7 Jan. 1864.
1864. Edward Harold Browne, translated to Winchester Aug. 1873.
1873. James Russell Woodford, Aug.

Ely Chapel, Holborn, London, erected in the fourteenth century, sold for 5250*l.*, 29 Jan. 1874; acquired by the Roman Catholic fathers of the order of Charity, 1874; and finely restored at the expense of the duke of Norfolk and others, opened as St. Etheldreda's chapel, 23 June, 1876.

Elzevir, or ELSEVIER, a family of printers, in Holland, whose reputation is based on fine pocket editions of the classics.

Louis, the founder, was born in 1540; began business at Leyden in 1580; he printed about 150 works, and died 4 Feb. 1617. His sons (especially Bonaventure) and grandsons were celebrated for their work.

Emancipation, see *Roman Catholics* and *Slavery*. The Emancipation Society for slaves lasted 1862-5.

Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, founded in 1594 by lady Anne Dacre for aged people and children. Its original annual income had increased from 360*l.* to about 4000*l.* in 1870, when changes in the disposition of the funds were proposed by the charity commissioners, and some effected.

Embalming. The ancient Egyptians, believing that their souls, after many thousand years, would re-inhabit their bodies, if preserved entire, embalmed the dead. Some of the bodies, called *mummies*, buried 3000 years ago, are still perfect. "The physicians embalmed Israel," 1689 B.C. (Gen. i. 2); see *Mummies*. Carbolic acid was successfully employed by prof. Seely in America, in 1868.

The most perfect specimens of *modern embalming* are preserved in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, one being the body of the wife of Van Butchell, preserved by John Hunter by injecting camphorated spirits of wine, etc., into the arteries and veins; and the other the body of a young woman, who died about 1790 of consumption, in the Lock hospital. The method of embalming royal personages in modern times is fully described in Hunter's "Posthumous Works." He died in 1793.—During the American war (1861-5), many soldiers' bodies were embalmed and sent home.

Embankments of earth were erected by the ancients for preservation from their enemies and the inundations of the tide. Those of the Egyptians and Babylonians are described by Herodotus and Strabo. To the Romans are attributed the first dikes of Holland, and the embankments of Romney Marsh, considered to be the oldest in Britain. In 1250, Henry III. issued a writ enforcing the support of these works, and his successors followed his example. James I. greatly encouraged the embankment of the Thames. Sir W. Dugdale's "History of Embanking" first appeared in 1662; see *Drainage*, *Levels*, and *Thames*. Since 1830, millions of pounds have been expended in embankments for railways.

Embargo, from the Spanish *embargar*, to detain, applied to the restraining ships from sailing. This power is vested in the crown, but is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1766; and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, 14 Jan. 1801. On account of insults to the American flag by British cruisers, the congress of the United States, in Dec. 1807, decreed an embargo, detaining all vessels, American and foreign, in their ports, and ordering all American vessels home. The embargo decree was repealed in March,

1809, and the Non-intercourse act passed. Another embargo, for 90 days, was laid in April, 1812; see *Armed Neutrality*.

Ember-weeks, instituted, it is said, by pope Calixtus I. (219-223) to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting, in which penitents used to sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. In the English church the *Ember days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the following days: the first Sunday in Lent, Whitsunday, 14 Sept. (Holy Cross), and 13 Dec. (St. Lucia).

Embroidery is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but the Sidonians excelled in it, and it is mentioned in 1491 B.C. (Exod. xxxv. 35, and xxxviii. 23); see *Bayeux Tapestry*. Embroidery is now done by machinery. The first embroidery machine is said to have been invented by John Duncan, of Glasgow, in 1804. Heilmann's embroidery machine was patented by Köchlin. *Berlin wool-work* has been much improved of late years by the production of more elegant patterns, first published by Mr. Wittich in Berlin, about 1810.

Emerald, a precious stone, of a green color, found in the East and in Peru. It has been erroneously alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is one in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of pope Julius II., who died in 1518, and Peru was not conquered till 1545.

Emesa, now Hems, Syria, renowned for a temple of the sun, the priest of which, Bassianus, was proclaimed emperor with the name Heliogabalus or Elagabalus, 218. His atrocities led to his assassination, 11 March, 222.

Emigrants. The French aristocracy and clergy (*émigrés*) began to leave their country in July, 1789, at the breaking-out of the revolution: their estates were confiscated in Dec. A large number returned in 1802 by an amnesty granted after the peace of Amiens. Many were indemnified after the restoration in 1815.

Emigration. Phœnician and Greek emigrants colonized the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; see *Magna Græcia*, *Marseilles*, etc. The discovery of America opened a vast field for emigration, which was restrained by Charles I. in 1637. It has been greatly encouraged since 1819. Regulations for emigration were made in 1831, and in Jan. 1840 the Colonial Land and Emigration Board was established. Emigration much promoted through want of employment in London, 1869-70.

The "Society of the Sons of St. George," at Philadelphia, which was established to succor emigrants, still exists. It published a letter dissuading unsuitable emigration,

31 July, 1874
Emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1815, 2081; in 1820, 25,729; in 1830, 56,907; in 1840, 90,743; in 1850, 280,843; in 1860, 128,469; in 1866, 204,882; in 1867, 195,953; in 1868, 196,325; in 1869, 268,027; in 1870, 256,940; in 1871, 252,435; in 1872, 295,213; in 1873, 310,612; in 1874, 241,014; in 1875, 173,909; in 1876 (of British origin only), 109,469; in 1877, 95,195; in 1878, 112,902; in 1879, 164,274; see *Immigration*.

	1846.	1851.
From England	86,611	254,970
" Scotland	3,427	18,646
" Ireland	34,813	62,350
	124,851	335,966

Emigration to North American colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, etc., in 1820-30, 154,291; in 1830-40, 277,695.

To North American Colonies, in 1842, 54,123; in 1847, 109,680; in 1856, 16,378; in 1861, 12,707; in 1863, 19,083; in 1864, 12,721; in 1866, 12,355; in 1867, 15,603; in 1868, 21,062; in 1869, 33,891; in 1870, 36,295; in 1871, 32,671; in 1872, 32,205; in 1873, 37,208; in 1874, 25,450; in 1876 (of British origin), 93,365; in 1877, 77,220; in 1878, 10,652; in 1879, 17,952.

To United States, in 1842, 63,852; in 1847, 142,154; in 1857, 126,905; in 1861, 49,764; in 1863, 146,813; in 1864, 147,042; in 1866, 161,009; in 1867, 159,275; in 1868, 135,832; in 1869, 203,001; in 1870, 196,075; in 1871, 198,843; in 1872, 293,747; in 1873, 233,073; in 1874, 148,161; in 1876 (of British origin), 54,554; in 1877, 45,481; in 1878, 54,694; in 1879, 91,806.

To Australia and New Zealand, in 1842, 8534; in 1845, 830; in 1850, 16,037; in 1852 (*gold discovery*), 87,881; in 1853, 61,401; in 1854, 83,237; in 1855, 62,309; in 1856, 44,584; in 1857, 61,248; in 1861, 23,734; in 1863, 53,054; in 1864, 40,942; in 1866, 24,097; in 1867, 14,466; in 1868, 12,800; in 1869,

14,901; in 1870, 17,035; in 1871, 12,227; 1872, 15,876; 1873, 26,423; 1874, 53,958; 1876 (of British origin), 32,196; 1877, 30,138; 1878, 36,479; 1879, 40,959.
To other places, in 1854, 3366; in 1859, 12,427; in 1868, 6922; in 1870, 8505; 1871, 8694; 1872, 13,385; 1873, 13,903; 1874, 13,445; 1875, 173,809; 1876 (of British origin), 13,384; 1877, 11,856; 1878, 11,077; 1879, 13,557.

Emily St. Pierre, see *United States*, 1862.

Eminence, a title conferred upon cardinals by pope Urban VIII., 10 Jan. 1631, as more honorable than "excellency." Previously cardinals had the title of *illustrissimi*.—*Ashe*. The grand-master of Malta also obtained this title.—*Pardon*.

Emir, a title of the caliphs among the Turks and Persians, first awarded to the descendants of Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about 650. To such only was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban.

Emission Theory of Light (advocated by Newton, about 1672) supposes that individual particles pass from the luminous body to the eye, and that each ray of light passes from the sun to the earth. It is opposed to the *Undulatory Theory* (which see) now generally received.

Emly, an Irish see, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. Emly was called Imelaca-lhair: St. Ailbe was the first bishop, in 448. In 1568 the see was united to Cashel (which see). It is now an inconsiderable village.

Empalement. This mode of executing criminals, mentioned by Juvenal, and often inflicted in Rome, is still used in Turkey and Arabia. In England, the dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried; abolished 1823; see *Suicide*.

Emperor, from *imperator* (ruler), a title conferred on victorious Roman generals.

Augustus Caesar the first Roman emperor.....	B.C.	27
Valentinian I. first emperor of the west, and Valens, first emperor of the east.....	A.D.	364
Charlemagne first emperor of Germany, crowned by Leo III.....		800
Othman I. founder of the Turkish empire, the first emperor of Turkey.....		1299
The czar the first emperor of Russia.....	22 Oct.	1721
Napoleon Bonaparte first emperor of the French.....		1804
Napoleon III., his nephew, founded the second French empire, Dec. 1852; deposed.....	4 Sept.	1870
Iturbide, emperor of Mexico, Feb. 1822; shot.....	19 July	1824
Dom Pedro IV. of Portugal the first emperor of Brazil.....		1825
Faustin I. the first emperor of Hayti, in 1849; deposed.....		1859
Maximilian I. emperor of Mexico, 10 April, 1864; shot.....	19 April,	1867

Emperor's Hymn (of Austria), words by L. L. Haschka, music by Joseph Haydn, first sung 12 Feb. 1797.

Empire City, a name given to New York.

Empirics, a sect of physicians, formed in the third century before Christ, who contended that all reasoning respecting the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation were the only foundations of medicine. The sect adopted the principles of Acron of Agrigentum, who flourished about 430 B.C.

Employers and Workmen Act, passed 13 Aug. 1875, relates to legal settlement of disputes, etc.

Employers' Liability Act (to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen), passed 7 Sept. 1880.

Employers of Labor, National Federation of Associated, formed in London about 10 Dec. 1873. The founders were said to employ about 2,000,000, principally in N. W. and N. England. Their object was to counteract the influence of trade unions. The first annual meeting held 24 Feb. 1875.

Iron Trades Employers' Association issued a circular proposing increase in hours of labor.....Dec. 1878 (See *Strikes*.)

Empress of India (*Imperatrix Indiarum*), addition to the royal titles, proclaimed in London, 1 May, 1876.

Emucfau and Eocanachooo, BATTLES ON, on 22 and 24 Jan. 1814. These were fought by 930 Tennessee volunteers and 200 or 300 friendly Indians, under gen. Jackson, against 900 Creeks. The Americans lost

20 killed and 75 wounded. The Creeks left 190 warriors dead on the field.

Enamelling was practised by the Egyptians, Chinese, and other nations, and was known in England in the time of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel, which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about 887. Limoges enamelled ware was popular in the sixteenth century. Magnificent specimens by Lepec, Elkington, Emanuel, and others appeared at the exhibition at Paris, 1867; see *Mosaic*. On 19 June, 1862, madame Rachel (Levison or Leverson) sued capt. Carnegie for 928*l.* for *enamelling his wife's face*, and was nonsuited; see *Trials*, 1868. She was convicted of fraud in 1878; and died in prison, 12 Oct. 1880; see *Trials*.

Encænæa, Greek festivals kept on days on which cities were built and temples consecrated; and in later times, as at Oxford, at the celebration or commemoration of founders and benefactors.—*Oldisworth*. The public commemoration at Oxford suspended in 1875; restored, 21 June, 1876. They were the origin of church-wakes in England, about 600. They were also feasts celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the Maccabees cleansing the temple, which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, 131 B.C.

Encaustic Painting, enamelling by fire. Painting with burnt wax is said to have been known to Praxiteles about 360 B.C. This art was revived by M. Bachelier, 1749; by count Caylus, 1765; and by Miss Greenland, 1785 and 1792.

Enclosure, see *Inclosure*.

Enoratites, followers of Titian, about 170, denounced marriage, and abstained from flesh, and from wine even at the Lord's supper.

Encumbered Estates Act, passed July, 1849, to enable owners of land or leases in Ireland, subject to encumbrance, to apply to commissioners appointed under it to direct a sale of such property. These commissioners held their first court in Dublin, 24 Oct. 1849, and their last 28 July, 1858, a new court being established under the Landed Estates act. The number of estates sold up to 1858 was 2380, producing twenty-two millions of pounds. In 1854 a similar act was passed for the West Indies.

Encyclical LETTER, see *Rome*, 1864.

Encyclopædia or CYCLOPÆDIA, a general dictionary of art, science, and literature. This name has been given to a work by Abulpharagius in the thirteenth century.

Aisted's Encyclopædia.....	1620
Louis Moreri's Dictionnaire Historique.....	1673
Hofmann's Lexicon Universale.....	1677
Cornellie's Dictionnaire des Arts.....	1694
Bayle's Dictionnaire.....	1696
Lexicon Technicum of John Harris (earliest English encyclopædia), 1704; supplements.....	1710, 1741
Ephraim Chambers's Cyclopædia.....	1728
Zedler's Universal Lexicon.....	1732-50
Encyclopédie (by Diderot and D'Alembert).....	1761-80

[The contributors were termed ENCYCLOPÉDISTES, and their daring writings are believed to have hastened the French revolution in 1789.]

Encyclopædia Britannica (1st edition by William Smellie).....1771
 [The 8th completed, 1861; 9th begun, 1875.]

Encyclopédie Méthodique (by Panchoucke).....	1782-1832
Chambers's Cyclopædia (edited by Rees).....	1789-49
Rees's Cyclopædia.....	1802-19
Brockhaus's Conversations Lexicon, 1st edition.....	1818

[New editions frequent.]

Encyclopædia Metropolitana.....	1817-45
Encyclopædia Americana (by F. Lieber, etc.).....	1829-32
Cabinet Cyclopædia (a collection of treatises).....	1829-46
Penny Cyclopædia.....	1833-46
Knight's English Cyclopædia (4 divisions).....	1853-61-70
Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature.....	1855-66
Allibone's Dictionary of Authors.....	1858-80
New American Cyclopædia, begun.....	1858
Homan's Cyclopædia of Commerce.....	1859
Zell's Popular Cyclopædia.....	1872 et seq.
McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature.....	1867 et seq.
Chambers's Cyclopædia.....	1869-68; 1874-5

Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia..... 1861 et seq.
 Ersch and Gruber's Allgemeine Encyclopædie, began 1818;
 153 vols. published..... 1881
 Chinese Cyclopædia, 6109 vols. (all the valuable books
 then existing), printed by order of the emperor be-
 tween..... 1661-1721
 A copy bought for British Museum..... 1877
 American Cyclopædia, by George Ripley and Charles A.
 Dana, 16 vols..... 1873-8
 Globe Encyclopædia, completed..... 1879
 Loening's Cyclopædia of American History..... 1881

Enderby Land, see *Southern Continent*.

Endosmosis. M. Dutrochet, about 1826, found that if two fluids, gases or vapors, of unequal density, are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the medium. This property he called *endosmose*, when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and *exosmose* when it operates from the inside to the outside. Many natural phenomena are thus more clearly understood.—*Brande*.

Endowed School Commission (consisting of lord Lyttelton, canon Robinson, and others) was appointed under the act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 56 (2 Aug. 1869). It threw open many endowments to the nation, and carried out reforms, being frequently much opposed. By an act passed 7 Aug. 1874, its duties were transferred to the charity commissioners, two new commissioners (Mr. Longley, lord Clinton) and canon Robinson being appointed. The commissioners had dealt with 74 schools, prepared schemes for 66, leaving about 660 to be dealt with, Aug. 1874.

Endowed Schools Act, containing the "Conscience Clause," passed 1860; another similar act passed 2 Aug. 1869.

Enfida Case, see *Tunis*.

Enfield (N. Middlesex), a manor belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, is mentioned in Domesday, and was given to De Mandeville by William I. after 1066. After various changes it became the property of the crown by the marriage of Mary, heiress of the Bohuns, to Henry, duke of Lancaster, afterwards king Henry IV. (1399). Edward VI. gave it to his sister Elizabeth, who resided here in 1552, in a palace, part of which still remains (1878). The grammar-school was founded about 1586. The ancient chase was dischased and enclosed after 1 Jan. 1779.

Enfield Musket, see *Firearms*.

Engen, Baden. Here Morcau defeated the Austrians, 3 May, 1800.

Enghein, or **STEENKIRK** (S.W. Belgium). Here the British, under William III., were defeated by the French under marshal Luxembourg, 24 July, 1692.—The duc D'Enghein, a descendant of the great Condé, was seized in Baden by order of Bonaparte, conveyed to Vincennes, and, after a hasty trial, shot by torchlight, immediately after condemnation, 21 March, 1804. The body was exhumed, 20 March, 1816.

Engineers, **MILITARY**, formerly called *trench-masters*. Sir William Pelham officiated as trench-master in 1622; the chief-engineer was called *camp-master-general* in 1634. Capt. Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief-engineer to the king about 1630. The corps of engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force and directed to rank with the artillery, 25 April, 1787. It has a colonel-in-chief, 16 colonels-commandant, and 16 colonels. *Civil Engineering* became important in the middle of the last century, when Smeaton began the Eddystone light-house, and Brindley the Bridgewater canal. Since then the Rennies, Telford, the Stephensons and Brunels, Locke, and others have constructed breakwaters, docks, bridges, railways, tunnels, etc., which are the marvel of our age.

"*Engineering is the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man*" (*Thomas Tredgold*, died 1829).

The first Society of Civil Engineers formed by Smeaton and others, afterwards termed the *Smeatonian Society* of Civil Engineers..... 1793

Institution of Civil Engineers, established 2 Jan. 1818; obtained a charter..... 3 June, 1826
 1472 members..... Jan. 1868
 Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which had its headquarters in Birmingham, moved to London, 1877; established..... 1847
 Isambard Kingdom Brunel, projector of the *Great Eastern*, aged 53, died 15 Sept.; Robert Stephenson, railway engineer, aged 59, died..... 12 Oct. 1859
 Engineers' Amalgamated Society, in 1867, consisted of above 30,000 members; annual income, 86,000*l.*; disbursed to disabled workmen, etc., about 50,000*l.*; amassed capital, about 125,000*l.*
Engineer, weekly journal, established..... 4 Jan. 1856
Engineering, weekly journal, established..... Jan. 1866
 Newcastle strike (see *Newcastle*)..... May-Oct. 1871
 Strike of engineers in London (18 firms)..... 7 Feb.-4 Oct. 1879

England (from *Angles* and *land*, land), so named, it is said, by Egbert, first king of the English, in a general council held at Winchester, 829; or by Athelstan, 925; see *Anglo-Saxons*. England was united to Wales, 1283; to Scotland in 1603; they have had the same legislature since 1707, when the three were styled Great Britain. Ireland was incorporated with them, by the act of legislative union, 1 Jan. 1801, and the whole was called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The British empire is computed to contain about 7,000,000 square miles of territory, with 200,000,000 inhabitants. Statistical details are given under the respective headings *Army*, *Navy*, *Revenue*, etc. For previous history, see *Britain*, *Histories of England*, by Rapin (in English), 1725-31; Thomas Carte, 1747-55; David Hume, 1755-62; Tobias Smollett, 1757-65; John Lingard, 1819-30; Charles Knight, 1856-62; J. R. Green, 1874-80. Parts by T. B. Macaulay, earl Stanhope, J. A. Froude, Miss H. Martineau, and others; see *Chronicles*.

Egbert, "king of the English," 828; defeats the Welsh, Danes, etc., at Hengestdown..... 835
 Alfred, king, 871; after many vicissitudes, vanquishes the Danes..... 871-896
 He frames a code of laws, 890; forms a militia and navy, surveys and subdivides the country, and promotes education..... 896
 Athelstan's great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc., at Brunanburg..... 937
 Predominance of Dunstan; he promotes monachism and the celibacy of the clergy..... about 962
 Ethelred compounds with the Danes for peace..... 981
 Causes their massacre..... 13 Nov. 1002
 Avenged by Sweyn, king of Denmark; Ethelred flees to Normandy..... 1003
 Sweyn dies, and Ethelred returns, 1014; dies..... 1016
 Canute, the Dane, sole monarch..... 1017
 Edward the Confessor, king; Saxon dynasty restored..... 1042
 Harold II. crowned, 6 Jan.; defeats the Norwegians, 25 Sept.; defeated and slain at Hastings by William of Normandy..... 14 Oct. 1066
 William I. crowned..... 25 Dec. "
 The northern counties rebel; ravaged from the Humber to the Tyne..... 1069-70
 Introduction of the feudal system..... about 1070
 Justices of peace appointed..... 1076
 Domesday book compiled..... 1085-6
 William II. crowned..... 26 Sept. 1097
 The crusades begin..... 1096
 Henry I. crowned, restores Saxon laws, etc..... 5 Aug. 1100
 Defeats his brother Robert and gains Normandy..... 1106
 Prince William and nobles drowned..... 25 Nov. 1120
 Stephen crowned..... 26 Dec. 1135
 Civil war between the empress Maud, Henry's daughter, and Stephen; her friends, the Scots, defeated at the battle of the Standard..... 22 Aug. 1138
 She lands in England and is successful..... 1139
 Crowned at Winchester..... 3 March. 1141
 Defeated; retires to France..... 1147
 Concludes a peace with Stephen..... 1153
 Henry II. crowned..... 19 Dec. 1154
 Constitutions of Clarendon enacted..... Jan. 1164
 Arrogance of Becket; murdered..... 29 Dec. 1170
 Conquest of Ireland..... 1171, 1172
 England divided into six circuits for the administration of justice..... 1176
 English laws digested by Glanville..... about 1181
 Richard I. crowned..... 3 Sept. 1189
 He joins the crusades..... 1191
 Defeats Saladin..... 1192
 Made prisoner by duke of Austria, and sold to Henry VI. of Germany..... Dec. "
 Ransomed for about 300,000*l.*..... 1194
 John crowned..... May, 1199
 Normandy lost to England..... 1204
 England put under an interdict..... 1203
 Magna Charta granted..... 15 June, 1215
 Henry III. crowned..... 28 Oct. 1216

The Barons' war (which see).....	1262-8	Duke of Buckingham assassinated.....	23 Aug. 1628
The first regular parliament.....	1265	Hampden's trial respecting "ship money".....	1637
EDWARD I. crowned.....	20 Nov. 1272	Contest between the king and parliament; impeachment and execution of lord Strafford.....	1641
Wales subdued, united to England.....	1283	Attempted "arrest of the five members".....	4 Jan. 1642
Death of Roger Bacon.....	1292	Civil war begins (see <i>Battles</i>).....	23 Oct. "
Scotland subdued, 1296; revolts.....	1297	Archbishop Laud beheaded.....	10 Jan. 1645
EDWARD II. crowned.....	8 July, 1307	Charles defeated at Naseby.....	14 June, "
Defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn.....	24 June, 1314	He flees to the Scotch, 5 May; is given up.....	21 Sept. 1646
Insurrection of the barons against his favorites, 1303, 1315, 1325	1327	Execution of Charles I.....	30 Jan. 1649
EDWARD III. crowned.....	25 Jan. 1327	Cromwell's victory at Worcester.....	3 Sept. 1651
Defeat of the Scots at Halldown-hill.....	1333	OLIVER CROMWELL, protector of the Commonwealth, 16 Dec. 1653	16 Dec. 1653
Invades France; victorious at Crecy.....	26 Aug. 1346	Naval victories of Blake.....	1652-7
Takes Calais.....	1347	RICHARD CROMWELL, protector.....	3 Sept. 1659
Order of the Garter instituted.....	1349	Richard resigns.....	25 May, 1659
Victory at Poitiers.....	19 Sept. 1356	CHARLES II.; monarchy re-established.....	29 May, 1660
Peace of Bretigny.....	8 May, 1360	Act of uniformity passed; church of England restored.....	1662
Law pleadings in English.....	1362	The great plague.....	1665
RICHARD II. crowned.....	22 June, 1377	The great fire of London.....	2, 3 Sept. 1666
Insurrection of Wat Tyler suppressed.....	15 June, 1381	Disgrace of lord Clarendon.....	Nov. 1667
Death of Wickliffe.....	1385	Death of John Milton.....	8 Nov. 1674
HENRY IV. crowned.....	30 Sept. 1399	Oates's "popish plot" creates a panic.....	13 Aug. 1678
Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV.....	"	Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey found murdered.....	17 Oct. "
Insurrection of the Percies and the Welsh.....	1402-5	Many Roman Catholics executed.....	1678-9
HENRY V. crowned.....	21 March, 1413	The Habeas Corpus act, for protecting English subjects against false arrest and imprisonment, passed 27 May, 1679	27 May, 1679
France invaded by Henry V., who gains the battle of Agincourt.....	25 Oct. 1415	"Rye-house plot;" William, lord Russell, executed 21 July, and Algernon Sydney executed.....	1683
Treaty of Troyes; the French crown gained.....	1420	JAMES II. accession.....	6 Feb. 1685
HENRY VI. crowned at Paris.....	Dec. 1430	Duke of Monmouth's rebellion defeated at Sedgemoor, 6 July; he is beheaded.....	15 July, "
Appearance of the Maid of Orleans; the conquests in France lost, except Calais.....	1429-31	Acquittal of the seven bishops.....	30 June, 1688
Cade's insurrection.....	June, 1450	Abdication of James II.....	11 Dec. "
War of the Roses (see <i>Roses</i> and <i>Battles</i>).....	1455-71	WILLIAM III. and MARY proclaimed by the convention parliament.....	13 Feb. 1689
EDWARD IV. deposes Henry VI.....	4 March, 1461	National debt begins.....	1692
Printing introduced by Caxton.....	1471	Bank of England incorporated.....	27 July, 1694
EDWARD V. accession.....	9 April, 1483	Death of the queen regnant, Mary.....	28 Dec. "
Murdered in the Tower (soon after).....	"	Peace of Ryswick.....	1697
RICHARD III. deposes Edward V.....	25 June, "	Death of James II. in exile.....	16 Sept. 1701
Valuable statutes enacted.....	1484	ANNE, accession.....	8 March, 1702
HENRY VII. accession; Richard defeated and slain at Bosworth Field.....	22 Aug. 1485	Victory of Marlborough at Blenheim.....	2 Aug. 1704
Yeomen of the guard, the first appearance of a standing army in England instituted.....	"	Union of the two kingdoms under the title of Great Britain.....	1 May, 1707
Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.....	1486	Sacheverell riots.....	1710
Insurrection of Lambert Simnel quelled.....	1486-7	Treaty of Utrecht, advantageous to Great Britain, 11 Apr. 1713	11 Apr. 1713
Court of Star Chamber instituted.....	1487	GEORGE I. of Hanover, accession.....	1 Aug. 1714
Insurrection of Perkin Warbeck quelled.....	1492-8	The Scots' rebellion quelled.....	1715
Gardening introduced into England, principally from the Netherlands.....	about 1502	South-sea bubble.....	1720
Death of prince Arthur.....	2 April, "	Death of the duke of Marlborough.....	16 June, 1722
HENRY VIII. accession.....	22 April, 1509	Order of the Bath revived (which see).....	1725
Rise of Wolsey.....	1514	GEORGE II. accession.....	11 June, 1727
Henry VIII.'s interview with Francis I. at Ardres (see " <i>Field of the Cloth of Gold</i> ").....	4-25 June, 1520	Death of Newton.....	20 March, "
First map of England drawn by G. Lilly.....	about 1521	George II. at the victory of Dettingen.....	16 June, 1743
Henry VIII. becomes "Defender of the Faith".....	1521	Second Scots' rebellion; prince Charles, Edward gains Edinburgh, 17 Sept.; victor at Prestonpans.....	21 Sept. 1745
Fall of Wolsey; he dies.....	29 Nov. 1530	Victory at Falkirk, 16 Jan.; defeated totally at Culloden.....	16 April, 1746
Henry VIII. marries Anne Boleyn privately, Nov. 1532, or Jan. 1533; divorced from Catherine.....	23 May, 1533	Death of prince Frederick Louis, son of George II., and father of George III.....	20 March, 1751
Henry VIII. styled "Head of the Church".....	1534	New style introduced into England, 3 Sept. (made 14).....	1752
The pope's authority in England is abolished.....	"	Seven years' war begins.....	May, 1756
Sir Thomas More beheaded.....	6 July, 1535	Conquest of India begins, under col. (afterwards lord) Clive (see <i>India</i>).....	1767
Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded.....	19 May, 1536	Victory and death of gen. Wolfe (see <i>Quebec</i>).....	1759
Queen Jane Seymour dies.....	24 Oct. 1537	GEORGE III. accession.....	25 Oct. 1760
Monasteries suppressed.....	1538	His marriage with Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 8 Sept.; crowned.....	22 Sept. 1761
Statute of Six Articles passed.....	1539	Peace of Paris; Canada gained.....	10 Feb. 1763
Abbots of Glastonbury, Reading, etc., executed.....	"	Isle of Man annexed to Great Britain.....	1765
The first authorized edition of the Bible (Cranmer's) printed.....	"	Death of the Old Pretender, the "chevalier de St. George," 30 Dec. "	30 Dec. "
Cromwell, lord Essex, beheaded.....	1540	Royal Marriage act passed.....	1772
Anne of Cleves divorced.....	"	American war begins (see <i>United States</i>).....	1775
Queen Catherine Howard beheaded.....	9 July, 1542	Death of earl of Chatham.....	11 May, 1778
The title of "king of Ireland" confirmed to the English sovereigns.....	1543	"No Popery" riots.....	2-7 June, 1780
Henry marries Catherine Parr.....	12 July, "	Preliminary treaty recognizing the independence of the United States, signed.....	30 Nov. 1782
EDWARD VI. accession, 28 Jan.; promotes the Reformation (Somerset, protector).....	1547	Definitive treaty signed.....	3 Sept. 1783
Book of Common Prayer authorized.....	1548	Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the life of George III.....	2 Aug. 1786
Somerset deprived of power, 1549; beheaded.....	1552	Trial of Warren Hastings begins.....	13 Feb. 1788
MARY, accession, 6 July; restores popery.....	1553	Death of the Young Pretender at Rome.....	3 March, "
Execution of lady Jane Grey and her friends.....	1554	The king's illness made known.....	12 Oct. "
Mary marries Philip of Spain; persecutes the Protestants.....	"	He recovers, and goes to St. Paul's to make thanksgiving.....	23 April, 1789
Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer burned.....	1555 and 1556	First coalition against France.....	26 June, 1792
Calais retaken by the French.....	7 Jan. 1558	Habeas Corpus act suspended.....	23 May, 1794
ELIZABETH, accession; the church of England re-established.....	17 Nov. "	Howe's victory.....	1 June, "
Mary, queen of Scots, lands in England, 1568; executed, 8 Feb. 1587	1587	Marriage of the prince of Wales with the princess Caroline of Brunswick.....	8 April, 1795
The Spanish armada repulsed.....	July, 1588	Warren Hastings acquitted.....	23 April, 1795
Devereux, earl of Essex, beheaded.....	25 Feb. 1601	Princess Charlotte of Wales born.....	7 Jan. 1796
JAMES I. accession; union of the two crowns, 24 March, Styled "king of Great Britain".....	24 Oct. 1604	Cash payments suspended.....	25 Feb. 1797
The Gunpowder Plot.....	Nov. 1605	Death of Edmund Burke.....	9 July, 1797
The present translation of the Bible completed.....	1611	Irish rebellion.....	May, 1798
Baronets first created.....	May, 1611	Habeas Corpus act again suspended.....	"
The Overbury murder.....	1613	Battle of the Nile; Nelson victor.....	1 Aug. "
Shakespeare dies.....	23 April, 1616	Hatfield's attempt on the king's life.....	15 May, 1800
Raleigh beheaded.....	29 Oct. 1618	Union of Great Britain with Ireland.....	1 Jan. 1801
Book of Sports published.....	24 May, 1625		
CHARLES I. accession.....	27 March, 1625		
Death of lord Bacon.....	9 April, 1626		

Nelson's victory at Copenhagen	2 April, 1801	Pate's assault on the queen	27 June, 1850
Habeas Corpus act again suspended	19 April, "	Death of sir Robert Peel (aged 62)	2 July, "
Peace of Amiens concluded	1 Oct. "	Duke of Cambridge dies	8 July, "
War against France under Bonaparte	18 May, 1803	Queen's visit to Belgium	21 Aug. "
Nelson's victory and death at Trafalgar	21 Oct. 1805	Great excitement occasioned by the pope's establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England	Nov. "
Death of Mr. Pitt	23 Jan. 1806	<i>Sixth census of United Kingdom (see Population)</i> (27,637,761)	30 March, 1851
"Delicate investigation" (which see)	May, "	The first "Great Exhibition" opened	1 May, "
Lord Melville impeached, 29 April; acquitted	12 June, "	Australian gold arrives	Dec. "
Death of Charles James Fox	13 Sept. "	Death of the poet Thomas Moore	28 Feb. 1852
Orders in council against Berlin decree	7 Jan. 1807	John Camden Neild, an eccentric miser, bequeathed about 250,000 <i>l.</i> to the queen; he died	30 Aug. "
Abolition of the slave-trade by parliament	25 March, 1809	Slight earthquake at Liverpool, etc.	9 Nov. "
Victory and death of sir J. Moore (see <i>Corunna</i>)	16 Jan. "	Death of Wellington (aged 83), Sept. 14; public funeral	18 Nov. "
Duke of York impeached by col. Wardle	Jan. "	Camp at Chobham	14 June-19 Aug. 1853
Jubilee celebrating king's accession	25 Oct. "	Death of sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde	29 Aug. "
Unfortunate Walcheren expedition	Aug.-Nov. "	English and French fleets enter Bosphorus	22 Oct. "
Sir Francis Burdett's arrest, and riots	6 April, 1810	Protocol signed between England, France, Austria, and Prussia for re-establishment of peace between Russia and Turkey	5 Dec. "
Death of princess Amelia; king's malady returns	2 Nov. "	Many meetings on Eastern question, favorable to Turkey	Sept.-Dec. "
Great commercial embarrassment	Dec. "	Great strike at Preston; 14,972 hands unemployed at one time	15 Oct. 1853-1 May, 1854
REQUEST—The prince of Wales	5 Feb. 1811	Queen reviews Baltic fleet	11 March, "
Luddite riots	Nov. "	Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey signed	12 March, "
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, premier	11 May, 1812	War declared against Russia (see <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>)	28 March, "
Earl of Liverpool premier	9 June, "	Fast day on account of the war	26 April, "
War with America commenced	18 June, "	Marquess of Anglesey dies	28 May, "
Peace with France, etc.	14 April, 1814	King of Portugal visits England	June, "
Visit of the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia to England	7 June, "	Crystal Palace opened by the queen	10 June, "
Centenary of the house of Hanover	1 Aug. "	Cholera prevails in the south and west of London	Aug. and Sept. "
Peace with America (treaty of Ghent)	24 Dec. "	Thanksgiving for abundant harvest	1 Oct. "
Battle of Waterloo (close of French war)	18 June, 1815	Great explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle	6 Oct. "
Princess Charlotte marries prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg	2 May, 1816	Meeting of parliament	12 Dec. "
Death of R. B. Sheridan	9 July, "	Resignation of Aberdeen ministry	29 Jan. 1855
Spa-fields meeting (which see)	2 Dec. "	Formation of Palmerston ministry	1 Feb. "
Green-bag inquiry (which see)	2 Feb. 1817	Death of Joseph Hume (aged 78)	20 Feb. "
Habeas Corpus act suspended	24 Feb. "	Sebastopol Inquiry committee named	23 Feb. "
Cash payments resumed	22 Sept. "	Visit of emperor and empress of French	16-21 April, "
Princess Charlotte dies in childbirth	6 Nov. "	Loan of 16 millions agreed to	18 April, "
Queen Charlotte dies at Kew	17 Nov. 1818	Distribution of Crimean medals	18 May, "
Queen Victoria born	24 May, 1819	Metropolitan cattle-market opened	13 June, "
Manchester reform meeting (Peterloo)	16 Aug. "	Agitation and rioting concerning Sunday-trading bill, which is withdrawn	2 July, "
Duke of Kent dies	23 Jan. 1820	The queen and prince visit Paris	18 Aug. "
GEORGE IV. accession	29 Jan. "	Peace with Russia proclaimed, 19 April; thanksgiving day, 4 May; illuminations, etc.	29 May, "
Cato-street conspirators arrested, 23 Feb.; executed	1 May, "	War with Persia (which see)	Oct. "
Trial of queen Caroline	19 Aug.-10 Nov. "	Mutiny of Indian army begins (see <i>India</i>)	March, 1857
Coronation of George IV.	19 July, 1821	Dissolution of parliament, 21 March; new parliament meets	30 April, "
Queen Caroline dies at Hammersmith	7 Aug. "	Death of duchess of Gloucester (aged 81), the last of George III.'s children	30 April, "
Lord Byron dies	19 April, 1824	Opening of the Fine Arts exhibition at Manchester	6 May, "
Commercial panic	1825-6	Educational conference in London, prince Albert in the chair	22 June, "
Duke of York dies	5 Jan. 1827	Victoria crosses (which see) distributed by the queen in Hyde park	26 June, "
Mr. Canning premier, 30 April; dies	8 Aug. "	Meetings for relief of sufferers by the mutiny in India [by 15 Nov. 250,000 <i>l.</i> raised]	25 Aug. "
Battle of Navarino	20 Oct. "	Great commercial panic; relieved by suspension of Bank Charter act of 1844	12 Nov. "
Roman Catholic Relief bill passed	13 April, 1829	Parliament meets	3 Dec. "
Political panic in London; riots	3 Nov. "	Marriage of princess royal to prince Frederick William of Prussia	25 Jan. 1858
WILLIAM IV. accession	26 June, 1830	Excitement respecting attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, 14 Jan.; indiscreet addresses of French colonels published	27 Jan. "
Mr. Huskisson killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway	15 Sept. "	"Conspiracy to Murder" bill (introduced by lord Palmerston, 8 Feb.) rejected, 19 Feb.; Palmerston ministry resigns	22 Feb. "
Grey administration formed	Nov. "	Derby Disraeli administration formed	26 Feb. "
King opens new London bridge	Aug. 1831	Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon	17 April, "
The cholera morbus in England	26 Oct. "	The Jewish Disabilities Bill passed	23 July, "
Reform bill rejected by the lords, 7 Oct.; fatal Bristol riots	29 Oct. "	The India bill passed	2 Aug. "
English Reform act passed	7 June, 1832	The queen visits Birmingham, 15 June; Cherbourg, 4, 6 Aug.; the princess royal (at Potsdam), 12 Aug. etc.; and Leeds	Sept. "
Assault on William IV. by a discharged pensioner at Ascot	19 June, "	Excitement about the confessional; public meetings held against it	12 July and 18 Sept. "
Sir Walter Scott dies	21 Sept. "	The Association for the Promotion of Social Science meet at Liverpool	12 Oct. "
S. T. Coleridge dies	25 July, 1834	Excitement respecting the Italian war; proclamation for manning the navy	30 April, 1859
Slavery ceases in the colonies	1 Aug. "	Thanksgiving for suppression of Indian mutiny	1 May, "
Corporation Reform act passed	9 Sept. 1835	Declaration of neutrality of England	12 May, "
VICTORIA, accession; Hanover separated from Great Britain	20 June, 1837	Proclamation for the organization of volunteer rifle corps; many formed	May-Oct. "
Coronation of queen Victoria	28 June, 1838	The Derby ministry defeated on the Reform bill; dissolve parliament, 23 April; again defeated, they resign, 11	
Beginning of war with China	March, 1839		
Penny postage begins	10 Jan. 1840		
Marriage of the queen with prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg (see p. 250)	10 Feb. "		
Oxford's assault on the queen	10 June, "		
Prince of Wales born	9 Nov. 1841		
King of Prussia visits England	24 Jan. 1842		
John Francis fires at the queen	30 May, "		
Bean presents a pistol at her	3 July, "		
Income-tax act passed	Aug. "		
Queen embarks for Scotland (first visit)	29 Aug. "		
Peace of Nankin with China	Dec. "		
Death of duke of Sussex	21 April, 1843		
Queen's visit to the Orleans family at Château d'Eu	2 Sept. "		
Emperor of Russia visits England	1 June, 1844		
King Louis Philippe's visit	7 Oct. "		
Tractarian or Puseyite controversy	1844-5		
Anti-corn law agitation	1845		
Queen's visit to Germany	9 Aug. "		
Peel's new tariff, 1845; railway mania	Nov. "		
Commercial panic	March, 1846		
Corn laws repealed	26 June, "		
Chartist demonstration in London	10 April, 1848		
Cholera reappears in England in	1848 and 1849		
Queen embarks on her visit to Ireland	1 Aug. "		
Adelaide, queen dowager, dies	2 Dec. "		
"Exhibition of 1851" announced	3 Jan. 1850		
Death of Wordsworth (aged 80)	23 April, "		

June; the Palmerston-Russell administration formed, 18 June, 1869	The Atlantic telegraph completely laid, and messages sent to lord Stanley..... 27 July, 1866
The Handel commemoration..... 20, 22, 24 June, 1869	The cable of 1865 recovered, and communication established with Valencia, 2 Sept.; and with Newfoundland, 8 Sept. "
The income tax increased to provide for the defences of the country..... July, 1869	Projected attack of Fenians on Chester prevented by the authorities..... 11, 12 Feb. 1867
Lord Macaulay dies (aged 59)..... 28 Dec. "	The queen laid foundation of the Albert Hall of Arts at S. Kensington..... 20 May, "
Commercial treaty with France, signed 23 Jan.; approved by parliament..... March, 1860	Visit of the viceroy of Egypt..... 6-18 July, "
Sir Charles Barry dies (aged 65)..... 12 May, "	Visit of the Belgian volunteers (see <i>Belgium</i>), 10-22 July, "
The queen reviews 18,000 volunteers in Hyde park, 23 June, "	Visit of the sultan (see <i>Turkey</i>)..... 12-23 July, "
National rifle-shooting match at Wimbledon (see <i>Volunteers</i>)..... 2-7 July, "	"Early Years of the Prince Consort" published end of July, "
The earl of Derby reviews about 11,000 Lancashire volunteers at Knowsley..... 1 Sept. "	New Reform act passed (see <i>Reform</i>)..... 15 Aug. "
The queen and prince visit their daughter in Prussia, Sept. "	Michael Faraday, natural philosopher (nearly 76), died 25 Aug. "
Peace with China signed..... 24 Oct. "	Preparations for the expedition to Abyssinia (see <i>Abyssinia</i>)..... Aug. "
Thos. Cochrane, earl of Dundonald, dies (aged 82)..... 31 Oct. "	Fenian outrages; rescue of prisoners at Manchester (see <i>Fenians</i>)..... 18 Sept. "
Prince of Wales visits Canada and United States, 24 July-20 Oct.; returns..... 15 Nov. "	Synod of bishops at Lambeth (see <i>Pan-Anglican</i>) 24-27 Sept. "
Severe cold (see <i>Cold</i>)..... Dec. 1860 and Jan. 1861	Meeting of parliament respecting the Abyssinian war, 19 Nov. "
Charter granted for Exhibition of 1862..... 14 Feb. "	Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell prison, London, 13 Dec. "
Death of duchess of Kent (aged 75)..... 16 March, "	Special constables called for; 113, 674 (in the U.K.) sworn in by..... 28 Jan. 1868
Excitement about "Essays and Reviews"..... "	"Leaves from our Journal in Scotland," etc., by the queen, published..... Jan. "
<i>Seventh Census</i> taken (29,192,419)..... 8 April, "	Resignation of earl of Derby, 25 Feb.; the Disraeli ministry formed..... 29 Feb. "
King of Sweden and his son visit London..... Aug. "	The queen holds a drawing-room again..... 12 March, "
Great excitement through Capt. Wilkes (of U.S. navy) forcibly taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the Royal British Mail steamer <i>Trent</i> (see <i>United States</i>), 8 Nov. "	Mr. Gladstone's resolution for disestablishing the Irish church adopted by the commons..... 30 April, "
Death of the prince consort of "typhoid fever, duration 21 days," 14 Dec.; buried (see <i>Albert Memorial</i>), 23 Dec. The United States government release Messrs. Slidell and Mason..... 28 Dec. "	Death of lord Brougham (aged 89)..... 7 May, "
Second great International Exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge..... 1 May, 1862	Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh from Australia, 26 June, "
Inundations in Norfolk (see <i>Levels</i>)..... May, "	Irish and Scotch reform acts passed..... 13 July, "
Marriage of princess Alice to Louis of Hesse..... 1 July, "	Nearly 21,000 extra deaths attributed to the hot summer (23 July said to be the hottest)..... 1 July-30 Sept. "
Prince Alfred declared king of Greece at Athens (throne declined)..... 23 Oct. "	Parliament dissolved 11 Nov.; new parliament meets 10 Dec. "
Final closing of International Exhibition..... 15 Nov. "	Resignation of Disraeli ministry, 2 Dec.; Gladstone ministry take office..... 9 Dec. "
Remains of the prince consort transferred to the mausoleum at Frogmore..... 18 Dec. "	Convention with the United States respecting the Alabama claim signed (afterwards rejected by the States) 14 Jan. 1869
Great distress in the cotton-manufacturing districts begins, April; contributions received, Central Relief fund, 407,830; Mansion House fund, 236,926..... 20 Dec. "	New parliament meet for business..... 16 Feb. "
Rupture with Brazil..... Jan. 1863	Irish church bill introduced into the commons, 1 March; royal assent..... 26 July, "
Prince Alfred elected king of Greece..... 3 Feb. "	The earl of Derby dies (aged 70)..... 23 Oct. "
Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London, 7 March; married to the prince of Wales..... 10 March, "	Parliament meets..... 8 Feb. 1870
The British, French, and Austrian governments remonstrate with Russia on cruelties in Poland..... 7 April, "	Charles Dickens died (aged 58)..... 9 June, "
Inauguration of the Great Exhibition memorial to the prince consort in the Horticultural Gardens, London, 11 June, "	Earl of Clarendon died (aged 70)..... 27 June, "
Arrival of captains Grant and Speke from exploring the source of the Nile..... June, "	Irish land bill brought in, 15 Feb.; received royal assent, 8 July, "
Great decrease of distress in cotton districts..... Oct. "	Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war (<i>which see</i>) proclaimed 19 July, "
Earthquake in central and N.W. England..... 6 Oct. "	2,000,000 voted to increase the army by 20,000 men, 1 Aug. "
The government declines the French emperor's proposal for a congress of sovereigns..... Nov. "	Foreign Enlistment act passed, 1 Aug.; stringent proclamation of neutrality issued..... 9 Aug. "
Death of William M. Thackeray (aged 52)..... 24 Dec. "	Parliament prorogued..... 10 Aug. "
Birth of prince Albert Victor of Wales..... 8 Jan. 1864	Treaty with Prussia and France for neutrality of Belgium signed..... 9, 11 Aug. "
Final judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council that the government had no authority to seize the <i>Alexandra</i> (Confederate) steamer..... 8 Feb. "	Long drought; bad hay harvest; good wheat harvest, March-Aug. "
Garibaldi's visit to England..... 3-27 April, "	Earl Granville repels the charge of violating neutralities made by the Prussian government..... 1-15 Sept. "
The Ionian isles made over to Greece..... 1 June, "	The queen's consent to the marriage of the princess Louise to the marquis of Lorne announced..... 24 Oct. "
European conference at London on the Schleswig-Holstein question; no result..... 24 April-25 June, "	Foot and mouth disease prevalent among cattle Aug.-Nov. "
Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a first-class carriage on the North-London railway, 9 July, "	Election of elementary school boards..... Nov. "
Great explosion of gunpowder at the Belvedere magazine, near Woolwich..... 1 Oct. "	Excitement through the Russian note respecting the Black Sea (see <i>Russia</i>)..... 11 Nov. "
Death of John Leech (aged 47)..... 20 Oct. "	Foundation of new Post office laid..... 16 Dec. "
Death of Richard Cobden (aged 61)..... 2 April, 1865	Resignation of Mr. Bright announced..... 20 Dec. "
Prince George of Wales born..... 3 June, "	Parliament meets..... 9 Feb. 1871
Resignation of lord chancellor Westbury..... 4 July, "	Marriage of the princess Louise and the marquis of Lorne..... 21 March, "
General election; majority for Palmerston administration..... 10 July etc. "	Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, opened by the queen, 29 March, "
Visit of Abd-el-Kader, departs..... 6 Aug. "	<i>Eighth Census</i> taken (31,817,108)..... 3 April, "
Prevalence of a cattle plague, June-Oct.; royal commission appointed; met..... 10 Oct. "	Death of sir John F. Herschel, astronomer and philosopher (aged 79)..... 11 May, "
English fleet visits Cherbourg, 15 Aug.; French fleet visits Portsmouth..... 29, 30 Aug. "	Death of George Grote, historian of Greece (aged 77), 4 June, "
Fine art and industrial exhibitions opened in London and the provinces..... July-Sept. "	First annual International Exhibition at South Kensington, opened 1 May; closed..... 30 Sept. "
Death of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct.; public funeral, 27 Oct. "	Black Sea conference met 17 Jan.; closed (neutralization of Black Sea abrogated, etc.)..... 13 March, "
Earl Russell premier..... 3 Nov. "	Disestablishment of the Church of England bill rejected in the commons (374-89), 1 May; parliament prorogued 21 Aug. "
Important commercial treaty with Austria signed, 16 Dec. New parliament opened by the queen..... 16 Feb. 1866	Illness of the queen at Balmoral, 4 Sept.; recovery 13 Sept. "
New Reform bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone, 12 March, Commercial panic in London..... 11 May et seq. "	Serious illness of the prince of Wales from typhoid fever, Dec.; began to recover..... 14 Dec. "
International botanical congress opened..... 22 May, "	Letter from the queen and princess to the people, thanking them for sympathy..... 26 Dec. "
Defeat of the government on the Reform bill, 15 June; resignation of ministers..... 26 June, "	Thanksgivings for recovery of prince of Wales..... 21 Jan. 1872
Marriage of princess Helena to prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein..... 6 July, "	
The third Derby cabinet formed..... 6 July, "	

Excitement respecting the American claims under the treaty of Washington. Feb. 1872
 Meeting of parliament. 6 Feb. "
 The queen, prince and princess of Wales, and court and parliament go in state to St. Paul's; national thanksgiving for recovery of the prince of Wales; London decorated; illuminations, etc.; a successful day. 27 Feb. "
 The queen in a public letter, gazetted 1 March, says, "Words are too weak for the queen to say how very deeply touched and gratified she has been by the immense enthusiasm and affection exhibited towards her dear son and herself," dated. 29 Feb. "
 The queen, while entering Buckingham Palace, threatened by Arthur O'Connor, aged about 18, who presents an unloaded pistol, with a paper to be signed; immediately apprehended. 29 Feb. "
 The queen sailed for Germany and stayed several weeks, 23 March-7 April. "
 Strikes among agricultural laborers in Warwickshire and other counties; union formed. 29 March, "
 Arthur O'Connor pleads guilty (sentenced to imprisonment and flogging). 9 April, "
 Correspondence between the British and American governments respecting the claims for indirect losses, which the former rejects. 3 Feb.-May, "
 Supplemental treaty proposed; accepted by U. S. senate, 25 May; further discussion in parliament; unsatisfactory correspondence; the U. S. congress adjourns 10 June, "
 Strikes among builders and other trades. June, "
 Final meeting of arbitrators; damages awarded (see *Alabama*). 14 Sept. "
 New commercial treaty with France signed at London, 5 Nov. "
 Continued rain; floods in Midland counties. Dec. "
 Death of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, orator, poet, and novelist (aged 66). 18 Jan. "
 Strikes among colliers, Jan.; great dearth of coal; the best 52s. a ton in London. 15 Feb. "
 Resignation of Mr. Gladstone on account of a defeat in the commons on the Dublin university bill (287-234), 13 March; resumes office, 17 March. "
 Visit of the shah of Persia. 13 June-5 July, "
 Proposed marriage of duke of Edinburgh to grand-duchess Marie of Russia announced by the queen, 17 July; annuity bill for the duke passed. 5 Aug. "
 Judicature Act passed. 5 Aug. "
 Severely contested elections; conservative reaction, Sept.-Oct. "
 Marriage of the duke and duchess of Edinburgh. 23 Jan. "
 Parliament dissolved. 26 Jan. "
 General election; conservative majority about 50, Feb.; Gladstone ministry resigns, 17 Feb.; Disraeli ministry formed. 21 Feb. "
 Close of the Tichborne trial (see *Trials*). 28 Feb. "
 Meeting of parliament. 5 March, "
 The duke and duchess of Edinburgh enter London, 12 March, "
 Sir Garnet Wolseley returns from his successful expedition against the Ashantees. 21 March, "
 Visit of the czar of Russia. 13-21 May, "
 Public worship regulation act passed. 7 Aug. "
 Fruitful season; excellent corn crop. Aug.-Sept. "
 The queen receives a testimonial of gratitude from the French nation for British assistance during the war (see *France*). 3 Dec. "
 Meeting of parliament. 5 Feb. "
 Moody and Sankey, American revivalists, arrive in London, 9 March; sail from Liverpool (see *Reveries*). 4 Aug. "
 Parliament prorogued. 13 Aug. "
 Railway jubilee at Darlington. 27 Sept. "
 Departure of the prince of Wales for India. 11 Oct. "
 The khedive's shares in the Suez canal bought by the British government (see *Suez*), 1 Nov.; announced 25 Nov. "
 Parliament opened by the queen in person. 8 Feb. "
 The queen sails for Germany (all her sons abroad), 29 March; returns. 22 April, "
 Royal Titles bill received royal assent. 27 April, "
 The queen proclaimed "empress of India." 1 May, "
 Arrival of prince of Wales at Portsmouth. 11 May, "
 Parliament prorogued. 15 Aug. "
 Great heat; failure in fruit crops; harvest beneath average. middle Aug. "
 Great excitement and many public meetings respecting the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. Aug.-Oct. "
 Mr. Gladstone's "Horror in Bulgaria" published 6 Sept. "
 National conference against war to defend Turkey, St. James's Hall. 8 Dec. "
 Parliament opened by the queen. 8 Feb. 1877 "
 Proclamation of neutrality in Russo-Turkish war, 30 April, "
 Debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions: 1st. That this house found much cause for dissatisfaction and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the despatch written by the earl of Derby, 21 Sept. 1876, and relating to the massacres in Bulgaria (for the resolution, 225; against, 354). 7-14 May, "
 Fleet sent to Besika bay. 3 July, "
 Statue of King Alfred by count Gleichen, at Wantage, unveiled by the prince of Wales, his descendant. 14 July, "

Early meeting of parliament on account of Russo-Turkish war. 17 Jan. 1878 "
 Vote of 6,000,000 asked for before entering into conference respecting Eastern affairs, 24 Jan.; debate. 31 Jan. "
 Liberal amendment withdrawn on report of Russian advance on Constantinople, 7 Feb.; vote passed (204-124), 8 Feb. "
 Warlike policy of the ministry; resignation of lord Carnarvon, 24 Jan.; and earl of Derby (see *Disraeli Administration*). 28 March, "
 Message of the queen respecting calling out the reserves, etc., 2 April; adopted by parliament. April, "
 Earl of Salisbury's circular indicting the treaty of San Stefano, 2 April; moderate reply of Gortschakoff printed. 10 April, "
 Indian troops ordered to Malta. about 17 April, "
 Censured by the opposition; debate in commons: for government, 347; against, 226. 20-23 May, "
 Earl Russell died (aged 85). 28 May, "
 The ministry announce the meeting of a European congress on the Eastern question, to meet on 13 June; the earl of Beaconsfield and the marquis of Salisbury to attend for England (see *Berlin*). 3 June, "
 Anglo-Turkish convention (see *Turkey*) signed. 4 June, "
 The conference meets at Berlin (which see) 13 June; treaty signed. 13 July, "
 10,000,000 a year voted for the duke of Connaught for his proposed marriage with princess Louise Margaret of Prussia. 25 July, "
 Debate on the Berlin treaty in the commons; great speech of Mr. Gladstone, 30 July; majority for government (338-195). 29 July-3 Aug. "
 Parliament prorogued. 16 Aug. "
 Meeting of parliament on account of Afghan war, 5 Dec. "
 Majority for ministers on vote of censure, lords (201-65), 10 Dec.; commons (324-227). 13-14 Dec. "
 Death of princess Alice by diphtheria at Darmstadt, after attendance on her husband, the grand-duke, and children, 7.30 A.M. 14 Dec. "
 Severe winter, many persons unemployed. Dec. "
 Parliament adjourned (to 13 Feb.). 17 Dec. "
 The queen in a letter thanks her subjects for their sympathy with her loss of a dear child, who was "a bright example of loving tenderness, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty," dated. 26 Dec. "
 Edward Byrne Madden (? lunatic) arrested for threatening to attack the queen in letters to the Home Office, 12 Dec. 1878; judged insane. 13 Jan. 1879 "
 1,500,000, voted for Zulu war. 27 Feb. "
 Expedition sent (between 8000 and 9000 men, 1800 horses, etc.). Feb.-March, "
 Marriage of duke and duchess of Connaught at Windsor, 13 March. "
 The queen at Paris, 26 March; arrives at Baveno, on Lago Maggiore. 28 March, "
 Proposed censure of government respecting Zulu war, etc., negatived, lords (156-61), 25 March; commons (306-246). 31 March-1 April, "
 Great depression of trade (attributed to bad harvest, famine, pestilence, war, and over-trading). 1878-9 "
 Commons debate on the budget; for government, 303; against, 230. 28-29 April, 1879 "
 Cold and very wet summer, little sunshine, failure of corn and fruit crops. autumn, "
 Severe weather; Nov. very cold; 1-12 Dec., and Jan., much fog. 1880 "
 Parliament opened by the queen, 5 Feb.; dissolved, 23 Feb. "
 General election, great liberal majority, 30 March-16 April; resignation of ministry. 22 April, "
 Gladstone ministry formed. 29 April, "
 New parliament meets 29 April; Bradlaugh difficulty (see *Parliaments*). 3 May et seq. "
 Fine autumn; good average harvest; improved trade, Oct. "
 Early meeting of parliament on account of Ireland, 6 Jan. 1881 (See *Ireland, Parliament, and Revenue*.)

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

827. Egbert, styled "king of England" in 828.
 837. Ethelwolf, his son.
 857. Ethelbald, his son.
 860. Ethelbert, brother.
 868. Ethelred, brother.
 871. Alfred the Great, brother; died 21 or 28 Oct. 901.
 901. Edward the Elder, son; died 925.
 925. Athelstan, eldest son; died 17 Oct. 940.
 940. Edmund 1, fifth son of Edward the Elder; died from a wound received in an affray, 20 May, 946.
 946. Edred, brother; died 955.
 955. Edwy, eldest son of Edmund; died of grief in 958.
 958. Edgar the Peaceable, brother; died 1 July, 975.
 975. Edward the Martyr, his son, stabbed at Corfe Castle, at the instance of his stepmother, Elfrida, 18 March, 979.
 979. Ethelred II., half brother; retired.
 1013. Sweyn, proclaimed king; died 3 Feb. 1014.
 1014. Canute the Great, his son.
 " Ethelred restored in Canute's absence; died 24 April, 1016.

1016. Edmund Ironside, his son, divided the kingdom with Canute; murdered at Oxford, 30 Nov. 1016; reigned seven months.
1017. Canute sole king; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; died 12 Nov. 1035.
1035. Harold I., son; died 17 March, 1040.
1040. Hardicanute, son of Canute and Emma; died of repletion at a marriage feast, 8 June, 1042.
1042. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma; died 5 Jan. 1066.
1066. Harold II., son of earl Godwin; reigned nine months; killed near Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066.

THE NORMANS.*

1066. William the Conqueror; crowned 25 Dec.; died at Rouen, 9 Sept. 1087.
- Queen:* Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders; married in 1054; died in 1083.
1087. William II. Rufus; reign began 26 Sept.; killed by an arrow, 2 Aug. 1100.
1100. Henry I. Beaulerc, his brother; reign began 5 Aug.; died of a surfeit, 1 Dec. 1135.
- Queens:* Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scotland; married 11 Nov. 1100; died 1 May, 1119. 2. Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvaine; married 29 Jan. 1129; died 1151.
1135. Stephen, earl of Blois, nephew of Henry; reign 26 Dec.; died 25 Oct. 1154.
- Queen:* Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; married in 1128; died 3 May, 1151.
- [Maud, daughter of Henry I. and rightful heir to the throne; born 1101; betrothed, in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V., emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son Henry, 1153; died 1165.]

THE PLANTAGENETS.

1154. Henry II. *Plantagenet*, grandson of Henry I. and son of Maud; reign began 19 Dec.; died 6 July, 1189.
- Queen:* Eleanor, the reputed queen of Louis VII., king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou; married to Henry, 1151; died 26 June, 1202; see *Rosamond*.
1189. Richard I. *Cœur de Lion*, his son; reign began 3 Sept.; died of a wound, 6 April, 1199.
- Queen:* Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre; married 12 May, 1191; survived the king.
1199. John, the brother of Richard; reign began 27 May; died 19 Oct. 1216.
- Queens:* Avisa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester; married in 1189; divorced. 2. Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême; she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche; married to John in 1200. Survived the king, on whose death she was remarried to the count de la Marche.
1216. Henry III., son of John; reign began 28 Oct.; died 16 Nov. 1272.
- Queen:* Eleanor, daughter of the count de Provence; married 14 Jan. 1236; survived the king; and died in 1291. in a monastery.
1272. Edward I., son of Henry, surnamed *Longshanks*; reign began 20 Nov.; died 7 July, 1307.
- Queen:* Eleanor of Castile; married in 1253; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Grantham, in

* The REGNAL DATES are those given by sir H. Nicolas. The early Norman and Plantagenet kings reckoned their reigns from the day of their coronation; the later Plantagenets from the day after the death of their predecessor. With Edward VI. began the present custom of beginning the reign on the day of the death of the preceding sovereign.

ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND.

William I., William II., and Henry I.—two lions or leopards passant.

Stephen—Sagittarius, the archer, one of the signs of the zodiac (*traditional*).

Henry II. to Edward II.—three lions passant.

Edward III. and his successors quartered the preceding with fleurs-de-lis, the arms of France.

Henry V. used only three fleurs-de-lis.

Mary I. quartered the preceding with the arms of her husband, Philip II. of Spain.

UNITED KINGDOM.

James I. and his successors combined the arms of England and France (1st and 4th quarter); 2d, the lion rampant of Scotland; 3d, the harp of Ireland. He introduced the unicorn as a supporter of the arms.

George I., George II., and George III. introduced the arms of Brunswick.

In 1801 the arms of France were omitted. In 1816 the arms were modified through Hanover being made a kingdom.

VICTORIA.—In 1837 the arms of Hanover were omitted. The arms are now: 1st and 4th quarters, three lions passant guard; 2d, lion rampant for Scotland; 3d, harp for Ireland.

Lincolnshire, 1290. 2. Margaret, sister of the king of France; married 12 Sept. 1299; survived the king, dying in 1317.

1307. Edward II., son of Edward I.; reign began 8 July; de-throned 30 Jan. 1327; murdered at Berkeley castle, 21 Sept. following.
- Queen:* Isabella, daughter of the king of France; married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favorite, Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Rising, near Lynn, and died in 1357.
1327. Edward III., his son; reign began 25 Jan.; died 21 June, 1377.
- Queen:* Philippa, daughter of the count of Hainault; married in 1328; died 15 Aug. 1369.
1377. Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III.; reign began 22 June; de-throned 29 Sept. 1399; said to have been murdered at Poinfret castle, 10 Feb. 1400.
- Queens:* Anne of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; married in Jan. 1383; died 7 June, 1394. 2. Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France; married when only seven years old, 1 Nov. 1396. On the deposition of her husband she returned to her father.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399. Henry IV., cousin of Richard II.; reign began 30 Sept.; died 20 March, 1413.
- Queen:* Mary, daughter of the earl of Hereford; she died before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394. 2. Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; married 1403; survived the king; died 1437.
1413. Henry V., his son; reign began 21 March; died 31 Aug. 1422.
- Queen:* Catherine, daughter of the king of France; married 30 May, 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII., in 1423; died 1437.
1422. Henry VI., his son; reign began 1 Sept.; deposed 4 March, 1461; said to have been murdered by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in the Tower, 20 June, 1471.
- Queen:* Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou; married 22 April, 1445; survived the king; died 25 Aug. 1481.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461. Edward IV.; died 9 April, 1483.
- Queen:* Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of sir Richard Woodville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby; married 1463 or 1464. Suspected of favoring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel; and closed her life in confinement, 8 June, 1492.
1483. Edward V., his son; deposed 25 June, 1483, and said to have been murdered in the Tower; reigned two months and thirteen days.
- " Richard III., brother of Edward IV.; began to reign, 26 June; slain at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485.
- Queen:* Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, murdered 1471. She is said to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly, 16 March, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with princess Elizabeth of York.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485. Henry VII. (son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, legitimated descendant of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster); began to reign 22 Aug.; died 21 April, 1509.
- Queen:* Elizabeth of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV.; married 18 Jan. 1486; died 11 Feb. 1503.
1509. Henry VIII., his son; began to reign 22 April; died 29 Jan. 1547.
- Queens:* Catherine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, prince of Wales; married 11 June, 1509; mother of queen Mary; repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, 23 May, 1533; died 7 Jan. 1536.
2. Anne Boleyn, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honor to Catherine; privately married, before Catherine was divorced, 14 Nov. 1532; mother of queen Elizabeth; beheaded at the Tower, 19 May, 1536.
3. Jane Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour, and maid of honor to Anne Boleyn; married 20 May, 1536, the day after Anne's execution; mother of Edward VI., of whom she died in childbirth, 24 Oct. 1537.
4. Anne of Cleves, sister of William, duke of Cleves; married 6 Jan. 1540; divorced 10 July, 1540; died 1587.
5. Catherine Howard, niece of the duke of Norfolk; married 28 July, 1540; beheaded, 12 Feb. 1542.
6. Catherine Parr, daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer; married 12 July, 1543; survived the king, after whose death she married sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley; died 5 Sept. 1548.
1547. Edward VI., son of Henry VIII. (by Jane Seymour); died 6 July, 1553.

1553. Jane, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley; proclaimed queen on the death of Edward; ten days afterwards returned to private life; was tried 13 Nov. 1553; beheaded 12 Feb. 1554, when but 17 years of age.
1553. Mary, daughter of Henry (by Catherine of Aragon); married Philip of Spain, 25 July, 1554; died 17 Nov. 1558.
1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (by Anne Boleyn), died 24 March, 1603.

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603. James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, son of Mary queen of Scots; died 27 March, 1625.
Queen: Anne, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.; married 20 Aug. 1590; died March, 1619.
1625. Charles I., his son; beheaded at Whitehall, 30 Jan. 1649.
Queen: Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV., king of France; married 13 June, 1625; survived the king; died in France, 10 Aug. 1669.
1649. COMMONWEALTH. Oliver Cromwell made protector, 16 Dec. 1653; died 3 Sept. 1658.
1658. Richard Cromwell, his son, made protector, 4 Sept.; resigned 22 April, 1659.
1660. Charles II., son of Charles I.; died 6 Feb. 1685.
Queen: Catherine of Braganza, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV. and sister of Alfonso VI.; married 21 May, 1662; survived the king; returned to Portugal; died 21 Dec. 1705.
1685. James II., his brother; abdicated by flight, 11 Dec. 1688; died in exile, 6 Aug. 1701.
[*1st wife,* Ann Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon; married Sept. 1660; died 1671; mother of queens Mary II. and Anne.]
Queen: Mary Beatrice, princess of Modena, daughter of Alfonso d'Este, duke; married 21 Nov. 1673; in 1688 retired with James to France; died at St. Germain, 1718.
1689. William III., prince of Orange, king, and Mary, queen, daughter of James; married 4 Nov. 1677; began their reign 13 Feb. 1689; Mary died 28 Dec. 1694.
1694. William III.; died of a fall from his horse, 8 March, 1702.
1702. Anne, daughter of James II.; married George, prince of Denmark, 24 July, 1683; succeeded to the throne, 8 March, 1702; had thirteen children, all of whom died young; lost her husband 28 Oct. 1708; died 1 Aug. 1714.

HOUSE OF HANOVER. (See Brunswick and Este.)

1714. George I., elector of Hanover and duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg; son of Sophia, who was daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I.; died 11 June, 1727.
Queen: Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell; died in prison, 2 Nov. 1726.
1727. George II., his son; died 25 Oct. 1760.
Queen: Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea of Brandenburg-Anspach; married 1703; died 20 Nov. 1737.
1760. George III., grandson of George II.; died 29 Jan. 1820.
Queen: Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; married 8 Sept. 1761; died 17 Nov. 1818.
1820. George IV., his son; died 26 June, 1830.
Queen: Caroline Amelia Augusta, daughter of the duke of Brunswick; married 8 April, 1795; died 7 Aug. 1821 (see article *Queen Caroline*).
1830. William IV., brother of George IV.; died 20 June, 1837.
Queen: Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa Caroline, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen; married 11 July, 1818; died 2 Dec. 1849.
1837. Victoria, the reigning queen, WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

THE PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The queen, * Alexandrina VICTORIA, only daughter of Edward, duke of Kent (fourth son of King George III.), † born 24 May, 1819; succeeded to the throne on the death of her uncle, William IV., 20 June, 1837; crowned at Westminster, 28 June, 1838; married (10 Feb. 1840) to her cousin, Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emmanuel, duke of Saxe, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; born 26 Aug. 1819; naturalized, 24 Jan. 1840 (ordered to be styled *Prince Consort* 25 June, 1857); elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, 28 Feb. 1847; died 14 Dec. 1861.

* On 1 Nov. 1858, the queen was proclaimed throughout India as "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, QUEEN, defender of the faith," etc. "Empress of India" added to the royal style by proclamation, 28 April, 1876; see *Style, Royal*.

† He was born 2 Nov. 1767; and died 23 Jan. 1820; he married Victoria Maria Louisa (widow of the prince of Leiningen, sister of Leopold, king of the Belgians, and aunt to the prince consort), 29 May, 1818. She was born 17 Aug. 1786; and died 16 March, 1861.

Issue.

1. VICTORIA Adelaide Mary Louisa, princess royal, born 21 Nov. 1840; married to prince Frederick William of Prussia, 25 Jan. 1858 (dowry 40,000*l.* and annuity of 8000*l.*). *Issue:* William, born 27 Jan. 1859; and 5 other children living.
2. ALBERT EDWARD, prince of Wales, duke of Saxony, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles, born 9 Nov. 1841; married princess Alexandra of Denmark (born 1 Dec. 1844) 10 March, 1863. *Issue:* Albert Victor, born 8 Jan. 1864; George, born 3 June, 1865; Louise, born 20 Feb. 1867; Victoria, born 6 July, 1868; Maud, 26 Nov. 1869; Alexander John, born 6 April, died 7 April, 1871; see *Wales*.
3. ALICE Maud Mary, born 25 April, 1843; married prince Louis (since grand-duke) of Hesse-Darmstadt (*which see*), 1 July, 1862 (dowry 30,000*l.*, annuity 6000*l.*). *Issue:* Victoria, 5 April, 1863; and 5 other children; died of diphtheria, 14 Dec. 1878.
4. ALFRED Ernest, born 6 Aug. 1844; entered the *Euryalus* as midshipman, 31 Aug. 1858; created duke of Edinburgh, etc., 24 May, 1866; visited Cape of Good Hope, Aug.; Australia, Nov. 1867; escaped assassination by a Fenian at Port Jackson, 12 March, 1868; visited Japan, China, and India, 1869; married archduchess Marie of Russia (born 17 Oct. 1853), 23 Jan. 1874. *Issue:* Alfred, born 15 Oct. 1874; Mary, 29 Oct. 1875; Victoria, 25 Nov. 1876; Alexandrina, 1 Sept. 1878.
5. HELENA Augusta Victoria, born 25 May, 1846; married to prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, 5 July, 1866. *Issue:* Christian Victor, born 14 April, 1867; and other children.
6. LORIS Carolina Albortia, born 18 March, 1848; married to John, marquess of Lorne (born 6 Aug. 1845), 21 March, 1871.
7. ARTHUR William Patrick Albert, born 1 May, 1870; created duke of Connaught, earl of Sussex and Strathearn, 23 May, 1874; 10,000*l.* a year on his proposed marriage to princess Louise Margaret of Prussia; agreed to, 25 July, 1874; married 13 March, 1879, to princess Louise Margaret of Prussia (born 25 July, 1860).
8. LEOPOLD George Duncan Albert, born 7 April, 1853; voted 15,000*l.* a year by parliament, 23 July, 1874; created baron Arklow, earl of Clarence, and duke of Albany, 24 May, 1881.
9. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodore, born 14 April, 1857. *First great-grandchild,* Feodore, born 12 May, 1879; daughter of Charlotte, daughter of princess royal Victoria, and prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen.
- THE QUEEN'S AUNT AND COUSINS, Augusta, duchess (widow, 8 July, 1850, of duke) of Cambridge, born 25 July, 1797; married 1 June, 1818.
Her son, George, duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, born 26 March, 1819; and
Her daughters, Augusta, grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 19 July, 1822; married 28 June, 1843; and the princess Mary of Cambridge, born 27 Nov. 1833; married to the prince Francis, now duke, of Teck, 12 June, 1866. *Issue:* Adolphus, and 3 other children.

English Church Union, established 1859; revived 1873.

English Language is traced from the Frisian variety of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of the great Indo-European family. "The English tongue possesses a veritable power of expression such as, perhaps, never stood at the command of any other language of man."—*Grimm*.

Celtic prevailed in England.....	A. D. 1
Latin introduced.....	about 1
Saxon prevails (Beowulf; Caedmon; Alfred).....	450-1066
Latin reintroduced by missionaries.....	598
Norman-French combining with English.....	1066-1250
William I. and his successors used English in their laws, etc.; it was superseded by Latin in the reign of Henry II. Norman-French was not used in law-deeds till the reign of Henry III.	
Early English.....	1250-1500
The present English settled in the sixteenth century.	
Law pleadings were made in English by order of Edward III. instead of in French.....	1362
The English tongue and English apparel were ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Hen. VIII.	1536
The English was ordered to be used in all lawsuits, and the Latin disused.....	May, 1731
Percentage of Anglo-Saxon words in the English Bible, 97; Swift, 89; Shakespeare and Thomson, 85; Addison, 83; Spenser and Milton, 81; Locke, 80; Young, 79; Pope, 76; Johnson, 75; Robertson, 68; Hume, 65; Gibbon, 58.— <i>Murray</i> .	
Of 100,000 English words, 60,000 are of Teutonic origin; 30,000 Greek and Latin; and 10,000 from other sources.	
Early English Text Society began publishing.....	1864
English Dialect Society, established to print old glossaries.....	May, 1873

PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

[*d.* dramatist; *c.* essayist; *h.* historian; *m.* miscellaneous; *n.* novelist; *p.* poet; *t.* theologian; *pol.* political; *ph.* philosopher.]

	Born.	Died.
John Gower, <i>p.</i>	about 1320	1402
John Wicliffe, <i>t.</i>	1324	1384
Geoffrey Chaucer, <i>p.</i>	1328	1400
William Caxton, <i>p.</i>	1421	1491
Paston Letters, <i>p.</i>	1460	1472
Sir Thomas More, <i>h. p.</i>	1482	1535
John Fox, <i>t. h.</i>	1517	1587
Walter Raleigh, <i>h. p.</i>	1552	1618
Edmund Spenser, <i>p.</i>	1553	1598
Richard Hooker, <i>t.</i>	1553	1600
Sir Philip Sidney, <i>n. p.</i>	1554	1586
Francis Bacon, <i>ph.</i>	1561	1626
William Shakespeare, <i>d.</i>	1564	1616
Ben Jonson, <i>d.</i>	1574	1637
Philip Massinger, <i>d.</i>	1584	1640
Holinshed's Chronicles, 1586.		
George Herbert, <i>p.</i>	1593	1633
John Milton, <i>p.</i>	1608	1674
Samuel Butler, <i>p.</i>	1612	1680
Jeremy Taylor, <i>t.</i>	1613	1667
John Bunyan, <i>t.</i>	1628	1688
Isaac Barrow, <i>t.</i>	1630	1677
John Dryden, <i>p.</i>	1631	1700
John Locke, <i>ph.</i>	1632	1704
Daniel De Foe, <i>n. pol.</i>	1663	1731
Matthew Prior, <i>p.</i>	1664	1721
Jonathan Swift, <i>n. p.</i>	1667	1745
Richard Steele, <i>c.</i>	1671	1729
Joseph Addison, <i>c.</i>	1673	1719
Edward Young, <i>p.</i>	1681	1765
John Gay, <i>p.</i>	1688	1732
Alexander Pope, <i>p.</i>	1688	1744
Samuel Richardson, <i>n.</i>	1689	1761
James Thomson, <i>p.</i>	1700	1748
Benjamin Franklin, <i>ph. pol.</i>	1703	1790
Henry Fielding, <i>n. d.</i>	1707	1754
Samuel Johnson, <i>c. n. p.</i>	1709	1784
David Hume, <i>h. ph.</i>	1711	1776
Laurence Sterne, <i>n.</i>	1713	1768
Thomas Gray, <i>p.</i>	1716	1771
Tobias Smollett, <i>n.</i>	1720	1771
Mark Akenside, <i>p.</i>	1721	1770
William Robertson, <i>h.</i>	1721	1793
Oliver Goldsmith, <i>n. p.</i>	1724	1774
William Cowper, <i>p.</i>	1731	1800
Edward Gibbon, <i>h.</i>	1737	1794
Robert Burns, <i>p.</i>	1759	1796
William Cobbett, <i>pol. c.</i>	1762	1835
Joanna Baillie, <i>p.</i>	1763	1851
Samuel Rogers, <i>p.</i>	1763	1855
William Wordsworth, <i>p.</i>	1770	1850
Walter Scott, <i>n. p.</i>	1771	1832
Sydney Smith, <i>c. pol.</i>	1771	1845
Samuel T. Coleridge, <i>p. ph.</i>	1772	1834
Richard Southey, <i>p. h.</i>	1774	1842
Charles Lamb, <i>c.</i>	1775	1834
Thomas Campbell, <i>p.</i>	1777	1844
Henry lord Brougham, <i>pol. h.</i>	1778	1868
George lord Byron, <i>p.</i>	1788	1824
Henry Hallam, <i>h.</i>	1778	1859
J. E. Paulding, <i>m.</i>	1779	1860
Thomas Moore, <i>p. n.</i>	1780	1852
Washington Irving, <i>n. h.</i>	1783	1859
John Wilson, <i>p. c.</i>	1785	1854
Thomas de Quincy, <i>c.</i>	1786	1859
Archbishop Richard Whately, <i>ph.</i>	1787	1863
R. H. Dana, <i>p. c.</i>	1787	1879
Bryan W. Procter ("Barry Cornwall"), <i>p.</i>	1790	1874
George Ticknor, <i>h.</i>	1791	1871
Percy B. Shelley, <i>p.</i>	1792	1822
J. R. Drake, <i>p.</i>	1795	1820
Thomas Arnold, <i>h.</i>	1795	1843
J. F. Hallerck, <i>p.</i>	1795	1867
F. G. Kennedy, <i>n.</i>	1795	1870
Thomas Carlyle, <i>h. c.</i>	1795	1881
William H. Prescott, <i>h.</i>	1796	1859
W. C. Bryant, <i>p.</i>	1797	1878
J. Fenimore Cooper, <i>n.</i>	1798	1851
T. B. Macaulay, <i>h. p.</i>	1800	1859
George Bancroft, <i>h.</i>	1800	1890
R. W. Emerson, <i>p. c. ph.</i>	1803	1882
Nathaniel Hawthorne, <i>n.</i>	1804	1864
Edward Bulwer Lytton, lord, <i>p. n.</i>	1805	1873
Benjamin Disraeli, lord Beaconsfield, <i>n.</i>	1805	1881
Richard Hildreth, <i>h.</i>	1807	1865
H. W. Longfellow, <i>p.</i>	1807	1882
J. G. Whittier, <i>p.</i>	1807	1893
E. A. Poe, <i>c. m.</i>	1809	1849
Alfred Tennyson, <i>p.</i>	1809	1892
O. W. Holmes, <i>p.</i>	1809	1890
Thomas Trollope, <i>n.</i>	1810	1882
William M. Thackeray, <i>n.</i>	1811	1863
Charles Dickens, <i>n.</i>	1812	1870
Robert Browning, <i>p.</i>	1812	1882
Harriet Beecher Stowe, <i>n.</i>	1812	1895
Sylvester Judd, <i>n.</i>	1813	1883

	Born.	Died.
Arthur Helps, <i>c.</i>	1813	1875
J. L. Motley, <i>h.</i>	1813	1877
Benson J. Lossing, <i>h.</i>	1813	
Anthony Trollope, <i>n.</i>	1815	
Theodore Martin, <i>h. p. m.</i>	1816	
H. D. Thoreau, <i>c.</i>	1817	1862
James Anthony Froude, <i>h. m.</i>	1818	
John Ruskin, <i>art critic.</i>	1819	
J. G. Holland, <i>p. n.</i>	1819	1881
J. R. Lowell, <i>p. c.</i>	1819	
Marian Evans ("George Eliot"), <i>n. p.</i>	1820	1880
Matthew Arnold, <i>p. m.</i>	1822	
James Parton, <i>h. m.</i>	1822	
Francis Parkman, <i>h.</i>	1823	
George W. Curtis, <i>n. c. m.</i>	1824	
Bayard Taylor, <i>p. m.</i>	1825	1878
R. H. Stoddard, <i>p. c.</i>	1825	
Lord Lytton, <i>p. m.</i>	1831	
E. C. Stedman, <i>p. c.</i>	1833	
Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), <i>n. d. m.</i>	1835	
T. B. Aldrich, <i>p. n.</i>	1836	
W. D. Howells, <i>p. n.</i>	1837	
Bret Harte, <i>p. n.</i>	1837	
Edward Eggleston, <i>n.</i>	1837	

"**Englishman**," a newspaper edited by Dr. Kenealy, published in April, soon after the conviction of the claimant of the Tichborne estates (see *Trials*, 1873-4). For its libellous character, the editor was disbenched by the Society of Gray's Inn, 1 Aug. 1874; ordered to give up his chambers by vice-chancellor, 29 June, 1876.

Engraving on signets is mentioned Exod. xxviii. 11 (1491 B.C.). Engraving on plates and wood began about the middle of the fifteenth century. Engraving on glass was perfected by Bourdier, of Paris, 1799. The copyright to engravings has been protected by several statutes: among the principal are the acts 16 & 18 Geo. III. 1775 and 1777; and the acts 7 & 8 Vict., 6 Aug. 1844, and 15 Vict., 28 May, 1852. A process of enlarging and reducing engravings by means of sheets of vulcanized india-rubber was shown by the Electroprinting Block Company in 1860; see *Lithography* and *Photo-galvanography*. In "*Lyra Germanica*," published in 1861, are illustrations engraved upon blocks photographed from negatives taken by John Leighton, F.S.A.

ENGRAVING ON COPPER—Prints from engraved copper plates made their appearance about 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surnamed Finiguerra, is considered to have been the first Italian engraver, about 1440; see *Niello*.

The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1461. Rolling presses for working the plates were invented in 1545. Of the art of *etching* on copper by means of *aqua-fortis*, Francis Mazzuoli, or Parmegiano, is the reputed inventor, about 1532.—*De Fides*.

Etching was practised by Albert Dürer, and most especially by Rembrandt. Its revival began about 1860. Eminent modern etchers: Messrs. Lalanne, P. G. Hamerton, F. Seymour Haden, Bracquemond, Jacquemart, Martial, and others. The Etching Club was established in 1838.

Society of Painter-etchers formed; opened an exhibition, April, 1881.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD, long known in China, began in Europe with the *briefmahlers*, or manufacturers of playing-cards, about 1400 (see *Printing*). The art is referred by some to a Florentine, and by others to Reuss, a German; it was greatly improved by Dürer (1471-1528) and Lucas van Leyden (1497). It was much improved in England by Bewick and his brother, and pupils Nesbitt, Anderson, etc. 1789 et seq. The earliest wood engraving which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea; it bears date 1423.

ENGRAVING ON SOFT STEEL, to be hardened afterwards, was introduced into England by Messrs. Perkins and Heath, of Philadelphia, 1810.

John Pye, "father of English landscape engraving," died 6 Feb. 1874.

MEZZOTINTO is said to have been discovered by col. von Siegen, who engraved a portrait of princess Amelia of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1643; it was improved by prince Rupert in 1648; and by sir Christopher Wren, about 1662.

Aquatint, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist St. Non, about 1662; he communicated his invention to Le Prince. Barabbe de Paris was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1763. *Chiaroscuro* engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1491; see *Zinc*, etc.

Enlistment. No persons enlisting as soldiers or sailors are to be sworn in before a magistrate in less

than twenty-four hours after, and they are then at liberty to withdraw upon their returning the enlistment or bounty money and 21s. costs. Enlistment is now entirely voluntary. In 1847 the term of enlistment was limited to ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry, artillery, and royal marines; and in 1867, to twelve years; see *Army*, 1867 and 1879, and *Foreign Enlistment*.

Enniskillen (N.W. Ireland). This town made an obstinate defence against the army of Elizabeth, 1595, and resisted James II., 1689. 1500 Enniskilleners met his gen. McCarthy at Newton Butler with 6000 men (of whom 3000 were slain, and nearly all the rest made prisoners), they losing but twenty men, 30 July, 1689. The dragoon regiment the "Enniskillingers" was originally recruited here.

Enoch, Book of, an apocryphal work, quoted by the fathers, disappeared about the eighth century. A MS. Ethiopic version was found in Abyssinia by Bruce, and brought to England in 1773. Of this, archbishop Lawrence published an English translation in 1821, and the Ethiopic text in 1838.

Ensisheim (E. France). Here Turenne defeated the Imperial army, and expelled it from Alsace, 4 Oct. 1674.

Entail of Estates began with the statute of Westminster, 1285. Subsequent legislation broke the entail in cases of treason (1534), when the estate is to revert to the crown, and of bankruptcy (1833 and 1849), when it is to be sold. The law of entail in Scotland was amended in 1875.

Entertainment of the People Society, for the very poor, held first concert at the board schoolroom, Saffron hill, London, Saturday, 12 April, 1879.

Entomology, the science of insects, now mainly based upon the arrangement of Linnæus, 1739. Ray's "Methodus Insectorum," 1705; "Insectorum Historia," 1710. The Entomological Society of London was instituted in 1833. A National Entomological Exhibition at the Westminster Aquarium was opened 9 March, 1878.

Envelopes for letters are mentioned by Swift, 1726. Stamped adhesive envelopes came into general use shortly after the establishment of the penny postal system, 10 Jan. 1840. Machinery for their manufacture was patented by Mr. George Wilson in 1844; and by Messrs. E. Hill and Warren De La Rue, 17 March, 1845.

Envoys at Courts, in dignity below ambassadors, enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonies, of ambassadors. Envoys - extraordinary are of modern date. - *Wicquefort*. The court of France denied to them the ceremony of being conducted to court in the royal carriages, 1639.

Eozoön Canadense, asserted to be the earliest known form of life, is a species of foraminifera, found by prof. J. W. Dawson, of Montreal, in Laurentian limestone, in 1858.

Epact (Greek, *ἡπαρός*, added) is the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, 1 day, 11 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, the lunar month being only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and the excess of the solar year above the lunar synodical year (nearly 11 days), the lunar year being 354 days. The number of the Gregorian epact for 1877, 15; 1878, 26; 1879, 7; 1880, 18.

Épernay (N.E. France), seat of the trade in champagne, was taken from the League by Henry IV., 26 July, 1592, when marshal Armand Biron was killed.

Ephesus (in Asia Minor), a city founded by the Ionians about 1043 B.C. It was subdued by Cyrus in 544 B.C.; revolted from the Persians, 501 B.C.; and was destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 17; see *Diana*, *Temple of*, and *Seren Churches*. Paul preached here A.D. 55, 56 (Acts xviii., xix.). His epistle to the Ephesians is dated A.D. 64. The third general council was held here in 431. After investigation, begun in 1868, Mr. J. T. Wood discovered the site of the temple of Diana in April, 1870; and about 60 tons of marble were shipped at Smyrna for the British Museum, Jan. 1872, part of which arrived in the summer. Mr. Wood published an illustrated account of his discoveries in 1876. The site of the temple was purchased for the British Museum.

Ephori, powerful magistrates of Sparta, five in number, said to have been first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, about 757 B.C.

Epic Poems (from Greek *ἔπος*, a song), narratives in verse. Eminent examples:

Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" (Greek), between eighth and tenth century B.C.; see <i>Home</i> .	
Māhā-bārata (<i>Sanskrit</i>), very ancient; by several authors; the longest epic known (220,000 lines).	
Virgil's "Æneid" (<i>Latin</i>).....	about A.C. 19
Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (<i>Latin</i>).....	about A.D. 1
Dante (died 1321), "Divina Commedia" (<i>Italian</i>) published.....	1472
Ariosto, "Orlando Furioso" (<i>Italian</i>).....	1516
Camões, "Lusiad" (<i>Portuguese</i>).....	1569
Tasso, "Jerusalem Delivered" (<i>Italian</i>).....	1581
Spenser's "Faerie Queene".....	1590-4
Milton's "Paradise Lost".....	1667
Voltaire, "Henriade" (<i>French</i>).....	1728
Walter Scott, "Lay of the Last Minstrel," etc.....	1805

Epicurean Philosophy. Epicurus of Gargettus, near Athens, about 300 B.C., taught that the greatest good consists in peace of mind springing from virtue, as tending to prevent disquiet; but the name epicurean is frequently given to those who derive happiness from sensual pleasure; see *Atoms*.

Epidaurus (Greece), celebrated for the temple of Asclepius, or Æsculapius, god of medicine, and enriched by gifts from persons healed. The Romans sent an embassy to seek the help of the god during a pestilence, and his worship was introduced at Rome, 293 B.C. The temple was visited by Æmilius Paulus, after his conquest of Macedonia, 167 B.C.

Epidemiological Society, established in 1850.

Epigenesis, see *Spontaneous Generation*.

Epigrams derive their origin from the inscriptions placed by the ancients on tombs. Marcus Valerius Martialis, the Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A.D. 83, is allowed to have excelled all others, ancient or modern. The following epigram on Christ's turning water into wine (John iii.) is an example: "Vidit et erubuit lympha pudica Deum." "The modest water saw its God, and blushed." - *Crushaw* (died 1650).

"The Epigrammatists," a collection by rev. H. P. Dodd, published 1870 and 1875.

Epiphany (appearance), a feast (Jan. 6), termed Twelfth-day, celebrates the manifestation of the Saviour by the appearance of the star which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found; instituted 813. - *Whately*.

Epirus (N. Greece). Its early history is very obscure.

The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Epirus, after the Trojan war, 1170 B.C., and was killed in the temple of Delphi.....	about A.C. 1165
Pyrrhus the Great reigns, 295; he takes Macedonia from Demetrius, 290; compelled to yield to Lysimachus.....	287
He invades Italy; defeats the Romans, 280; again, 279; subdues Sicily.....	278
He invades Italy again, and is totally defeated by Curius Dentatus at Beneventum.....	275
He takes Macedonia from Antigonus.....	273
He unsuccessfully invades Sparta; enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown by a woman.....	271
Philip unites Epirus to Macedonia.....	220
Its conquest by the Romans.....	167
Epirus annexed to the Ottoman empire.....	A.D. 1446
An insurrection against the Turks put down.....	1866

Episcopacy, see *Bishops*.

Epistles, or LETTERS. The earliest known letter is that sent to Joab by David by the hands of Uriah, about 1035 (2 Sam. xi. 14); see under article *Bible*. Horace Walpole, renowned for his letters, was born 5 Oct. 1717; died 2 March, 1797. The collection entitled "Elegant Epistles," commencing with Cicero, was published in 1790. It ends with an essay on letter-writing by Dr. Johnson.

Epitaphs were inscribed on tombs by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a collection entitled "Chronicles of the Tombs," in 1857.

Epithalamium, a nuptial song at marriage. Tisias, the lyric poet, is said to have been the first writer of one. He received the name of Stesichorus, from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, about 536 B.C. — *Bossuet*.

Epocha, a point of time made remarkable by some event, from which subsequent years are reckoned by historians and chronologers; see *Eras*.

Creation.....	B.C.	4004
Deluge.....		2348
First Olympiad.....		776
Building of Rome.....		753
The birth of Christ.....	A.D.	1
The Hegira (or flight of Mahomet).....		622

Epping Forest, see *Forests*, note.

Espsom (Surrey). The mineral springs were discovered in 1618. The races began about 1711, and have been held annually since 1730.

Equestrian Order in Rome began with Romulus, about 750 B.C.; see *Knighthood*.

Equinox. When the sun in his progress passes through the equator in one of the equinoctial points, the day and night are equal all over the globe. This occurs twice in the year: about 21 March the *vernal* equinox, and 22 Sept. the *autumnal* equinox. The equinoctial points move backwards about 50 seconds yearly, requiring 25,000 years to accomplish a complete revolution. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes, which is said to have been observed by the ancient astronomers.

Equity, COURTS OF, are those of the lord chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the master of the rolls, their office being to correct the operations of the literal text of the law, and supply its defects by reasonable construction not admissible in a court of law. The supreme court of session in Scotland combines the functions of law and equity. In 1865 equity powers were conferred on the county courts for cases respecting sums under 500*l*.; see *Supreme Court*, in which law and equity are combined.

Eras. The principal are more fully noticed in their alphabetical order.

Common Era (English Bible, <i>Usher</i> , etc.).....	B.C.	4004
Era of the Jews.....		3761
Era of Constantinople.....		1 Sept. 5508
Era of Nabonassar, after which the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began 26 Feb.		747
Era of the <i>Seleucids</i> (used by the Macabees), commenced.....		312
The <i>Olympiads</i> belong to the Grecians, and date from 1 July, 776 A.C.; they subsequently reckoned by indications, the first beginning A.D. 313; these, among chronologers, are still used (see <i>Indications</i>).		
The Romans reckoned from the founding of their city, A.U.C. (<i>anno urbis condite</i>).....		753
Spanish Era (of the conquest of Spain), <i>Varro</i> , 752. <i>Cato the Elder</i> : the 16th year of the emperor Augustus (see <i>Cesars</i>) long used by the Spaniards.....	A.D.	1 Jan. 38
Era of <i>Diocletian</i> or <i>Martyrs</i>		284
The Mahometans began their era from the <i>Hegira</i> , or flight of their prophet from Mecca.....		16 July, 622
(See <i>Creation</i> , <i>Anno Domini</i> , <i>Calendar</i> .)		

Erastianism, the opinions of Thomas Lieber (Latinized *Erastus*), a German physician (1524–83), who taught that the church had no right to exclude any person from church ordinances, to inflict excommunication, etc. Persons who acknowledge the jurisdiction of

the civil power in spiritual matters and the law of patronage are now termed *Erastians*.

Erasures. By order of sir John Romilly, master of the rolls, in 1855, no document corrected by erasure with the knife was to be henceforth received in his court. The errors must be corrected with the pen. It is so in the army courts.

Erdington Orphanage, etc., see *Orphans' Houses*.

Erfurt (Central Germany) was founded in 476, and its university established about 1390. Erfurt was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It capitulated to Murat, when 14,000 Prussian troops surrendered, 16 Oct. 1806. In this city Napoleon and Alexander met, and offered peace to England, 27 Sept. 1808. The French retreated to Erfurt from Leipzig, 18 Oct. 1813. A German parliament met here in March and April, 1850.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine, see *Heat*, note.

Eric, Fort, in Upper Canada, nearly opposite Black Rock, was the theatre of many stirring events. On 3 July, 1814, it was taken from the British by a part of gen. Brown's division, commanded by gens. Scott and Ripley. The garrison withdrew to the intrenched British camp. Early in Aug., Fort Eric was besieged by gen. Drummond, with 5000 men. Gen. Gaines was in command of the fort, with 2500 troops. Drummond made a severe assault on the 15th, but was repulsed with the loss of almost 600 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Americans lost 26 killed and 86 wounded during the siege. On 17 Sept., when gen. Brown had command of the fort, a sortie was made, by his orders, by 3000 of his division, who drove the British towards Chippewa. They were then more than 5000 strong. In that sortie the British lost almost 1000 men. The Americans lost 79 killed and 216 wounded.

Erivan (Armenia), in the sixteenth century the residence of the shahs of Persia, was taken by the Turks in 1553 and 1582, but recovered by Abbas the Great, 1604. After being several times captured, it was ceded to Persia, 1769. It was taken by Paskiewitch in 1827, and annexed to Russia by treaty in Feb. 1828.

Erzeroum (Asiatic Turkey), a city built by Theodosius II., 415; taken by the Seljuk Turks in the thirteenth century, and by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. It was captured by the Russian gen., Paskiewitch, June, 1829, but restored in 1830. It was almost totally destroyed by earthquakes, 2 June to 17 July, 1859.

Escheats, land or other property that falls to a lord within his manor for forfeiture or death. The escheator observes the rights of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.—*Covel*. In London, a court of escheats was held before the lord mayor to recover the property of a bastard who died intestate for the king, 16 July, 1771; such a court had not been held in the city for 150 years before.—*Phillips*.

Escombrera Bay, BATTLE OF; see *Spain*, 11 Oct. 1878.

Escorial, properly ESCORIAL (25 miles N.W. of Madrid), the magnificent palace of the sovereigns of Spain, termed the eighth wonder of the world, was commenced by Philip II. in 1563, and completed in 1586, at a cost of about 10,000,000*l*. It was built in the form of a gridiron in honor of St. Lawrence, on whose day (10 Aug. 1557) the Spaniards gained the victory of St. Quentin. According to Francisco de los Santos, the total length of all its rooms and apartments is above 120 English miles. The Escorial comprises a church, mausoleum, monastery, palace, library, and museum. It was struck by lightning and caught fire 11.30 P.M., 1 Oct. 1872, and was much damaged; but the grand library and other treasures were preserved.

Esparto (from the Latin *spartum*; *stipa tenacissima* of Linnæus), a Spanish grass used by Romans for whiptongs, and now largely employed in paper-making. In 1856 about 50 tons, in 1870 above 100,000 tons, were imported into Britain. The price has risen from 4*l*. to 10*l*.

per ton. Living plants were received at Newcastle, July, 1867.

Espierres (Belgium). At Pont-à-Chin, near this village, the French, under Pichegru, attacked the allied English and Austrian army (100,000 men), commanded by the duke of York, and were repulsed after a long and desperate engagement, losing the advantages gained by the victory at Turcoing, 22 May, 1794.

Esprit, SAINT (or Holy Ghost), the title of an order of knighthood, founded by Henry III of France in 1578, and abolished in 1791.

Esquires, among the Greeks and Romans, were armor-bearers to, or attendants on, a knight.—*Blount*. In England, the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collars of SS, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. John de Kingston was created a squire by patent, 13 Richard II. 1389-90.

"Essays and Reviews," by six clergymen and one layman of the Church of England (the rev. Drs. Frederick Temple and Rowland Williams, prof. Baden Powell, H. B. Wilson, Mark Pattison, prof. B. Jowett, and Mr. C. W. Goodwin), were published in an 8vo vol. in March, 1860. The book did not excite much attention at first; but having been severely censured for heterodox views by nearly all the bishops and many of the clergy, it created much excitement in 1861, and was condemned by convocation 24 June, 1864. The ecclesiastical courts sentenced the revs. R. Williams and H. B. Wilson to suspension for one year, and costs, 15 Dec. 1862; but on appeal the sentence was reversed by the judicial committee of the privy council, 8 Feb. 1864. The most remarkable among the works put forth in opposition (in 1862) are the "Aids to Faith," edited by the bishop of Gloucester (W. Thomson, now archbishop of York), and "Replies to Essays and Reviews," edited by the bishop of Oxford (S. Wilberforce). The election of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter was much opposed on account of his essay in this collection; see *Church of England*, 1869.

Essenes, an ascetic Jewish sect at the time of Christ.

Essex, KINGDOM OF; see under *Britain*.

EARLS OF ESSEX (from *Nicolas*).

Geoffrey de Mandeville, created earl of Essex by Matilda, was slain	14 Sept. 1144
Humfrey de Bohun succeeded by right of his mother, Mary, sister of William, who died without heir	1189
Humfrey de Bohun, died without heir	1372
Thomas of Woodstock, son of Edward III., 1372; murdered	1397
Henry Houchier, grandson	1461
Henry Houchier, grandson; died without heir (earldom extinct)	1539
Thomas Cromwell, 1539; beheaded	1540
William Parr, 1543; attained	1543
Walter Devereux, 1572; died	1576
Robert Devereux, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1599; censured for misgovernment; conspired against the government; beheaded	25 Feb. 1601
Robert (son); died without heir	1646
Arthur Capel, ancestor of the present earl	1661

Esaling, BATTLE OF, see *Asperne*.

Este, HOUSE OF. Boniface, count of Lucca and duke of Tuscany, about 811, is said to have descended from Odoacer, king of Italy. From Boniface sprang Albert Azzo II., marquess of Italy and lord of Este, born about 996, who married—first, Cunegonda of the house of Guelf, by whom he had Guelf, duke of Bavaria, the ancestor of the house of Brunswick (see *Bavaria* and *Brunswick*); and, secondly, Gersonda, by whom he had Fulk, the ancestor of the Estes, dukes of Ferrara and Modena.

Estella (N. Spain). In a conflict at Peña Mura, near this place, 25-28 June, 1874, the republicans were repulsed, and their general, Manuel de Concha (aged 66), killed by the Carlists, 27 June.

Euthonia, or REVEL, a Russian province, said to have been conquered by the Teutonic knights in the twelfth century; after various changes it was ceded to

Sweden by the treaty of Oliva, 8 May, 1660, and finally to Russia by the peace of Nystadt, 30 Aug. 1721, having been conquered by Peter in 1710.

États, see *States*.

Etching, see *Engraving*.

Ether was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1681; and muriatic ether, from the chloride of tin, by Courtauvau, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lauraguais, same year; and hydriotic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The phosphoric ether was obtained by M. Boullay. The discovery that by *inhaling ether* the patient is rendered unconscious of pain is due to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, U.S. Mr. Thomas Morton, of the same place, first introduced it into surgical practice, under Dr. Jackson's directions (1846); see *Chloroform* and *Amylene*. The term "ether" was applied to the transparent celestial space by the German astronomer Encke, about 1829, when studying the elements of Pons's comet, discovered in 1818.

Ethics (Greek term for *Morals*). The works of Plato, Aristotle, and Confucius contain heathen systems; the New Testament is that of Christianity. Paley's "Moral Philosophy" appeared in 1785, and Whewell's "Elements of Morality" in 1845.

Ethiopia. The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had *sun-burnt* complexions, in Asia and Africa; but is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Sennaar, and Northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napata, the capital of Meroë, the civilized part of ancient Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians settle near Egypt	B.C. 1615
Zerah, the Ethiopian, defeated by Assa	941
A dynasty of Ethiopian kings reigned over Egypt	765 to 715
Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, marches against Sennacherib	710
Unsuccessful invasion of Cambyses	525-522
Ptolemy III. Evergetes extended his conquests in Ethiopia	225
Candace, queen of Meroë, advancing against the Roman settlement of Elephantine, defeated and subdued by Petronius	A.D. 22-23

Ethnology, a branch of anthropology, is defined as the science "which determines the distinctive characters of the persistent modifications of mankind, their distribution, and the causes of the modifications and distribution." The study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind to each other is of recent origin. Ballbi's "Ethnographic Atlas" was published in 1826, and Dr. Prichard's great work, "Researches on the Physical History of Mankind," 1841-7. The Ethnological Society, established in 1843, published transactions. On 17 Jan. 1871, it was amalgamated with the Anthropological Society (*which see*), and named the Anthropological Institute. Dr. R. G. Latham's works, "On the Ethnology of the British Empire," appeared in 1861-2. Prof. T. H. Huxley gave courses of lectures on ethnology at the Royal Institution, London, May and June, 1866, 1867.

Ethyl, a compound radical, a colorless gas, with a slightly ethereal odor, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, first obtained in the free state by prof. Edward Frankland in 1849. Several of its compounds with metals take fire on exposure to the air.

Etna, MOUNT (Sicily). Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops, and it is called by Pindar the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B.C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring 734, 477, and 425 B.C. There were eruptions, 125, 121, and 43 B.C.—*Livy*.

Eruptions, A.D. 40, 254, and 420.— <i>Carrera</i> .	
One in 1012.— <i>Geoffrey de Viterbo</i> .	
One overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins	1169
Eruptions, 1329, 1408, 1445, 1536, 1637, 1664, et seq.	
In 1699, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days	
Eruptions in 1764, 1787, 1809, 1811, and in May, 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to Rome	

The town of Bronte was destroyed.....18 Nov. 1832
 Violent eruption occurred in.....Aug. and Sept. 1852
 An eruption began on 1 Feb., and ceased in.....July, 1865
 Violent eruption began.....28 Nov. 1868
 Another eruption began.....29 Aug. 1874
 Violent eruption.....26 May-7 June, 1879

Eton College (Buckinghamshire), founded by Henry VI. in 1440, and designed as a nursery to King's College, Cambridge. John Stanbery, confessor to Henry VI. (bishop of Bangor, in 1448), was nominated the first provost. One of the provosts, William Waynflete (bishop of Winchester, 1447) greatly promoted the erection of the buildings. Besides about three hundred noblemen's and gentlemen's sons, there were seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when properly qualified, were formerly elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College, Cambridge, and removed there when there were vacancies, according to seniority. The establishment of the *Montem* is nearly coeval with the college. It consisted in the procession of the scholars, arrayed in fancy dresses, to Salt-hill once in three years; the donations collected on the road (sometimes as much as 800*l.*) were given to the senior or best scholar, their captain, for his support while studying at Cambridge. The *montem* was discontinued in 1847. The college system was modified by the Public Schools act, 1868. In 1873 the practice of electing students to King's College, Cambridge, ceased, the scholars to be students at Cambridge being chosen there. In 1880 there were 853 students.

Etruria (or TUSCIA, hence the modern name Tuscany), a province of Italy, whence the Romans, in a great measure, derived their laws, customs, and superstitions. Herodotus asserts that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. The subjugation of this country forms an important part of early Roman history. It was most powerful under the Etruscans of Clusium, who attempted to reinstate the Tarquins, 506 B.C. Veii was taken by Camillus, 396 B.C. A truce between the Romans and Etruscans for forty years was concluded, 351 B.C. The latter and their allies were defeated at the Vadimonian lake, 310, with the Boii their allies, 283 B.C., and totally lost their independence about 265 B.C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining show the degree of their civilization. Napoleon I. established a kingdom of Etruria, 1801, and suppressed it 1807; see *Tuscany*. "The Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria," by George Dennis, published 1848 and 1878. *Etruria*, Staffordshire, the site of Josiah Wedgwood's porcelain works, etc., was founded in 1771.

Eubœa, the largest island in the Ægean sea. Two of its cities, Chalcis and Eretria, were very important, till the former was subdued by Athens, 506 B.C., and the latter by the Persians, 490. After the Persian war, Eubœa became wholly subject to Athens, and was its most valuable possession. It revolted in 445, but was soon subdued by Pericles. After the battle of Chæronea, 338, it became subject to Macedon. It was made independent by the Romans in 194; but was afterwards incorporated in the province of Achaia. It now forms part of the kingdom of Greece.

Eucalyptus Globulus, or Blue Gum-tree, a very fast-growing Tasmanian evergreen, of the order *Myrtaceæ*. From the extraordinary power of its roots of absorbing moisture, and the salutary aromatic odor of its leaves, it has been found highly beneficial in counteracting the malaria of marshy districts of hot climates, and hence has been named the fever-destroying tree. M. Ramel first sent seeds from Melbourne to Paris in 1854, and subsequently seeds were distributed over the south of Europe, the north and south of Africa, and elsewhere. He died in 1881.

So rapid is the growth of this tree that a forest may be formed in twenty years. It sometimes reaches the height of 350 feet, with a circumference of 100 feet, rivaling *Wellingtonia pinnata* (which see).

The timber, bark, and oils of the Eucalyptus are highly valuable, and prof. Bentley says that the genus is one of the most important to man in the vegetable kingdom. In 1874 its medicinal value was said to have been exaggerated.

Eucharist, thanksgiving, an early name for the Lord's Supper; see *Sacrament*.

Euclid's Elements. Euclid, a native of Alexandria, flourished about 300 B.C. The "Elements" are not wholly his; for many of the demonstrations were derived from Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others. Euclid reduced them to order, and probably inserted many theorems of his own. The "Elements" were first printed at Basil by Simon Grynæus, in 1533.

Eudiometer, an apparatus to ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygen gas or vital air contained in it; one was invented by Dr. Priestley in 1772.

Eugubine Tables, seven tablets of brass, probable date about 400 B.C. (with inscriptions relating to sacrifices, etc.—four in Umbrian, two Latin, and one partly in both dialects), were discovered in 1444 at Gubbio, the ancient Eugubium, or Iguvium. The inscriptions are accurately given by Lepsius, in his "Inscriptiones Umbricæ et Oscæ," 1841.

Eunuchs, first mentioned among the Egyptians and Assyrians, and said to have been first employed by Semiramis, queen of Assyria, about 2007 B.C. Eunuchs frequently attained to political power in the later Eastern empire.

Eupatoria (KOSLEFF), a seaport on the west coast of the Crimea. After the allied French, English, and Turkish armies landed in the Crimea, 14 Sept. 1854, a detachment under capt. Brock occupied this place, which was afterwards reinforced by the Turks. It was attacked 17 Feb. 1855, by 40,000 Russians under Liprandi. The latter were repulsed with the loss of 500 men by the Turks, whose loss was only 50, among whom, however, was Selim Pacha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.

Euphrates Valley Railway, as a speedy means of reaching India, has been much advocated, especially by the late gen. Chesney, who published his survey of the Euphrates and Tigris in 1850. A parliamentary commission reported on it, Aug. 1872, when it was also considered at the meeting of the British Association at Brighton. The construction would cost from five to ten millions sterling, and its advantages are considered rather hypothetical by the best judges.

Euphuism, an affected style of language, prevalent in the time of Elizabeth, arose from "Euphuæ; the Anatomy of Wit," by John Lyly, published in 1581.

Eurasian Plain, the great central plain of Europe and Asia, so named by ethnologists (1865).

Europe, the smallest of the three divisions of the old continent, really an appendage of Asia; area, nearly 3,800,000 square miles; population, 301,700,000 (1872); 310,675,966 (1877). For the history, see *Greece*, *Rome*, and the modern kingdoms.

European Assurance Company, see *Insurance*.

"**Eurydice**," H.M.S. frigate, foundered in a squall off Dunnoose, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 24 March, 1878; see *Nary* and *Wrecks*, 1878.

Eurymedon, a river in Pamphylia, near which Cimon, son of Miltiades, destroyed the fleet of the Persians at Cyprus, and defeated their land forces, 466 B.C.

Eustace, St. (Lower Canada). The rebels were defeated here, 14 Dec. 1837, and compelled to surrender their arms. Their chiefs fled.

Eustatius, St., a West India island, settled by the Dutch, 1632; taken by the French in 1689; by the British in 1690; again by the British forces under Rodney and Vaughan, 3 Feb. 1781. It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, 26 Nov. same year; captured by the British, 1801, 1810; restored to the Dutch, 1814.

Euston Square MYSTERY, see *Trials*, July, 1879.

Eutaw Springs, BATTLE OF. One of the most

sanguinary battles of the American revolution was fought at Eutaw Springs, near the Santee, in South Carolina, on 8 Sept. 1781. The Americans were commanded by gen. Greene, and the British by col. Stewart. The victory, at the end of the conflict, belonged to neither party. Stewart kept the field, but that night prudently retreated towards Charleston. On the following morning Greene took possession of the battle-ground, and sent detachments in pursuit of his enemy. Congress presented a gold medal to Greene, and a British flag captured on that occasion, in token of their appreciation of his valor. The Americans lost in the battle, in killed, wounded, and missing, 555. The British lost 633.

Eutychians, so called from Eutyches, an abbot of Constantinople, who asserted in 446 that there was but one nature in Christ, the human having been absorbed in the divine. This doctrine was condemned by councils—at Constantinople in 448, and at Chalcedon in 451. It has been also called *Monophysite* (of one nature), and *Jacobite*, from Jacobus Baradaeus, its zealous defender in the sixth century. It is the form of Christianity now existing among the Copts and Armenians.

Euxine, see *Black Sea*.

Evacuation Treaty, see *France*, Sept. 1871.

Evangelical, a term applied to a portion of the clergy of the Church of England (also called the low church), who profess to preach the gospel more purely than their brethren termed the high-church party; see *Church of England*.

The Evangelical Alliance was founded by sir Culling Eardley Smith and others at Liverpool in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of Protestant Christians against Romanism and infidelity. It holds annual meetings. It met in Sept. 1857, at Berlin, where it was well received by the king. The 19th meeting was held at Hull, 3 Oct. 1865; the 20th at Bath, 16 Oct. 1866; the 21st at Amsterdam, Aug. 1867; at Derby, 23–28 Nov. 1869. Lord Ebury presided at a day of united prayer for the issue of the general election about to take place, 1 Oct. 1868. The proposed conference at New York in Sept. 1870, deferred on account of the war, took place Oct. 1871. The Alliance met at Geneva, 23–28 Sept. 1872; at Paris, 24–28 April, 1873; at Oxford, 29 Aug. 1874; at Constantinople, March, 1875; at Southampton, 3 Oct. 1876; at Oxford, 1–5 Oct. 1877; at Basle, 2 Sept.; and at Edinburgh, 28 Oct. 1879.

The "Evangelical Church" in Germany began with a fusion of the Lutherans and Calvinists in Nassau in 1817; followed by similar movements in different parts of Germany, 1818–22.

Evangelists, preachers of the "gospel," or good news; see *Gospels*.

Evelina Hospital, Southwark, established in 1869 by baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, in memory of his wife, and since maintained by him. Its enlargement by public aid was proposed in 1871.

Evening Schools for adults of the lower classes were strongly recommended by bishop Hinds in 1839, and by the committee of the Privy Council on Education in 1861. One was set up at Bala, in Wales, by the rev. T. Charles in 1811.

Evesham (Worcestershire), where prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., defeated the barons headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, 4 Aug. 1265, when the earl, his son Henry, and most of his adherents were slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cut down by a soldier who did not know him, but was saved by exclaiming, "Do not kill me, soldier; I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the combination of the barons.

Evidence, LAW OF, regulated by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99 (1851), 16 & 17 Vict. c. 83 (1853), 32 & 33 Vict. c. 68 (1869).

Mr. Labouchere's application for a mandamus of the Court of Queen's Bench to compel sir Robert Carden to hear irrelevant evidence, refused. 20 Nov. 1879

Evil May-day (1 May, 1517), thus called on account of the violence of the apprentices and populace, directed against foreigners, particularly the French. The rioters were headed by one Lincoln, who, with 15 others, was hanged; and 400 more in their shirts, and bound

with ropes, and halters about their necks, were carried to Westminster; but they crying "Mercy, mercy!" were all pardoned by the king, Henry VIII.

Evolution Theory includes the nebular theory and Mr. Darwin's doctrine of natural selection; see *Development*, and *Progressionists*.

In 1877 three forms of evolution were discussed:—1. That of all animals gradually from the lowest form, the ameba, up to man, in opposition to the Biblical account of the creation; 2. that of every animal from protoplasm in a cell, or egg; 3. that of all the parts of an animal from its blood.

Exaltation, see *Cross*.

Examination of candidates for employment in the civil service have been enforced since 1855. Mr. Gladstone in 1862 said that the present might be termed the "age of examinations;" see *Civil Service*.

Examiner, liberal weekly journal, established Jan. 1808; extinct; last number, 26 Feb. 1881.

Examiner of Stage Plays, an office under the lord chamberlain, now held by Mr. E. F. S. Pigott, appointed 25 Aug. 1874. His more recent predecessors were, George Culman, Chas. Kemble, and his son John Mitchell Kemble, and Mr. Wm. Bodham Donne (1857–74).

Exarchs, appointed by the Byzantine emperors of the East, to govern central Italy after its conquest by Belisarius and Narses, 548. They ruled Ravenna from 568 to 752, when Eutychus, the last, was overcome by Astolphus the Lombard.

Exchange, formerly *Bourse*, the Royal Exchange being "Britain's Bourse;" that at Paris is still named *La Bourse*, from *bursa*, a purse. One called *Collegium Mercatorum* existed at Rome, 493 B.C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent; see *Royal Exchange*, and *Bills of Exchange*.

Exchequer, an ancient institution, consisting of officers with financial and judicial functions: the chancellor of the exchequer, the financial officer, formerly sat in the court of exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III., about 1221. Sir Robert Walpole was the last chancellor of the exchequer who acted judicially (in 1735). The legal function of the chancellor was abolished by the Judicature act, Aug. 1873. The exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to 24 May (Charles II.), 1673.—*Stow*. The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816; see *Chancellors of the Exchequers* and *Tally Office*.

EXCHEQUER BILLS. The government securities, so called, said to have been invented by Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the bank in 1796. These bills, of which more than twenty millions sterling are often in circulation, are in effect accommodation notes of government, that are issued in anticipation of taxes, at daily interest; and being received for taxes, and paid by the bank in lieu of taxes, in its dealings with the exchequer, they usually bear a premium. Amount in circulation, 56,974,700*l.* in 1817; in 1854, 16,008,700*l.* Robert Aslett, a cashier of the Bank of England, tried for embezzling exchequer bills and found *not guilty*, on account of the invalidity of the bills, though the actual loss to the bank amounted to 342,697*l.* 18 July, 1863.

Mr. Beaumont Smith tried for forging exchequer bills to the amount of 350,000*l.*; pleaded guilty; sentenced to transportation, 4 Dec. 1841.

EXCHEQUER BONDS, a species of public securities, introduced by Mr. W. E. Gladstone in 1853, have not been well received. **TELLERS OF THE EXCHEQUER**. Besides chamberlains of the exchequer, clerks of the pells, and auditor of the exchequer (offices which have all been discontinued since their last avoidance in Oct. 1826, or by surrender or abolition in Oct. 1834), there were the four lucrative offices of *tellors* of the exchequer, also abolished, 10 Oct. 1834.

John Jeffreys Pratt, earl (afterwards marquess) Camden, was appointed a teller of the exchequer in 1790, and held the appointment until his death, in 1840. During nearly half of this long term he relinquished the income (amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling) and placed it at the service of the state, as it annually accrued. **COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE EXCHEQUER**. This office was created on the abolition of the offices of the auditor and the

four tellers of the exchequer, and the clerk of the pells, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The first comptroller-general was s.r. John Newport, appointed 11 Oct. 1834.—34.—4384. per annum have been saved to the state by the retrenchments in this department of the government.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER. Erected by Edward III. in 1357. It was remodelled by Elizabeth in 1584, and then made to comprise the judges of all the courts. This court is for error from the judgments of the courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer of Pleas in actions commenced therein. Remodelled by act 2 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (23 July, 1830).

The Exchequer office, Westminster, was instituted by Henry IV. in 1399.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Henry Addington (afterwards lord Sidmouth). 21 March, 1801
William Pitt (*premier*). 16 May, 1804
Lord Henry Petty (aft. marquess of Lansdowne). 10 Feb. 1806
Spencer Perceval. 31 March, 1807
And *premier* 6 Dec. 1809 (assassinated). 11 May, 1812
Nicholas Vansittart (afterwards lord Bexley). 9 June, 1812
Fred. J. Robinson (afterwards lord Godorich and earl of Ripon). 31 Jan. 1823
George Canning (*premier*). April, 1827
John C. Herries. 17 Aug. "
Henry Goulburn. 26 Jan. 1828
Viscount Althorp (afterwards earl Spencer). 22 Nov. 1830
Sir Robert Peel (*premier*). 10 Dec. 1834
Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards lord Monteagle), 18 April, 1835
Francis T. Baring (afterwards baronet). 26 Aug. 1839
Henry Goulburn. 3 Sept. 1841
Charles Wood (aft. baronet, lord Halifax, 1865). 6 July, 1846
Benjamin Disraeli. 21 Feb. 1852
William Ewart Gladstone. 28 Dec. "
Sir George Cornewall Lewis. 5 March, 1853
Benjamin Disraeli, again. 27 Feb. 1858
William Ewart Gladstone, again. June, 1859
Benjamin Disraeli, again. 6 July, 1866
George Ward Hunt. 29 Feb. 1868
Robert Lowe. 9 Dec. "
William Ewart Gladstone (and *premier*). Aug. 1873
Sir Stafford Northcote. 21 Feb. 1874
William Ewart Gladstone (and *premier*). 28 April, 1880

Exchequer, COURT OF (*Curia Regis*), instituted by William I. on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer of Normandy, in 1079; according to some authorities by Henry I. It included the common pleas until they were separated (16 John, 1215).—*Coke's Reports*. The exchequer is so named from a chequered cloth which anciently covered the table where the judges and chief officers sat.* Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue; such as are concerning accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed, as well as all matters at common-law between subject and subject. The judges are styled barons, first appointed in 1234. There are a chief and four puisne barons, the fifth judge having been added 23 July, 1830. The office of Cursitor Baron was abolished in 1856. For changes, see *Supreme Court*. The ancient court sat for last time, 10 July, 1875. The Exchequer division was abolished in 1881.

CHIEF BARONS.

1589. Sir Robert Atkins. 10 April.
1595. Sir Edward Ward. 10 June.
1714. Sir Samuel Dodd. 22 Nov.
1716. Sir Thomas Bury. 11 June.
1722. Sir James Montagu. 9 May.
1723. Sir Robert Eyre. 5 Dec.
1725. Sir Geoffrey Gilbert. 1 June.
1726. Sir Thomas Fingelly. 29 Oct.
1730. Sir James Reynolds. 30 April.
1738. Sir John Courtny. 7 July.
1740. Sir Edmund Probyn. 24 Nov.
1742. Sir Thomas Parker. 29 Nov.
1772. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe. 29 Oct.
1777. Sir John Skynner. 17 Dec.
1747. Sir James Eyre. 26 Jan.
1793. Sir Archibald Macdonald. 12 Feb.
1813. Sir Vicary Gibbs. 8 Nov.
1814. Sir Alexander Thomson. 24 Feb.
1817. Sir Richard Richards. 22 April.
1824. Sir William Alexander. 9 Jan.
1831. John, lord Lyndhurst. 18 Jan. Previously lord chancellor; again lord chancellor, 1834.
1834. Sir James Scarlett. 24 Dec. Created lord Abinger, Jan. 1835.

* In process of time the court of exchequer became gradually enlarged in its jurisdiction, until at length it was not merely a revenue court and one at common-law between subject and subject, but one in which suits in equity were also instituted. In fact, until the act 5 Vict. c. 5 (1841), the court of exchequer possessed a triple jurisdiction; but by this statute its equity business was transferred to the court of chancery.

1844. Sir Frederick Pollock. 15 April.
1868. Sir FitzRoy Kelly. 16 July [died 17 Sept. 1830].
The last of the chief barons.

CHIEF BARONS OF EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND.

1690. John Holy. 5 Dec.
1695. Robert Doyne. 10 May.
1703. Nehemiah Donnellan. 27 Dec.
1706. Richard Freeman. 25 June.
1707. Robert Rochfort. 12 June.
1714. Joseph Deane. 14 Oct.
1715. Geoffrey Gilbert. 16 June.
1722. Bernard Hale. 9 June.
1725. Thomas Dalton. 2 Sept.
1730. Thomas Marlay. 29 Sept.
1741. John Bowes. 21 Dec.
1757. Edward Willis. 11 March.
1761. Anthony Foster. 5 Sept.
1777. James Dennis (afterwards baron Tracton). 3 July.
1782. Walter Hussey Burgh. 2 July.
1783. Barry Yelverton (aft. viscount Avonmore). 29 Nov.
1805. Standish O'Grady (aft. viscount Gullamore). 5 Oct.
1831. Henry Joy. 6 Jan.
1834. Stephen Woulfe. 20 July.
1840. Maziere Brady. 11 Feb.
1846. David Richard Pigott. 1 Sept. [died 22 Dec. 1873].
1874. Christopher Palles. Jan.

Excise. The system was established in England by the Long Parliament in 1643, duties being levied on wines, beer, etc., and tobacco, to support the army against Charles I. It was continued under Charles II. The present system was settled about 1733. The old excise office was built on the site of Gresham College in 1774; the present is at Somerset House. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for returning members to parliament in 1782, but received them again in 1868. In 1849 the boards of excise, stamps, and taxes, were united as "*the board of commissioners of inland revenue*." Notwithstanding the abolition of the excise duty upon numerous articles, and the reduction of duty upon various others of late years, the total excise revenue, so far from having decreased, has progressively advanced (1847 and 1861 excepted) in its aggregate annual amount. Additional excise duties were charged by 17 and 18 Vict. c. 27, 3 July, 1854. The excise duties were further modified in 1860; see *Revenue*.

REVENUE FROM EXCISE.

Great Britain.

1744.....	£3,764,072	1860 to Mar. 31....	£20,240,467
1786.....	5,540,114	1865 " "	19,428,324
1808.....	19,867,914	1868 " "	20,190,338
1820.....	26,364,702	1869 " "	20,475,740
1827 (<i>United King-</i>		1870 " "	21,879,238
<i>dom</i>).....	20,995,334	1871 " "	22,833,908
1830.....	18,644,385	1872 " "	23,386,064
1834.....	16,877,292	1873 " "	25,904,460
1837.....	14,518,142	1874 " "	27,115,969
1840.....	12,607,766	1875 " "	27,254,132
1845.....	13,585,583	1876 " "	27,569,323
1847.....	12,883,078	1877 " "	27,681,523
1848.....	13,919,662	1878 " "	27,710,514
1850.....	16,278,208	1879 " "	27,186,021
1858 to Mar. 31....	17,901,545	1880 " "	26,213,303

Exclusion Bill (to exclude the duke of York, afterwards James II., from the throne) was passed by the commons, but rejected by the lords in 1680. The revival of the question led to the dissolution of parliament in 1681.

Excommunication, or separation from Christian communion (Matt. xviii. 17; 1 Cor. v., etc.), was instituted to preserve the purity of the church. The Roman church excommunicated by *Bell, Book, and Candle* (*which see*); see *Interdict*.

Gregory VII. excommunicated the emperor Henry IV., and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. 1077
Innocent III. excommunicated John of England, placing the country under an interdict. 1208-14
Gregory IX. excommunicated the emperor Frederick II. four times, between. 1228-45

Louis XII. of France was excommunicated by Julius II. 1510; Luther by Leo X. 1521; Henry VIII. of England by Paul III. in 1535; and Elizabeth by Pius V. 25 April, 1570
The emperor of France, the king of Sardinia, and others were virtually excommunicated (but not by name) on account of the annexation of the Romagna by Sardinia, 29 March, 1860

Executions, see *Crime*. In the reign of Henry VIII. (88 years) it is said that no less a number than

72,000 criminals were executed.—*Slow*. In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797 criminals; but as our laws became less severe the number of executions decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 812; in the three years ending 1830, they were 178; in the three years ending 1840, they were 62. The place of execution in London (formerly generally at Tyburn) was in front of Newgate from 1783 to 1868, when an act was passed directing executions to take place within the walls of prisons. The dissection of the bodies of executed persons was abolished in 1852; see *Death*, 1868.

John Calcraft, born 1800, executioner for London, 1838–74, died 13 Dec. 1873.

EXECUTIONS IN LONDON.

1820, 43, 1828, 17, 1830, 8, 1838, 0, 1839, 2, 1838, 0, 1839, 2, 1840, 1, 1842, 0, 1843, 1, 1844, 3, 1844, 2 IN ENGLAND.

England, London.	England, London.
1847... 6... 1	1864... 19... 3
1848... 12... 2	1865... 9... 2
1849... 18... 0	1866... 13... 1
1850... 6... 0	1867... 10... 2
1851... 10... 0	1868... 12... 2
1852... 9... 1	1869... 10... 3
1853... 8... 1	1870... 6... 2
1854... 5... 0	1871... 3... 0
1855... 7... 2	1872... 15... 1
1856... 18... 3	1873... 10... 0
1857... 12... 1	1874... 22... 6
1858... 11... 1	1875... 18... 1
1859... 9... 1	1876... 23... 6
1860... 12... 1	1877... 29... 6
1861... 18... 1	1878... 15... 1
1862... 18... 2	1879... 16... 3
1863... 23... 1	1880... 13... 4

EXECUTIONS OF REMARKABLE CRIMINALS.

Gunpowder plot conspirators, Digby, R. Winter, Grant, and Bates, 20 Jan.; T. Winter, Rookwood, Keys, and Fawkes, 31 Jan.; Henry Garnett, Jesuit, at London, 3 May, 1800.
John Felton, murder of duke of Buckingham, Tyburn, 26 Nov. 1601.
James, duke of Monmouth, treason; Tower hill, 15 July, 1685.
Charles King, and Keys, 16 March, at John Fried, and Sir William Perkins ("assassination plot"), 3 April, 1696.
Capt. William Kidd and three others, piracy, 23 May, 1701.
James, earl of Derwentwater and William, earl of Kenilworth, rebellion, Tower hill, 24 Feb. 1716.
John Price, the hangman, murder, Bushill row, 21 May, 1718.
Jack Sheppard, highwayman, Tyburn, 16 Nov. 1726.
Richard Turpin, highwayman, York, 7 or 10 April, 1730.
Lord Balmerino and others, rebellion, Tower hill, 16 Aug. 1746.
Lord Lovat, rebellion, Tower hill, 9 April, 1746.
Richard William Vaughan, first forger of Bank of England notes, 11 May, 1788.
Eugene Aram, murder, York, 8 Aug. 1789.
Earl Ferrers, murder of his steward, Tyburn, 5 May, 1790.
Theodore Gardelle, murder, Haymarket, 4 April, 1761.
John Perrot, fraudulent bankrupt, Smithfield, 11 Nov. 1761.
John McNaughten, esq., murder of Miss Knox, Strathane, 13 Dec. 1761.
Elizabeth Brownrigg, murder of her apprentice, Tyburn, 14 Sept. 1767.
Daniel and Robert Petreus, wine-merchants, forgery, Tyburn, 17 Jan. 1770.
Rev Dr Dodd, found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of lord Chesterfield, for £2000. The highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III, "If your majesty pardon Dr Dodd, you will have murdered the Petreus," Tyburn, 27 June, 1777.
Rev Henry Hackman, murder of Miss Roay, mistress of earl of Sandwich, Tyburn, 19 April, 1779.
Capt. John Dunlop, murder of Sir Theodosius Boughton, Warwick, 2 April, 1780.
Christian Murphy (or Bowman), a woman, strangled and burned for coining, 14 March, 1780.
Richard Parker and others, molting at the Nore, 30 June, 1797.
Mrs. Popham, celebrated murderess, Old Bailey, 11 Dec. 1797.
Sir Edward (name) high treason, Ireland, 4 June, 1799.
Monroe Stevens, high treason, Dublin, 12 July, 1799.
Galloping Turk, highwayman, Aylesbury, 4 April, 1800.
Governor Joseph Wall, murder of sergeant Armstrong, Old Bailey, 24 Jan. 1802.
Mr Crawley, murder of two females, Dublin, 10 March, 1802.
George Foster, murder of wife and child, Old Bailey, 18 Jan. 1803.
Col. Dampard and others, high treason; Horsemanoe lane, 31 Feb. "

John Hatfield (a rank impostor, who married, by means of the most odious deceit, the celebrated "Beauty of Battersea"), forgery, Carlsruhe, 3 Sept. 1800.
Robert Emmett, high treason, Dublin, 20 Sept. "
Richard Patch, murder of Mr Bligh, Horsemanoe lane, 8 April, 1800.
John Holloway, Owen Haggerty, murder of Mr Steele; Old Bailey (thirty of the spectators of this execution were trodden to death, and numbers were pressed, maimed, and wounded), 23 Feb. 1807.
T. Simmons, the man of blood, murder, Hertford, 7 March, 1806.
Major Campbell, murder of capt. Boyd in a duel; Ar-magh, 3 Oct. "
Capt. Sutherland; murder; Execution dock, 29 June, 1809.
Richard Armitage, forgery, Old Bailey, 24 June, 1811.
John Bellingham, murder of Mr Perceval; Old Bailey, 18 May, 1812.
Philip Nicholas, murder of Mr and Mrs. Hoar, Pen-menden beach, 23 Aug. 1812.
Francis Tuke, murder of Mr Goulding, Dublin, 9 Oct. "
Charles Callaghan, murder of Mr Merry, Horsemanoe lane, 2 April, 1814.
William Sawyer, murder of Jack Hackes; Old Bailey, 15 May, "
Elija Penning, administering poison, Old Bailey, 26 July, 1815.
[Universally believed to be innocent, she denied her guilt on the scaffold, and thousands accompanied her funeral in the "Annual Register" for 1817, p. 148. It is stated, on the authority of Mr. Gurney, that she confessed the crime to Mr. James Lupton, a Baptist minister, shortly before her execution.]
John Cushman, Spa fields riots, Skinner street, 12 March, 1817.
Murderers of the Lynch family, Wild goose Lodge affair, Ireland, 19 July, "
The three Aschrofts, father and sons, murder, Lan-caster, 8 Sept. "
Brandreth and others, high treason, Derby, 7 Nov. "
Charles Hume, murder of Mr Bird and his housekeeper; Penenden beach, 3 Aug. 1818.
John Scanlan, esq., murder of Elija Hasky, Limerick, 16 March, 1820.
Arthur Thistlewood, John Frost, James Ings, John David-son, Richard Todd (see *Chloe Street*), Old Bailey, 1 May, "
John Channell, Thomas Calcraft, murder of Mr Channell, Mrs. Godalming, 17 Aug. "
Joseph Cadman, forgery, Old Bailey, 21 Nov. 1821.
Samuel Greenwood, highway robbery, Old Bailey, 27 Dec. 1822.
John Thurtell, murder of Mr Weare, Hertford, 9 Jan. 1824.
John Wayne, forgery, Old Bailey, 24 Feb. "
Henry Faustleroy, baker, forgery, Old Bailey, 30 Nov. "
William Probert (an accomplice of Thurtell's in the murder of Mr Weare, he became approver), horse stealing; Old Bailey, 20 June, 1826.
Spitalfields gang, highway robbery, Old Bailey, 29 Nov. 1828.
Charles Thomas White, arson, Old Bailey, 2 Jan. 1837.
Edward Lowe, cotting (the last cotter drawn on a sledge to the scaffold), Old Bailey, 22 Nov. "
Catherine Walsh, murder of her child, Old Bailey, 14 April, 1838.
William Rea, highway robbery, Old Bailey, 4 July, "
Capt. Charles Montgomery was ordered for execution this day for forgery, but he took a dose (an ounce and a half) of prussic acid, to save himself from the ignominy of the gallows, and was found dead in his cell, 4 July, "
William Corder, murder of Maria Marten, Bury St. Edmunds, 11 Aug. "
Joseph Hutton, Quaker, forgery, Old Bailey, 8 Dec. "
William Burke, murderer (see *Burking*), Edinburgh, 20 Jan. 1820.
Anne Chapman, murder of her child, Old Bailey, 30 June, "
Mewart and wife, murder, Glasgow, 24 July, "
Thomas Maynard, the last executed for forgery, Old Bailey, 31 Dec. "
Mr Comyn, arson, Ennis, 18 March, 1820.
John Bishop, Thomas Williams, murder of a poor Italian boy (see *Burking*), Old Bailey, 8 Dec. 1821.
John Smith, James Pratt, unnatural crime; Old Bailey, 6 April, 1825.
Maryanne Burdock, remarkable case of poisoning, Bristol, 15 April, "
John Piggworth, murder, Old Bailey, 7 March, 1837.
James Greenacre, murder of Hannah Brown, Old Bailey, 3 May, "
William Lees, murder of his wife, Old Bailey, 10 Dec. 1820.
Francis Benjamin Courvoisier, murder of lord W. Russell, Old Bailey, 6 July, 1820.
Joseph Meters, wounding Mr Mackintosh; Shrewsbury, 3 April, 1821.
Robert Blakeley, murder of Mr Burton, Old Bailey, 15 Nov. "
John Delahunt; murder of Thomas Maguire, Dublin, 8 Feb. 1820.
Daniel Good, murder of Jane Jones, Old Bailey, 20 May, "
William Croach, murder of his wife, Old Bailey, 27 May, 1826.
James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter, Old Bailey, 24 March, 1828.
John Twell, murder of Sarah Hart, Aylesbury, 20 March, "
Thomas Henry Hocker, murder of Mr Delane; Old Bailey, 20 April, "

* For some other executions, see *England*, 1835, 1836, 1818, 1841, 1845, 1868, and *Outer's Post*.

Joseph Connor; murder of Mary Brothers; Old Bailey, 2 June, 1845	John Currie; murder of major de Vere; Maldstone. 12 Oct. 1865
John Platts; murder of Collis; Derby. 1 April, 1847	Stephen Forward, <i>alias</i> Ernest Southey; murder of wife and four children; Maldstone. 11 Jan. 1866
Catherine Foster; murder of her husband; Bury St. Edmund's. 17 April, " "	Mary Ashford; murder of husband; Exeter. 28 March, " "
James Bloomfield Rush; murder of Messrs. Jermy, sen. and jun.; Norwich. 21 April, 1849	John William Leigh; murder of wife's sister; Brighton. 10 April, " "
Frederick George Manning, and his wife, Maria Manning; murder of O'Connor; Horsemonger lane. 13 Nov. 1853	Robert Coe; murder of a young man for his wages (30s.); Swansea. 12 April, " "
James Barbour; murder; York. 15 Jan. 1853	John Grant, a soldier; murder of a boy; Exeter. 15 Aug. " "
Henry Horler; murder of wife; Old Bailey. 15 Jan. 1854	J. R. Jeffreys; murder of his son (aged 7); Old Bailey, 9 Oct. " "
Grant, Quin, and Coomey; murder of Thomas Bateson; Monaghan. 9 April, 1854	James Langhurst; brutal murder of Harriet Sax (6 years old). 16 April, 1867
Emanuel Barthelemy; murder of Mr. Moore and C. Colard; Old Bailey. 22 Jan. 1855	Hubbard Lingley; murder of his uncle, Benjamin Black; Norwich. 26 Aug. " "
William Bousfield; murder of his wife and three children; Old Bailey. 31 March, 1856	George Britten; murder of his wife; Taunton. 29 Aug. " "
William Palmer (of Rugeley); murder of J. P. Cook by poison; Stafford. 14 June, " "	John Wiggins; murder of his concubine, Agnes Oakes; Old Bailey. 15 Oct. " "
William Dove; murder of his wife by poison; York. 9 Aug. " "	Louis Bordier; murder of his concubine, Mary Ann Snow; Horsemonger lane. 15 Oct. " "
Joseph Jenkins, <i>alias</i> Robert Marley; murder of Cope, a shopman, in Westminster; Old Bailey. 15 Dec. " "	William O'Meara Allen, William Gould (or O'Brien), and Michael Larkin, Fenlans, for murder of Brett, a policeman; Salford. 23 Nov. " "
William Jackson; murder of two children; Chester. 20 Dec. " "	Frederick Baker; murder of a little girl, whom he afterwards cut up; Winchester. 24 Dec. " "
Lagava, Bartelano, and Petrick; murder of two officers, and piracy; Winchester. 23 Dec. " "	William Worsley; murder of William Bradbury; Bedford. 31 March, 1868
Dedea Redaines; murder of two girls at Dover; Maldstone. 1 Jan. 1857	Frances Kidder; murder of her husband's child; Maldstone. 2 April, " "
Thomas Mansell (after seven months' respite); murder of a soldier; Maldstone. 6 July, " "	Timothy Faherty; for murder of his sweetheart, Mary Hanmer (for rejecting him); and Miles Weatherill; murder of rev. Mr. Plow, of Todmorden, and his maid (for revenge); Manchester. 4 April, " "
Capt. H. Rogers; murder of A. Rose, a black, with great cruelty; Liverpool. 11 Sept. 1858	Frederick Parker; murder of Daniel Driscoll; York. 4 April, " "
Thomas Davis; murder of wife; Old Bailey. 16 Nov. " "	John Mapp; murder of little girl; Shrewsbury. 9 April, " "
John William Beale; murder of Charlotte Pugsley, his sweetheart; Taunton. 12 Jan. 1858	O'Farrell; for attempting to assassinate the duke of Edinburgh; Sydney, N. S. Wales. 21 April, " "
John Thomson, <i>alias</i> Peter Walker; murder of Agnes Montgomery by poison—discovered by a child; Paisley, 14 Jan. " "	Richard Bishop; murder of Alfred Cartwright; Maldstone. 30 April, " "
Christian Sattler, a German; murder of inspector Thain; Old Bailey. 8 Feb. " "	Michael Barrett, Fenian; for Clerkenwell explosion; THE LAST PUBLIC EXECUTION IN ENGLAND; Old Bailey. 26 May, " "
Giovanni Lani; murder of Hôloise Thaubin; Old Bailey. 26 April, " "	Thomas Wells; for murder of Mr. Walsh, station-master at Dover (the first private execution). 13 Aug. " "
John B. Bucknall; murder of his grandfather and grandmother; Taunton. 24 Aug. " "	William Sherward; for murder of his wife; Norwich (see Norwich). 20 April, 1869
William Burgess; murder of his daughter; Taunton. 4 Jan. 1859	Josiah Dotheridge; murder of warder in Portland prison; Dorchester. 12 Aug. " "
Joseph Castle; murder of his wife; Bedford. 31 March, 1860	William Taylor, soldier; murder of his corporal; Exeter. 11 Oct. " "
William Youngman; murder of sweetheart, Mary Streeter, and mother and two brothers, on Aug. 16; Horsemonger lane. 4 Sept. " "	Frederick Hinson; murder of his concubine, Maria Death, and of William Douglas Boyd, her paramour; at Wood Green, Middlesex; Old Bailey. 13 Dec. " "
James Mullins; murder of Mrs. Emsley, at Stepney; Old Bailey. 19 Nov. " "	William Mobbs, purposeless murder of a child; Aylesbury. 28 March, 1870
James Johnson; murder of two non-commissioned officers; Winchester. 1 Jan. 1861	Walter Millar; murder of rev. Elias Huelin and Ann Boss (at Chelsea); Old Bailey. 1 Aug. " "
Matthew and Charles Wedmore; murder of their aunt; Taunton. 5 April, " "	John Owen (or Jones); for murder of a family (7 persons) at Denham; Aylesbury. 8 Aug. " "
Martin Doyle; barbarous attempted murder (<i>last execution for this crime</i>); Chester. 27 Aug. " "	Thomas Ratcliffe; murder of a warder in Portland prison; Dorchester. 16 Aug. " "
William Cogan; murder of wife; Old Bailey. 14 Oct. " "	Margaret Waters; murder of infants; baby-farming case; Horsemonger lane. 11 Oct. " "
Thomas Jackson, a soldier; murder of sergeant John Dickson; Winchester. 27 Dec. " "	Patrick Durr; murder of his wife; Manchester. 26 Dec. " "
William Charlton, engine-driver; murdered Jane Emmerston, to obtain the money she had saved for her funeral; Carlisle. 15 March, 1862	William Bull; brutal murder of an old woman; Bedford. 3 April, 1871
G. J. Gilbert; brutal murder of Miss M. S. Hall, on her way to church; Winchester. 4 Aug. " "	Michael Campbell; murder of Mr. Galloway at Stratford; Springfield jail, Essex. 24 April, " "
William Taylor; murder of Mr. Meller from revenge; he previously killed his own children; Kirkdale. 13 Sept. " "	Richard Addington; murder of wife; Northampton. 31 July, " "
Catherine Wilson; murder of Mrs. Soames by poison (and of several other persons); Old Bailey. 20 Oct. " "	Frederic Jones; murder of Emily Gardner, through jealousy; Gloucester. 8 Jan. 1872
William Ockold (aged 70); murder of his wife, after 50 years' marriage; Worcester. 2 Jan. 1863	Edward Roberts; murder of Ann Merrick, who refused to marry him; Oxford. 18 March, " "
Noah Austen; murder of Mr. Allen; Oxford. 24 March, " "	William Frederick Horry; murder of wife; Lincoln. 1 April, " "
Robert A. Burton; murder of a boy; Maldstone. 11 April, " "	Charles Holmes; murder of wife; Worcester. 12 Aug. " "
Edward Cooper; murder of his deformed son; Shrewsbury. 11 April, " "	Thomas Moore; murder of wife. James Tooth, soldier; murder of drummer. Francis Bradford, soldier; murder of comrade; Maldstone. 13 Aug. " "
Dennis Delane; hired Beckham and Walsh to murder his landlord, F. Fitzgerald. 13 April, " "	Christopher Edwards; murder of wife; Stafford. 13 Aug. " "
John Ducker; murder of Tyo, a policeman; Ipswich. 14 April, " "	Wm. Lace; murder of wife; Taunton. 26 Aug. " "
William Hope; violation and murder of Mary Corbett; Hereford. 16 April, " "	Augustus Elliott; murder of paramour; Old Bailey. 9 Dec. " "
D. MacPhail and G. Woods; murder of Mrs. Walne; Kirkdale. 25 April, " "	Mich. Kennedy; murder of wife; Manchester. 30 Dec. " "
Joseph Brooks; murder of Davy, a policeman; Old Bailey. 27 April, " "	Edward Handcock; murder of wife; Warwick. 7 Jan. 1873
Joseph Kelly; murder of Fitzhenry, a schoolmaster; Wexford. 11 Aug. " "	Richard Spencer; murder of paramour; Liverpool. 8 Jan. " "
Thomas, Alvarez, Hughes, and O'Brien, ferocious murderers; Liverpool. 11 Sept. 1864	Hugh Slane and John Hayes; murder of Joseph Waine; Durham. 13 Jan. " "
Alice Holt; murder of her mother; Chester. 28 Dec. " "	Mary Ann Cotton; murder of child (see Poisoning); Durham. 24 March, " "
Samuel Wright; murder of his paramour. 12 Jan. " "	Henry Evans at Aylesbury, and Benjamin Hudson at Derby; for murder of their wives. 4 Aug. " "
John Lyon, and four others (foreigners); murder and piracy; Old Bailey. 22 Feb. " "	Thomas Hartley Montgomery; murder of Mr. Glassey; Omagh. 26 Aug. " "
Charles Bricknell; murder of his sweetheart. 1 Aug. " "	James Connor; murder of James Gaffney; Liverpool. 8 Sept. " "
Franz Müller; murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage (see <i>Travels</i>); Old Bailey. 14 Nov. " "	Charles Dawson, William Thompson, and Edward Gough; murders; Durham. Thomas Corrigan; murder of mother; Liverpool. 5 Jan. 1874
Ferdinand Kohl; murder of M. Fuhrkop; Chelmsford. 26 Jan. 1865	
Edward William Pritchard, M.D.; murder of wife and her mother; Glasgow. 28 July, " "	

- Edward C. Butt; murder of Miss Phipp, through jealousy. Edwin Bailey and Ann Barry; murder of child; Gloucester. 12 Jan. 1874
Thos. Chamberlain; murder; Northampton. 30 March
James Godwin; murder of wife; Newgate. 25 May
Frances Stewart; murder of grandchild; Newgate. 29 June
Thos. Macdonald; murder of paramour; Exeter. 10 Aug.
Wm. Jackson; murder of sister; York. 18 Aug.
James H. Gibbs; murder of wife; Usk. 24 Aug.
Henry Flanigan; murder of aunt. Mary Williams; murder of Nicholas Manning; Liverpool. 31 Aug.
John W. Coppen; murder of wife; Horsemonger lane. 13 Oct.
Private Thos. Smith, 40th Hussars; murder of capt. Bird, in revenge for slight punishment; Winchester. 16 Nov.
Robert Taylor; murder of Mrs. Kidd; Stafford. 20 Dec.
James Cranwell; murder of Emma Bellamy; Newgate. 4 Jan.
Michael Mullen, John McCrave, and William Worthington; Liverpool. 4 Jan.
Richard Coates; murder of girl 10 years old; Chelmsford. 29 March
John Morgan; murder of comrade; Maidstone. John Stanton; murder of uncle; Stafford. 30 March
Alfred T. Heap, quack; murder of Margaret McKivett; Liverpool. 19 April
Wm. Hole; murder of wife; Bristol. 26 April
Jeremiah Corkery; murder of policeman; Warwick. 27 July
McHugh, Gilligan, and Pearson (woman); murders; Durham. 2 Aug.
Peter Blanchard; murder of Louisa Hodgson; Lincolnshire. 9 Aug.
Philip Lebrun; murder of sister; Jersey. 12 Aug.
Wm. McCulloch; murder of Wm. Watson; and Mark Fiddler; murder of wife; Lancaster. 16 Aug.
Wm. Baker and Edward Cooper; murders; Liverpool. 6 Sept.
Henry Wainwright; murder of Harriet Lane, his mistress (see *Whitechapel*); Newgate. 21 Dec.
Wm. Snedley; murder of Elizabeth Firth, his mistress; Arncliffe, near Leeds. 21 Dec.
John William Anderson; murder of wife; Newcastle-on-Tyne. 22 Dec.
Richard Charlton; murder of wife; Morpeth. 23 Dec.
George Hunter; murder of fellow-workman; Morpeth. 28 March
Thos. Fordred; murder of Ann Bridger; Maidstone. 4 April
George Hill; murder of his illegitimate child, and nearly of its mother; Hertford. 10 April
Edward Deacon; murder of wife; Bristol. 24 April
John Webber; murder; Cardiff. 26 April
Henry Webster; murder of wife; Norwich. 1 May
Lennie mutineers and murderers. Matteo Cargalis, Pascalis Caludis, George Kaida, and Giovanni Carcaris; Newgate. 23 May
John Williams; shot his brother-in-law, Durham. 26 July
James Harris; murder of a child; Maidstone. 1 Aug.
Wm. Fish; murder of a child (see *Trials*); Richard Thompson; murder of J. H. Blundell; Liverpool. 14 Aug.
C. E. Baumbos (see *Mutinies*); and Crowe (see *Ireland*); Cork. 25 Aug.
John Ebelthrift; murder of wife; Newgate. 26 Aug.
Charles O'Donnell; murder of wife; Newgate. 1 Dec.
Robert Browning; murder of Emma Kolfe, aged 16; Cambridge. 14 Dec.
Silas Barlow; murder of Ellen Sloper, paramour; Horsemonger lane. James Dalgleish; murder of Sarah Wright; Carlisle. 10 Dec.
John Thomas Green; murder of wife; Leicester. 20 Dec.
Wm. Flanagan; murder of paramour; Manchester. 21 Dec.
Isaac Marks Jew; murder of Frodo. Barnard, for revenge (Newington murder); Horsemonger lane. 2 Jan. 1877
Henry and Francis George Tidbury; murder of two policemen; Reading. 12 March
Wm. Clark (or Slenderman); murder of Henry Walker, gamekeeper; Lincoln. 26 March
John McKeena; murder of wife; Manchester. 27 March
James Bannister; murder of wife; Chester. 2 April
John Henry Johnson; murder of Amos White, through jealousy. 3 April
Frederick Baker; murder of Mary Saunders, jealousy; Warwick. 17 April
John Henry Starkey; murder of wife; Leicester. Henry Rodgers; murder of wife; Stafford. 31 July
Henry Leigh; murder of child; Chester. 13 Aug.
Caleb Smith; murder of nominal wife (Eliza Osborne); Horsemonger lane. 14 Aug.
John Goulding and Patrick McGovern; murders; Liverpool. 21 Aug.
John Lynch; murder of wife; Newgate. 15 Oct.
Thos. Pratt; murder of paramour; Newgate. 12 Nov.
Wm. Russell; murder of wife; Exeter. 19 Nov.
Henry March; murder of employer and fellow-workman; Norwich. 30 Nov.
Thos. Gray; murder of Ann Mellors, who refused him; Nottingham. 21 Nov.
Cadwallader Jones; murder of paramour; Dolgelly. 28 Nov. 1877
James Sachwell, John Upton, and John Wm. Swift; brutal murder of an old man; Leicester. 27 Nov.
Geo. Pigott; murder of Florence Galloway; Manchester. 4 Feb. 1878
James Caffyn; murder of Maria Barber; Winchester. 11 Feb.
James Trickett; murder of wife; Liverpool. 12 Feb.
John Brooks; murder of Caroline Woodhead; Nottingham. 13 Feb.
Harry Bowles; murder of sweetheart; Oxford. 1 April
Vincent Knowles Walker; murder of woman; York. 15 April
Charles J. Revell; murder of wife; Chelmsford. 29 July
Robert Vest, ship steward; murder of Wm. Wallace, a pilot; Durham. 30 July
Thos. Cholerton; murder of paramour; Nottingham. 12 Aug.
Selina Wadge; murder of illegitimate child; Bodmin. 15 Aug.
Thomas Smithers, murder of woman; Wandsworth. 8 Oct.
Patrick John Byrne; murder of two brother sergeants; Northampton. 12 Nov.
Joseph Garcia, Spanish sailor; murder of William Watkins and his wife and three children; Usk. 18 Nov.
James McGowan; murder of wife; Manchester. 19 Nov.
Henry Gilbert; murder of illegitimate child; Huntingdon. 25 Nov.
Stephen Gambrell; murder of Arthur Gillow while defending his machinery (Wednesborough); Maidstone. 4 Feb. 1879
Enoch Whiston; murder of Alfred Meredith; Worcester. 10 Feb.
Wm. McGuinness; murder of wife; Lancaster. 11 Feb.
Charles Peace; murder of A. Dyson; Leeds (see *Trials*, 1878-9). 25 Feb.
James Simms, American seaman; murder of woman; Newgate. 24 March
Edward Smart; murder of woman; Gloucester. 12 May
Wm. Cooper; murder of Ellen Mather; Manchester. 20 May
Catherine Churchill; murder of husband; Taunton. 26 May
John Darcy; murder of Wm. Mitechalle; York. 27 May
Thomas Johnson; murder of Eliza Patten; Liverpool. 28 May
Catherine Webster; murder of Mrs. Julia Martha Thomas; Wandsworth (see *Richmond*). 29 July
Annie Took; murder of nurse-child; Exeter. 11 Aug.
James Dille; murder of illegitimate child; Newgate. 26 Aug.
John Ralph; murder of Sarah Vernon; Birmingham. 26 Aug.
Henry Bedingfield; murder of Eliza Rudd; Ipswich. 3 Dec.
Charles Shurety; murder of child; Newgate. 5 Jan. 1880
William Cassidy; murder of wife; Manchester. 17 Feb.
Hugh Burns and Patrick Kearns; murder of Patrick Tracey at Widnes; Liverpool. 2 March
John Wingfield; murder of his wife; Newgate. 23 March
Wm. Dumbleton; murder of John Edmunds; Aylesbury. 10 May
John Henry Wood; murder of John Coe; York. 11 May
John Wakefield; murder of a child; Derby. 16 Aug.
Wm. Brownless; murder of sweetheart; Durham. 16 Nov.
Wm. J. Distin; murder of paramour; Bristol. 22 Nov.
Thos. Wheeler; murder of Edward Anstee, near St. Albans. 29 Nov.
George Pavey; murder of Ada Shepherd, aged 11; and Wm. Herbert; murder of Jane Messenger, sister-in-law; Newgate. 13 Dec.
Wm. Stanway; murder of Ann Mellor; Chester. 21 Feb. 1881
James Williams; murder of Eliz. Bagnall; Stafford. 22 Feb.
Albert Robinson; murder of wife; Derby. 28 Feb.
Albert Moor; murder of old woman; Maidstone. 17 May
James Hall; murder of wife; Leeds. 23 May
Joseph P. McEntee; murder of wife; Liverpool. 31 May
For noteworthy executions in U. S., see *Trials*.

Exeter (Devonshire), said to have been named *Augusta* from having been occupied by the second Augustan legion commanded by Vespasian; its present name is derived from *Excestre*. It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. The BISHOPRIC anciently comprised two sees—Devonshire (founded about 909) and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, of the latter at Bodmin, and afterwards at St. German's. About 1040 the sees were united. St. Petroc was the first bishop of Cornwall, before 900; Eadulphus, the first bishop of Devonshire, 905; and Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, in 1049. The cathedral originally belonged to a monastery founded by Athelstan; Edward the Confessor removed the monks

to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave their church for a cathedral to the united see, 1049; the see was valued in the king's books at 500*l.* per annum. Present stated income, 2700*l.*

Alfred invested the city, held by the Danes, and compelled them to capitulate.	877, 894
Exeter sacked by Sweyn.	1003
Besieged by William the Conqueror.	1067
The castle surrendered to king Stephen.	1136
The city first governed by a mayor.	1200
The celebrated nunnery founded.	1236
The ancient bridge built.	1250
Edward I. holds a parliament here.	1266
The Black Prince visits Exeter.	1371
The duchess of Clarence takes refuge in the city.	1469
Besieged by sir William Courtenay.	"
City assaulted by Perkin Warbeck.	1497
Exeter constituted a county of itself.	1536
Welsh, the vicar of St. Thomas's, hanged on the tower of his church, as a Cornish rebel.	2 July, 1549
Annual festival established.	6 Aug. "
The Guildhall built.	1593
Prince Maurice takes Exeter for king Charles I.	Sept. 1643
It surrenders to the Parliamentarians.	April, 1646
The canal to Toppsham cut.	1675
A mint established by James II.	1688
Water-works erected.	1694
The sessions house built.	1773
The new bridge built.	1778
The theatre erected.	1783
Lunatic asylum founded.	1795
County jail built.	1796
Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science established.	1803
Subscription library founded.	1807
New city prison built.	1818
The last of the ancient gates removed.	"
The subscription rooms opened.	1820
The public baths erected.	1821
Mechanics' institution opened.	1825
New cemetery commenced.	1837
Railway to Bristol opened.	1 May, 1844
Great fire, 20 houses burned.	"
Another great fire.	26 April, 1847
Inauguration of a statue of John Dinham, who died June, 1664, bequeathing 24,000 <i>l.</i> to charities.	26 March, 1866
Bread and meat riots; suppressed.	4-5 Nov. 1867
Albert Memorial Museum given up to the town council.	21 April, 1870
A new <i>eredos</i> , by sir Gilbert Scott (see <i>Reredos</i>), set up in the cathedral (1873): ordered to be removed by decision of the bishop and Justice Keating, 15 April; this decision reversed by the Court of Arches (sir R. Phillimore), 6 Aug. 1874; the privy council decided that the <i>eredos</i> should remain.	24 Feb. 1875
The church-tax "dominals" or "sacrament-money," said to be of the nature of tithes; distrains for payment; much excitement.	Oct. "

RECENT BISHOPS.

1803. John Fisher, translated to Salisbury in 1807.
1807. Hon. George Pelham, translated to Lincoln, Sept. 1820.
1820. William Cary, translated to St. Asaph, March, 1830.
1830. Christopher Bethell, translated to Bangor, 1830.
" Henry Phillpotts, died 18 Sept. 1869.
1869. Frederick Temple, elected 11 Nov., and enthroned (after much opposition from some of the clergy) 29 Dec. 1869.

Exeter Change (London) was built about 1680, on part of the site of Exeter House, the palace of Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter and lord treasurer in 1319, beheaded by order of the queen-regent, Isabella, in 1326. It was entirely demolished at the period of the Strand improvements, in 1829. The new Exeter Change, built by the marquess of Exeter near its site, opened in 1845, was pulled down in 1862 for the Strand Music-hall, now Gaiety theatre.

Exeter College (Oxford) was founded by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, in 1314. The college buildings mainly consist of a quadrangle in the later Gothic style.

Exeter Hall (Strand, London), erected in 1830-1 for the meetings of religious and philanthropic institutions, concerts, oratorios, and musical societies, a large and magnificent apartment with a splendid orchestra and organ, and having rooms attached for committees, etc., opened 29 March, 1831; see under *Music*. Religious services were held here in 1856 by the rev. C. Spurgeon, and in 1857 by ministers of the Church of England, on Sundays.

The Sacred Harmonic Society met here 1831-80; last concert, "Israel in Egypt," 30 April, 1880. The hall was purchased for the Young Men's Christian Association for 25,000*l.*, July, 1880; re-opened (jubilee), 29 March, 1881.

Exhibition of 1851 (THE GREAT EXHIBITION).

The original idea of a *National Exhibition* * is attributed to Mr. F. Whishaw, secretary of the Society of Arts in 1844. It was not taken up till 1849, when prince Albert, president of the society, said, "Now is the time to prepare for a Great Exhibition—an exhibition worthy of the greatness of this country; not merely national in its scope and benefits, but comprehensive of the whole world; and I offer myself to the public as their leader, if they are willing to assist in the undertaking."

Royal commission appointed.	3 Jan. 1850
A subscription-list opened, headed by the queen for 1000 <i>l.</i>	"
Civic banquets in support of the plan, at London, 21, 22 March; and at York.	25 Oct. "
The building† commenced.	26 Sept. "
Many persons admitted into it in Jan.; it is virtually transferred to the royal commissioners by the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson.	Feb. 1861
Reception of goods began, 12 Feb., and the sale of season tickets.	25 Feb. "
The Exhibition opened by her majesty.	1 May, "
The number of exhibitors exceeded 17,000, of whom 2918 received prize medals and 170 council medals. The articles exhibited in arts, manufactures, and the various produce of countries defied calculation.	"
The palace continued open above 23 weeks—altogether 144 days (1 May–15 Oct), within which time it was visited by 6,170,000 persons, averaging 43,536 a day, whose admission—at the respective prices of one pound, half a crown, and one shilling—amounted to 503,107 <i>l.</i> , including season tickets, leaving a surplus, after payment of expenses, of about 150,000 <i>l.</i>	"
The greatest number of visitors in one day was 109,760 (8 Oct.); and at one time (2 o'clock, 7 Oct.) there were 93,000; these persons were assembled at one time, not in an open area, like a Roman amphitheatre, but within a windowed and floored and roofed building. There is no like vast assemblage recorded in either ancient or modern annals as having been gathered together, it may be said, in <i>one room</i> .	"
The Exhibition was closed to the public.	11 Oct. "
A memorial statue of the prince consort by Joseph Durham, placed in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, uncovered in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales.	10 June, 1863
(See <i>Crystal Palace</i> .)	

Exhibition of 1862 (INTERNATIONAL).

A proposal in 1858 for another great exhibition, to be held in 1861, was withdrawn in consequence of the war in Italy in 1859, etc. The scheme was revived in April, 1860, when the prince consort engaged to guarantee 10,000*l.* if 240,000*l.* should be subscribed for by other persons.

A charter granted to the following commissioners: earl Granville, the marquess of Chandos, C. W. Dilke, jun., and Thomas Fairbairn.	22 Feb. 1861
The guarantee fund amounted to 349,000 <i>l.</i> in Nov. 1860, and to 452,300 <i>l.</i>	22 Aug. 1862

* Industrial exhibitions began with the French; *Expositions* having been organized and opened at Paris in 1798, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849, the last, being the eleventh, exceeding all the preceding, in extent and brilliancy. The first exhibition of the kind in this country was the National Repository, opened under royal patronage in 1828, near Charing cross. It was not successful. Other exhibitions were opened at Manchester in 1837, at Leeds in 1839, and at Birmingham in 1849. Exhibitions have since been held at Cork, Dublin, Manchester, New York, Paris, Montreal, Florence, Constantinople, Bayonne, Melbourne, Vienna, Philadelphia, and many other places (*which see*).

† The palace, with the exception of the flooring and joists, was entirely of glass and iron. It was designed by Mr. (since sir) Joseph Paxton (who died 8 June, 1865), and the contractors were Messrs. Fox and Henderson, to whom it was agreed to pay 79,500*l.* or 150,000*l.* if the building were permanently retained. It cost 176,030*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Its length was 1851 feet, corresponding with the year; the width 408 feet, with an additional projection on the north side, 936 feet long by 48 wide. The central portion was 120 feet wide and 64 feet high, and the great avenues ran east and west through the building; the transept near the centre was 72 feet wide and 108 feet high. The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or about 19 acres. Four galleries ran lengthways, and others round the transept. The ground-floor and galleries contained 1,000,000 square feet of flooring. There were altogether 4000 tons of iron in the structure, and 17 acres of glass in the roof, besides about 1500 vertical glazed sashes.

‡ This was placed in the hands of commissioners, who have promoted the South Kensington Museum, and in 1876 proposed the establishment of a science library.

The building,* erected at South Kensington by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, according to a design by capt. Fowke, made over to the commissioners. . . . 12 Feb. 1862
 The Exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge and royal commissioners. . . . 1 May. "
 The Fine Arts department included a noble collection of paintings and sculptures. "
 The jurors' award of medals was announced in the building. . . . 11 July. "
 The Exhibition was closed 1 Nov. when the total number of visitors (exclusive of attendants) had been 6,117,450. "
 The Exhibition reopened on 3 Nov. for the sale of goods exhibited; was finally closed. . . . 15 Nov. "
 The success of the Exhibition was much impaired by the *decease of the prince consort*, 14 Dec. 1861, and the breaking-out of the civil war in the United States of America. The foreign exhibitors in 1851 were 6566; in 1862, 10,456. "
 Exhibitors at London, in 1851, 14,000; at Paris, in 1855, 24,000; at London, in 1862, 29,000; at Paris, in 1867, 50,000.

Exhibitions, International. A meeting was held 4 April, 1870, the prince of Wales in the chair, to promote annual international exhibitions at South Kensington, to commence 1 May, 1871; see *Centennial Exhibition of the United States*.

I. 1871. Fine arts, pottery, woollen and worsted manufactures; educational department; opened by the prince of Wales, 1 May; closed 30 Oct.

[34 countries contributed: total number of visitors, 1,142,154; highest on one day (Whit-Monday, 29 May), 21,946.]

II. 1872. Fine arts, cotton, jewelry, stationery, with machinery, and raw materials; opened by the duke of Edinburgh, 1 May; closed 19 Oct.

III. 1873. Fine arts; manufactures (silk, steel, surgical instruments, etc.; carriages for rails or tramways; food; scientific inventions and new discoveries; opened 14 April; closed 31 Oct.

IV. Fine arts; manufactures and raw materials, and engineering, and recent scientific inventions; opened 6 April; closed 31 Oct. 1874.

[The annual exhibitions having proved unsuccessful, the building was appropriated by the East India Museum.]

Exodus (Greek, *ἔξοδος*, way out), a term applied to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, 1491 B.C.; and described in the book of Exodus. Chronologers vary in the date of this event: the L.XX. gives 1614; Hales, 1648; Wilkinson, 1495; Bunsen, 1320 or 1314.

Ex Officio Informations are those filed by the attorney-general, by virtue of his office, without applying to the court where they are filed for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why they should not be filed.—*Cabinet Lawyer*. They were used by the Liverpool administration about 1817–19. William Hone was tried on criminal information, 18–20 Dec. 1817, and acquitted. The British bank directors were thus tried, 1857.

Expeditions. Many are described under their respective heads.

Expedition of "the Nations," or "the Ditch;" the third expedition of the Koreish (*which see*) against Mahomet, named from the nations who marched under their leader, Abu Sophian, and from the ditch which was drawn before the city. They were principally vanquished by the fury of the elements.—*Gibbon*. 625.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONS.

France, near Port l'Orient. . . . 1 Oct. 1746
 Cherbourg. . . . 7 Aug. 1758
 St. Malo; 4000 men lost. . . . Sept. "
 Quiberon Bay (*French emigrants*). . . . 1796
 Ostend (*all made prisoners*). . . . May, 1798
 Helder Point and Zuyder Zee. . . . Sept. 1799
 Ferrol, in Spain. . . . Aug. 1800
 Egypt (*Aberrcombie*). . . . March, 1801
 Copenhagen. . . . Sept. 1807
 Walcheren (*unfortunate*). . . . July, 1809
 Bergen-op Zoom. . . . 8 March, 1814
 Crimea. . . . Sept. 1854
 Abyssinia. . . . Oct. 1867–April, 1868
 Against the Ashantees (*which see*). . . . 12 Sept. 1873

* The main building occupied about 16 acres of ground, and the annexes 7 acres. The south front was 1150 feet long and 55 feet high, and over the east and west fronts rose the two domes 260 feet high. The interior was decorated by Mr. John G. Crace. The building was given up to Messrs. Kelk and Lucas on 31 Dec. 1862, the house of commons having refused to purchase it for 80,000*l*. 2 July, 1863; and the pulling down commenced on 6 July. The domes and other parts of the structure were purchased for erection in Alexandra park, Muswell Hill, near London (north).

Expenditure, see under *Revenue*.

Exploring Expedition, UNITED STATES, under lieut. Wilkes, consisted of six small vessels of the United States navy (*Vincennes, Peacock, Porpoise, Relief, Flying-fish*, and *Sea-gull*), to explore the southern seas, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., on 19 Aug. 1838. They discovered an Antarctic continent 19 July, 1839. The *Peacock* was lost on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river in July, 1841. The *Vincennes*, Wilkes's flag-ship, returned to New York in June, 1842, after an absence of almost four years. Wilkes's "Narrative" was published in six vols., illustrated. The scientific reports form 20 quarto and folio vols.

Explosions, see *Boilers, Coal*.

Explosives, see *Gunpowder, Gun-cotton, Nitro-glycerine, Dynamite, Dualine, Lithofracture, Glyoxiline, Blasting, Gelatine*, etc. A committee to examine into the nature and properties of various explosives was appointed by government in 1871. Explosives have been much studied by professor F. A. Abel, of Woolwich (1881).

Professor Osborne Reynolds produced a new explosive—75 parts chlorate of potash, 25 sulphuria—a product of coal-gas; the ingredients kept apart till required; announced 1878.

Explosives Act, passed 14 June, 1875, amends the law with respect to the manufacturing, keeping, selling, carrying, and importing gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and other explosive substances.

Exports. Edward III., by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favor of English merchandise that, by a balance taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to 294,000*l*. and the imported to only 38,000*l*.; see *Revenue*. The declared value is of much less amount than the official.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

1700	£6,097,120	1830	£66,735,445
1750	10,130,991	1835	78,376,732
1775	16,326,363	1840	97,402,726
1800	38,120,120	1845	131,564,503
1810	45,869,839	1850	175,126,706
1820	51,733,113	1851	190,397,810

DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED.

1851	£74,448,722	1866	£189,917,536
1853	98,933,781	1867	180,961,923
1855	95,688,085	1868	179,677,812
1856	115,826,948	1869	189,963,967
1857	122,155,237	1870	199,586,822
1859	130,440,237	1875	223,465,963
1860	135,891,227	1876	200,639,204
1861	125,102,814	1877	198,993,065
1862	123,992,664	1878	193,848,914
1863	146,602,342	1879	191,531,758
1865	165,835,725		

Exports of all kinds to foreign countries in 1875, 152,373,800*l*.; in 1876, 135,779,980*l*.; in 1877, 128,969,715*l*.; in 1878, 126,611,428*l*.; in 1879, 130,529,647*l*. To British possessions in 1875, 71,092,163*l*.; in 1876, 64,859,224*l*.; in 1877, 69,923,350*l*.; in 1878, 66,237,486*l*.; in 1879, 61,002,111*l*.

VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS, EXCLUSIVE OF COIN AND BULLION, EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

1821	\$43,671,891	1874	\$569,433,421
1830	58,524,878	1875	514,880,624
1840	111,660,561	1876	536,069,810
1850	134,900,233	1877	602,722,018
1860	316,242,423	1878	690,683,798
1870	376,616,473	1879	694,340,790
1871	428,398,908	1880	823,946,383
1872	428,487,131	1881	883,925,947
1873	505,033,439		

Extension, see *University*.

Extincteur, see *Fire-annihilator*.

Extract of Meat, obtained by Liebig in 1847; a company was formed to manufacture it in South America in 1866.

Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and France, 1843. In Dec. 1865, the French government gave notice of withdrawing from it in six months. It was renewed, with modifications, for six months, 21 May, 1866. A new act was passed 9 Aug. 1870; amended in 1873. Similar treaties have been concluded with other

powers: with Austria, 8 Dec. 1873; Switzerland, 4 April, 1874; Holland, Aug. 1874; with Spain, 1878.

In 1866, M. Lamirand, charged with forgery and fraud against the Bank of France, fled to America. He was pursued, and was arrested at Montreal, on 1 Aug., under the governor-general's warrant. On 15 Aug., while his examination was still pending, he petitioned the governor-general not to warrant his surrender before he could apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was assured on 17 Aug. that ample time should be allowed for this purpose. On 23 Aug. he was finally committed; and on 24 Aug. his petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was presented to Judge Drummond, twenty-four hours' notice having been given to the representatives of the crown and the Bank of France. After arguments had been heard and the case adjourned until the following day, he was surreptitiously carried off the same night by train to Quebec, and hurried on board a steamer bound for Europe, by virtue of an extradition warrant, purporting to be signed by the governor-general at Ottawa on 23 Aug. He was conveyed to France, and on 5 Dec. was tried, found guilty, and condemned to ten years' imprisonment. These circumstances led to much discussion, and the Canadian authorities were censured for irregularity and want of discretion. The discussion ended by Lamirand declining British intervention.

Dispute with United States respecting the surrender of Ezra D. Winslow, a forger, by Great Britain, which is refused unless it is agreed that the prisoner shall only be tried for the offence for which he has been committed (according to the treaty) April, 1876
Mr. Hamilton Fish, the American foreign secretary,

stands on the Ashburton treaty of 1842, wherein no stipulation is mentioned; although it is found in other treaties with other governments.

Winslow was discharged, 15 June; and Brent, another fugitive, a few days after. 1876
The British government yield, 27 Oct.; Brent recaptured, Dec. 1876.

Wilson, claimed by Swiss government, escapes through flaw in the treaty; decision of queen's bench. ... 2 Nov. 1877

Extravagantes, see *Decretals*.

Extreme Unction, see *Anointing*.

Bylau (Prussia), where, on 7-8 Feb. 1807, the French defeated the Russians in one of the most bloody contests of the war. Napoleon commanded in person. Both armies, by this and other battles, were so much reduced that the French retired to the Vistula and the Russians on the Pregel.

Eyre (old French for *ire*, to go on), the itinerant court of justices, the justices in eyre, was instituted by Henry II. 1176; and when the forest laws were in force its chief-justice had great dignity. These justices were to go their circuit every third year, and punish all abuses committed in the king's forests. The last instance of a court being held in any of the forests is said to have been in 1671.—*Beaumont*.

F.

F's, **THREE** (that is, "fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale"), term much used respecting Irish land question in 1880-1. Sir Stafford Northcote termed them "fraud, force, and folly," and they were much opposed by lord Dufferin and others.

Fabii. A noble family at Rome, said to have derived their name from *fabia*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse; or to have descended from Fabius, a son of Hercules. They made war against the Veientes, and in an engagement near the Cremera all the grown-up males of the family (306 men) were slain in a sudden attack, 477 B.C. From one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, arose the noble Fabii of the following ages. Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer) kept Hannibal in check for some time without coming to an engagement, 217-216 B.C.

Fables. "Jotham's fable of the trees [Judg. ix., about 1209 B.C.] is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since."—*Addison*. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 Sam. xii., about 1034 B.C.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of Eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnu Sarma, or Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient, in the world.—*Sir William Jones*. Professor Max Müller traced La Fontaine's fable of the Milkmaid to a very early Sanscrit collection. *Æsop's* fables (*which see*), supposed to have been written about 565 or 620 B.C., were versified by Babrius, a Greek poet, about 130 B.C. (*Coray*), and turned into prose by Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, about 1320, who added other fables and appended a worthless life of *Æsop*. The fables of Phædrus, in elegant Latin iambs (about A.D. 8), of La Fontaine (1700), and of Gay (1727), are justly celebrated.

Facial Angle (that contained by one line drawn horizontally from the middle of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from the latter point to the ridge of the frontal bone) was invented by Peter Camper to measure the elevation of the forehead. In negroes this angle is about 70°; in Europeans varies from 75° to 85°. Camper died 7 April, 1789. His book on "Characteristic Marks of Countenance" was published in 1791.

Factions of the Circus, among the Romans, were parties that fought on chariots in the circus, and who

were distinguished by colors, as green, blue, red, and white; Domitian added gold and scarlet, about A.D. 90.

"*Nika*" "*Sedition*.—In Jan. 532, a conflict took place at Constantinople, lasting five days, when about 30,000 lives were lost, and Justinian was mainly indebted for his life and throne to the heroism of his empress Theodora. The blues and greens united for a day or two against the emperor, taking *Nika* (overcome) for a watchword. The blues soon turned, and massacred nearly all the greens. The conflict was suppressed by Belisarius with difficulty, and the games were abolished for a time.

Factories, supplied with machinery for producing manufactures, have immensely increased in this country since 1815. The Factory act, regulating the hours of labor, etc., was passed in 1833 and amended 1834 and 1844. Similar acts have been passed since; and an act for the extension of the principles of the Factory acts was passed in 1867, in relation to women and children employed in manual labor; short time on Saturdays was enacted. Other acts were passed in 1870-8.

The act of 1878 (like that of 14 July, 1874) relates to sanitary provisions, safety from machinery, hours of employment, meal hours, women and children, holidays, education of children, accidents, etc., passed 27 May, 1878.

Faculties, **COURT OF**, giving powers to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, 25 Hen. VIII. cap. 21, 1534.

Faenza, central Italy, the ancient Faventia, submitted to the emperor Frederick I., 1162; was taken by Frederick II., 12 April, 1241; held by the pope, 1275; by the Bolognese, 1282; by Cæsar Borgia, 1501; by Venice, 1504; by the papacy, 1509; by the French, 1512. After various changes early in the sixteenth century it was acquired by the papacy and retained till the annexation by Sardinia, 1859. Faience pottery owes its name to this place, where it was invented.

"**Faerie Queens**," by Edmund Spenser; a part was published in 1590; the whole, 1611.

Fahrenheit, see *Thermometer*.

Fainéants, see *Mayors of the Palace*.

Fairlop Oak, with a trunk 48 feet in circumference, the growth of five centuries, in Hainault forest, Essex, was blown down in Feb. 1820. Beneath its branches an annual fair was long held on the first Friday in July, which originated with the eccentric Mr. Day, a pump and block maker of Wapping, who, having

a small estate in the vicinity, annually repaired here with a party of friends, to dine on beans and bacon.

Fairoaks, near the Chickahominy, Virginia, the site of two sanguinary indecisive battles between the Confederates, under gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and the Federal army of the Potomac, under gen. McClellan, 31 May and 1 June, 1862.

Fairs and Wakes, of Saxon origin, were instituted in Italy about 500; in England by Alfred, 886.—*Spelman*. Wakes were established by order of Gregory VII. in 1078, and termed *Feria*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint: the vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, etc. Fairs were established in France about 800 by Charlemagne, and encouraged in England about 1071 by William the Conqueror. Many statutes were made for the regulation of fairs (1328-1868). The "Fairs act," passed 25 May, 1871, provides for the abolition of fairs; in 1872, Charlton and Blackheath fairs, and in 1873 Clapham fair, were abolished as nuisances.

An "old English fair" was opened at the Royal Albert Hall by princess Christian, to aid the Chelsea Hospital for Women, 9 June, 1881.

Faith, see *Defender*.

Falck Laws, see *Prussia*, 1873.

Falconry, or **HAWKING**, in England cannot be traced with certainty before the reign of king Ethelbert, the Saxon monarch, 858.—*Pennant*. The grand seignior at one time kept six thousand falconers in his service. Juliana Berners's book on "Hawkyng and Huntynge" was printed in 1496; see *Angling*. Recent attempts have been made to revive falconry. Hawking was practised in Thrace.—*Aristotle*.

Falczl, on the Pruth, Turkey. Here was concluded a *Peace* between Russia and Turkey, 21 July, 1711, the Russians giving up Azof, and all the possessions on the Black Sea, to the Turks. The Russians were saved from imminent destruction by the address of Catherine, the empress. In 1712 the war was renewed, and terminated by the peace of Constantinople, 16 April, 1712.

Falerii, a city of the Falisci, an Etruscan people who joined the Veientes against Rome, and were beaten by Cornelius Cossus, 437 B.C. It is recorded that when the city was besieged by Camillus in 394, a schoolmaster offered to betray to him the children of the principal citizens. On his refusal, the citizens from gratitude surrendered. They opposed Rome during the first Punic war; and in 241 the city was taken and destroyed.

Falernian Wine, celebrated by Virgil and Horace, was the produce of Falernus, or, as called by Martial, Mons Masicus, in Campania. Horace, in his "Odes," boasts of having drunk Falernian wine that had been, as it were, born with him, or which reckoned its age from same consuls, 14 B.C.

Falkirk (Stirlingshire, Scotland), the site of a victory by the English under Edward I. over the Scots, commanded by Wallace, part of whose forces deserted him. It is said from 20,000 to 40,000 Scots were slain, 22 July, 1298. A battle was fought at Falkirk Muir between the royal forces under Hawley, and prince Charles Edward Stuart, in which the former were defeated, 17 Jan. 1746.

Falkland Islands, a group in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, seen by Americus Vesputius, 1502, and visited by Davis, 1592; explored by Hawkins, 1594; taken possession of by France, 1764. The French were expelled by the Spaniards; and in 1771 Spain resigned them to England. Not having been colonized by us, the republic of Buenos Ayres assumed a right to these islands, and a colony from that country settled at Port Louis; but owing to a dispute with America the settlement was destroyed by the latter in 1831. In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis, and a British officer has since resided there. Governors, Wm. Cleaver

F. Robinson, 1866; col. George A. K. D'Arcy, 1870; Thos. F. Callaghan, 1876; Thos. Kerr, 1880.

Falling Stars, see *Meteors*.

Family Compact, see *Bourbon*.

Family of Love, a society, called also Philadelphians, from the love they professed to bear to all men, assembled at Brew-house yard, Nottingham. Their founder, David George, an Anabaptist, of Holland, propagated his doctrines in Switzerland, where he died in 1556. The tenets of the society were declared impious, and George's body and books ordered to be burned by the hangman. In England a sect with a similar title was repressed by Elizabeth, 1580; but existed in the following century. See *Agapemone*.

Famines. The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B.C.—*Usher*; *Blair*.

Famine at Rome, when thousands of people threw themselves into the Tiber.....	B.C.	436
Awful famine in Egypt.....	A.D.	42
At Rome, attended by plague.....		262
In Britain; people ate the bark of trees.....		272
In Scotland; thousands died.....		306
In England; 40,000 perished.....		310
Awful one in Phrygia.....		370
In Italy, when parents ate their children (<i>Dufresnoy</i>).....		450
In England, Wales, and Scotland.....		739
Again, when thousands starve.....		823
Again, which lasts four years.....		954
Awful one throughout Europe.....		1016
In England, 21 William I.....		1067
In England and France; this famine leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts from.....	1193 to	1195
Another famine in England.....		1251
Again, so dreadful that the people devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin.....		1315
One occasioned by long rains.....		1336
One in England and France (<i>Rapin</i>).....		1353
Again, one so great that bread was made from fern-roots (<i>Stow</i>).....		1438
One throughout these islands.....		1565
Awful one in France (<i>Voltaire</i>).....		1693
One general in these realms.....		1748
One which devastates Bengal.....		1771
At Cape Verd; 16,000 persons perish.....		1775
One grievously felt in France.....		1789
One severely felt in England.....		1795
Again, throughout the kingdom.....		1801
At Drontheim, owing to Sweden intercepting the supplies.....		1813
Scarcity of food severely felt by the Irish poor, 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1846, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Grants by parliament, to relieve the suffering of the people, were made in the session of 1847, the whole amounting to ten millions sterling.		
In N. W. India; above 800,000 perish.....		1837-8
In N. W. India; thousands perish.....		1860-1
In Bengal and Orissa; about 1,000,000 perish.....		1865-6
In Rajpootana, etc.; about 1,500,000 perish.....		1868-9
In Persia very severe.....		1871-2
In Bengal, through drought (see <i>India</i>).....		1874
In Asia Minor.....		1774-5
In Bombay, Madras, Mysore, etc.; about 600,000 perish (see <i>India</i> and <i>Mansion-house</i>).....		1877
In N. China; very severe; 9,500,000 said to have perished (45,5031 collected in England for relief).....		1877-8
In Cashmere (<i>which see</i>).....		1879
Very severe in Tauris, etc., in Asia Minor.....		July, 1880

Fan. Used by the ancients; *Cape hoc flabellum, et ventulum huic sic facito*—"Take this fan, and give her thus a little air."—*Terence's Eunuchus*, 166 B.C. Fans, together with muffs, masks, and false hair, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and were brought to England from France.—*Stow*. In the British Museum are Egyptian fan-handles.

Great competitive exhibition of fans at Drapers' Hall, London, opened.....2 July, 1878

Faraday Monument, etc. Professor Michael Faraday, natural philosopher and chemist (see *Electricity*), died 25 Aug. 1867. A public meeting was held at the Royal Institution, 21 June, 1869, the prince of Wales in the chair, to take measures to provide a public monument to him. A sufficient sum having been subscribed, the production of a statue was intrusted to Mr. Foley. The statue was placed provisionally at the Royal Institution, London, in 1876, and still remains there (1881). The "*Faraday Medal*," to be given to distinguished foreign philosophers by the Chemical Society, was awarded

to M. Dumas, June, 1869; to professor Cannizzaro, May, 1872; to Dr. A. W. Hofmann, March, 1875; to professor A. Wurtz, and given to him after his lecture, 12 Nov. 1878; to professor H. Helmholtz, April, 1881. For *Faraday* steamship, see *Steam*.

Faradization, the medical application of the magneto-electric currents which Faraday discovered in 1827. Apparatus for this purpose was first made by M. Pixii, and employed by Dr. Neef of Frankfurt. "*Farad*," name taken for a unit of electric capacity, 1875.

Farce, a short comic drama, usually of one or two acts. One by Otway is dated 1677. The best English farces (by Foote, Garrick, Bickerstaff, etc.) appeared from about 1740 to 1780. This species of dramatic entertainment originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open streets; see *Drama*.

Farmers' Alliance, an organization of agricultural reformers; held a provisional meeting 27 May, and a conference 2 July, 1879. It was active during the elections of April, 1880.

Farmers' Union, National, established at Leamington, by Lord Walsingham and others, to oppose the Agricultural Laborers' Union, June, 1874.

Farmers-general, see *Fermiers*.

Farnese Family became important through the elevation of Alexander Farnese to the papacy as Paul III. He gave his natural son Peter the duchy of Parma, and his descendants ruled till the death of Antony without issue in 1731. Alexander, prince of Parma, was governor of the Netherlands in 1579.

Farringdon Market, erected by the corporation of London, near the abolished Fleet Market, was opened 20 Nov. 1829.

Farthing, an early English coin. Farthings in silver were coined by king John; the Irish farthing of his reign (1210) is rare. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II., 1665; and again in 1672, when there was a large coinage of copper money. Half-farthings were first coined in 1843; see *Queen Anne's Farthings*. A single copy of the *Penny-a-week Country Daily Newspaper* (conservative), No. 1, sold for $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 25 June, 1873. The *Farthings act*, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, 1858, relates to the payment for portions of a mile travelled by third-class railway trains.

Farthingale, see *Crinoline*.

Fasti Capitolini, marble tablets dug up in the forum at Rome, 1547, contain a list of the consuls and other officers from the year of Rome 250 to 765. Other fragments were found in 1817 and 1818. The "*Fasti Consulares*," from 509 B.C. to A.D. 235, are given at the end of Smith's "*Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*."

Fasts, observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity: by the Jews (2 Chron. xx. 3); by the Ninevites (Jonah iii.); see Isaiah lviii. A fast was observed by the Jews on the great day of atonement, Lev. xxiii., 1490 B.C. Moses fasted 40 days and nights on Sinai (Exod. xxiv.), 1491 B.C. The first Christian ministers were ordained with fasting (A.D. 45), Acts xiii. 2. Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions to appease the anger of God, began in the Christian church in the second century (138). The Mahometan fast is termed *Ramadan* (which see). Fast-days are appointed by the Reformed churches in times of war and pestilence (as 21 March, 1855, for the Russian war, and 7 Oct. 1857, for the Indian mutiny); see *Abstinence*.

Fathers of the Church. The following are the principal:

FIRST CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i>	FOURTH AND FIFTH CENTURIES. <i>Greek.</i>
<i>Apostolical.</i>	
Hermas.....	Eusebius.....d. abt. 340
Barnabas.....	Athanasius.....d. 373
Clemens Romanus.....d. 100	Ephrem Syrus.....d. abt. 378
Ignatius.....d. 115	Basil.....d. 379
Polycarp.....d. abt. 169	Cyril of Jerusalem.....d. 386
<i>SECOND CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i></i>	Gregory Nazianzen.....d. 389
Justin Martyr.....d. abt. 166	Macarius.....d. abt. 391
Irenæus.....d. abt. 200	Gregory Nyssen.....d. abt. 394
Athenagoras.....	Epiphanius.....d. 403
<i>THIRD CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i></i>	John Chrysostom.....d. 407
Clemens Alexandrinus.....	Cyril of Alexandria.....d. 444
.....d. abt. 217	Theodoret.....d. 457
Hippolytus.....d. 230	
Origen.....d. abt. 253	<i>Latin.</i>
<i>Latin.</i>	Arnobius.....d. 303
Tertullian.....d. abt. 220	Lactantius.....d. abt. 330
Minutius Felix.....d. abt. 230	Ambrose.....d. 397
Cyprian.....d. 258	Jerome.....d. 430
	Augustine.....d. 430

Fatimites, see *Ali* and *Mahometanism*.

Fats are oils solid at ordinary temperatures. The researches of Chevreul since 1811 on their chemical nature are very important; see *Candles*.

Faughard, see *Foughard*.

Faustus, a professor of magic, renowned in chap-books, flourished about the end of the fifteenth century. Goethe's dramatic poem "*Faust*" appeared in 1790.

Feasts and Festivals. The "*Feasts of the Lord*"—viz., those of the Passover, Pentecost, Trumpets, and Tabernacles—were instituted 1490 B.C. (Lev. xxiii.).

Feast of Tabernacles, celebrated upon the dedication of the Temple of Solomon, 1004 A.C.

Hezekiah (726 A.C.) and Josiah (623) kept the feast of Passover in a most solemn manner.

In the Christian church, the feasts of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost or Whitsuntide (which see), are said to have been ordered to be observed by all Christians in the first century.

Rogation days appointed 469.

Jubilees in the Romish church were instituted by Boniface VIII. in 1300; see *Jubilers*.

For fixed festivals observed in the church of England, as settled at the Reformation et seq., see *Book of Common Prayer*.

Feasts of Charity; see *Agape*.

February (from *Februus*, an Italian divinity), the second month of the year, in which were celebrated *Februa*, feasts on behalf of the manes of deceased persons. This month, with January, was added to the year by Numa, about 713 B.C. *February 25 Constitution*, see *France*, 1875.

Feciales, or *FETIALES*, twenty in number, heralds of Rome to denounce war or proclaim peace, appointed by Numa, about 712 B.C.

Federal States are those united by treaty as one state, without giving up self-government—as in Switzerland. The people of the Northern United States of America during the great conflict in 1861–5 were styled *Federals*; their opponents *Confederates*.

Feejee, see *Fiji*.

Felony, in English law (says Blackstone, in 1765), comprises every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods. An act to abolish forfeitures for treason and felony, and to otherwise amend the law relating thereto, passed 4 July, 1870.

Female Medical School, London, held its first session in 1865, when courses of lectures were given. Dr. Mary Walker attended Middlesex hospital, in a modified female dress, in 1866. She gave an autobiographical lecture at St. James's Hall, 20 Nov. 1866. In 1869, the decision that "*ladies should be admitted to study medicine in the university of Edinburgh*" led to disturbances.

Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, Surrey, established 1758
Female Orphans' Home, Hampton, Middlesex..... 1855
Female Servants' Home Society..... 1836
Female Aid Society..... "

Female Suffrage, etc., see *Women*.

Fencible Light Dragoons, a body of cavalry raised voluntarily in various counties of England and Scotland in 1794 to serve during the war in any part of

Great Britain. This force (between 14,000 and 15,000), which did its duty with much judgment during a period of intense popular excitement, was disbanded in 1800.

Fencing was introduced into England from France. Fencing-schools, having led to duelling in England, were prohibited in London by statute 13 Edw. I., 1285. In 1859 there were eight teachers of fencing in London; in 1872, ten.

Fenians (the name of ancient Irish national militia), a "brotherhood" in the United States and Ireland united to liberate Ireland and establish a republic.* The agitation was begun, it is said, by Stephens in March, 1858, and in 1864 enlistments and secret drillings took place. A convention was formed in 1863 in America. The movement is opposed by the Roman Catholic clergy; see *Ireland*.

Riot between the Fenians and their opponents at the Rotondo, Dublin. 22 Feb. 1864

25 persons arrested in Dublin, and the newspaper the *Irish People* (established Sept. 1863) seized, 15 Sept.; others arrested at Cork, etc. 10-30 Sept. 1865

The Fenians in America publish an address, stating that officers were going to Ireland to organize an army of 200,000 men. Sept. "

Fenians arrested at Manchester. 21 Sept. "

A ship with gunpowder seized at Liverpool. Sept. "

Allocation of the pope, condemning secret societies, 30 Sept. "

Evidence that 5000*l.* and 2000 pike-heads had been received from America. Sept. "

O'Donovan and 5 others committed for high-treason, 2 Oct. "

33 Fenians committed for trial. up to 14 Oct. "

A Fenian provisional government at New York, and a congress of 600 members held at Philadelphia. Oct. "

Fenians in United States said to have raised 200,000*l.*, Oct. "

Capture of James Stephens, Irish head-centre, 11 Nov.; he escapes from jail. 24 Nov. "

Fierce disputes between the senate and O'Mahony, the head-centre, who is charged with corruption and deposed; Mr. Roberts appointed his successor. Dec. 1866

380,000 Fenians reported in the United States. Jan. 1866

Habeas corpus act suspended in Ireland; about 250 suspected persons arrested immediately. 17 Feb.

Great mass meeting in New York, threatening to invade Canada. 4 March, "

Fenian schooner *Friend* captures British schooner *Westworth*, and scuttles her near Eastport, Me., U. S. 1 May, "

James Stephens arrives in New York. 10 May, "

Col. O'Neil and Fenians cross the Niagara and enter Canada, 31 May; a conflict ensued with the volunteers, with bloodshed. 2 June, "

The United States generals Grant and Meade capture many retreating Fenians. 2 June et seq. "

Sweeney and others arrested. 6, 7 June, "

President Johnson's proclamation against the Fenians, 7 June, "

Spear and others cross the boundary line near Vermont, 7 June; the corps demoralized; many return. 9 June, "

Much dissension among the Fenians. July et seq. "

They exercise much influence in the elections in the United States, in. Oct. "

TRIALS IN CANADA—Col. Lynch and rev. John MacMahon (sentenced to be hanged on 13 Dec.) retrieved, 24-26 Oct. "

James Stephens, "central organizer of the Irish republic," said to sail from America. 24 Nov. "

The British government offer 2000*l.* for his apprehension. Nov. "

Meanev, a delegate, arrested in London. 1 Dec. "

Arms and ammunition seized in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick; many arrests. Dec. "

Gen. Millen, head of the Fenian military department, denounces Stephens "as a cheat and a rascal," and declares the cause for the present hopeless, but exhorts to watchfulness for an opportunity. 3 Dec. "

Sweeney (released) rejoins the U. S. army. Jan. 1867

22 convictions at Toronto. Jan. "

67 Fenians from Liverpool arrested in Dublin. 12 Feb. "

Irruption of Fenians into Chester; compelled to retire, 11, 12 Feb. "

Outbreak in Kerry; Killarney threatened; capt. Moriarty and others captured. 12 Feb. "

Attack on coastguard station, Cahirciveen, 12 Feb.; movement collapsed. 16 Feb. "

Kilmullock police barrack defended for three hours by 14 constables, who drove off 200 armed Fenians, with loss, by a sally. 5 March, "

Gen. Massey captured. 4 or 6 March, 1867

Rising at Middleton, in Cork; Daly, a leader, killed; rails of South and Midland railway taken up. 6 March, "

Proclamation of the Irish republic sent to the *Times* and other papers. 6 March, "

Fenian rising near Dublin; telegraph destroyed; attack on the police-station at Tallaght repelled; several shot; 208 prisoners taken into Dublin. 7 March, "

1000 Fenians hold market-place at Drogheda, but retreat at the approach of police. 7 March, "

Capt. MacLure captured. 31 March, "

Special commission to try 230 Fenians—Whiteside, chief-justice: Deasy and Fitzgerald, begin (Massey, Keogh, Corydon, and McGough, approvers), 9 April et seq. "

Burke and Doran sentenced to death, 1 May; retrieved, 26 May. "

Many convictions of treason (M'Afferty, M'Clure, and others) and treason-felony, and many discharged, May, "

Trials at Limerick begin. 11 June, "

President Roberts retires; the party in the United States said to be demoralized. July, "

Many Fenians tried and convicted. July and Aug. "

Several imprisoned Fenians released and sent to America. Aug. and Sept. "

Fenian congress at Cleveland, O. Sept. "

Kelly and Deasy, two Fenians, remanded for further examination, rescued from the prisoners' van, near Manchester; and Brett, a policeman, shot for refusing to give up his keys. 18 Sept. "

Many persons taken up; 23 committed on charge of murder; tried, 5 condemned to death (2 retrieved); 7 sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. 29 Oct.-12 Nov. "

Allen, Gould, and Larkin executed at Salford. 23 Nov. "

Funeral demonstration in London. 24 Nov. "

Trials of Halpin and others in Dublin. Oct.-Nov. "

Funeral demonstrations for Allen, etc., in Cork, 1 Dec.; Dublin and Limerick. 8 Dec. "

Address of the president and senate of the Fenian brotherhood of America to the "liberty-loving people of England," dated New York. 12 Dec. "

Reunion of the Roberts and Stephens parties under a new president. about 20 Dec. "

Premeditated explosion at Clerkenwell House of Detention, London, to release Burke and Casey, leading Fenians, at 3.45. (A cask of gunpowder was fired close to the prison wall; Timothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen, and Ann Justice captured on suspicion). 13 Dec. "

[*Consequences of the explosion.*—"Six persons were killed 'outright,' six more died from its effects, according to the coroner's inquests; five, in addition, owed their deaths indirectly to this means; one young woman is in a madhouse, 40 mothers were prematurely confined, and 20 of their babes died from the effects of the explosion on the women; others of the children are dwarfed and unhealthy. One mother is now a raving maniac; 120 persons were wounded; 50 went into St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-lane, and King's College hospitals; 15 are permanently injured, with loss of eyes, legs, arms, etc.; besides 20,000*l.* worth of damage to person and property."—*Times*, 29 April, 1868.]

Capt. Mackay and others rifle a martello tower. 27 Dec. "

Audacious seizure of arms and ammunition in a gunsmith's shop in Cork. 30 Dec. "

12 suspected Fenians captured at Merthyr-Tydfil. 31 Dec. "

Mullany, a prisoner, turns queen's evidence, and accuses Barrett or Jackson (captured at Glasgow, 14 Jan., of firing the barrel at Clerkenwell. 24 Jan. 1868

Attack on martello tower near Waterford. 28 Jan. "

Capt. Mackay arrested at Cork, 7 Feb.; much rioting there. 11, 12 Feb. "

Conviction of Patrick Lennan, a leader. 12 Feb. "

Habeas corpus act suspended till 1 March, 1869. Feb. "

Mullany and Thompson convicted as accessories in murder of Brett. 18 March, "

Capt. Mackay convicted; sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. 20 March, "

O'Farrell, a Fenian, wounds the duke of Edinburgh at Port Jackson, 12 March; sentenced to death. 31 March, "

Mr. Darcy M'Gee, M.P., shot dead by a Fenian at Ot-lawa. 7 April, "

Trial of Wm. and Timothy Desmond, Nicholas English, John O'Keefe, Michael Barrett, and Ann Justice, for murder (Clerkenwell outrage) begun 20; acquittal of Justice, 23; of O'Keefe, 24; and of the two Desmonds and English, 27. Conviction of Barrett. 27 April, "

Richard Burke, a leader, convicted of treason felony, 30 April, "

Michael Barrett (for causing the Clerkenwell explosion) executed. 26 May, "

O'Donovan Rossa and others released, behave violently, March, 1869

The government declines to release others. 18 Oct. "

Manifesto from John Savage, executive officer. Dec. "

Fenian raid into Canada vigorously repelled by the militia, and their general, O'Neill, captured by the United States marshal. 26 May, 1870

Michael Davitt and John Wilson convicted of treason-felony for endeavoring to transmit arms secretly to Ireland (detected March). 18 July, "

Captured Fenian generals (Thompson and Starr) in United

* *Fenian oath*: "I promise by the divine law of God to do all in my power to obey the laws of the society F. B., and to free and regenerate Ireland from the yoke of England. So help me God."

States, sentenced to imprisonment for breach of neutrality laws. July, 1870
 President Grant's proclamation against Fenian raids into Canada. 13 Oct. "
 Letter from Mr. Gladstone announcing early release of Fenian convicts. 15 Dec. "
 The convicts released. Jan. 1871
 The released convicts welcomed in the United States. Jan. "
 The Fenians favor the French in the war. Aug. 1870-Feb. "
 Fenian raid into Manitoba suppressed by United States troops, and gen. Neill arrested (see *Ireland*), about 12 Oct. "
 Gen. Cluseret (a short time in the service of the Fenians) publishes an account of them in *Fraser's Magazine*: he says, "Their insurrection was foolishly planned and still more foolishly executed," and strongly advises reconciliation with England. July, 1872
 Great demonstration near Drogheda. 20 Sept. "
 Escape of Fenian prisoners from West Australia in the *Catalpa*, American ship, 17 April; arrived at New York. 19 Aug. 1876
 O'Mahony, head centre, dies at New York; grand funeral service. 6 Feb. 1877
 Davitt and other Fenian convicts released. Jan. to Sept. 1878
 Davitt prominent during the land league agitation. 1880-81
 Arrested and committed to prison. 3, 4 Feb. 1881

Fère-Champenoise (France). Here the French army under Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi were surprised and defeated by the allies under the prince of Schwarzenberg, 25 March, 1814, after an heroic resistance. Paris surrendered six days after.

Ferghana, see *Khokand*.

Feriae Latinae, solemn Roman festivals, said to have been instituted by Tarquin the Proud, about 534 a.c. The principal magistrates of forty-seven towns of Latium assembled on a mount near Rome, and with the Roman authorities offered a bull to Jupiter Latialis.

Fermentation, termed by Gay-Lussac one of the most mysterious processes in nature: he showed that in the process, 45 lbs. of sugar are resolved into 23 of alcohol and 22 of carbonic acid. His memoir appeared in 1810. In 1861 Pasteur brought forward evidence to show that fermentation depends on the presence of minute organisms in the fermenting fluid, and that the source of all such organisms is the atmosphere. For his researches he was awarded an annual pension of 120,000 francs in 1874.

Fermiers Généraux, officers who farmed the French revenues previous to 1789, frequently with much oppression. Lavoisier and 27 of these were executed 8 May, 1794.

Ferndale Colliery Explosion; 8 Nov. 1867; about 178 lives lost; see under *Coal*.

Ferns (Ireland), an ancient bishopric, once archiepiscopal. St. Eden was seated here in 598. Leighlin and Ferns were united in 1600; and by the Church Temporalities act, passed Aug. 1833, both were united to the bishopric of Ossory; see *Ossory*.—**FERNs**, an order of cryptogamous plants, now much cultivated in Wardian cases (which see, and also *Nature-printing*).

Ferozeshah (India). The British, commanded by sir Hugh Gough, attacked the intrenchments of the Sikhs, and carried their first line of works, 21 Dec. 1845; but night coming on, the operations were suspended till daybreak, when their second line was stormed by gen. Gilbert, and 74 guns captured. The Sikhs advanced to retake their guns, but were repulsed with great loss, and retreated towards the Sutlej, 22 Dec.; and recrossed that river unmolested, 27 Dec. The British loss was reckoned at 2415.

Ferrara, formerly part of the exarchate of Ravenna, under the emperors of the East. It was subdued by the Lombards in the eighth century, and taken from them about 752 by Pepin, who gave it to pope Stephen II. About 1208 it fell into the hands of the house of Este (which see), and became the principal seat of the literature and fine arts in Italy. Pope Clement VIII. obtained the sovereignty in 1598, on the death of the duke Alphonso II., the last legitimate male of the Este family. His illegitimate nephew, Cæsar, became duke of Modena.

The French under Massena took Ferrara in 1796; but it was restored to the pope in 1814. An Austrian garrison held it from 1849; it retired in June, 1859, and the people rose and declared for annexation to Sardinia, which was accomplished in March, 1860.

Ferrara's Arrest. In March, 1542, Mr. George Ferrara, a member of parliament, while in attendance on the house, was taken in execution by a sheriff's officer for debt, and committed to the Compter prison. The house despatched their sergeant to require his release, which was resisted, and, an affray taking place, his mace was broken. The house in a body repaired to the lords to complain, when the contempt was adjudged to be very great, and the punishment of the offenders was referred to the lower house. On another messenger being sent to the sheriffs by the commons, they delivered up the senator, and the civil magistrates and the creditor were committed to the Tower, the inferior officers to Newgate, and an act was passed releasing Mr. Ferrara from liability for the debt. The king, Henry VIII., highly approved of all these proceedings, and the transaction became the basis of that rule of parliament which exempts members from arrest.—*Holinshed*.

Ferro, the most western of the Canary isles, from whose west point some geographers have taken their first meridian, was known to the ancients, and was rediscovered in 1402.

Ferrol (N.W. Spain). Upwards of 10,000 British landed near Ferrol under the command of sir James Pulteney, in Aug. 1800. They gained possession of the heights; but, despairing of success, on account of the strength of the works, sir James re-embarked his troops. His conduct was much condemned. Soult captured Ferrol, 27 Jan. 1809. An insurrection of about 1500 men in the arsenal here broke out, headed by brigadier Pozas and capt. Montojo, who raised the red flag, 11 Oct. They dispersed or surrendered when about to be attacked, 17 Oct. 1872.

Fescennine Verses were rude extemporaneous dialogues, frequently licentious, in favor among the ancient Etruscans at weddings, and still popular in Italy.

Festivals, see under *Feasts, Clergy, Music*.

Fête de Dieu, a feast of the Roman church in honor of the real presence in the Lord's Supper, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday; see *Corpus Christi*. Berengarius, archbishop of Angers, opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation, and to atone for his crime a yearly procession was made at Angers, called *la fête de Dieu*, 1019.

Fête de Vertu, an annual assemblage, chiefly of young persons, to whom were adjudged rewards for industry and virtue. These fêtes, held at Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, begun by lady Harcourt in 1789, were continued till her death.

Feudal Laws. The tenure of land by suit and service to lord or owner, in use in England by the Saxons, about 600, was mainly introduced by William I. in 1066. The kingdom was divided into baronies, which were given on condition of the holders furnishing the king with men and money. The vassalage, limited by Henry VII., 1495, was abolished by statute, 1660. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008, and the hereditary jurisdictions were finally abolished in that kingdom, 1746-7. The feudal laws, established in France by Clovis I. about 486, were discontinued by Louis XI. in 1470.

Feuillants, a religious order founded by Jean de la Barrière in 1577 at the abbey of Feuillant, near Toulouse, and settled in Paris in 1587. The *Feuillant Club*, formed in Paris by La Fayette and others in 1789, to counteract the intrigues of the Jacobins, was so named from the convent where they met. A body of Jacobins burst into their hall and obliged them to separate, 25 Dec. 1791; and the club was broken up in 1792.

Fex (in the ancient *Mauritania*, Africa), founded by

Edris, a descendant of Mahomet, about 787, was long capital of the kingdom of Fez. After long-continued struggles, it was annexed to Morocco about 1550. Leo Africanus describes it as containing more than 700 temples, mosques, and other public edifices, in the twelfth century.

Fictions, see *Romances*.—**FICTIONS IN LAW** were invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other.—*Hume*. Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, emphatically declared that "no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth as to prevent the execution of justice," 31 May, 1784. They have been mostly abolished in the present century.

"Fidelio," Beethoven's single opera; composed in 1804, produced at Vienna, 20 Nov. 1805.

Fidenæ, a Sabine city, frequently at war with Rome. It was finally captured and the inhabitants enslaved, 426 B.C., by the Romans, whose ambassadors they had slain.

Field. The country gentleman's weekly paper, devoted to natural history, sports, etc., first appeared 1 Jan. 1853.

Field of March and May, see *Champ*.

Field of the Cloth of Gold, a plain near Ardres, near Calais, in France, on which Henry VIII. met Francis I. of France, 7-25 June, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms displayed their magnificence, and many involved themselves in debt. Paintings of the embarkation and interview are at Windsor Castle.

Field-marshal, see *Marshal*.

Fiery Chamber, see *Chambre Ardente*.

Fieschi's Attempt ON LOUIS PHILIPPE, see *France*, 1835.

Fifth-monarchy Men, about 1645, supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus Christ should descend from heaven and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They proceeded so far as to elect him king at London. Cromwell dispersed them, 1653.—*Kearney*. Another rising, with loss of life, was suppressed, 6 Jan. 1661. Thos. Venner, a cooper, their leader, and 16 others, were executed soon after.

Fig-tree (*Ficus Carica*), brought from the south of Europe before 1548. The Botany Bay fig, *Ficus Australis*, brought from New South Wales in 1789.

Figures, see *Arithmetic* and *Digits*.

Fiji, or VITI ISLES, in the Pacific Ocean, about 1500 miles from Sydney. There are above 200 isles, 80 inhabited; the largest about 360 miles in circumference, with about 60,000 inhabitants, 1200 Europeans.

The islands offered by the king, Thakombau, and chiefs to the British government, but not accepted. . . . July, 1859
The house of commons granted 1690*l*. for expenditure in them, and European settlements made. . . . 1860

Annexation to Great Britain proposed in parliament; declined 25 June, 1872; but unconditional cession to the British government accepted by Sir Hercules Robinson, July; and announced by him. . . . 25 Oct. 1874

His club sent as a present to the queen by the king, Thakombau. . . . "

Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon first governor. . . . 1875

Many deaths by epidemic measles. . . . early in
Outbreak of cannibal devil worshippers suppressed by the military; about 20 ringleaders executed. . . . about June, 1876

George William Des Vœux governor. . . . Oct. 1880

Files are mentioned (1 Sam. xiii. 21) 1093 B.C. The manufacture of them has attained to great perfection by means of file-cutting machinery. That set up by Mr. T. Greenwood of Leeds, in 1859, was invented by M. Bernot of Paris. It is said that the price of files made by it is reduced from 32*d.* to 4*d.* per dozen.

Filebusters (properly *Filibusters*), a name given to the freebooters who plundered the coasts of America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; see *Buccaneers* and *Nicaragua*.

Filioque ("and from the Son"), inserted in the Ni-

cene creed, in respect to the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, in a council at Toledo, 589; adopted by the Western, but rejected by the Eastern church since 662. The omission of the phrase was considered at the Old Catholic Conference at Bonn, Aug. 1875; see *Athanasian Creed*.

Filterers. A plan for purifying corrupted water was patented by William Woolcott in 1675. Other modes followed. James Peacock's method of filtration was patented in 1791, and many others since; Ransome's, 1856.

Apparatus for freshening salt-water, brought forward by Grant, 1849; by Macbride, 1849; Gravely, 1868. Dr. Normandy's greatly improved apparatus, 1859, much used in the royal navy.

Fine Arts, see *Arts, Paintings, Sculpture, Engraving*, etc.

Fines AND RECOVERIES, conferring the power of breaking ancient entails and alienating estates, began in the reign of Edward IV., but was not, properly speaking, law till Henry VII., by correcting some abuses that attended the practice, gave indirectly a sanction to it, 1487. Fines and recoveries were abolished in 1833.

Finisterre, see *Cape Finisterre*.

Finland, a Russian grand-duchy, in the middle of the twelfth century was conquered by Eric IX. of Sweden, who introduced Christianity. It was several times taken by the Russians (1714, 1742, and 1808), and restored (1721 and 1743); but in 1809 they retained it by treaty; see *Abo*. Its political constitution was confirmed by the czar in 1800, 1825, and 1855. Population in 1862, 1,746,229; in 1867, 1,880,853; 1875, 1,912,647. During a dreadful famine whole villages were starved, March, 1868.

Finnian, see *Fenians*.

Finsbury Park, London, N. In 1866 land was purchased, and preparations for the park began; and it was opened 7 Aug. 1869.

Fire. The poets supposed that fire was stolen from heaven by Prometheus. Heraclitus, about 596 B.C., maintained that the world was created from fire, and deemed to be a god omnipotent; see *Parses*.

Fire Insurance, see *Insurance*.

Fire, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION FROM; see *Fire-escapes*.

Fire-annihilator, an apparatus invented by Mr. T. Phillips, and made known by him in 1849. When put in action, steam and carbonic acid are formed, which extinguish flame. It was not successful commercially. *L'Extincteur* was invented by Dr. F. Carlier, and patented by A. Vignon in July, 1862. It is an iron cylinder filled with water and carbonic acid gas, generated by bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid. The apparatus was developed and improved by Mr. W. B. Dick in his *Manual and Chemical Fire-engines*, which give a continuous flow of water and gas, patented April, 1869.

The "Mata fuego," or "Fire-killer," of M. Banolas of Paris, was successfully exhibited at the Alexandra Palace, 16 Oct. 1880. Great bodies of flame were almost instantaneously extinguished.

Fire-arms, see *Artillery, Cannon, Needle-gun, Chassepot, and Pistols*. The first small fire-arms were a species of cannon, borne by two men.

Fire arms made at Perugia, in Italy. . . . 1364

Employed by the Burgundians at Arras. . . . 1414

Edward IV. when he landed at Ravenpur, is said to have been accompanied by 300 Flemings, armed with hand guns. . . . 1471

At Morat the Swiss are said to have had 10,000 arquebusers (men armed with fire arms). . . . 1476

Fire arms said to have been used at the siege of Berwick. . . . 1521

The petronel (from *potrine*, the chest) or arquebus came into use, 1480; and the musket employed in the armies of the emperor Charles V. . . . "

All these were of very rude construction, being first charged by a lighted match, afterwards (about 1517) by a wheel lock, then by the flint.

The match-lock and wheel-lock superseded by the flint-lock.....about 1692
 The rev. Mr. Forsyth patented the percussion principle of igniting gunpowder in muskets, by means of detonating powder.....April, 1807
 Breech-loading revolvers, invented by Samuel Colt (American), 1829; patented.....1835
 Colt's revolvers adopted by the United States government for army and navy use.....1845
 Percussion caps came into use.....between 1820 and 1830
 Percussion musket; pattern.....1842
 Artillery carbine; pattern....."
 Victoria carbine (for cavalry)....."
 Dahlgren's (American) rifled guns—heavy calibre—introduced into the United States navy.....1850
 Regulation rifle musket; pattern.....1851
 Sharp's rifles and other long-range small-arms introduced.....about 1855
 Application of machinery in small-arms factory established at Enfield (the old musket, *Brown Bess*, superseded).....Jan. 1857
 The Spencer rifle (American), breech-loading; eight-shooter; came into use.....1862
 Gatling guns (American) first made, 1862; improved, 1865 et seq.
 Mr. Jacob Snider's system of breech-loading invented in 1859; presented to the British government; finally adopted, 1865. He received 1000*l.* for expenses in June; died 25 Oct.....1866
 100,000 breech-loaders said to have been ordered by the British government.....July "
 New government advertiser for propositions for conversion of Enfield rifles into breech-loaders.....Aug. "
 "Chassepot" guns in use in France.....1 Oct. "
 War-office advertiser for proposals for breech-loading rifles, to replace those now in use.....22 Oct. "
 Nine systems selected for further trial; 1000*l.* to be awarded to the best.....June, 1867
 Snider's rifle reported very successful at Wimbledon, July, "
 61,682 new arms had been made at Enfield; 175,550 converted to Sniders up to.....Dec. "
 The "Money Walker" rifle (patented by Mr. Mowbray-Money and lieutenant-col. Walker) tried and approved, 18 June, 1868
 A report in favor of the Martini and Henry rifle issued [adopted].....March, 1869
 An act to grant a duty of excise on licenses to use guns passed.....9 Aug. 1870
 Complaints respecting the Martini-Henry rifle (for weight and recoil).....Aug. 1874
 (See *Mitrailleuse* and *Gatling*.)

Fire-brigade. The "London Fire-engine Establishment," an amalgamation of the engines of the different companies, was established in London in 1832 by Mr. Charles Bell Ford, director of the Sun fire-office. It then had 80 men and 19 stations. In 1863 it had 180 men and 20 stations. In May, 1862, a commission recommended the establishment of a fire-brigade, which was effected by the Metropolitan Fire-brigade act in 1865. The establishment then gave up its plant to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The fire-brigade is supported by a $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* rate, and by contributions from government and from the insurance offices. It came into action and its energies were successfully tested at the great fire at St. Katharine's docks, 1 Jan. 1866.

Fire-damp Indicator, a small apparatus, about the size of a chronometer, invented by Mr. G. F. Ansell, and patented by him in 1865, by which the presence of very small quantities of fire-damp or light carburetted hydrogen gas may be detected in mines. It is an application of the law of the diffusion of gases.

Fire-detector AND ALARM, a mechanical and chemical apparatus invented by prof. Grechi, which causes a bell to be rung and exhibits colored light when the temperature of a room is greatly increased. It was tried at the International exhibition, London, 4 June, 1873.

Fire-engines are said to have been invented by Ctesibius, 250 B.C. They are mentioned by Pliny, A.D. 70. A "water-bow" was patented by Thomas Grent in 1632; one was constructed by John Van der Heyden about 1663. Bramah's engine was patented in 1793. Mr. John Braithwaite constructed a steam fire-engine in 1830. A trial of steam fire-engines took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on 1, 2, 3 July, 1863, when prizes were awarded to a large one by Merryweather, and a small one by Shand and Mason; see *Fire-ammulator*.

W. Dennis's portable self-acting pneumatic fire-engine was tried successfully at gas-works near the Thames, 30 Nov. 1876

Fire-escapes were patented by David Marie (1766) and Joachim Smith (1773). The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was first established in 1836; its object was not fully attained till 1843, when it was re-organized, beginning with six escape stations in London; in March, 1859, it possessed 67; in 1866, 85. In 1858 504 fires had been attended and 57 persons rescued. In 1861 it was stated that 84 lives had been saved by the society's officers. In 1866, 695 fires had been attended and 78 lives saved. In Aug. 1867, the plant of the society was virtually presented to the Board of Works, in consequence of the passing of the Metropolitan Fire-brigade Act, 1865. Versmann's composition for rendering washing dresses *fire-proof* was published about 1860.

Fireman's Respirator, the invention of Dr. Tyn-dall (1870-71), is a combination of his respirator of cotton-wool moistened with glycerine, and Dr. Stenhouse's charcoal respirator. Armed with this apparatus, a man may remain a long time in the densest smoke.

FIRES IN LONDON. The conflagration of a city, with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which this world can offer to human eyes.—*Dr. Johnson.* See *Chicago*, *Santiago*, *Liverpool*, 1862, etc.

A great part of the city destroyed, including St. Paul's cathedral.....1663 and 1037
 One at London bridge begun on the Southwark side, and was communicated to the other side and hemmed in a numerous crowd; about 3000 were drowned, and a great part of the city, north and south, burned.....1212
 The Great Fire, whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the northeast gate to Holborn bridge. It began in a baker's house in Pudding lane, behind Monument yard, and destroyed, in the space of four days, 89 churches, including St. Paul's, the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Guildhall, St. John College, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets. About 200,000 persons encamped in Islington and Highgate fields (see *Monument*).....2-6 Sept. 1666
 In Southwark, 60 houses burned.....1676
 In Wapping, 150 houses burned, 50 lives lost.....1715
 Custom-house burned.....1718
 At Shadwell, 50 houses burned.....10 Sept. 1736
 In Cornhill ward, 200 houses burned; this fire began in Change alley, and was the most terrible since the great fire of 1666.....25 March, 1743
 At Covent Garden, 50 houses burned.....1759
 In Smithfield 28 houses burned.....1761
 At Shadwell, 30 houses burned....."
 In Throgmorton street, 20 houses burned.....1774
 At Wapping, 20 houses.....1775
 At Hermitage stairs, 31 houses.....1779
 At Horselydown, 30 houses, besides many warehouses and ships.....30 April, 1780
 Newgate, etc., by the Gordon mob.....June, "
 In the Strand, 40 houses burned.....1781
 In Aldersgate street, 40 houses; the loss exceeding 100,000*l.*.....5 Nov. 1783
 The Opera-house.....17 June, 1789
 At Rotherhithe, 20 houses.....12 Oct. 1790
 Again, when many ships and 60 houses were consumed, 14 Sept. 1791
 Pantheon, Oxford street.....14 June, 1792
 At Wapping, 630 houses, and an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were stored: the loss 1,000,000*l.* (tents for the sufferers were lent by the government).....21 July, 1794
 Astley's amphitheatre.....17 Sept. "
 St. Paul's church, Covent garden.....11 Sept. 1796
 At Shadwell, 20 houses burned.....1 Nov. 1796
 In the Minories, 30 houses.....23 March, 1797
 In the King's Bench, 50 residences.....14 July, 1799
 Near the Customs, three West India warehouses; loss 300,000*l.*.....11 Feb. 1800
 At Wapping, 30 houses.....6 Oct. "
 In Store street, Tottenham Court road, immense property destroyed.....27 Sept. 1802
 The great tower over the choir of Westminster abbey burned.....9 July, 1803
 Astley's again, and 40 houses.....1 Sept. "
 Frith street, Soho, lasted several days; many houses destroyed.....2 Dec. "
 Surrey theatre.....12 Aug. 1806
 Covent-garden theatre.....20 Sept. 1804
 Drury-lane theatre.....24 Feb. 1809
 In Conduit street; Mr. Windham, in aiding to save Mr. North's library, received an injury which caused his death.....9 July, "

In Bury street, St. Mary-axe, half the street made ruins, 12 June, 1811	Mr. Joel's, Fore street, City; 4 lives lost, 21 May, 1823
Custom-house: warehouses and public records destroyed, 12 Feb. 1814	Mr. Boor's, druggist, Bishopsgate street; explosion; 2 lives lost, 7 June, "
At Rotherhithe, 60 houses and several ships destroyed; loss 80,000/., 16 March, 1820	Great Cumberland street, Hyde park; Mr. S. Barrett and 2 daughters burned, 15 Aug. "
At Mile end; loss 200,000/., 23 Jan. 1821	Messrs. Price's oil-mills, Blackfriars, burned; great loss of property, 20 Nov. "
In Smithfield; loss 100,000/., 14 Jan. 1822	Ancient Austin-friars church, City, partially destroyed, 22 Nov. "
Royalty theatre, Wellclose square, destroyed, 11 April, 1826	Mr. Chard's, Portland street, Soho; 6 lives lost, 26 Dec. "
In Red Lion street, 15 houses, 6 June, 1828	Messrs. Capel's, Seething lane, City; great destruction of property, 18 April, 1863
Argyle rooms destroyed, 5 Feb. 1830	Warehouses of Messrs. Grant and others, between Wood street and Milk street; property worth about 100,000/., destroyed, 19 Dec. "
English Opera-house, etc., burned, 16 Feb. 1834	Meriton's wharf, Dockhead; immense loss of property, 7 June, 1864
Houses of parliament consumed, 16 Oct. 1834	Royal Savoy chapel, Strand, destroyed, 7 July, "
Fenning's wharf, London bridge, etc.; loss 250,000/., 30 Aug. 1836	Haberdashers' hall and Messrs. Tapling and others' warehouses, 19 Sept. "
The Royal Exchange destroyed, 10 Jan. 1838	Messrs. Barry, Sufferance wharves, Dockhead; great loss, 26 Nov. "
At Wapping, 12 houses, 16 June, 1840	Surrey theatre destroyed, 30, 31 Jan. 1865
Camberwell church, 7 Feb. 1841	Saville House (where George III. was born), Leicester square, 28 Feb. "
Astley's theatre again, 8 June, "	Poulterers' arms, Leadenhall market; 2 lives lost, 13 June, "
At the Tower; the armory and 280,000 stand of arms, etc., destroyed, 30 Oct. "	Messrs. Meeking & Co., Holborn; damage 30,000/., 24 June, "
Raggett's hotel, Dover street, Piccadilly; several eminent persons perished, 27 May, 1845	Messrs. Sotheby & Co., auctioneers; valuable library destroyed, 29 June, "
Several houses in New square, Lincoln's Inn, 14 Jan. 1849	Great fire at Beale's wharf; about 18,000/., damage, 30 Oct. "
Olympic theatre, 20 March, "	Immense fire at St. Katharine's docks, 1 Jan. 1866
Ono in St. Martin's lane (at a publican's named Ben Caunt); three lives lost, 15 Jan. 1851	Holland & Hennen's premises, Duke street, Bloomsbury, destroyed, 26 Aug. "
Fire at Duke street, London bridge; property lost estimated at 60,000/., 19 Feb. "	Great fire in Haydon square, Minorities; depot of North-western Railway company, and other warehouses; great loss, 11 Sept. "
At the Rose and Crown, Love lane, City; 4 lives lost, 18 May, "	Standard theatre, Shoreditch, burned down, 21 Oct. "
Foot of London bridge, four large hop warehouses burned; loss 150,000/., 23 June, "	In Hampstead road, 13 lives lost, 5 Nov. "
Collard and Co., pianoforte-makers, Camden Town; loss 60,000/., 19 Dec. "	North wing of the Crystal Palace destroyed, 30 Dec. "
The warehouses of Messrs. Pawson, St. Paul's churchyard, burned, 24 Feb. 1853	Quebec street, Oxford street; 6 lives lost, 11 March, 1867
Works of Gutta-percha Company, near City road; loss 100,000/., 5 June, "	Rotherhithe, 16 or 17 houses burned; about 100 persons destitute, 12 Sept. "
Kirkman's pianoforte manufactory, 10 Aug. "	Her Majesty's theatre, Royal opera-house, destroyed (see Opera) 6 Dec. "
Messrs. Scott Russell & Co.'s works, Millwall; loss 100,000/., 10 Sept. "	Oxford music-hall, Oxford street, partially destroyed, 11 Feb. 1868
Premises of Messrs. Savill & Edwards, printers, Chandos street, destroyed, 30 Sept. "	Above 20 shops burned in Portman market, Marylebone, 23 Feb. "
Premises of Townsend & Co., Bread street, destroyed; loss about 100,000/., 31 Dec. "	Hubbard and Stutters' hop-warehouses, and many small houses, destroyed, 10 Aug. "
Messrs. Cubitt's premises, Pimlico, 17 Aug. 1854	Northumberland House, Strand; valuable pictures, etc., injured, 19 Aug. "
Whittington Club house, 3 Dec. "	Adelaide rooms, Strand, destroyed, 14 March, 1869
Premises of Messrs. Routledge, Messrs. Rennie, etc., Blackfriars road; loss, 1 life and 150,000/., 16 Feb. 1855	All-Saints church, Walworth, destroyed, 27 April, "
Of Etna steam battery at Messrs. Scott Russell's works; loss about 120,000/., 3 May, 1856	Mrs. Jago's, Pentonville hill; 3 perish, 5 June, "
Pavilion theatre, 13 Feb. "	Moscow road, Bayswater; through explosion of fireworks; 7 persons perish, 1 Oct. "
Covent garden theatre, 5 March, "	Mr. McMicken's, Newington butts; 4 lost, 10 Oct. "
Messrs. Scott Russell's (third fire), much valuable machinery destroyed, 12 March, "	Old Star and Garter hotel, Richmond; Wm. Lever, the manager, killed, 12 Jan. 1870
Messrs. Dobbs's premises, Fleet street, 1 April, "	Mr. Hill's, upholsterer, Waterloo road; 6 children suffocated, 23 July, "
Shad Thames flour-mill; loss about 100,000/., 17 July, "	Church street, Rotherhithe; 3 lives lost, 23 Aug. "
Messrs. Broadwood's, pianoforte-makers, Westminster, 12 Aug. "	Cecil House, Cecil street, Strand; Mr. Forbes burned; architectural books, etc., of Mr. G. G. Scott destroyed, 4 Sept. "
Premises of Messrs. Almonds, army-accountment makers, and others, in St. Martin's lane; estimated loss 20,000/., 9 Nov. "	Mr. Bush's, manufacturing chemist, Liverpool street, Bishopsgate; 4 lives lost, 27 Sept. "
Messrs. Pickford's premises, at Chalk farm station, 9 June, 1867	Chapel street, Edgware road, 4 lives lost; Crouch end, Hornsey, 3 lives lost, 5 March, 1871
Gilbert street, Bloomsbury; 15 lives lost, 28 March, 1858	Pavilion road, Chelsea; 5 deaths, 26 March, "
Fresh wharf; 25,000/., of silk, 21 June, "	Gray's-inn road; James Ford, a fireman, lost his life after saving 6, 7 Oct. "
London docks; great explosion; man killed by fright; loss about 150,000/., 29 June, "	Thames street; Nicholson's and other warehouses destroyed; great loss, 24 Oct. "
Limehouse; Messrs. Forest, Dixon's, etc. premises destroyed, and Blackwall railway arches; insured, 19, 20 July, 1869	Oxford music hall; quite destroyed, 1 Nov. 1872
Great James street, Marylebone; 6 lives lost, 26 Feb. 1859	City flour-mills, Upper Thames street; 1 fireman killed, 10, 11, 12 Nov. "
Messrs. Hubback & Co., Lime street; 1 life and a large amount of property, 20 May, "	Grosvenor mews, Bond street, 6 killed, 27 May, 1873
West Kent wharf and New Hibernia wharf; destroyed property valued at 200,000/.; fire lasted nearly a month; commenced, 17 Aug. 1860	Alexandra palace, Muswell hill, destroyed; 1 life lost, 9 June, "
St. Martin's hall, built for Mr. Hullah, and other premises, destroyed, 26 Aug. "	Silver street, Stepney; 2 killed, 10 Sept. "
Thames iron-works, Blackwall, 31 Aug. "	Lloyd's newspaper printing-office, Whitefriars, destroyed, 4 p.m. 29 Dec. "
Kilburn church, Maida hill, destroyed, 29 Nov. "	Pantechneon (which see), Knightsbridge; much valuable property destroyed, 13, 14 Feb. 1874
Surrey music hall destroyed, 11 June, 1861	Carnaby street, W.; 2 lives lost, 18 Feb. "
Cotton's wharf and depot and other wharves near Tooley street, containing oil and other combustible substances, took fire about half past 4 p.m., 22 June, and continued burning for a month. (Several persons were killed, including James Braidwood, the able superintendent of the London fire-brigade; the loss of property was estimated at 2,000,000/.) 1 Aug. "	Latta's great hop warehouse, Bermondsey, destroyed, 28 Dec. "
Davis's wharf, Horselydown, burned; loss about 15,000/., 1 Aug. "	Rimmel's perfumery manufactory, Beaufort House, Strand, destroyed, 19 March, 1875
Near Paternoster row; Messrs. Longman's, booksellers, Messrs. Knight's, tallow-melters, and others; loss above 50,000/., 4 Sept. "	W. Walker's cabinet manufactory, Bunhill row, E.C., destroyed; estimated loss 30,000/., 14 Sept. "
Mr. Price's, Fountain court, Strand; 3 lives lost, 3 Jan. 1862	Mr. H. A. Hankey's new mansion, near St. Anne's gate, St. James's park, destroyed; about 60,000/., damage, 7, 8 Oct. "
At Campden House, Kensington, pictures and other valuable property of Mr. Woolley destroyed (see Trials, 1863), 23 March, "	East London Rice and Flour Mills, Devonshire street, and 18 other buildings, 3 Jan. 1876
Mr. Dean's, Berkeley street, Clerkenwell; 3 lives lost, 6 May, "	

Chick's Great Western Pantechnicon	2 June, 1876	South street, New York, public stores, with 20,000 chests of tea; loss \$1,500,000.	28 Jan. 1840
Messrs. Warner's and other premises, Brooke's wharf, Upper Thames street.	15-18 June, 1841	Great warehouse fire, Water street, New York.	7 May, 1841
Little Windmill street, Haymarket; about 80,000 damage; many poor sufferers.	15 July, 1841	National theatre, New York, again.	20 May, 1841
Bridgman's saw-mills, St. Luke's, destroyed.	24, 25 July, 1841	Broome street, New York, 100 houses burned.	31 March, 1845
Grant & Co.'s printing-office, etc., Turnmill street, Clerkenwell; about 100,000 loss.	10, 11 Aug. 1845	Tribune building, New York.	5 Feb. 1845
Mill street, Hanover square, W., 3 lives lost.	18 Sept. 1845	Pittsburgh, Pa., 1000 buildings; loss about \$6,000,000.	10 April, 1845
New Wharf flour-mills, etc., Rotherhithe, destroyed; above 80,000 loss.	8 Oct. 1845	Bowery theatre, New York (4th time).	25 April, 1845
Near Old Kent road, 2 lives lost; suspected arson.	2 Nov. 1845	Quebec, Canada, 1500 buildings; many lives and an immense amount of property lost.	28 May, 1845
House of Correction, Clerkenwell, mill-house, etc.; no prisoners injured or escaped.	24 March, 1877	Eighteenth and adjoining streets, New York, 100 houses.	31 May, 1845
Charing-cross restaurant, 1 life lost.	21 May, 1877	In less than a month afterwards, 1300 dwellings—in all, two thirds of the city—were destroyed.	28 June, 1845
Little Britain, E.C., a paraffine lamp upset; 4 lives lost.	9 July, 1877	New York city, 302 stores and dwellings, 4 lives, and \$6,000,000 of property.	19 July, 1845
No. 250 Mile End road; 2 lives lost.	23 Oct. 1877	St. Johns, Newfoundland; nearly the whole town destroyed; 6000 people deprived of homes.	12 June, 1846
Scottish corporation hall, Crane court, Fleet street (built by Wren); burned many valuable portraits, etc.	14 Nov. 1877	Quebec Theatre Royal; 47 persons burned to death.	14 June, 1846
Watson's wharf, Wapping; loss about 30,000.	31 Dec. 1878	Nantucket, 300 buildings and contents, valued at \$800,000.	13 July, 1846
Manchester warehouses, Watling street; Crocker & Co., and others; about 200,000 loss.	12 Jan. 1878	At Albany, 600 buildings, besides steamboats, piers, etc.; 24 acres burned over; loss \$3,000,000.	9 Sept. 1848
Elephant and Castle theatre destroyed.	26 March, 1878	At St. Louis, 15 blocks of houses and 23 steamboats; loss estimated at \$3,000,000.	17 May, 1849
Price & Co., oil-merchants, etc., Newgate street; Messrs. Tylor's, brass-founders, etc., Newgate street; great loss.	2, 3 Jan. 1879	Taylor's machine shop, 63 lives lost.	4 Feb. 1850
New East London theatre, Whitechapel road; several houses injured.	16 March, 1879	At Philadelphia, 350 buildings; loss estimated at \$1,500,000; 25 persons were killed, 9 drowned, and 120 wounded.	9 July, 1850
Wesley's chapel, City road, nearly destroyed; caused by heating apparatus.	7 Dec. 1880	Frederickton, N. B., four entire blocks in the centre of the city, nearly 300 buildings.	11 Nov. 1850
Holborn, Roworth's printing-office.	19 April, 1880	Nevada, Cal., over 200 buildings destroyed; loss estimated at \$1,300,000.	12 March, 1851
Messrs. Hodgkinson's, chemists, and others; 4 perished.	30 April, 1880	San Francisco, Cal., nearly 2500 buildings burned; estimated loss about \$3,500,000; many lives lost.	3-5 May, 1851
The Duke's theatre, Holborn, burned.	4 July, 1880	Stockton, Cal.; loss \$1,500,000.	14 May, 1851
Whitechapel church, recently rebuilt, destroyed.	26 Aug. 1880	San Francisco, Cal., 500 buildings; estimated loss \$3,000,000.	22 June, 1851
Trinity lane, Thames street, large block of buildings and much property destroyed.	3 Feb. 1881	Concord, N. H., greater part of the business portion of the town destroyed.	24 Aug. 1851
Co-operative stores, Haymarket, destroyed; loss about 20,000.	23 April, 1881	Congress Library, Washington city, 35,000 volumes, with works of art.	24 Dec. 1851
Mr. Allen's, stationer, No. 96 Walworth road; 4 deaths.	26 April, 1881	At Montreal (see <i>Montreal</i>).	8 July, 1852
No. 422 Portobello road, Notting hill; 6 deaths, 16 May (Wm. Nash, shopkeeper, charged with arson), 30 May, There were 953 fires in 1854; 1113 in 1857; 1114 in 1858 (33 lives lost); 1183 in 1861. 1303 fires in 1862; 1404 in 1863; and 1715 in 1864. In 1866, 1338 fires (326 serious); in 1867, 1397 fires (245 serious); in 1868, 1668 fires (235 serious); in 1869, 1572 fires (193 serious); in 1870, 1946 fires (276 serious); in 1871, 1842 (207 serious); in 1872, 1494 (120 serious); in 1873, 1548 (166 serious); 35 lives lost; in 1874, 1573 (154 serious); 23 lives lost; in 1875, 1668 (163 serious); 29 lives lost; in 1876, 1787 (166 serious); 35 lives lost; in 1877, 1708 (159 serious); 29 lives lost; in 1878, 1659 (170 serious); in 1879, 1718; 1880, 1871 (162 serious); 33 lives lost). In but few cases were the premises totally destroyed.	10 Dec. 1853	Harper & Brothers' printing and publishing house, New York; loss over \$1,000,000.	10 Dec. 1853
Several fires were occasioned by careless use of coal oils in 1861-2.		Metropolitan Hall and Lafarge Hotel, New York city. On the same day, Custom-house at Portland, Me.	30 Jan. 1854
Fires in NORTH AMERICA. Some of the most destructive fires are as follows:		At Jersey City, N. J., 30 factories and houses.	8 Jan. 1854
Norfolk, Va., destroyed by fire and cannon-balls by the British; property to the amount of \$1,500,000 perished.	1 Jan. 1776	Damariscotta, Me., almost entirely destroyed. On the same day, more than 100 houses and factories in Troy, N. Y., and a considerable portion of Milwaukee, Wis., consumed.	25 Aug. 1854
City of New York, soon after passing into the hands of the British, 500 buildings consumed.	20, 21 Sept. 1778	At Lockport, N. Y., a large portion of the town destroyed.	2 Nov. 1855
Great fire in New York.	3 Aug. 1778	At Boston, on Lincoln's and Battery wharves, property to the amount of \$500,000.	27 April, 1855
Coffee House slip fire, New York, 50 buildings burned.	9 Dec. 1796	At Syracuse, N. Y., twelve acres of ground burned over, about 100 buildings; loss \$1,000,000.	8 Nov. 1856
Forty buildings burned in New York.	18 Dec. 1804	At Toledo, Ohio.	13 Feb. 1857
Chatham street fire, New York, 100 buildings burned.	19 May, 1811	At Baltimore, Md.; loss \$400,000.	14 April, 1857
Theatre at Richmond, Va., when the governor of the state and a large number of the leading inhabitants perished.	26 Dec. 1811	At New Orleans; loss \$250,000.	8 July, 1857
Broadway, New York, 36 houses burned.	22 June, 1820	At Chicago, Ill.; several lives and \$600,000 lost.	9 Oct. 1857
Front street, New York, 24 houses burned.	24 Jan. 1821	New York Crystal Palace destroyed, with an immense amount of property on exhibition.	6 Oct. 1858
Brown's ship-yard, New York, with shipping, 14 March.	1824	At Key West, Fla., 20 acres burned over, 110 houses; loss \$2,750,000.	16 May, 1859
Bowery theatre, New York.	26 March, 1828	At New Bedford, Mass., loss \$300,000.	24 Aug. 1859
New York city, 200 families rendered homeless.	8 Jan. 1835	The city of Charleston, S. C., was almost totally destroyed by fire, with great quantities of naval and military stores.	17 Feb. 1865
City of New York, 600 warehouses and property to the amount of \$20,000,000.	16 Dec. 1836	The city of Richmond, Va., in great part destroyed by fire at the time of the Confederate evacuation.	2, 3 April, 1865
Methodist Book Concern, New York.	18 Feb. 1836	Bonded warehouses in South street, New York; loss \$2,000,000.	16-18 April, 1865
Bowery theatre, New York, again.	22 Sept. 1836	The city of Portland, Me., was nearly destroyed by fire, and 10,000 people rendered homeless; loss \$15,000,000.	4 July, 1866
Washington city, destroying the General Post-office and Patent-office, with over 10,000 valuable models, drawings, etc.	15 Dec. 1838	Great Chicago fire, burning over about 3½ square miles, destroying 17,450 buildings, killing 200 persons, and rendering 98,500 homeless.	8, 9 Oct. 1871
Bowery theatre, New York, again.	18 Feb. 1838	Great forest-fires in Michigan and Wisconsin, 2000 lives lost.	8, 14 Oct. 1871
At Charleston, S. C., 1158 buildings, covering 145 acres.	27 April, 1838	Great fire in Boston, Mass., destroying 15 lives and 800 buildings.	9-11 Nov. 1872
Hammond street, New York, 50 buildings burned, 1 Aug. New York city, 46 buildings; loss \$10,000,000.	6 Sept. 1839	Great fire in factories at Fall River, Mass.; 60 lives lost.	19 Sept. 1874
National theatre and many other buildings in New York.	23 Sept. 1839	Virginia City, Nev., nearly destroyed by fire; loss \$2,000,000.	26 Oct. 1875
Philadelphia, 52 buildings; loss \$500,000.	4 Oct. 1839	Brooklyn theatre burned; about 300 lives lost.	5 Dec. 1876
Water street, New York.	5 Oct. 1839	Tenement-house fire in New York; 9 lives lost.	4 Jan. 1881
		Great fire in Quebec, Canada; 800 houses destroyed.	9 June, 1881
		Great forest-fires in Michigan, 300 lives lost.	1-8 Sept. 1882
		Burning of O. B. Potter's newspaper building in New York; 6 lives lost.	31 Jan. 1882
		Burning of the town of Haverhill, Mass.; loss of about 6 lives and \$2,000,000.	17 Feb. 1882

Burning and explosion of fireworks factory at Chester, Pa.; 14 lives lost.....17 Feb. 1882

Fire-salvage Corps formed, in 1865, by the London fire-insurance offices.

Fire-ships. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp in 1585. The first use of them in the British navy was by Charles, lord Howard, of Effingham, in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, July, 1588.—*Rapin*.

Fire-watch, or FIRE-GUARD, of London, was instituted Nov. 1791.

Fireworks are said to have been made by the Chinese in remote ages. They were invented in Europe, at Florence, about 1360, and were exhibited as a spectacle in 1588.

Macaulay states that the fireworks let off in England at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, cost 12,000*l*.

Very grand fireworks were let off from a magnificent building erected in the Green park, London, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 1748.

Exhibition of fireworks in Paris, 31 May, 1770, in honor of the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI.; nearly 1000 persons perished by pressure and drowning, through a panic.

The display of fireworks, under sir William Congreve, at the general peace, and the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, 1 Aug. 1814.

Another at the coronation of William IV., 8 Sept. 1831.

A grand display of this kind (at a cost of 10,000*l*.) to celebrate the peace with Russia, 29 May, 1856.

In consequence of explosions frequently occurring at firework-makers' (particularly one on 12 July, 1858, at Mr. Bennett's, in the Westminster road, Lambeth, when 5 lives were lost and about 300 persons seriously injured and much property destroyed), it was determined to enforce 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 7 (1697), an act to prevent the throwing and forming of squibs, serpents, and other fireworks. An act regulating the making of fireworks was passed in 1860.

Ralph Fenwick, a maker, his wife, and six others, Broad street, Lambeth, killed by explosion, 4 Nov. 1873.

Mr. C. T. Brock, the greatest pyrotechnist of the time, has a manufactory at Naulhead; exhibits at the Crystal Palace, etc., and abroad, 1871 et seq.

Fire-worshippers, see *Pursees*.

First-fruits were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First-fruits (called *ANNATES*, from *annus*, a year), in the Roman church, originally the profits of one year of every vacant bishopric, afterwards of every benefice, were first claimed by pope Clement V. in 1306, and were collected in England in 1316; but chronologers differ on this point. In the 26th of Henry VIII. 1534, the first-fruits were assigned, by parliament, to the king and his successors. Mary gave the annates to the popes (1555); but Elizabeth resumed them (1559). They were granted, together with the tenths, to the poor clergy, by queen Anne, in 1703. The offices of First-fruits, Tenths, and Queen Anne's Bounty were consolidated by 1 Vict. c. 20 (1838); see *Augmentation of Poor Livings*. Annates were long resisted in France, but not totally suppressed till 1789.

Firth College, see *Sheffield*, 1879.

Fish Dam Ford (S. C.), BATTLE AT, between Americans under Sumter, and British under Wemyss, 12 Nov. 1780. American victory.

Fish, Fisheries, &c. Laws for the protection of fisheries were enacted by Edward I. in 1284, and by his successors. The rights of the English and French fishermen were defined by treaty in 1839; see *Herring, Whale, and Newfoundland Fisheries; Oysters*. The known species of fish are about 7000.—*Günther*, 1871.

The first experiments in fish-culture by artificial propagation, in the United States, were made in South Carolina in 1804. In 1853 successful efforts to hatch trout were made at Cleveland, Ohio. Many large establishments for hatching are now in operation; and there are official fish commissioners in about half the states. Much has been done to stock or restock rivers, creeks, lakes, and ponds; and laws for the protection of fish are in force in most of the states. By act of congress of 9 Feb. 1871, a United States commissioner of fish and fisheries was provided for; and, under the

auspices of this officer, great progress has been made in the propagation and conservation of food fishes.

Fishmongers' Company of London (salt, 1433; (stock), 1509; united..... 1836
Fishing towns regulated by an act passed in..... 1842
Fishing on our coast forbidden to strangers..... 1609
The Dutch paid 30,000*l*. for permission to fish on the coasts of Britain..... 1636
Corporation of Free British Fisheries instituted..... 1750
Fish-machines, for conveying fish by land to London, set up in 1761; and supported by parliament..... 1764
The British Society of Fisheries established in London in The Irish Fishery Company formed in..... Dec. 1818
In 1849, two peasants, Remy and Gehin, obtained medals for their exertions in cultivating fish in France, and the government set up an establishment for this purpose at Huningue, under M. Coumea.
In 1860 great progress had been made by M. Coste and others.

Commission to examine into British fisheries was appointed in 1860, and acts to amend the law relating to fisheries in Great Britain and Ireland were passed.

1861, '62, '63, '68, '69
In April, Mr. Ponders placed in the Thames 76,000 young fish (salmon, trout, char, and grayling); and on 17 April, Mr. Frank Buckland demonstrated the importance of fish-culture before the members of the Royal Institution, London..... 1863
In 1853 Mr. Buist began the culture of fish at Stormontfield, Perthshire; reported highly successful..... Sept. 1866
A convention with France respecting sea fisheries signed at Paris, 11 Nov. 1867; ratified by the Sea Fisheries act, passed..... 13 July, 1868
Act for the protection of fresh-water fish passed..... 8 Aug. 1878
International fish and fishing exhibition at Berlin opened by the crown-prince..... 29 April, 1880
National fisheries exhibition at Norwich opened by the prince of Wales..... 18-30 April, 1881

AMERICAN SEA FISHERIES.—Sebastian Cabot first directed attention to the American fisheries in 1498. The earliest fishing voyages to American coasts were made in 1517. Bartholomew Gosuold explored the New England coast in 1602; and, catching cod near the southern cape of Massachusetts, named that point Cape Cod. A ship load of fish was sent from Massachusetts to England in 1624. Fish were exported from Boston in 1633. An act to encourage fishing was passed by Massachusetts in 1639, and the industry grew rapidly from that time until the Revolution. By the treaty of peace in 1783, the right of United States citizens to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, etc., was conceded. But, to injure the United States fishing industry, the British government, in July, 1783, prohibited the importation of fish by United States fishers into the British West Indies. The United States government passed a bounty act to encourage fishing in 1789, and another in 1790, at the same time imposing duties on imported fish. Other acts to encourage this industry were passed 16 Feb. 1792, 2 May 1792, 1797, and 1799. The bounties were abolished in 1807, but restored in 1813. The subject has been many times legislated upon since, the general policy having been to encourage the industry as far as possible. After the war of 1812-15, the British maintained that hostilities had abrogated the fishing rights conceded in 1783; and in 1818 the matter was made the subject of a convention, by which the fishing privileges of United States citizens were defined. Disputes concerning bay and inlet fishing arose in 1852, which were settled by the reciprocity treaty of 1854. The United States gave notice, 17 March, 1865, of the abrogation of this treaty, which terminated in pursuance of that notice, 17 March, 1866. In consequence of disputes which arose in 1870, the subject was included in the treaty of Washington, 1871, the fisheries provisions of which took effect 1 July, 1873. By that treaty the fisheries of both countries were opened equally to the citizens of both; but it was agreed to submit the question of the difference of value, in the respective concessions, to arbitration. This commission met at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1877, and awarded to Great Britain the sum of \$5,600,000. The justice of this decision was stoutly disputed in the United States; but congress promptly made the necessary appropriation, and the money was paid in London by the American minister, 23 Nov. 1878. In making the payment the United States fled a protest against the award as excessive.

The following table shows the total tonnage of the United States whale and cod and mackerel fisheries, in the several years named, since 1789:

Year.	Whale Fishery. Tons.	Cod and Mackerel Fisheries. Tons.
1789.....	—	9,062
1790.....	—	28,348
1800.....	3,406	29,427
1810.....	3,569	34,928
1820.....	36,445	72,060
1830.....	39,705	97,529
1840.....	136,927	104,505
1850.....	146,017	151,918
1860.....	166,841	162,764
1870.....	67,054	91,460
1879.....	40,028	79,986

Fishguard (Pembroke). On 22 Feb. 1797, 1400 Frenchmen landed in Cardigan bay. On 24 Feb. they surrendered to lord Cawdor with the Castlemartin yeomanry, and some countrymen, armed with scythes and pitchforks, near Fishguard.

Fitzwilliam Museum (Cambridge), founded by Richard viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, and bequeathed his collection of books, pictures, etc., to the university, with 100,000*l.* to erect a building to contain them. The building was begun by G. Basevi in 1837, and finished by Cockerell some years after.

Fiume (meaning river), the port of the kingdom of Hungary, on the Adriatic: a very ancient town, built on the supposed site of Tersatica, destroyed by Charlemagne about 799, and afterwards known as Vitopolis, Civita Sancti Viti ad Flumen, and finally Fiume. After being successively subjected to the Greeks, Romans, the Eastern emperors, and the pope, it was transferred to the house of Austria. It was captured by the French early in the century, from whom it was taken by the English in 1813, and given to Austria in 1814. It was transferred to Hungary in 1822; to the Croats in 1848; restored to Hungary in 1868. A new port and railways have been recently constructed (1877).

Five Forks, near Richmond, Va. Here gen. Sheridan turned the front of the confederates and defeated them after a fierce struggle, 1 April, 1865.

Five Hundred, COUNCIL OF, established by the new French constitution, 22 Aug. 1795, was unceremoniously dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, 10 Nov. 1799.

Five Mile Act, 17 Chas. II. c. 2 (Oct. 1665), forbade nonconformist teachers who refused to take the non-resistance oath to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the Act of Oblivion (unless they were travelling), under the penalty of 40*l.* They were relieved by Will. III. in 1689.

Fladenheim, or FLATHEIM, Saxony. Here Rodolph of Swabia defeated the emperor Henry IV., 27 Jan. 1080.

Flag. The flag acquired its present form in the sixteenth century, in Spain; it was previously small and square.—*Ashe*. It is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, before whose time the ensigns of war were extended on cross-pieces of wood; see *Carroccium*. The honor-of-the-flag salute at sea was exacted by England from very early times; but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680.—*Hénault*. After an engagement of three hours between Tourville and the Spanish admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, 2 June, 1688.—*Idem*. The earliest legislation concerning the United States flag was a resolution of congress, 14 June, 1777, "that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing the new constellation." This flag was first raised by Paul Jones on the *Ranger*. In 1794 it was resolved in congress that after May 1, 1795, "the flag of the United States be 15 stripes alternate, red and white, and that the union be 15 stars, white in a blue field." In 1816 a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of changing the flag, and April 4, 1818, a bill was approved by the president reducing the number of stripes to 13, and increasing the number of stars to represent at all times the number of states in the union; see *Salute at Sea* and *Union Jack*.

The comte de Chambord definitively declined to give up the white flag for the tricolor (see *France*), 5 July, 1871, and 27 Oct. 1873.

Flagellants, at Prouse, about 1268, during a plague, they maintained there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves. Clement VI. declared them heretics in 1349; and 90 of them, and their leader, Conrad Schmidt, were burned, 1414. In

1574, Henry III. of France became a flagellant for a short time.

Flageolet, a musical instrument said to have been invented by Juvigny, about 1581; double flageolet patented by William Bainbridge, 1803; improved 1809 and 1819.

Flambeaux, FEAST OF, see *Argos*.

Flammock's Rebellion, see *Rebellions*, 1497.

Flanders, the principal part of ancient Belgium, which was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. It became part of the kingdom of France, A.D. 843, and was governed by counts subject to the king, from 862 till 1369, the first being Baldwin, *Bras de Fer*, who is said to have introduced the cloth manufacture. In 1204, Baldwin IX. became emperor at Constantinople. In 1369, Philip, duke of Burgundy, married Margaret, the heiress of count Louis II. After this, Flanders was subjected successively to Burgundy (1384), Austria (1477), and Spain (1555). In 1580 it declared its independence, but afterwards returned to its allegiance to the house of Austria. In 1713 it was included in the empire of Germany. France obtained a part of Flanders by treaty in 1659 and 1679; see *Burgundy*, *Netherlands*, and *Belgium*.

Flannel, see *Woolen*.

Flatbush, BATTLE OF, see *Long Island*.

Flattery, Cape (W. coast of North America), so named by capt. Cook, because at a distance it had the deceptive appearance of a harbor, 1778.

Flavian Cæsars, the Roman emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, 66-96.

Flax. The manufacture in Egypt in very early times was carried thence to Tyre about 588 B.C., and to Gaul about 1 B.C.; and thus reached Britain. It was ordered to be grown in England, by statute 24 Hen. VIII. 1533. For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used; but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water-mill which was invented in Scotland about 1750; see *Hemp*. The duty imposed on imported flax, 1842, was repealed 1845. In 1851 chevalier Claussen patented a method of "cottoning" flax.

Flayers, see *Écorcheurs*.

Fleece, see *Golden Fleece*.

Fleet Prison, Market, etc. (London), were built over the small river Fleta, now used as a common sewer. In the reign of Henry VII. this river is said to have been navigable to Holborn bridge.

FLEET PRISON was founded in the first year of Richard I., and was allotted for debtors, 1640; and persons were committed here who had incurred the displeasure of the Star-chamber, and for contempt of the court of chancery. It was burned during the Gordon riots, 7 June, 1780, and rebuilt 1781-2. It was pulled down in 1845 (and the debtors removed to the Queen's Bench prison). The site was sold to the London, Dover, and Chatham railway company for 60,000*l.* on 2 June, 1864. Last vestige removed..... Feb. 1868

FLEET MARKET, originally formed in 1737, was removed, and the site named Farringdon street in 1829. A new (Farringdon) market was opened 20 Nov. 1829. The granite obelisk in Fleet street, to the memory of alderman Waitman, was erected..... 25 June, 1833

FLEET MARRIAGES. Between 19 Oct. 1704, and 12 Feb. 1705, there were celebrated 295 marriages in the Fleet without license or certificate of banns. 20 or 30 couples were sometimes joined in one day, and their names concealed by private marks, if they chose to pay an extra fee. Pennant says that in his youth he was often accosted with, "Sir, will you please to walk in and be married?" Painted signs, of male and female hands conjoined, with the inscription, "Marriages performed within," were common along the building.

This abuse abolished by the Marriage act..... 1753

Fleetwood, see *Hythe*.

Flensburg (North Germany). Here the Danes defeated the Slesingers and Germans, 9 April, 1848. It was entered by the Germans, 7 Feb. 1864.

• **Fleta**, an ancient English law treatise, an abridgment of Bracton, dated about 1290, said to have been composed in *Fletā*, in the Fleet prison, by some lawyer.

Fleur-de-lis, the emblem of France, said to have been brought from heaven by an angel to Clovis, he having made a vow that if he proved victorious in a pending battle with the Alemanni near Cologne, he would embrace Christianity, 496. It was the national emblem till the revolution in 1789, when the tricolor (white, red, and blue) was adopted.

Fleurus (Belgium), the site of several battles.

Between the Catholic League under Gonzales de Cordova and the Protestant Union (indecisive). 30 Aug. 1622
The prince of Waldeck defeated by marshal Luxembourg, 1 July, 1690

The allies under the prince of Coburg defeated by the French Revolutionary army commanded by Jourdan, who was enabled to form a junction with the armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north. (The French used a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, which, it is said, contributed to their success), 26 June, 1794

Here Napoleon defeated Blücher at the battle of Ligny (which see). 16 June, 1815

Flies. An extraordinary fall of these insects in London covered the clothes of passengers, 1707.—*Chamberlain*. In the United States of America the *Hessian fly*, so called from the notion of its having been brought there by the Hessian troops in the service of England in the war of independence, ravaged the wheat in 1777. Before and during the severe attack of cholera at Newcastle in Sept. 1853, the air was infested with small flies.

Flints, see *Man*.

Floating Batteries, see *Batteries*, and *Gibraltar*, 1781.

Flodden Field (Northumberland). The site of a battle on 9 Sept. 1513, between the English and Scots; in consequence of James IV. of Scotland having taken part with Louis XII. of France against Henry VIII. of England. James, many of his nobles, and upwards of 10,000 of his army were slain; while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surrey, lost only persons of small note.

Flogging, by the Jewish law, was limited to forty stripes, "lest thy brother should seem vile unto thee," 1451 B.C. (Deut. xxv. 3). William Cobbett in 1810, and John Drakard in 1811, were punished for publishing severe censures on flogging in the army. Flogging was made a punishment for attempts at garroting in 1863; and for juvenile criminals, 1847 and 1850.

Flogging in the army much diminished by orders. 9 Nov. 1859
First-class seamen not to be flogged, except after a trial, Dec. 1859; more diminished. March, 1867
By an amendment on the clause in the Mutiny bill, flogging abolished in the army in time of peace. April, 1868
New regulations for the navy issued. 18 Dec. 1871
Proposed total abolition negatived in commons (120-40), 20 June, 1876; (164-122), 10 April, 1877; (239-56), 20 May, 1879

By the Army Discipline act (42 & 43 Vict. c. 33), flogging reduced, and may be committed by imprisonment, "Total abolition of flogging by Army Discipline act April, 1881
21 soldiers flogged. 1869 41 soldiers flogged. 1878
61 sailors 8 sailors "

Floods, see *Inundations*.

Floral Hall, adjoining Covent-garden theatre, is a large conservatory, 220 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 55 feet high, erected from designs by Mr. E. M. Barry, and was opened with the volunteers' ball, 7 March, 1860. It was used as a flower-market, 22 May-Aug. 1861. Here was held the West London Industrial Exhibition, 1 May to 2 Aug. 1865.

Floralia, annual games at Rome in honor of Flora, instituted about 752, but not celebrated with regularity till about 174 B.C.

Florence (*Florentia*), capital of Tuscany (which see), and from 1864 to 1870 of Italy, is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla (80 B.C.), and enlarged by the Roman triumviri. In its palaces, universities,

academies, churches, and libraries are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine Academy and *Accademia della Crusca* (established 1582) were instituted to enrich literature and improve the language of Tuscany. The latter was so named because it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuscan: both are now united under the former name.

Destroyed by Totila. about 541
Rebuilt by Charlemagne. about 800
Becomes an independent republic. about 1198
Dante born here. 14 May, 1265
Arti, or guilds, established. 1266
Factions of the Bianchi and Neri. 1300
The influence of the Medici begins with Cosmo de' Medici, "the father of his country" about 1429
Death of Lorenzo de' Medici. 8 April, 1492
Savonarola strangled and burned. 23 May, 1498
Appointment of Alexander de' Medici as perpetual governor. 1630
Cosmo de' Medici created grand-duke of Tuscany: makes Florence his capital (see *Tuscany*). 1689
Revolution at Florence. 27 April, 1869
Annexation to Sardinia voted by people, 11, 12 March; the king enters Florence. 7 April, 1860
The king opens the exhibition of the industrial products of Italy. 15 Sept. 1861
Florence decreed the capital of Italy till the acquisition of Rome. 11 Dec. 1864
The king and court remove there. 13 May, 1865
The Dante festival (the 600th anniversary of his birth) opened by the king. 14 May, "
Inauguration of a national rifle-meeting; the king fires the first shot. 18 June, "
First assembly of Italian parliament here. 18 Nov. "
The government removes to Rome as capital of Italy, July, 1871

Fourth centenary of Michel Angelo Buonarroti kept, 12 Sept. 1875
Torchlight procession; shell thrown among crowd; 6 killed. 18 Nov. 1878

Flores, or Isle of Flowers, one of the Azores (which see), discovered by Vanderberg in 1439, and settled by the Portuguese in 1448.

Florida, a peninsula, one of the southern states of North America, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. It was visited by Juan Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, 4 April, 1512, in a voyage he had undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them. Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Ferdinand de Soto in 1539; but the settlement was not fully established until 1565. It was plundered by sir Francis Drake in 1585; and by Davis, a buccaneer, in 1665. It was invaded by the British in 1702, and again by gen. Oglethorpe in 1740; ceded to the British crown in 1763; taken by the Spaniards in 1781, and guaranteed to them in 1783. At the revolution in 1810, the United States government took means for occupying the western division of the country. During the war of 1812-15, the British made Pensacola their base of operations against the United States; and after remonstrating in vain with the Spanish authorities, gen. Jackson invaded Florida and captured Pensacola, 1814. He again took Pensacola in 1818, and after a tedious negotiation, the country was finally ceded by Spain to the United States by treaty, 24 Oct. 1820, and admitted into the Union as a state in 1845. It seceded in Dec. 1860, and was restored in 1865; see *United States*.

Florin, a coin first made by the Florentines. A *florin* was issued by Edward III., which was current in England at the value of 6s. in 1337.—*Camden*. This English coin was called floren, after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold.—*Ashe*. The florin of Germany is in value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain, 4s. 4½d.; that of Palermo and Sicily, 2s. 6d.; that of Holland, 2s.—*Ayliffe*. Silver florins (value 2s.) were issued in England in 1849.

Flowers. Our present common flowers were, for the most part, introduced into England from the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth (1485-1603). The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1638. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was in-

vented in America by George Morris, in 1792. A very great number have been introduced from America, Australia, the Cape, etc., during the present century.

London Flower-girl Brigad, formed by baroness Burdett-Coutts and others..... autumn 1880

Acacia, North America.....	before 1640
Allspice shrub, Carolina.....	1726
Aniseed-tree, Florida.....	about 1766
Arbor-vita, Canada.....	before 1506
Arctopus, Cape of Good Hope.....	1774
Auricula, Switzerland.....	1587
Azule, S. Europe.....	before 1640
Bay, royal, Madeira.....	1695
Bay, sweet, Italy.....	before 1548
Camellia, China.....	1811
Canary bell-flower, Canaries.....	1696
Canary convolvulus, Canaries.....	1690
Carnation, Flanders.....	1567
Ceanothus blue, New Spain.....	1818
Chaste-tree, Sicily.....	before 1570
Christ's-thorn, Africa.....	before 1596
Chrysanthemums, China.....	1790
Convolvulus, many-flowered.....	1779
Coral-tree, Cape.....	1816
Coral-tree, bell-flowered, Cape.....	1791
Coral-tree, tremulous, Cape.....	1789
Creeper, Virginian, North America.....	1629
Dahlia, China.....	1803
Dryandria, New Holland.....	"
Evergreen, thorn, Italy.....	1629
Everlasting, giant-flowered, Cape.....	1781
Everlasting, giant, Cape.....	1793
Fernbush, sweet, North America.....	1714
Foxglove, Canaries.....	1698
Fuchsia fulgens, Mexico.....	about 1835
Geranium, Flanders.....	1534
Gillyflower, Flanders.....	1567
Gold plant, Japan.....	1783
Golden bell-flower, Madeira.....	1777
Hawthorn, American.....	before 1683
Heaths, Cape.....	1774-1803
Honeyflower, great, Cape.....	1698
Honeysuckle, Chinese, China.....	1806
Honeysuckle, fly, Cape.....	1752
Honeysuckle, trumpet, North America.....	1656
Hyssop, S. Europe.....	before 1548
Jasmine, Circassia.....	before "
Jasmine, Catalonia, East India.....	1629
Judas-tree, S. Europe.....	before 1696
Laburnum, Hungary.....	1576
Laurel, Alexandrian, Portugal.....	before 1713
Laurustine, S. Europe.....	before 1696
Lavender, S. Europe.....	before 1568
Lily, Italy.....	before 1460
Lily, gigantic, New South Wales.....	1800
Lily, red colored, South America.....	1623
Loblolly bay, North America.....	before 1739
Lupine tree, Cape.....	about 1793
Magnolia (see <i>Magnolia</i>), North America.....	1688
Magnolia, dwarf, China.....	1786
Magnolia, laurel-leaved, North America.....	1734
Maiden-hair, Japan.....	1714
Mignonette, Italy.....	1528
Milkwort, giant flowered, Cape.....	1713
Milkwort, showy, Cape.....	1814
Mock-orange, S. Europe.....	before 1596
Mountain tea, North America.....	before 1758
Myrtle, candleberry, North America.....	1699
Myrtle, woolly-leaved, China.....	1776
Nettle-tree, S. Europe.....	before 1596
Oleander, red, S. Europe.....	"
Olive, Cape, Cape.....	1730
Olive, sweet-scented, China.....	1771
Paraguay-tea, Carolina.....	before 1724
Passion-flower, Brazil.....	1692
Passion flower, orange, Carolina.....	1792
Petunia, South America.....	1823
Pigeon-berry, North America.....	1736
Pink, from Italy.....	1567
Ranunculus, Alps.....	1528
Rose, China, China.....	1789
Rose, damask, S. Europe.....	about 1543
Rose, the Japan, China.....	1793
Rose, the moss.....	before 1724
Rose, the musk, Italy.....	1622
Rose, the Provence, Flanders.....	1667
Rose, sweet-scented gelder, from China.....	1821
Rose without thorns, North America.....	before 1726
Rosemary, S. Europe.....	1648
Roses, Netherlands.....	1522
Sage, African, Cape.....	1731
Sage, Mexican, Mexico.....	1724
St. Peter's wort, North America.....	1730
Sassafras, North America.....	before 1663
Savin, S. Europe.....	before 1584
Snowdrop, Carolina.....	1756
Sorrel-tree, North America.....	before 1752
Sweet-bay, S. of Europe.....	before 1548
Tamarisk plant, Germany.....	1660

Tes-tree, China.....	about 1768
Toothache-tree, from Carolina.....	before 1739
Trumpet-flower, North America.....	1640
Trumpet-flower, Cape.....	1823
Tuberose, from Java and Ceylon.....	1629
Tulip, Vienna.....	1578
Verbena, S. America.....	1827
Victoria regia, Guiana.....	1837
Virginian creeper, North America.....	1629
Virgin's-bower, Japan.....	1776
Wax-tree, China.....	1794
Weeping willow, Levant.....	before 1692
Winter-berry, Virginia.....	1736
Youlan, China.....	1789

Fluorescence. When the invisible chemical rays of the blue end of the solar spectrum are sent through uranium glass or solutions of quinine, horse-chestnut bark, or stramonium datura, they become luminous. This phenomenon was termed "fluorescence" by its discoverer, prof. Stokes, in 1852. By means of fluorescence, Drs. Bence Jones and Dupré detected the presence of quinoidine in animal tissues; see *Calorescence*.

Fluorine, a gaseous element obtained from fluor spar; first collected over mercury by Priestley. Its property of corroding all vessels is so great that it is separated with great difficulty. It was named by Ampère in 1810. Its chemical history was further elucidated by Davy (1809), Berzelius (1824), and succeeding chemists. The corroding property of fluoric acid was employed in the arts in 1760 by Schwankhard of Nuremberg.—*Gmelin*.

Flushing, a sea-port of the Netherlands, on the isle of Walcheren. For the siege, see *Walcheren Expedition*. It was fortified by Napoleon I., but the works were finally dismantled in 1867. The port improved, and new dock opened by the king of Holland, 8 Sept. 1873.

Flute. The transverse flute, incorrectly termed the "German" instead of the Swiss flute, was known to the ancients. It was described by Michael Pretorius of Wolfenbüttel in 1620, and by Mersenne of Paris in 1636. It was much improved by the French in the seventeenth century; by Quantz, Tacet, Florio, Potter, Miller, Nicholson, and others in the eighteenth. In the present century, also, the Nicholsons, Boehm of Munich, Godfrey of Paris, Carter, Rockstro, and Rudall and Rose of London, have greatly contributed to the perfection of this instrument; see *Flageolet*.

Fluxions, a branch of the higher mathematics, invented by Newton, 1665, similar to the differential calculus described by Leibnitz, 1684. A fierce controversy ensued as to the priority of the discovery. The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place. The first elementary work on fluxions in England is a tract of twenty-two pages in "A New Short Treatise of Algebra, together with a Specimen of the Nature and Algorithm of Fluxions," by John Harris, M.A. (London, 1702).

Flying, ARTIFICIAL. In Greek mythology, Dædalus is said to have attached wings of wax to the body of his son Icarus, who, neglecting the advice of his father, flew so high that the sun melted his wings, and he fell into the Icarian sea. Archytas is said to have made a flying dove, about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon maintained the possibility of the art of flying, and predicted it would be a general practice, 1273. Bishop Wilkins says (1651), "It will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his wings when he is going on a journey as it is now to hear him call for his boots!" Borelli (about 1670) showed the futility of these speculations. About 1800, sir George Cayley experimented on the subject, and in 1848 Mr. Henson invented a flying-machine; but nothing has been devised capable of serving a practical purpose. The motion of birds in relation to aeronautics was much discussed by scientific men in 1867-8. At a meeting of the Aeronautical Society, 26 March, 1868, it was stated that a member had actually, by his muscular force, aided by apparatus, risen from the ground and flown horizontally. Dr. James Pettigrew published his elaborate researches on flying, 1867-71. M. Von Groof, a Belgian, "the flying-man," descended from a balloon, by means of a para-

chute resembling wings, in 1874; but was killed by falling, through failure of his apparatus, at Chelsea, 9 July.

Mr. Simmonds tried his flying-machine (combining an umbrella and kite) at Chatham, and failed: it carried sand-bags about 100 feet high; and fell, 15 Dec. It failed again.....23 Dec. 1875

Fly-sheets, see under *Wesleyans*.

Fô, RELIGION OF, the form of Buddhism (*which see*) existing in China.

Fog. In 1862, much attention was paid to the subject of fog-signals by the Royal Commission on Light-houses, etc. The use of bells, steam-trumpets, a battery of whistles blown by steam, the transmission of sound through water, the siren, etc., were considered. A fog-horn blown by steam is in use at Dungeness light-house (1869). For Dr. Tyndall's experiments, see *Acoustics*.

Continued thick fog in London, Nov. 1879, to Feb. 1880, caused much mortality; very bad on.....25 Dec. 1879

Foix (S. France), a county established 1050, and united with Béarn, 1290. About 1494 Catherine de Foix, the heiress, married Jean d'Albret, whose descendant, Henry IV., as king of France, united Foix to the monarchy, 1589.

Folk-lore, a general name given by Mr. W. J. Thoms, in 1846, to popular legends, fairy tales, local traditions, old outlying customs, superstitions, and similar matters. The formation of the Folk-lore Society was proposed by Mr. W. J. Thoms, in *Notes and Queries*, 1 Dec. 1877; established in 1878.

Font. Formerly the baptistery was a small place partitioned off in a church, within which a large font was placed, where the persons to be baptized (frequently adults) were submerged. Previously, lakes and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts are said to have been set up in churches in the sixth century.

Fontainebleau, near the Seine, France. The royal palace, founded by Robert le Pieux about 999, enlarged and adorned by successive kings, was completed by Louis Philippe, 1837-40. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians, 17 Feb. 1814. Here Napoleon resigned his dignity, 4 April, and bade farewell to his army, 20 April, 1814.

Peace between France, Denmark, etc.2 Sept. 1679
Treaty between Germany and Holland.8 Nov. 1785
Treaty between Napoleon and Spain.27 Oct. 1807
The decree of Fontainebleau for the destruction of British merchandise issued.19 Oct. 1810
Concordat between Napoleon and pope Pius VII.13 Jan. 1813

Fontenaille, or FONTENAY (*Fontanetum*), a village in Burgundy. Near here Charles the Bald and Louis the German totally defeated their brother, the emperor Lothaire I., 25 June, 841. This victory, termed "the judgment of God," conduced to the formation of the French monarchy.

Fontenoy, near Tournay, in Belgium, the site of an obstinate sanguinary battle, on 30 April (11 May, n.s.), 1745, between the French, commanded by marshal Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland. The king, Louis XV., and the dauphin were present. The success of the British at the commencement is still quoted as an illustration of the extraordinary power of a column; and the advance of the Austrians during several hours at Marengo (14 June, 1800) was compared to it by Bonaparte. The allies lost 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number; but the allies were compelled to retire. Marshal Saxe (ill of the disorder of which he afterwards died) was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own.

Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, founded in 1796, the mansion of William Beckford, author of "Vathek," and son of alderman Beckford. He died 2 May, 1844. Within this edifice (which alone cost 273,000*l.*) were collected costly articles of virtù and art, and the rarest works of the old masters. The sale of the abbey and

its contents to Mr. Farquhar took place in 1822; 7200 catalogues, at a guinea each, were sold in a few days. On 21 Dec. 1825, the lofty tower fell, and in consequence the remaining buildings were sold.

Food, see *Provisions*. A *Food Journal* published 1870; continued several years. Sale of Food and Drugs act passed 11 Aug. 1875. Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall's "Food and its Adulterations" published 1854, and since. International Food Exhibition at Agricultural Hall, Islington, 13-20 Oct. 1880.

Fools, FESTIVALS OF, were held at Paris on the 1st of January, when, we are told, all sorts of absurdities were committed, from 1198 to 1438. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England up to the time of Charles I., 1625. The "Order of Fools," founded by Adolphus, count of Cleves, for philanthropic purposes, 1381, existed in 1520.

Foot and Mouth Disease, see *Cattle*.

Forbes Mackenzie's Act (16 & 17 Vict. c. 67), "for the better regulation of public-houses in Scotland," passed in 1853. It permits grocers to sell spirits, etc., as usual, but forbids drinking on the premises, which is to be confined to places duly licensed. Much dram-drinking previously took place in grocers' shops.

Force, see *Conservation and Correlation*.

Foreign Cattle Market. The city of London having been required to provide this market before 1 Jan. 1872, by the Contagious Diseases act (for animals), 1869, the common council, 7 Nov. 1870, agreed to the expenditure of 160,000*l.* for the purpose. The site chosen, Deptford dockyard, was much opposed. The requisite alterations were made by Mr. Horace Jones, and the market was formally opened by the lord mayor, 28 Dec. 1871; for use on 1 Jan. 1872.

Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (1819), forbids British subjects to enter the service of a foreign state, without license from the king or privy council, and prohibits the fitting out or equipping ships for any foreign power to be employed against any power with which our government is at peace; see *Trials*, 1862, 1863. In 1606, Englishmen were forbidden to enter foreign service without taking an oath not to be reconciled to the pope. The act was suspended in 1835 on behalf of the *British Legion (which see)*. The act passed 9 Aug. 1870, relates to illegal enlisting, ship-building, and expeditions.

Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, passed in 1843, 1865, and 1866, were extended and amended by 41 & 42 Vict. c. 67, passed 16 Aug. 1878.

Foreign Legion. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government; see *Hessians*. An act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 2) for the formation of a foreign legion as a contingent in the Russian war (1855) was passed 23 Dec. 1854.* The queen and prince Albert reviewed 3500 soldiers, principally Swiss and Germans, at Shorncliffe, 9 Aug. 1855. On the peace in 1856, many were sent to the Cape of Good Hope; but, not prospering, returned.

Foreign Loans, see *Loans*.

Foreign Missions, see *Missions*.

Foreign Office was established at the rearrangement of the duties of secretaries of state in 1782. It has the exclusive charge of British interests and subjects in foreign countries. The secretary for foreign affairs negotiates treaties, selects ambassadors, consuls, etc., for foreign countries, and grants passports. The new Foreign Office building, in the Italian style (designed by sir Gilbert Scott), was begun in 1864. A portion of it was inaugurated by Mr. Disraeli's reception, 25 March,

* The endeavor to enlist for this legion, in 1854, in the United States, gave great offence to the United States government. Mr. Crampton, our envoy, was dismissed, 28 May, 1856, in spite of all the judicious pacific efforts of lord Clarendon. Lord Napier was sent out as our representative in 1867.

and it was occupied by lord Stanley, 24 June, 1868. See *Administrations* under separate heads, and *Secretaries*.

Foreign Orders. No British subject is permitted to accept a foreign order from the sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without her majesty's consent, by orders issued in 1812 and 1834: regulations published in *London Gazette*, 10 May, 1855.

Foreigners, see *Alien*.

Forestalling was forbidden by statutes (in 1350, 1552, etc.), all repealed in 1844.

Foresters, ANCIENT ORDER OF, a species of benefit society, founded on the principle that many can help one; all religious and political discussions are strictly avoided. About 500,000 members. Meeting of high court, Edinburgh, 7 Aug. 1876; at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Aug. 1878.

Forests. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upwards of 780 parks; see *New Forest*.*

Forests, CHARTER OF THE, *Charta de Foresta*, granted by Henry III. in 1217, was founded on *Magna Charta*, granted by king John, 15 June, 1215. It was confirmed in 1225 and 1297. See *Woods*.

Forfarshire Steamer, on its passage from Hull to Dundee, on 6 Sept. 1838, was wrecked in a violent gale, and thirty-eight persons out of fifty-three perished. The Outer-Fern lighthouse-keeper, James Darling, and his heroic daughter Grace, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a coble, and rescued several of the passengers..

Forgery of deeds, or giving forged deeds in evidence, was made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land, and perpetual imprisonment, 5 Eliz. 1562. Since the establishment of paper credit many statutes have been enacted; the latest Forgery act passed 9 Aug. 1870.

Forgery first made punishable by death	1634
Forging letters of attorney made capital	1722
Mr. Ward, M.P., a man of wealth, expelled the house of commons for forgery, 16 May, 1726; and consigned to the pillory	17 March, 1727
The first forger on the Bank of England was Richard William Vaughan, once a linen-draper of Stafford. He employed a number of artists on different parts of the notes fabricated. He filled up twenty of the notes and deposited them in the hands of a young lady whom he was on the point of marrying, as a proof of his being a man of substance; no suspicion was entertained. One of the artists informed, and Vaughan was executed at Tyburn	1 May, 1758
Value of forged notes presented to the bank 1801-10 nominally 101,661 <i>l</i> .	
The bank prosecuted 142 persons for forgery or the uttering of forged notes	1817
Thos. Maynard, the last person executed for forgery, 31 Dec. 1829	
Statutes reducing into one act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death	1830
The punishment of forgery with death ceases, except in cases of forging or altering wills, or powers of attorney to transfer stock	1832
These cases also reduced to transportable offences	1837
A barrister, Jem Seward, and others, tried for forging numerous drafts on bankers	5 March, 1857

* The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the woods and forests, between 1787 and 1793, reported the following as belonging to the crown, viz.: In Berkshire, Windsor Forest and Windsor Great and Little Park. In Dorset, Cranburn Chase. In Essex, Waltham or Epping and Hainault Forest. In Gloucestershire, Dean Forest. In Hampshire, the New Forest, Alice Holt, Woolmer Forest, and Bere Forest. In Kent, Greenwich Park. In Middlesex, St. James's, Hyde, Bushey, and Hampton Court parks. In Northamptonshire, the forests of Whittlebury, Salecy, and Rockingham. In Nottingham, Sherwood Forest. In Oxford, Whichwood Forest. In Surrey, Richmond Park. Several of these have been disforested since 1851, viz.: Hainault, Whichwood, and Whittlebury. A committee of the house of commons respecting forests sat in 1863. Motion in parliament to preserve *Epping Forest* adopted 14 Feb. 1870; and the decision of the master of the rolls, 10 Nov. 1874, stopped the enclosures by the lords of manors. The lord mayor Stone visited the forest in state, 14 Oct. 1875. The commissioners' new scheme was published, July, 1876. *Memorial trees* were planted by the duke and duchess of Connaught, 16 Oct. 1880.

The law respecting forgery amended in 1861 and 1870
For W. Roupell's case, see *Trials* Aug., Sept. 1862
An elaborate system of bill-forgery in London discovered by the Bank of England 1 March, 1873
(See *Executions* (for forgery), 1776, 1777, et seq.)

Forks were in use on the continent in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.—*Voltaire*. This is reasonably disputed. In Fynes Moryson's "Itinerary," reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Corvate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in Italy, and adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," 1608. Two-pronged forks were made at Sheffield soon after. Three-pronged forks are more recent. Silver forks, previously only used by the highest classes, came into more general use in England about 1814.

Mr. G. Smith found a bronze fork with two prongs at Kouyunjik, Assyria, 1873.
A "flesh-hook of three teeth" mentioned 1 Sam. ii. 13, about 1165 B.C.

Forma Pauperis. A person having a just cause of suit, certified as such, yet so poor that he cannot meet the cost of maintaining it, has an attorney and counsel assigned him on his swearing that he is not worth 5*l*., by statute 11 Henry VII., 1495. This act has been remodelled, and now any person may plead in *forma pauperis* in the courts of law.

Formic Acid, the acid of ants (*formice*). Its artificial production by Pelouze in 1831 was considered an event in the progress of organic chemistry.

Formigni (N.W. France). Here the constable de Richemont defeated the English, 15 April, 1450.

Formosa, an island in the Pacific, 90 miles from the Chinese coast. In May, 1874, the Japanese, with the consent of a Chinese mandarin, chastised the savage tribes here for massacring Japanese sailors on their proposed settlement on the isle. The Chinese threatened war if they did not quit within 90 days, 18 Aug. 1874. By British interposition the Japanese withdrew, an indemnity having been agreed on; treaty between Japan and China signed 31 Oct. 1874. Formosa flourished under the rule of Ting; removed in 1878. The plant of the Woosung railway brought here in 1878. George Psalmanazar published his fabricated description of Formosa in 1704.

Fornovo (Parma, Italy). Near here Charles VIII. of France defeated the Italians, 6 July, 1495.

Forster's Act, see *Education*, 1870.

Fort Donelson (Tennessee). This fort, built by the confederates, near the beginning of the war, on the Cumberland river, east of Fort Henry, was designed, in connection with the latter, to prevent an approach to Nashville and into the interior of the confederacy. Its importance was not appreciated by the confederates, who expected that the national troops would in 1862 advance into East Tennessee. Fort Henry was captured 6 Feb., and the surrender of Donelson to gen. Grant took place on the 16th. The naval attack made by commodore Foote on the 14th was repulsed. A battle was fought on the 15th, in which an attempt was made by the garrison to cut its way through Grant's line of investment. The attack was made on the national right with great success at first; but the advantages gained were not followed up, and on the 16th the fort was surrendered, with 10,000 prisoners and 40 guns. The garrison numbered on the 15th about 18,000 men. Of these over 2000 were killed or wounded, and a large number escaped by the river, among them generals Floyd, Pillow, and Forrest. The defence was mismanaged. The national loss was about 2000; the confederate somewhat larger. The immediate results of the surrender of Donelson were the confederate evacuation of Nashville and Columbus.

Fort Duquesne (North America). Near here gen. Braddock was surprised by a party of French and Indians, his troops routed and himself killed, 9 July, 1755. The fort was named *Fort Pitt* after its capture by Forbes, 24 Nov. 1758. It is now *Pittsburgh*.

Fort Erie (Upper Canada). This fortress was taken by the United States forces under gen. Browne, 3 June, 1814. After several conflicts it was evacuated, 5 Nov. 1814.

Fort George (Inverness, N.W. Scotland) was erected in 1747, to restrain the Highlanders.—FORT WILLIAM, besieged by them in vain in 1746, is now in ruins.

Fort Henry (Tennessee). This fort, situated on the Tennessee river, was captured by gen. U. S. Grant and commodore A. H. Foote, 6 Feb. 1862. The attacking fleet consisted of seven gunboats, four of which were iron-clad. Gen. Grant, with 11 regiments, co-operated with Foote by a movement to the rear of the fort, which led gen. Tilghman, commanding the post, to send the main portion of his command—about 3000 men—to Fort Donelson, retaining 83 in the fort to contend with the gunboats. Twenty-one of these were killed or wounded, and the remainder, including Tilghman, were captured with the fort. Seventeen guns were captured.

Fort Sumter IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION. This fort is situated in Charleston harbor, nearly midway between Sullivan and Morris islands, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Charleston city. It was originally a casemated brick work of five faces, designed to mount two tiers of guns in embrasure and *en barbette*. In the spring of 1861 major Robert Anderson commanded the national works in Charleston harbor. This officer, in view of the secession of South Carolina (20 Dec. 1860), and of the preparations being made by the military forces in that state to seize the forts in the harbor, evacuated Fort Moultrie on the night of 26 Dec., and occupied Fort Sumter with his command. The *Star of the West*, in an attempt to reinforce Sumter, was fired upon off Morris Island (9 Jan. 1861), and obliged to return to New York. For four months preparations were made by the confederate forces at Charleston—numbering 7000 men, and commanded by gen. G. T. Beauregard—for an attack on Fort Sumter. On 11 April Beauregard demanded the surrender of the fort, which demand was refused by major Anderson. That night the relieving flotilla reached the offing; and at 3.20 A.M. on the 12th, Anderson was notified that fire would be opened upon him in one hour. At the time appointed the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced from Fort Moultrie, two batteries at Fort Johnson, an iron-clad battery on Cumming's Point, another near Charleston, and other works, which had been constructed within range. The first gun was fired by Edmund Ruffin, an aged Virginian. After about three hours this fire was replied to by the garrison. Three times during the day the quarters were set on fire by the shells. At noon the relieving fleet was discerned from the fort and saluted. The bombardment was continued till dark, and renewed on the 13th. It was impossible for reinforcements to reach the fort. The fires in the quarters again broke out, and the fort being untenable, major Anderson surrendered it to the confederates, and the next day evacuated the work, lowering his flag with a salute, and, with the garrison, sailed northward. In this first conflict of the rebellion there were no casualties on either side. On 7 April, 1863, an attempt was made by admiral Dupont, with a fleet of monitors, to reduce Fort Sumter, but failed on account of obstructions in the harbor, which prevented the vessels from reaching the weakest side of the fort. In this attack the monitor *Kearsage* was sunk, and other vessels of the fleet sustained serious injuries. The bombardment was renewed by admiral Dahlgren after the occupation of Morris Island in the summer of 1863, and the fort, though reduced to an earthwork, and rendered temporarily harmless as an offensive work, was not captured. The fort was held by the confederates until they evacuated the city of Charleston, 17 Feb. 1865. On 14 April,

1865, the old flag, which had been lowered by major Anderson four years before, was again raised above the fort.

Forth and Clyde Canal, commenced 10 July, 1768, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and opened 28 July, 1790. A communication was thus formed between the eastern and western seas on the coast of Scotland.

A railway bridge across the Firth of Forth projected, and a raft launched in June, 1866.

Mr. (afterwards sir) T. Bouch, of Edinburgh, was engaged to prepare plans for a suspension bridge, 1878.

The Forth Bridge company accepted tenders from Wm. Arrol & Co. (£1,250,000) for constructing bridge and railway, Oct. 1879; through Tay-bridge disaster, etc., the scheme was suspended and eventually abandoned by the company, 13 Jan. 1881.

Fortification. The Phenicians were the first people to fortify cities. Apollodorus says that Perseus fortified Mycenæ, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about 1500. Albert Dürer wrote on fortification in 1527; and great improvements were made by Vauban, who fortified many places in France; he died 1707. The new fortifications of Paris were completed in 1846; see *Paris*. In Aug. 1860, the British parliament passed an act for the expenditure of 2,000,000*l.* in one year upon the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Portland, the Thames, Medway, and Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, and Cork, and on the purchase of a central arsenal establishment; the estimated expense being 9,500,000*l.* A committee to investigate our fortifications was appointed, 16 April, 1868.

Fortunate Isles, see *Canaries*.

Fortune Bay Affair, see *Canada*, 1878, 1880-1, and *Newfoundland*.

Fortune-telling is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were supposed to betoken happiness. The Sibyllæ were women said to be inspired by Heaven; see *Sibyls* and *Gipsies*. In England the laws against fortune-telling were at one time very severe. A declaration was published in France, 11 Jan. 1680, of exceeding severity against fortune-tellers and poisoners, under which several persons suffered death. —*Hénault*. Fortune-tellers, although liable by the acts of 1743 and 1824 to be imprisoned as rogues and vagabonds, still exist in England.

Forty-shilling Freeholders, see *Freeholders*.

Forum, at Rome, originally a market-place, became about 472 B.C. the place of assembly of the people in their tribes (the *Comitia*), and was gradually adorned with temples and public buildings.—Near FORUM TREBONII, in Mæsia, the Romans were defeated by the Goths, Nov. 251. After a struggle in the morass, the emperor Decius and his son were slain and their bodies not recovered.

Fossalta, near Bologna, central Italy. Here Enzo or Enrico, titular king of Sardinia, natural son of the emperor Frederick II., was defeated and made prisoner, 26 May, 1219, and retained. He was kept in honorable captivity till his death, 14 March, 1272.

Fotheringhay Castle (Northamptonshire), built about 1400. Here Richard III. of England was born in 1450; and here Mary queen of Scots was tried, 11-14 Oct. 1586, and beheaded, 8 Feb. 1587. It was demolished by her son, James I. of England, in 1604.

Foughard, near Dundalk, N. Ireland. Here Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, after invading Ireland in 1315, was defeated by sir John Bermingham, 5 Oct. 1318. Bruce was killed by Roger de Maupin, a burgess of Dundalk.

Foundling-hospitals are ancient. A species of foundling-hospital was set up at Milan in 787, and in the middle ages most of the principal cities of the continent possessed one. The French government in 1790 declared foundlings to be the "children of the state."

No founding-hospital in England when Addison wrote in 1713
 London founding-hospital, projected by Thomas Coram,
 a sea-captain, incorporated Oct. 1739; opened, 3 June, 1756
 Handel gave an organ; opened it, 1 May, 1750
 It succors about 500 infant children; Coram's statue was
 put up in, 1866
 Foundling-hospital in Dublin instituted in 1704. Owing
 to great mortality, and from moral considerations, the
 internal department was closed by order of govern-
 ment, 31 March, 1835
 Foundling-hospital at Moscow, founded by Catherine II.
 in 1772; about 12,000 children are received annually.

Fountains. The fountain of Hero of Alexandria
 was invented about 150 B.C. Among the remarkable
 fountains at Rome are the Fontana di Trevi, constructed
 for pope Clement XII. in 1735; the Fontana Paolina,
 erected for pope Paul V. in 1612; and Fontana dell'
 Acqua Felice, called also the Fountain of Moses. The
 fountains in the palace gardens at Versailles, made for
 Louis XIV., and the Grand Jet d'Eau at St. Cloud, are
 exceedingly beautiful. There are above 100 public foun-
 tains in Paris, the most striking being the Château d'Eau
 on the Boulevard St. Martin (by Girard, 1811) and that
 at the Palais Royal. London is not remarkable for
 fountains; the largest are in Trafalgar square, constructed
 in 1845, after designs by sir Charles Barry. There are
 beautiful fountains at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, the
 seat of the duke of Devonshire. The magnificent foun-
 tains at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were first publicly
 exhibited on 18 June, 1856, in the presence of the queen
 and 20,000 spectators.

The fountain at Park lane, London, W., the gift of Mrs. Brown,
 was inaugurated and uncovered, 9 July, 1875. It has statues
 of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton, the work of Mr. Thomas
 Croft, and cost 5000*l*.

Fourierism, a social system devised by M. Charles
 Fourier (who died in 1837). The Phalanstery (from *pha-*
lax), an association of 400 families living in one edifice,
 was to be so arranged as to give the highest amount of
 happiness at the lowest cost. The system failed; caused,
 it is said, by the smallness of the scale on which it was
 tried.

"**Four Masters**," a name given to Michael, Cona-
 ry, and Cucogry O'Clery, and Ferfeasa O'Mulconry, who
 compiled from original documents the annals of Ireland
 from 2242 B.C. to A.D. 1616. An edition of these "*Ann-*
als," printed from autograph MSS., with a translation
 edited by Dr. John O'Donovan, was published at Dublin
 in 1851. The "Four Masters" lived in the first half of
 the seventeenth century.

Fourth Party, a name facetiously given to lord
 Randolph Churchill, sir Henry Wolf, Mr. Gorst, and a
 few other conservative members, active opponents of
 the government; also termed "free lances." The other
 parties were liberals, conservatives, and home-rulers
 (1880-1).

Fox, see *Reynard*.

Fox and Grenville Administration, see *Gren-*
ville Administration.

Foxglove (folks' or fairies' glove), a handsome in-
 digenous flower. The canary foxglove (*Digitalis Cana-*
riensis) came from the Canary islands, 1698. The Ma-
 deira foxglove came here in 1777. The fox-grape shrub
 (*Vitis vulpina*), from Virginia, before 1656.

Fraga (N.E. Spain). Near here the Christians, under
 Alfonso I. of Aragon, were defeated by the Moors, 17
 July, 1134.

Franc, the current silver French coin (value 10*l*.),
 superseded the *livre tournois* by law in 1795.

France, the Roman *Gaul* (which see). In the fifth
 century it was conquered by the Franks, a people of
 Germany, then inhabiting Franconia, where they became
 known about 240. The country was gradually named
Franken-ric, Franks' kingdom. For the dynastic changes,
 see list of sovereigns, *infra*. Previous to the revolution,
 France was divided into 40 governments. In 1790 it was
 divided into 83 departments, and subsequently into 130,
 including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other places,

chiefly conquests. In 1815 the departments were re-
 duced to 86; in 1860 they were raised to 89 by the ac-
 quisition of Savoy and Nice,* reduced to 86 by the loss
 of Alsace and Lorraine. The political constitution has
 been frequently changed since 1789. For details of
 more important events, see separate articles.

The Franks settle in that part of Gaul till late called
 Flanders, 481; defeats Syagrius and the Gauls at Soissons,
 486; and the Alemanni at Tolbiac, near Cologne; and
 embraces Christianity, 496
 He kills Alaric the Goth at the battle of Vouglé, near
 Poitiers, unites his conquests from the Loire to the
 Pyrenees, and makes Paris his capital, 507
 He proclaims the Salique law; and dies, leaving four
 sons, 511
 Frequent invasions of the Avars and Lombards, 562-34
 The mayors of the palace now assume almost sovereign
 authority, 584
 Charles Martel becomes mayor of the palace, and rules
 with despotic sway, 714
 Invasion of the Saracens, 720; defeated by Charles Mar-
 tel near Tours, 10 Oct. 732
 Reign of Pepin the Short, 752
 Charlemagne king, 768; conquers Saxony and Lombar-
 dy, 773-4; crowned emperor of the West, 25 Dec. 800
 The Normans invade Neustria, 870; part of which is
 granted Rollo, as Normandy, by Charles the Simple, 911
 Reign of Hugh Capet, 987
 Paris made capital of all France, 996
 Letters of franchise granted to cities and towns by Louis
 VI., 1135
 Louis VII. joins in the Crusades, 1146
 Philip Augustus defeats the Germans at Bouvines, 1214
 Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*, frees his serfs, 1224
 Louis IX. conducts an army into Palestine; takes Dami-
 etta, 1249 (see *Crusades*); dies before Tunis, 25 Aug. 1270
 Charles of Anjou conquers Naples and Sicily, 1266
 His tyranny leads to the massacre called the Sicilian
 Vespers (which see), 1282
 Philip the Fair's quarrels with the pope, 1301-2
 Knights Templars suppressed, 1307-8
 Union of France and Navarre, 1314
 English invasion—Philip VI. defeated at Cressy, 26 Aug. 1346
 Calais taken by Edward III., 3 Aug. 1347
 Dauphiny annexed to France, 1349
 Battle of Poitiers (which see); king John taken (brought
 prisoner to England), 19 Sept. 1356
 France laid under an interdict by the pope, 1407
 Battle of Agincourt (which see), 25 Oct. 1415
 Massacre of the Armagnacs by the Burgundians, June, 1418
 Henry V. of England acknowledged heir to the throne, 1430
 Henry VI. crowned at Paris; duke of Bedford regent, 1422
 Siege of Orleans, 8 May; battle of Patay; the English
 defeated by Joan of Arc, 18 June, 1429
 Joan of Arc burned at Rouen, 30 May, 1431
 England lost all her possessions (but Calais) in France,
 between 1434 and 1450
 "League of the Public Good" against Louis XI. by the
 nobles, Dec. 1464-Oct. 1465
 Edward IV. of England invades France, 1475
 Charles VIII. conquers Naples, 1494; loses it, 1496
 League of Cambray against Venice, 1503
 Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League against France, 1511
 English invasion—battle of Spurs, 16 Aug. 1513
 Interview on the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* between
 Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England, 1520
 Francis I. defeated and taken at Pavia, 24 Feb. 1525
 Peace of Cambray, 5 Aug. 1526
 Persecution of Protestants begins, 1530
 Royal printing-press established, 1531; Robert Stephens
 prints his Latin Bible, 1532
 Brittany annexed to France, 1532
 League of England with the emperor Charles V.; Henry
 VIII. invades France, 1544
 Peace with England, 7 June, 1546
 Successful defence of Metz by the duke of Guise, 1562
 He takes Calais (which see), 1568
 Religious wars; massacre of Protestants at Vassy, 1 March, 1562
 Guise defeats the Huguenots at Dreux, 19 Dec. 1562
 Guise killed at siege of Orleans, 18 Feb.; temporary
 peace of Amboise, 19 March, 1563
 Huguenots defeated at St. Denis, 10 Nov. 1567

* *Population of France* in 1700, 19,660,320; in 1762, 21,769,
 163; in 1801, 27,349,003; in 1820, 30,451,187; in 1836, 33,640,
 910; in 1840, 35,401,761; in 1856, 36,039,364; in 1861, includ-
 ing the new departments, 37,392,225; in 1872 (after the war),
 36,102,921. Population 31 Dec. 1876, 36,906,788. *Population*
of the colonies (in *Asia*, Pondicherry, etc.; *Africa*, Algeria,
 etc.; *America*, Martinique, Guadeloupe, etc.; *Oceania*, the
 Marquesas, etc.), in 1858, 3,641,226; in 1872, about 5,621,000;
 in 1877, about 6,440,660. [Alsace and Lorraine lost with popu-
 lation of 1,597,219 in 1871.] In May, 1862, the *Moniteur* as-
 serted the effective army to be 447,000, with a reserve of
 170,000; virtually raised to 1,200,000 in 1868; disposable force
 in 1869, about 1,350,000; in 1875, 1,750,000; in 1880, 2,423,164
 men; non-military adjuncts, about 1,330,000.

At Jarnac, 13 March; at Moncontour.....	3 Oct. 1569	Revolutionary tribunal set up.....	19 Aug. 1792
Massacre of St. Bartholomew.....	24 Aug. 1572	Decree of the National Assembly against the priests;	
"Holy Catholic League" established.....	1576	40,000 exiled.....	26 Aug. "
Duke of Guise assassinated by king's order, 23 Dec.; and		Massacre in Paris; the prisons broken open, and 1200	
his brother, the cardinal.....	24 Dec. 1578	persons (100 priests) slain.....	2-5 Sept. "
Henry III. stabbed by Jacques Clement, a friar, 1 Aug;		Murder of the princess de Lamballe.....	3 Sept. "
died.....	2 Aug. 1589	The National Convention opened.....	17 Sept. "
Henry IV. defeats the League at Ivry.....	14 March, 1590	Convention establishes a republic, 20 Sept.; proclaimed,	
Henry IV. becomes a Roman Catholic.....	25 July, 1593	22 Sept. "	
The League leaders submit to him.....	Jan. 1596	Duke of Brunswick defeated at Valmy.....	20 Sept. "
He promulgates the edict of Nantes.....	13 April, 1598	The French people declare their fraternity with all na-	
Silk and other manufactures introduced by him and		tions who desire to be free, and offer help.....	19 Nov. "
Sully.....	1606-10	Flanders conquered.....	Dec. "
Quebec, in North America, settled.....	1608	Decree for the perpetual banishment of the Bourbon	
Murder of Henry IV. by Ravalliac.....	14 May, 1610	family, those confined in the Temple excepted,	
Regency of Mary de' Medici.....	1610-14	20 Dec. "	
The states-general meet and complain of the manage-		Louis imprisoned in the Temple distinct from the queen,	
ment of the finances.....	27 Oct. 1614	and brought to trial, 19 Jan.; condemned to death, 20	
Rise of the Concinis, 1610; their fall and death.....	1617	Jan.; beheaded in the Place de Louis Quinze.....	21 Jan. 1793
Navarre annexed to France.....	1620	Committee of Public Safety established.....	21 Jan. "
Vigorous and successful administration of Richelieu, be-		War with England and Holland declared.....	1 Feb. "
gins with finance.....	1624	War in La Vendée.....	March, "
Richelieu taken after a long siege.....	1628	Reign of Terror—proscription of Girondists, 31 May; es-	
"Day of Dupes;" Richelieu's energy defeats the machi-		tablishment of convention.....	23 June, "
nations of his enemies.....	11 Nov. 1630	Marat stabbed by Charlotte Corday.....	13 July, "
Richelieu organizes the <i>Académie de France</i>	1634-5	The queen beheaded.....	16 Oct. "
His death (aged 58).....	4 Dec. 1642	Execution of the Girondists.....	31 Oct. "
Accession of Louis XIV., aged four years (Anne of Aus-		Philip Egalité, duke of Orleans, who had voted for the	
tria regent).....	14 May, 1643	king's death, guillotined at Paris (see <i>Orleans</i>), 6 Nov.;	
Administration of Mazarin; victories of Turenne.....	1643-6	and madame Roland.....	8 Nov. "
Civil wars of the Fronde.....	1648, etc.	Worship of Goddess of Reason.....	10 Nov. "
Death of Mazarin, 9 March; Colbert financial minister.....	1661	Adoption of new republican calendar.....	24 Nov. "
War with Holland, etc.....	1672	Execution of Danton and others, 5 April; of madame	
Canal of Languedoc constructed.....	1664-81	Elizabeth.....	12 May, 1794
Peace of Nimeguen.....	10 Aug. 1678	Robespierre president, 4 June; he and 71 others guillo-	
Edict of Nantes revoked.....	22 Oct. 1686	tined.....	25 July, "
Louis marries madame de Maintenon.....		Abolition of the Revolutionary Tribunal.....	15 Dec. "
War with William III. of England.....	1689, etc.	Peace with Prussia.....	5 April, 1795
Peace of Ryswick.....	20 Sept. 1697	Insurrection of the Faubourgs.....	20, 21 May, "
War of the Spanish succession.....	Sept. 1701	Louis XVII. dies in prison.....	8 June, "
French defeated at Blenheim.....	2 Aug. 1704	French Directory chosen.....	1 Nov. "
At Ramillies.....	23 May, 1706	Bonaparte's successful campaigns in Italy.....	1796, etc.
Peace of Utrecht (<i>which see</i>).....	11 April, 1713	Babeuf's conspiracy suppressed.....	12 May, 1796
Disensions of Jesuits and Jansenists; the bull <i>Unigeni-</i>		Pichegru's conspiracy fails.....	May, 1797
<i>tus</i>	Sept. "	Expedition to Syria and Egypt (<i>which see</i>).....	July, 1798
Accession of Louis XV.; stormy regency of the duke of		European coalition against France.....	April, 1799
Orleans.....	1 Sept. 1715, etc.	Council of Five Hundred deposed by Bonaparte, who is	
Law's Bubble in France (see <i>Law</i>).....	1716	declared First Consul.....	10 Nov. "
French defeated at Dettingen.....	16 June, 1743	He defeats the Austrians at Marengo.....	14 June, 1800
Successful campaign of marshal Saxe.....	1746	His life attempted by the infernal machine.....	24 Dec. "
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.....	18 Oct. 1748	Peace of Amiens (with England, Spain, and Holland)	
Seven Years' war begun.....	May, 1756	signed.....	25-27 March, 1802
Damiens' attempt on life of Louis XV.....	5 Jan. 1757	Amnesty to the emigrants.....	April, "
Canada lost—battle of Quebec.....	13 Sept. 1759	Legion of Honor instituted.....	19 May, "
The Jesuits banished from France, and their effects con-		Bonaparte made consul for life.....	2 Aug. "
fiscated.....	1762	The Bank of France established.....	14 April, 1803
Peace of Paris; Canada ceded to England.....	10 Feb. 1763	Declaration of war against England.....	22 May, "
Louis XV. enslaved by madame Du Barry.....	1769	Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte,	
Death of Louis XV.....	10 May, 1774	15 Feb.; the latter found strangled in prison (see	
Famine riots at Versailles.....	May, 1775	<i>Georges</i>).....	6 April, 1804
The minister Turgot dismissed.....	May, 1776	Duc d'Enghien executed.....	21 March, "
Ministry of Necker.....	Nov. "	France made an empire; Napoleon proclaimed emperor,	
Louis XVI. assists America to throw off its dependence		18 May; crowned by the pope.....	2 Dec. "
on England, at first secretly.....	1778	He is crowned king of Italy.....	26 May, 1805
Torture abolished in French judicature.....	1780	Another coalition against France.....	Aug. "
Peace of Versailles with England.....	3 Sept. 1783	Napoleon defeats the allies at Austerlitz.....	2 Dec. "
The diamond necklace affair (<i>which see</i>).....	1785	And the Prussians at Jena.....	14 Oct. 1806
Meeting of the assembly of notables, 22 Feb. 1787; again,		And the Russians at Eylau.....	8 Feb. 1807
6 Nov. 1788		His interview with the czar at Tilsit, 26 June; peace	
Opening of states-general (308 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles;		signed.....	7 July, "
621 deputies, tiers état).....	5 May, 1789	His Milan decree against British commerce.....	17 Dec. "
The tiers état constitute themselves the National Assem-		New nobility of France created.....	1 March, 1808
bly.....	17 June, "	Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain and his son in favor	
The French revolution commences with the destruction		of Napoleon, 5 May; insurrection in Spain.....	27 May, "
of the Bastille (<i>which see</i>).....	14 July, "	Commencement of the Peninsular war (see <i>Spain</i>), July,	
The National Assembly decrees that the title of the		Alliance of England and Austria against France.....	April, 1809
"king of France" shall be changed to that of the "king		Victories in Austria; Napoleon enters Vienna.....	May, "
of the French".....	16 Oct. "	Peace of Vienna.....	14 Oct. "
The property of the clergy confiscated.....	2 Nov. "	Divorce of the emperor and empress Josephine decreed	
Emigration of nobles.....	Oct.-Dec. "	by the senate.....	16 Dec. "
Confederation of the Champ de Mars; France declared a		Marriage of Napoleon to Maria Louisa of Austria, 1 April,	
limited monarchy; Louis XVI. swears to maintain the		Holland united to France.....	9 July, "
constitution.....	14 July, 1790	Birth of the king of Rome (since styled Napoleon II.),	
The silver plate used in the churches transferred to the		20 March, 1811	
mint and coined.....	3 March, 1791	War with Russia declared.....	22 June, 1812
Death of Mirabeau.....	2 April, "	Victory at Borodino.....	7 Sept. "
The king, queen, and royal family arrested at Varennes,		Disastrous retreat; French army nearly destroyed, Oct.	
in their flight.....	21 June, "	Alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia against France,	
Louis (a prisoner) sanctions the National Constitution,		March, 1813	
15 Sept. "		The British enter France.....	7 Oct. "
War declared against the emperor.....	20 April, 1792	Surrender of Paris to the allies.....	31 March, 1814
The Jacobin club declare their sittings permanent,		Abdication of Napoleon negotiated.....	6 April, 1814
18 June, "		Bourbon dynasty restored, and Louis XVIII. arrives in	
The multitude, bearing the red bonnet of liberty, march		Paris.....	3 May, "
to the Tuileries to make demands on the king,		Napoleon arrives at Elba.....	4 May, "
20 June, "		The Constitutional Charter decreed.....	4-10 June, "
First coalition against France; commencement of the		Quits Elba, and lands at Cannes.....	1 March, 1815
great French war		Arrives at Fontenelleau (<i>the Hundred Days</i>), 20 March,	
(See <i>Battle</i> , 1792 to 1815.)		Joined by all the army.....	22 March, "
The royal Swiss guards cut to pieces; massacre of 7000		The allies sign a treaty against him.....	March, "
persons.....	10 Aug. "	He abolishes the slave-trade.....	29 March, "

Leaves Paris for the army.	12 June, 1815	the obsequies; and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present; all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, and in exile or in prison. The body was finally placed in its crypt on 31 March, 1861.]
Defeated at Waterloo.	18 June, "	Descent of prince Louis Napoleon, general Montholon, and 50 followers, at Vimereux, near Boulogne, 6 Aug.; the prince sentenced to imprisonment for life.
Returns to Paris, 20 June; abdicates in favor of his infant son.	22 June, "	Darmes fires at the king.
Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort, 5 July, "	5 July, "	M. Guizot minister of foreign affairs.
Louis XVIII. enters Paris.	3 July, "	Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 of francs for erecting the fortifications of Paris, 15 Dec.
Napoleon surrenders to capt. Maitland of the <i>Bellerophon</i> at Rochefort.	15 July, "	The duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death fixed.
Transferred at Torbay to the <i>Northumberland</i> , and with admiral Sir George Cockburn sails for St. Helena, 8 Aug.	15 Oct. 1816	Bronze statue of Napoleon placed on the column of the Grande Armée, Boulogne.
Arrives at St. Helena to remain for life.	15 Oct. 1821	Attempt to assassinate the duke d'Angoulême (king's son) on return from Africa.
Execution of marshal Ney.	7 Dec. 1824	The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage.
The family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by the law of amnesty.	12 Jan. 1827	The queen of England visits the royal family at Chateau d'Eu.
Duke of Berry murdered.	13 Feb. 1820	An extradition treaty with England signed.
Death of Napoleon I. (see <i>Will</i>).	5 May, 1821	War with Morocco, May; peace.
Louis XVIII. dies; Charles X. king.	16 Sept. 1824	Attempt of Leconte to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau.
National Guard disbanded.	30 April, 1827	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham.
War with Algiers; dey's fleet defeated.	4 Nov. "	The seventh attempt on the life of the king; by Joseph Henri.
Seventy-six new peers created.	5 Nov. "	<i>Spanish marriages</i> : marriage of the queen of Spain with her cousin, and of the duc de Montpensier with the infanta of Spain.
Election riots at Paris; barricades; several persons killed, 19, 20 Nov.	19, 20 Nov. "	Disastrous inundations in the south.
The Villèle ministry replaced by the Martignac.	4 Jan. 1828	The Prasin murder (see <i>Prasin</i>).
Béranger imprisoned for political songs.	10 Dec. 1829	Death of Marshal Oudinot (duke of Reggio) at Paris, in his 91st year, 13 Sept.; Soult made general of France, in his room.
Polignac administration formed.	8 Aug. 1829	Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of 32 years.
Chamber of deputies dissolved.	16 May, 1830	Surrender of Abd-el-Kader.
Algiers taken.	6 July, "	Death of the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, 18 Dec.; and of madame Adelaide.
The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and reconstruction of the chamber of deputies.	26 July, "	The grand reform banquet at Paris prohibited.
Revolution commences with barricades.	27 July, "	Revolutionary tumult in consequence; impeachment and resignation of Guizot, 22 Feb.; barricades thrown up, the Tuilleries ransacked, the prisons opened, and frightful disorders committed.
Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the national guard) and the army.	28-30 July, "	Louis Philippe abdicates in favor of his infant grandson, the comte de Paris, who is not accepted; the royal family and ministers escape.
Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of his ministry, 31 July; he abdicates.	2 Aug. "	A republic proclaimed from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville.
The duke of Orleans accepts the crown as Louis Philippe I., 7 Aug.	7 Aug. "	The ex-king and queen arrive at Newhaven in England, 3 March, "
The constitutional charter of July published.	14 Aug. 1830	Grand funeral procession in honor of the victims of the revolution.
Charles X. retires to England.	17 Aug. 1830	The provisional government resigns to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic.
Polignac and other ministers tried and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.	21 Dec. "	[The members of this new government were: MM. Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamar-tine, Ledru Rollin, and Cremieux. The secretaries: Louis Blanc, Albert, Flocon, and Marrast.]
The abolition of the hereditary peerage decreed by both chambers; the peers (36 new peers being created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 70.	27 Dec. 1831	The people's attack on the assembly suppressed, 15 May, "
The A B C (<i>abbasés</i>) insurrection in Paris suppressed, 6 June, 1832	6 June, 1832	Perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family decreed.
Charles X. leaves Holyrood House for the continent, 18 Sept.	18 Sept. "	Election of Louis Napoleon (to the National Assembly) for the department of the Seine and three other departments.
Ministry of Soult, duke of Dalmatia.	11 Oct. "	Rise of the Red Republicans; war against the troops and national guard; more than 300 barricades thrown up, and firing continues in all parts of Paris during the night.
Bergeron and Benoit tried for an attempt on the life of Louis Philippe; acquitted.	18 March, 1833	The troops under Cavaignac and Lamoricière, with immense loss, drive the insurgents from the left bank of the Seine.
The duchess of Berry, who has been delivered of a female child, and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, sent to Palermo.	9 June, "	Paris declared in a state of siege.
Death of La Fayette.	20 May, 1834	The Faubourg du Temple carried with cannon, and the insurgents surrender.
Marshal Gerard takes office.	15 July, "	[The national losses, caused by this outbreak, estimated at 30,000,000 francs; 16,000 persons killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners were taken. The archbishop of Paris was killed while tending the dying, 26 June.]
M. Dupuytren dies.	8 Feb. 1835	Cavaignac, president of the council.
Duc de Broglie, minister.	Feb. "	Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly, 26 Sept.
Fieschi attempts the king's life.	23 July, "	Paris relieved from a state of siege, which had continued four months.
[He fired an infernal machine as the king and his sons rode along the lines of the national guard, on the Boulevard du Temple. The machine consisted of twenty-five barrels, charged with various missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The king and his sons escaped; but marshal Mortier, duke of Treviso, was shot dead, many officers dangerously wounded, and upwards of forty persons killed or injured.]	23 July, "	Solemn promulgation of the constitution of 4 Nov., in front of the Tuilleries.
Fieschi executed.	19 Feb. 1836	Louis Napoleon elected president of the French republic, 11 Dec.; proclaimed.
Louis Alibaud fires at the king on his way from the Tuilleries, 26 June; guillotined.	11 July, "	[He had 5,587,759 votes; Cavaignac, 1,474,687; Ledru-Rollin, 381,026; Raspail, 37,121; Lamartine, 21,032; and Changarnier, 4975.]
Ministry of count Mole, vice M. Thiers.	6 Sept. "	Military demonstration to stifle an anticipated insurrection of the Reds.
Death of Charles X.	6 Nov. "	Death of king Louis Philippe at Claremont, in England, 26 Aug. 1850
Attempted insurrection at Strasburg by Louis Napoleon (afterwards emperor), planned, it is said, by Filain de Persigny, 29, 30 Oct.; he is sent to America.	13 Nov. "	Liberty of the press restricted.
Prince Polignac and others set at liberty from Ham and sent out of France.	23 Nov. "	
Meunier fires at the king on his way to open the French Chambers.	27 Dec. "	
Amnesty for political offences.	8 May, 1837	
"Idées Napoléoniennes," by prince Louis Napoleon, published.	1838	
Talleyrand dies.	20 May, "	
Marshal Soult at the coronation of the queen of England, 28 June, "	28 June, "	
Birth of the count of Paris.	24 Aug. "	
Death of the duchess of Württemberg (daughter of Louis Philippe), a good sculptor.	2 Jan. 1839	
Insurrection of Barbès and Blanqui at Paris.	12 May, "	
M. Thiers minister of foreign affairs.	1 March, 1840	
The chambers decree the removal of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to France.	12 May, "	
[By the permission of the British government these were taken from the tomb at St. Helena (15 Oct. 1840), and embarked on the next day on board the <i>Belle Poule</i> French frigate, under the command of the prince de Joinville; the vessel reached Cherbourg on 30 Nov., and on 15 Dec. the body was deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides. The ceremony was witnessed by 1,000,000 persons; 150,000 soldiers assisted in		

- Gen. Changarnier deprived of the command of the national guard. 10 Jan.
- Death of the duchess d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI., at Frohsdorf. 19 Oct.
- Death of marshal Soult. 26 Oct.
- Electric telegraph between England and France opened. 13 Nov.
- Coup d'état*; legislative assembly dissolved; universal suffrage established, and Paris declared in a state of siege; the election of a president for ten years proposed, and a second chamber or senate. 2 Dec.
- M. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Bedeau, Lamoricière, and Charres arrested, and sent to the castle of Vincennes. 2 Dec.
- About 180 members of the assembly, with M. Berryer at their head, attempting to meet, are arrested, and Paris is occupied by troops. 2 Dec.
- Sanguinary conflicts in Paris; the troops victorious. 3, 4 Dec.
- Consultative commission founded. 12 Dec.
- Voting throughout France for the election of a president of the republic for ten years; affirmative votes, 7,473,431; negative votes, 641,351. 21, 22 Dec.
- Installation of the prince-president in the cathedral of Notre Dame; the day observed as a national holiday at Paris, and Louis Napoleon takes up his residence at the Tuilleries. 1 Jan.
- Generals Changarnier, Lamoricière, and others conducted to the Belgian frontier. 9 Jan.
- 83 members of the legislative assembly banished; 575 persons arrested for resistance to the *coup d'état* of 2 Dec., and conveyed to Havre for transportation to Cayenne. 10 Jan.
- [The inscription "*Liberty, Fraternity, Equality*," ordered to be forthwith erased throughout France, and the old names of streets, public buildings, and places of resort to be restored. The trees of liberty are everywhere hewn down and burned.]
- The national guard disbanded, reorganized anew, and placed under the control of the executive; the president appointing the officers. 10 Jan.
- A new constitution published. 14 Jan.
- Decree obliging the Orleans family to sell all their real and personal property in France within a year. 22 Jan.
- Second decree, annulling the settlement made by Louis Philippe upon his family previous to his accession in 1830, and annexing the property to the domain of the state. 22 Jan.
- The birthday of Napoleon I. (15 Aug.) decreed to be the only national holiday. 17 Feb.
- The departments of France released from a state of siege. 27 March.
- Legislative chambers installed. 29 March.
- A crystal palace authorized to be erected in the Champs Elysées at Paris. 30 March.
- Plot to assassinate the prince-president discovered at Paris. 1 July.
- President's visit to Strasburg. 19 July.
- M. Thiers and others permitted to return to France. 8 Aug.
- The French senate prays "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family." 13 Sept.
- Enthusiastic reception of the prince president at Lyons. 19 Sept.
- Infernal machine, to destroy the prince president, seized at Marseilles. 23 Sept.
- Prince president visits Toulon, 27 Sept.; and Bordeaux, where he says "the empire is peace" (*L'empire c'est la paix*). 7 Oct.
- He releases Abdel-Kader (see *Algeria*). 16 Oct.
- He convokes the senate for November to deliberate on a change of government, when a *sensatus consultum* will be proposed for the ratification of the French people. 19 Oct.
- Protest of comte de Chambord. 25 Oct.
- In his message to the senate, the prince president announces the contemplated restoration of the empire, and orders the people to be consulted upon this change. 4 Nov.
- Votes for the empire, 7,824,189; noes, 253,145; null, 63,326. 21 Nov.
- The prince-president declared emperor; assumes the title of Napoleon III. 2 Dec.
- His marriage with Eugène de Montijo, countess of Teba, at Notre Dame. 29 Jan.
- 4312 political offenders pardoned. 2 Feb.
- Bread riots. Sept.
- Military camp at Satory, near Paris. Sept.
- Emperor and empress visit the provinces (many political prisoners disarmed). Oct.
- Francis Arago, astronomer, etc., died. 2 Oct.
- Attempted assassination of the emperor; ten persons transported for life. Nov.
- Reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbons at Frohsdorf. 20 Nov.
- Marshal Ney's statue inaugurated exactly 34 years after his death, on the spot where it *ruined*. 7 Dec.
- War declared against Russia (see *Russo-Turkish War*). 27 March.
- Visit of prince Albert at Boulogne. 5 Sept.
- Death of marshal St. Arnaud. 29 Sept. 1854
- Emperor and empress visit London. 16-21 April, 1855
- Industrial exhibition at Paris opened. 15 May, "
- Attempted assassination of the emperor by Pianori, 24 April; by Bellemar. 8 Sept. "
- Queen Victoria and prince Albert visit France, 18-27 Aug. "
- Death of count Molé. 24 Nov. "
- Birth of the imperial prince; amnesty granted to 1000 political prisoners. 16 March, 1856
- Peace with Russia signed. 30 March, "
- Awful inundation in the south. 30 June, "
- [Subscriptions in London to relieve the sufferers amounted to 43,000*l*. Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, gave 500*l*. for the same purpose.]
- Distress in money market. 6 Oct. "
- Sibour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated by Verger, a priest. 3 Jan. 1857
- Elections (3,000,000 voters to elect 257 deputies); gen. Cavaignac elected deputy, but declines to take the oath. 21, 22 June, "
- Conspiracy to assassinate the emperor in Paris detected. 11 July, "
- Death of Béranger, popular poet. 16 July, "
- Longwood, the residence of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, bought for 180,000 francs. "
- The conspirators, Grilli, Bartolotti, and Tibaldi, tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, etc. 6, 7 Aug. "
- Emperor and empress visit England. 6-10 Aug. "
- The emperor meets the emperor of Russia at Stuttgart. 25 Sept. "
- Death of Eugène Cavaignac (aged 55). 28 Oct. "
- Death of noble Rachel (aged 38). 4 Jan. 1858
- Attempted assassination of the emperor by Orsini, Pieri, Rudio, Gomez, etc., by the explosion of three shells (two persons killed, many wounded). 14 Jan. "
- [Felix Orsini, a man of talent and energy, earnest to obtain Italian independence, was born Dec. 1819; studied at Bologna in 1837; joined a secret society in 1843; was arrested and condemned to the galleys for life in 1844; was released in 1846; took part in the Roman revolution in 1848, when he was elected a member of the assembly; and, on the fall of the republic, fled to Genoa in 1849, and came to England in 1853. Entering into fresh conspiracies, he was arrested in Hungary, Jan. 1855, and sent to Mantua; he escaped thence and came to England in 1856, where he associated with Kossuth, Mazzini, etc.; delivered lectures, and where he devised the plot for which he suffered. In his will he acknowledged the justice of his sentence.]
- Public safety bill passed—bold protest against it by Olivier. 18 Feb. "
- France divided into five military départements; gen. Espinasse becomes minister of the interior. Feb. "
- "Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre" published. 11 March. "
- Interprete speeches in France against England—misconceptions between the two countries partially removed in. March, "
- Republican outbreak at Châlons suppressed. 9 March. "
- Orsini and Pieri executed. 13 March. "
- Simon Bernard, tried in London as their accomplice, acquitted. 12-17 April. "
- Marshal Pelissier, ambassador to London. 15 April. "
- Espinasse retires from ministry of the interior (he was killed at the battle of Magenta, 4 June, 1859). June, "
- Queen of England meets the emperor; visits Cherbourg. 4, 5 Aug. "
- Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian principalities closes. 19 Aug. "
- Dispute with Portugal respecting the *Charles et Georges* (which see) settled. 23 Oct. "
- Trial of comte de Montalibert. 25 Nov. "
- [In Oct. 1858, the comte published a pamphlet, entitled "*Un Débat sur l'Inde*," eulogizing English institutions and depreciating those of France. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs, but was pardoned by the emperor 2 Dec. The comte appealed against the sentence of the court, and was again condemned; but acquitted of a part of the charge. The sentence was once more remitted by the emperor (21 Dec.). In Oct. 1859, the comte published a pamphlet, entitled "*Pie IX. et la France en 1849 et 1850*," in which England is severely censured for opposition to popery.]
- Emperor's address to the Austrian ambassador (see *Austria*). 1 Jan. 1859
- Marriage of prince Napoleon to princess Clotilde of Savoy. 30 Jan. "
- Publication of "*Napoleon III. et l'Italie*." Feb. "
- On the Austrians invading Sardinian territories, France declares war, and the French enter; the emperor appointed regent; the emperor arrives at Genoa, 12 May. "
- Loan of 20,000,000 francs raised. 21 May, "
- Victories of the allies (French and Sardinians) at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30, 31 May; Magenta, 4 June; Melegnano (Marganico), 8 June; Napoleon enters Milan, 8 June; victory of allies at Solferino. 24 June, "
- Armistice agreed on. 6 July, "
- Meeting of emperors of France and Austria at Villa Franca. 11 July, "
- Peace agreed on. 12 July, "
- Louis Napoleon returns to Paris. 17 July, "

- The emperor addresses the senate, 19 July; and the diplomatic body. 21 July, 1859
- Reduction of the army and navy ordered. Aug. "
- Conference of Austrian and French envoys at Zurich (see Zurich). 8 Aug.-Nov. "
- Amnesty to political offenders. 17, 18 Aug. "
- Violent attacks of the French press on England repressed, Nov. "
- "Le Pape et le Congrès" published; 50,000 sold in a few days. Dec. "
- Count Walewski, the foreign minister, resigns; M. Thouvenel succeeds him. Jan. "
- The emperor announces a free-trade policy; Mr. Cobden at Paris. 5 Jan. "
- Commercial treaty with England signed. 23 Jan. "
- L'Univers* suppressed for publishing the pope's letter to the emperor. 29 Jan. "
- Treaty for the annexation of Savoy and Nice signed, 24 March, "
- The press censured for attacking England. 7 April, "
- The emperor meets the German sovereigns at Baden, 15-17 June, "
- Jerome Bonaparte, the emperor's uncle, dies (aged 76) 24 June, "
- The emperor, in a letter to count Persigny, disclaims hostility to England. 25 July, "
- The emperor and empress visit Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers, 1-17 Sept. "
- New tariff comes into operation. 1 Oct. "
- Public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and free issue of pastoral letters checked. Nov. "
- The empress visits London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc., privately. Nov.-Dec. "
- Important ministerial changes; greater liberty of speech granted to the chambers; two sets of ministers appointed—speakers and administrators; Pelissier made governor of Algeria; Persigny, minister of the interior; Flahault, English ambassador. Nov. and Dec. "
- Passports for Englishmen to cease after 1 Jan. 1861, 16 Dec. "
- Six bishoprics vacant. Dec. "
- Persigny relaxes the bondage of the press, Dec. 11 (but for a short time). Dec. "
- The emperor advises the pope to surrender his revolted provinces. 31 Dec. "
- "Rome et les Evêques" published. 6 Jan. 1861
- Jerome (son of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Patterson, an American lady) claims his legitimate rights; disowned after a trial. 25 Jan.-15 Feb. "
- [The marriage took place in America on 24 Dec. 1803, but was annulled; and Jerome married the princess Catherine of Württemberg, 12 Aug. 1807; their children are the prince Napoleon and the princess Mathilde (see Bonaparte).]
- Purchase of the principality of Monaco for 4,000,000 francs, 2 Feb.; announced. 5 Feb. "
- Meeting of French chambers, 4 Feb.; stormy debates in the chambers. Feb. and March, "
- "La France, Rome, et l'Italie" published. 15 Feb. "
- Angry reply to it by the bishop of Poitiers, who compares the emperor to Pilate. 27 Feb. "
- Failure of Mirès, a railway banker and loan contractor, etc.; he is arrested. 17 Feb. "
- Many influential persons suspected of participating in his frauds; the government promise strict justice, Feb. and March, "
- Eugène Scribe, dramatist, dies (aged 80). 20 Feb. "
- Speech of prince Napoleon in favor of Italian unity, the English alliance, and against the pope's temporal government. 1 March, "
- Strong advocacy of the temporal government of the pope in the chambers; the French army stated to consist of 687,000 men. March, "
- Circular forbidding the priests to meddle with politics, 11 April, "
- Liberal commercial treaty with Belgium. 1 May, "
- Publication in Paris of the duc d'Aumale's severe letter to prince Napoleon, 13 April. Printer and publisher fined and imprisoned. May, "
- Declaration of neutrality in the American conflict, 11 June, "
- Official recognition of kingdom of Italy. 24 June, "
- Visit of king of Sweden. 6 Aug. "
- Conflict between French and Swiss soldiers at Ville-la-Grande. 18 Aug. "
- Mirès, the speculator, sentenced to five years' imprisonment. 29 Aug. "
- Commercial treaty between France, Great Britain, and Belgium comes into operation. 1 Oct. "
- Meeting of emperor and king of Prussia at Compiegne, 6 Oct.; and king of Holland. 12 Oct. "
- French troops enter the valley of Dappes (Switzerland) to prevent an arrest. 27 Oct. "
- Convention between France, Great Britain, and Spain, respecting intervention in Mexico, signed (see Mexico), 31 Oct. "
- Embarrassment in the government finances; Achille Fould becomes finance minister, 14 Nov.; with enlarged powers. 12 Dec. "
- The emperor reminds the clergy of their duty "towards Cæsar" 1 Jan. 1862
- French army lands at Vera Cruz. 7 Jan. 1862
- The French masters of the province of Bienhoa, in Annam. 20 Jan. "
- Fruitless meeting of French and Swiss commissioners respecting the Ville-la-Grande conflict. 3 Feb. "
- Fould announces his finance scheme (reduction of 44 per cent. stock to 3 per cent., and additional taxes and stamp duties). 24 Feb. "
- Fierce debate in the legislative chamber, in which prince Napoleon takes part. 27 Feb. "
- French victories in Cochín-China (6 provinces ceded to France). 28 March, "
- The Spanish and British plenipotentiaries decide to quit Mexico; the French declare war against the Mexican government (for the events see Mexico). 16 April, "
- Sentence against Mirès examined and reversed at Douai; he is released. 21 April, "
- Treaty of peace between France and Annam signed, 3 June, "
- Duke Pasquier dies (aged 96). 5 July, "
- New commercial treaty with Prussia. 2 Aug. "
- Newspaper *La France*, opposed to Italian unity, set up by Lagueronnière. Aug. "
- Ship *Prince Jerome*, with reinforcements for Mexico, burned near Gibraltar; crew saved. Aug. "
- Camp at Châlons formed on account of Garibaldi's movements in Sicily; broken, when he is taken prisoner, 29 Aug. "
- Great sympathy for him in France. Sept. "
- Treaty of commerce with Madagascar. 12 Sept. "
- Drouyn de Lhuys made foreign minister in room of Thouvenel. 15 Oct. "
- Baron Gros, ambassador at London in room of comte de Flahault, resigned. 18 Nov. "
- Sergeant Glover brings an action in the court of Queen's Bench against the comte de Persigny and M. Billault, claiming 14,000*fr.* for subsidizing the *Morning Chronicle* and other newspapers. 22 Nov. "
- The emperor inaugurates "Boulevard Prince Eugène," Paris. 7 Dec. "
- Great distress in the manufacturing districts, through the cotton famine and the civil war in America. Dec. "
- Treaty of commerce with Italy signed. 17 Jan. 1863
- Revolt in Annam suppressed. 26 Feb. "
- Convention regulating the French and Spanish frontiers concluded. 27 Feb. "
- Resignation of Magne, the "speaking minister," in the assembly. 1 April, "
- Dissolution of the chambers. 8 May, "
- Persigny issues arbitrary injunctions to electors. May, "
- Thiers, Olivier, Favre, and other opposition candidates elected in Paris. 31 May-15 June, "
- Changes in the ministry—resignation of Persigny, Walewski, and Rouland. 23 June, "
- The empress visits queen of Spain at Madrid. Oct. "
- Baron Gros resigns, prince de La Tour d'Auvergne becomes ambassador at London. 14 Oct. "
- Death of Billault (born 1805), "speaking minister" in legislative assembly, 13 Oct.; succeeded by Rouher, as "minister of state." 18 Oct. "
- The emperor proposes the convocation of a European congress, and invites the sovereigns or their deputies by letter. 9 Nov. "
- Thiers and his friends form a new opposition. 9 Nov. "
- The invitation to the congress declined by England. 25 Nov. "
- Thiers speaks in the chamber. 24 Dec. "
- Arrest of Grego and other conspirators against the emperor's life, 3 Jan.; tried and sentenced to transportation and imprisonment. 27 Feb. 1864
- Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Hayti for establishing a telegraphic line between Europe and America. 16 May, "
- Death of marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakoff, governor of Algeria (born 1794). 22 May, "
- Convention between France and Japan signed by Japanese ambassadors at Paris. 20 June, "
- Convention of commerce, etc., between France and Switzerland, signed. 30 June, "
- Prince Napoleon Victor, son of prince Napoleon Jerome and princess Clotilde, born. 16 July, "
- Convention between France and Italy respecting evacuation of Rome, etc. 15 Sept. "
- Garner-Pagès and 12 others who had met at his house for election purposes convicted as members of a society "of more than 20 members." 7 Dec. "
- Death of the emperor's private secretary and old friend, Mocquard. 9 Dec. "
- Death of Proudhon (born 1809), who said "La propriété c'est le vol" 19 Jan. 1865
- The clergy prohibited from reading the pope's encyclical letter of 8 Dec. in churches; much excitement; the archbishop of Besançon and other prelates disobey, 5 Jan. "
- The prince Napoleon Jerome appointed vice-president of the privy council. Jan. "
- Decree for an international exhibition of the products of agriculture and industry, and of the fine arts, at Paris, on 1 May, 1867. 1 Feb. "
- Treaty with Sweden signed. 14 Feb. "
- The minister Duruy's plan of compulsory education rejected by the assembly. 8 March, "

- Death of the duc de Morny, said to be half-brother of the emperor. 10 March, 1865
- "Loi des suspects" (or of public safety) suffered to expire. 31 March, "
- Attempted assassination of a secretary at the Russian embassy. 24 April, "
- The emperor visits Algeria. 3-27 May, "
- Inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I. at Ajaccio, with an imprudent speech by prince Napoleon Jerome, 15 May; censured by the emperor, 23 May; the prince resigns his offices. 9 June, "
- The English fleet entertained at Cherbourg and Brest, 15 Aug. et seq.; review of the fleets. 15 and 21 Aug. "
- The French fleet entertained at Portsmouth. 29 Aug.-1 Sept. "
- Protest of the United States against French intervention in Mexico—prolonged correspondence (see *Mexico*). Aug. 1865-Feb. 1866, "
- Count Walewski nominated president of the *corps législatif*. 2 Sept. "
- Death of gen. Lamoricière. 11 Sept. "
- The queen of Spain visits the emperor at Biarritz. 11 Sept. "
- Notice given of the abrogation of the extradition treaty in six months. 4 Dec. "
- Riots of republican students at Paris (several expelled from the Academy of Medicine). 18 Dec. "
- Emperor opens chambers with a pacific speech. 22 Jan. 1866
- At Auxerre, Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815. 6 May, "
- In a letter says that in regard to the German war, "France will observe an attentive neutrality". 11 June, "
- The emperor of Austria cedes Venetia to France, and invites the emperor's intervention with Prussia. 4 July, "
- Empress of Mexico arrives at Paris. 8 Aug. "
- Note to the Prussian government desiring rectification of the French frontier to what it was in 1814; declared by Prussia to be inadmissible. Aug. "
- Resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, foreign minister (succeeded by the marquis de Moustier). 2 Sept. "
- Inundations in the south; railways destroyed. Sept. "
- Pacific circular of the emperor sent to foreign courts. 16 Sept. "
- Death of M. Thouvenel, formerly foreign minister. 18 Oct. "
- Commission appointed to inquire into the advisability of modifying the organization of the army; the emperor president; report. 30 Oct. "
- The French troops quit Rome. 3-11 Dec. "
- Publication of letter from the comte de Chambord to his adherents in favor of the pope's temporal power, dated, 9 Dec. "
- Commercial treaty with Austria signed. 11 Dec. "
- General opposition to the army organization plan published. 12 Dec. "
- Richelieu's head, after many removals, deposited in the Sorbonne. 17 Dec. "
- Imperial decree announcing political reforms; interpolation in the chambers; relaxation of the restriction on the press. 19 Jan. 1867
- Ministerial changes; Rouher becomes minister of finance; Niel, of war, etc. Jan. "
- The chambers opened by the emperor. 14 Feb. "
- Émile Girardin fined for libel in *La Liberté*. 7 March, "
- Severe speech of Thiers on foreign policy. 18 March, "
- International Exhibition opened (see *Paris*). 1 April, "
- Resignation of Walewski, president of the chamber, 29 March; succeeded by M. Schneider. 11 April, "
- Scheme for organizing the army rejected by committee. May, "
- Paris visited by the czar, 1-12 June; and the king of Prussia. 5-14 June, "
- Three provinces in Annam annexed to the French empire. 25 June, "
- International conference at Paris respecting monetary currency. 17 June-9 July, "
- The emperor distributes the prizes of the International Exhibition. 1 July, "
- Protectorate of France over Cambodia assured by treaty. 15 July, "
- Law abolishing imprisonment for debt adopted by the senate. 18 July, "
- Meeting of the emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg. 18-21 Aug. "
- The emperor's letter recommending money to be expended in improving intercommunication by means of railways, canals, and roads. 15 Aug. "
- Emperor of Austria visits Paris. 23 Oct.-2 Nov. "
- French troops enter Rome (see *Rome*). 30 Oct. "
- Garibaldi's defeated at Mentana. 3 Nov. "
- Lord Lyons received as British ambassador. 9 Nov. "
- Pacific and liberal speech of the emperor on opening the chambers. 18 Nov. "
- "Napoleon III. et l'Europe en 1867" published. Nov. "
- During a debate in the legislative assembly, Rouher, the minister, says, "We declare that Italy shall never seize upon Rome" (the government supported by 238 votes to 175). 5 Dec. "
- 12 persons convicted for belonging to a secret seditious society. about 24 Dec. "
- Friendly reception of foreign ministers. 1 Jan. 1868
- New army bill (allowing 100,000 men to be added to the army annually; establishing a new national guard, etc.; giving the empire virtually an army of 1,200,000 men, passed in the *corps législatif* (206 to 60). 1 Jan. 1868
- Ten journals fined for printing comments on legislative debates. end of Jan. "
- M. Magne announces a deficiency in the budget; and a loan for 17,600,000. 29 Jan. "
- The army bill passes the senate—125 to 1 (Michel Chevalier, who spoke warmly against it), 30 Jan.; becomes law. 4 Feb. "
- The "Arcadians" (new ultra-conservative party) opposes the new press law; fierce debates on it. Feb. "
- New press law passed in legislative chamber—240 to 1 (M. Berryer). 5 March, "
- "Les Titres de la Dynastie Impériale" appeared. about 20 March, "
- Riotous opposition to enlistments for "garde mobile" (new national guard) at Bordeaux, Toulon, and other towns. 20 March et seq. "
- Defeat of an attack on free trade in the chamber. May, "
- New press law put in force; increasing facility for publishing new journals. June, "
- The assembly closes. 30 July, "
- Rochefort's weekly satirical pamphlet *La Lanterne* suppressed; he and his printer condemned to fine and imprisonment, escapes to Belgium. Aug. "
- M. Berryer, the advocate (born 1790) died. 29 Nov. "
- Ministerial changes; marquis de la Valette, foreign minister, in room of De Moustier; Forcade de la Roquette minister of the interior. Dec. "
- The *Moniteur* replaced by the *Journal Officiel*. 1 Jan. 1869
- Meeting of the assembly. 18 Jan. "
- De Moustier died. 5 Feb. "
- Death of Lamartine (born Oct. 1792), 28 Feb.; of Troplong, president of the senate. 1 March, "
- Dissolution of the legislative assembly of 1863. 26 April, "
- Difference with Belgium respecting the Luxembourg railway settled. 27 April, "
- Fierce election riots at Paris, 9 June; the emperor and empress ride boldly through the boulevards. 11 June, "
- The new legislative chamber meets; the opposition to the government more than trebled. 26 June, "
- Message from the emperor announcing important political changes; introducing ministerial responsibility, etc., read 12 July; resignation of ministers. 13 July, "
- New ministry; Forcade de la Roquette (interior); La Tour d'Auvergne (foreign); Chasseloup Laubat, president, etc. 17 July, "
- M. Rouher made president of the senate. 20 July, "
- French Atlantic telegraph completely laid. 23 July, "
- Marquess de la Valette appointed ambassador in London. July, "
- The political changes announced to the senate. 5 Aug. "
- Marshal Niel, war minister, aged 66, dies. 13 Aug. "
- Centenary of the birth of Napoleon I.; amnesty granted to political offenders; increased pensions to survivors of the grand army; troops reviewed by the imperial prince (the emperor ill). 15 Aug. "
- Ultra-liberal speech of prince Napoleon Jerome in the senate. 1 Sept. "
- New constitution promulgated. 10 Sept. "
- Père Hyacinthe (name, Loyson), popular Carmelite preacher at Paris protests against papal infallibility and encroachments, and resigns by letter. 26 Sept. "
- Great excitement at Paris through discovery of Troplong's murder of the Knick family at Paris. about 19 Sept. "
- Proposed meeting of republicans at Paris (did not take place). 26 Oct. "
- Agitation against free trade. Oct., Nov., Dec. "
- Journey of the empress to the East; arrival at Constantinople, 13 Oct.; at Alexandria. 13 Nov. "
- Firm and temperate manifesto of the left (ultra-republican opposition) issued. about 16 Nov. "
- Henri Rochefort (of *La Lanterne*) elected a deputy for Paris. 22 Nov. "
- The chambers opened by the emperor with a liberal speech. 29 Nov. "
- Resignation of ministers announced. 27 Dec. "
- New liberal ministry formed by Émile Ollivier (justice); Daru (foreign); Le Bonif (war). 3 Jan. 1870
- Resignation of M. Haussmann, prefect of the Seine. about 6 Jan. "
- Victor Noir, a journalist, killed by Pierre Bonaparte during an interview at Auteuil respecting a challenge sent to M. Rochefort. 10 Jan. "
- Troplong, the murderer, executed. 19 Jan. "
- Great excitement among lower orders; prosecution of Rochefort for libel in his paper, the *Marseillaise*; he is sentenced to fine and imprisonment. 22 Jan. "
- Barricades erected in Paris, and riots after the apprehension of Rochefort, 7 Feb.; soon quelled. 8, 9 Feb. "
- Jules Favre's attack on the ministry in the chamber defeated (236 to 19). 22 Feb. "
- Charles, comte de Montalembert, eminent author, dies (see 1859). 13 March, "
- Trial of Pierre Bonaparte at Tours; acquitted (but ordered to pay 10000 fr. to Noir's family). 21-27 March, "
- Emperor's letter to Ollivier, agreeing to modification on the constitution of the senate. 22 March, "

Senatus-consultum communicated to the senate, 28 March; adopted 20 April, 1870
 Ministerial crisis: resignation of Daru and other ministers opposing the proposed *plébiscite*. 10 April
 Proclamation of the emperor respecting changes in the constitution 24 April
 Conspiracy against the emperor's life detected; Baurle (aged 22) and others arrested. about 30 April
Plébiscite to ascertain whether the people approve of above changes (*yes*, 7,527,379; *no*, 1,530,909) 3 May
 Ollivier ministry reconstructed, 13 April; duc de Grammont foreign minister. about 15 May
 Rioting and barricades in Paris, 9, 10 May; about 100 arrested, many sentenced to imprisonment. 14 May
 Speech by the emperor on receiving result of the *plébiscite*. 23 May
 The Orleans princes address the legislative assembly, demanding their return to France, 19 June; opposed by 173 to 31. 2 July
 Discovery of a plot against the emperor's life. 5 July
 Great excitement through the nomination of prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen for the Spanish throne; warlike speeches of the ministers. 5, 6, 7 July
 The prince Leopold withdraws from candidature; guarantees required by France from Prussia refused; France decides to declare war against Prussia, 15 July, declaration signed. 17 July
 (For events of the war, see *Franco-Prussian War*.)
 The empress appointed regent. 23 July
 The emperor joins the army. 28 July
 Publication of the *Marseillaise* of Rochefort ceases, end of July
 The government declare that they are only "at war with the policy of Bismarck". 2 Aug.
 Great excitement in Paris through the false announcement of a great victory. 6 Aug.
 State of siege proclaimed in Paris after the great defeat of MacMahon at Woerth. 7 Aug.
 Decrees for the enlargement of the national guard, appealing to patriotism and deprecating discord. 7, 8 Aug.
 At Blois, the conspirators against the emperor's life sentenced to long imprisonments. 8 Aug.
 Energetic measures taken for the defence of Paris; Chan-garnier offers his services to the emperor; well received. 8 Aug.
 The government appeals to France and Europe against Prussia. 8 Aug.
 Stormy debate in the *corps législatif* (M. de Kératry called on the emperor to abdicate; M. Guyot Montpéroux said that the army were "lions led by asses"); resignation of Ollivier and his ministry. 9 Aug.
 New ministry formed: General Cousin-Montauban comte de Palikao (distinguished in the war with China), minister of war, chief; M. Chevreau, minister of the interior; M. Magne, minister of finance; M. Clément Duvernois, minister of commerce and agriculture; admiral Rigault de Genouilly, minister of marine; baron Jerome David, minister of public works; prince de La Tour d'Auvergne, minister of foreign affairs; and others. 10 Aug.
 Decree for the great augmentation of the army during the war, and appointing a "defence committee" for Paris. 10 Aug.
 The Orleans princes (the duc d'Aumale, prince de Joinville, and duc de Chartres) proffer their services in the army; declined. Aug.
 Extraordinary sitting of the *corps législatif* respecting the new levies. Sunday, 14 Aug.
 Great disturbances at La Villette, a suburb of Paris: about 200 armed men attack the police, crying "Vive la République!" soon suppressed, and many arrested. 14 Aug.
 The government declare against any negotiations for peace. 14 Aug.
 Atrocious murder of M. Allain de Moncy, suspected of republicanism and Germanism; he was half killed by blows and then burned to death, by infuriated peasants at Haute-faye, Dordogne, not far from Bordeaux. 16 Aug.
 General Trochu (Orleanist), energetic and able author of "L'Armée Française en 1867," appointed governor of Paris, 17 Aug.; issues a stirring proclamation. 18 Aug.
 A loan of 750 million francs announced. 21 Aug.
 Frequent diplomatic conferences at the British embassy respecting mediation. about 22 Aug.
 Confident statement of the national position by the ministry. 23 Aug.
 M. Thiers placed on the defence committee, about 26 Aug.
 Decree of M. Trochu for the expulsion from Paris of all foreigners not naturalized. 28 Aug.
 Death of count Flahault de la Billarderie, chancellor of the Legion of Honor, aged 85 (served under Napoleon I., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III.). 31 Aug.
 Deputation from 10,000 persons call on Trochu to assume the government; he declines. 8 P.M. 3 Sept.
 The news of the final defeat of MacMahon near Sedan, and the surrender of the emperor and the remainder of MacMahon's army (90,000) to the king of Prussia, announced by comte de Palikao to the legislative assembly. Jules Favre declares for defending France

to the last gasp, attacks the imperial dynasty, and proposes concentration of all power in the hands of gen. Trochu, amid profound silence. 3.35 A.M. 4 Sept. 1870
 The ruin of MacMahon's army announced in the *Journal Officiel*. 4 Sept.
 On the proposition of Thiers, the chamber appoints a commission of government and national defence, and orders the convocation of a constituent assembly, and adjourns. 3.10 P.M. 4 Sept.
 At the resumption of the sitting of the assembly it is invaded by the crowd, demanding a republic; most of the deputies retire. Gambetta and other liberal members of the "left" proclaim the deposition of the imperial dynasty and the establishment of a republic. 4.15 P.M. 4 Sept.
 Last meeting of the senate; it declares adhesion to the emperor. 4 Sept.
 Proclamation of a "government of defence," gen. Trochu president; MM. Léon Gambetta, interior; Jules Simon, public instruction; Jules Favre, foreign; Crémieux, justice; Jules Picard, finance; gen. Le Flo, war; Fourichon, marine; Maguin, agriculture; Dorian, public works; Etienne Arago, mayor of Paris; Kératry, police. 4 Sept.
 An informal meeting of the legislative assembly held; M. Thiers president. M. Jules Favre reports to it the formation of the provisional government; some protest; Thiers recommends moderation, and the meeting retires. evening, 4 Sept.
 The empress, the comte de Palikao, and other ministers secretly leave Paris and enter Belgium, evening, 4 Sept.
 Legislative chamber dissolved; senate abolished; regular troops and national guard fraternize; "perfect order reigns". 5 Sept.
 M. Favre calls on the United States of America for moral support. 5 Sept.
 The emperor Napoleon arrives at Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel. 9.35 P.M. 5 Sept.
 The republican deputies in the Spanish cortes greet the republic. 5 Sept.
 Henri Rochefort added to the government. 5 Sept.
 The Red Republican flag raised at Lyons. 5 Sept.
 Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc arrive in Paris. 6 Sept.
 Jules Favre, in a circular to French diplomatic representatives, while professing desire for peace, says, "We will not cede either an inch of our territories or a stone of our fortresses". 6 Sept.
 Proclamation of gen. Trochu saying that the defence of the capital is assured. 6 Sept.
 The police replaced by national guards. 6 Sept.
 Proffered services of the Orleans princes again declined, 6 Sept.
 The imperial correspondence seized. about 7 Sept.
 The government proclaim that to-day, as in 1792, the republic signifies the hearty union of the army and people for the defence of the country. 7 Sept.
 The republic recognized by the United States. 8 Sept.
 The defence committee summon the king of Prussia to quit French territory without loss of time. 8 Sept.
 Reappearance of the *Marseillaise*; Rochefort resigns editorship, and disclaims connection on account of a violent article; the paper ceases to appear soon after. 8 Sept.
 Decree convoking the constituent assembly, to be composed of 750 members (to be elected on 18 Oct.). 8 Sept.
 The imperial prince at Hastings, 7 Sept.; joined by the empress. 8 Sept.
 Victor Hugo publishes an address to the Germans, appealing to their fraternal sentiments. 9 Sept.
 Cattle plague began in Alsace and Lorraine. Sept.
 The republic recognized by Spain, 8 Sept.; by Switzerland. 9 Sept.
 M. Thiers arrives in London on a mission from the government. 13 Sept.
 Lyons said to be ruled by a "committee of safety;" red flag raised; reign of terror. 13 Sept.
 Letter from M. Pietri, private secretary to the emperor, stating that "his master has not a minute in foreign funds". 15 Sept.
 Elections for constituent assembly ordered to take place on 2 Oct. 16 Sept.
 The academies of the Institute protest against the bombardment of the monuments, museums, etc., in Paris. 16 Sept.
 Diplomatic circular from M. Jules Favre: he admits he has no claim on Prussia for disinterestedness; urges that statesmen should hesitate to continue a war in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen; announces that a freely elected assembly is summoned, and that France, left to her free action, immediately asks the cessation of the war, but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonor. He admits that France has been wrong, and acknowledges its obligation to repair by a measure of justice the ill it has done. 17 Sept.
 A government delegation at Tours under M. Crémieux, the minister of justice; the foreign ambassadors proceed there. 18 Sept.
 Manifesto of the Red Republicans signed by gen. Cluserot placarded in Paris. about 18 Sept.

Bronze statues of Napoleon ordered to be made into cannon..... about 19 Sept.
 Stern proclamation of Trochu respecting the cowardice of the Zouaves on 19 Sept..... 20 Sept.
 M. Duruof in a post-balloon quits Paris with mail-bags, arrives at Evreux, and reaches Tours..... 23 Sept.
 The *Journal Officiel* replaced by the *Moniteur Universel* as the organ of the government..... about 23 Sept.
 Esquiro's struggles to maintain order at Marseilles..... 24 Sept.
 Failure of the negotiations for peace between count Bismarck and Jules Favre; manifesto of the government at Tours calling on the people to rise and either disavow the ministry or "fight to the bitter end;" the elections for the assembly suspended..... 24 Sept.
 All Frenchmen between 20 and 25 years of age prohibited leaving France..... about 26 Sept.
 Great enthusiasm in the provinces on the failure of the negotiations; "war to the knife" and *levée en masse* proclaimed by the prefects; efforts made to excite war-like ardor in Brittany by M. Cathelineau..... 26, 27 Sept.
 The duc d'Aumale consents to become a candidate for the representative assembly, and promises submission to the *de facto* government for defence..... about 27 Sept.
 Attempted insurrection of the Red Republicans at Lyons; order restored by national guards; gen. Cluseret disappears..... 28 Sept.
 Great order in Paris maintained by the national guard; report from surgeon-major Wyatt..... 28 Sept.
 All between 21 and 40 to be organized as a national guard mobile; all men in arms placed at the disposal of the minister of war..... 30 Sept.
 The empress and her son residing at Camden House, Chislehurst, Kent..... Sept.
 The elections for the constituent assembly (753 members) ordered by the delegates at Tours to take place on 16 Oct..... 29 Sept.-1 Oct.
 Proclamations of gen. Trochu for maintaining order in Paris..... about 1 Oct.
 Marseilles said to be unsettled; many arrested..... 1 Oct.
 The elections deferred till they can be carried out throughout the whole extent of the republic, by order of the government at Paris..... 1 Oct.
 M. Crémieux becomes delegate minister of war at Tours in room of admiral Fourichon, still minister of marine, 3 Oct.
 Gustave Flourens, heading five battalions of national guards, marches to the Hôtel de Ville and demands chassepots (not to be had)..... 5 Oct.
 Suppression of the schools of the "Brethren of the Christian Doctrine" by the Republicans; much dissatisfaction..... 8 Oct.
 All Frenchmen under 60 years of age forbidden to quit France..... 8 Oct.
 M. Gambetta escapes from Paris in a balloon, 7 Oct.; arrives at Rouen and declares for "a pact with victory or death," 8 Oct.; arrives at Tours and becomes minister of war as well as of the interior..... 9 Oct.
 Address from the comte de Chambord saying that his whole ambition is to found with the people a really national government..... 9 Oct.
 Battalions of amazons said to be forming in Paris..... 12 Oct.
 Blanqui, Gustave Flourens, Ledru-Rollin, Félix Pyat, and other Red Republicans defeated in their attempts to establish the commune at Paris to supersede the government, 10, 11 Oct.; reconciliation effected by Rochefort..... about 14 Oct.
 Riots at Bouffeur; the people oppose the embarkation of cattle to England, 12 Oct.; similar riots at St. Malo..... 15 Oct.
 M. Edmond Adam, prefect of police; replacing M. de Kératry, sent on a foreign mission..... about 16 Oct.
 M. de Kératry quits Paris in a balloon, 12 Oct.; at Madrid fails in obtaining assistance from Prim, 19, 20 Oct.
 Marseilles disturbed by Red Republicans; Esquiro's still in office..... 19 Oct.
 Publication of the imperial correspondence seized in the Tuileries..... Oct.
 Decree for a loan of 10,000,000, issued on behalf of the French government..... 25 Oct.
 The imperial guard suppressed..... 26 Oct.
 Circular of Gambetta stigmatizing the surrender of Metz (on 27 Oct.) as a crime..... 28 Oct.
 Death of M. Baroche in Jersey..... 30 Oct.
 M. Thiers arrives in Paris with news of the surrender of Metz and the proposals for an armistice..... 30 Oct.
 Riots in Paris; gen. Trochu threatened; the principal members of the defence government imprisoned in the Hôtel de Ville; Ledru-Rollin, Victor Hugo, and Gustav Flourens, and others, established as a committee of public safety and of the commune of Paris, under the direction of M. Picard; the national guard releases the government, and order is restored..... 31 Oct.
 Gen. Boyer, replying to Gambetta, says, "We capitulated with hunger"..... 31 Oct.
 The empress arrives at Wilhelmshöhe; interview of Bazaine with the emperor..... 31 Oct.
 Étienne Arago and other mayors of Paris resign..... 1 Nov.
 Marshals Canrobert and Le Bœuf and many generals at Wilhelmshöhe..... 1 Nov.

1870

Proclamation of Gambetta calling on the army to avenge the dishonor at Metz..... 1 Nov. 1870
 The government proclaim a *p'ëbiacite* in Paris on 3 Nov. to ascertain whether the people maintain the power of the government of national defence..... 1 Nov.
 M. Rochefort, member of the defence government, resigns..... 2 Nov.
 Result of the *p'ëbiacite*: for the defence government, 557,976; against, 62,638..... 3 Nov.
 Resignation of M. Esquiro's at Marseilles, succeeded by M. Alphonse Gent..... 3 Nov.
 The ex-empress returned to Chislehurst..... 3 Nov.
 Mobilization of all able-bodied men between 20 and 40 ordered..... 4 Nov.
 Failure of the negotiations for an armistice..... 6 Nov.
 Félix Pyat and others arrested for the affair of 31 Oct., 6 Nov.
 "France can do nothing now but carry on with such courage and strength as remain to her a war *à outrance*,"—Guizot..... 8 Nov.
 Decree for melting some of the church-bells to make cannon..... 10 Nov.
 Alexandre Dumas, novelist and dramatist, dies..... 10 Dec.
 The delegate government removed from Tours to Bordeaux..... 11 Dec.
 Murder of lieut. Arnaud at Lyons by the people for resisting them..... 20 Dec.
 Trial of 21 peasants for murder of M. Money (see 16 Aug.): 4 condemned to death; others to imprisonment, about 23 Dec.
 Firm proclamation of Trochu at Paris..... 30 Dec.
 Gambetta at Bordeaux declares that the government only holds office for defence of the country; demonstration in honor of the republic..... 1 Jan. 1871
 Foreigners not permitted to leave Paris by the Germans, 19 Jan.
 Fierce speech of Gambetta at Lille, demanding continuance of the war..... 22 Jan.
 Disturbances at Paris suppressed by the army..... 23 Jan.
 Resignation of Trochu; Vinoy made governor of Paris, 24 Jan.
 Capitulation of Paris; armistice signed by Favre and Bismarck..... 28 Jan.
 Disavowed by Gambetta at Bordeaux..... 31 Jan.
 Manifesto of the duc d'Aumale in favor of a constitutional monarchy..... 1 Feb.
 Arrival of food from London to relieve Paris (see *Man-sion-house*)..... 3 Feb.
 The defence government publish their reasons for capitulation (2,000,000 people in Paris with only ten days' provisions), 4 Feb.; and annul Gambetta's decree, 4 Feb.; he and his ministry resign..... 5, 6 Feb.
 Railway accident between Randoz and St. Nazaire; explosion of casks of gunpowder; 60 killed; about 100 wounded..... 5 Feb.
 Four murderers of M. Money (16 Aug. 1870) executed, 8 Feb.
 Proclamation of Napoleon III. "Betrayed by fortune," he condemns the government of 4 Sept.; states that his government was four times confirmed in 20 years; submits to the judgment of time; saying "that a nation cannot long obey those who have no right to command"..... 8 Feb.
 General election of a national assembly..... 8 Feb.
 M. F. P. J. Grévy elected president..... Feb.
 First meeting of the new national assembly..... 12 Feb.
 Supplementary armistice signed..... 15 Feb.
 Garibaldi resigns his election, 13 Feb.; Grévy elected president by 519 out of 538..... 16 Feb.
 Termination of the war; the Belfort garrison (12,000) marches out with military honors..... 16 Feb.
Pact of Bordeaux: M. Thiers made chief of the executive power, by agreement of the different parties in the assembly, 17 Feb.; voted..... 18 Feb.
 Thiers ministry: Dufaure (justice), Jules Favre (foreign), Picard (interior), Jules Simon (public instruction), Lambrecht (commerce), gen. Leflo (war), admiral Pothuan (marine), De Larcy (public works)..... 17 Feb.
 The French government recognized by the great powers of Europe..... 18 Feb.
 The duc de Broglie appointed French minister at London..... 21 Feb.
 Negotiations for peace between Thiers and Bismarck, 22, 23, 24 Feb.
 Preliminaries of a treaty of peace accepted by M. Thiers and Favre, and 15 delegates of the national assembly at Versailles (cession of parts of Alsace and Lorraine, including Strasburg and Metz, and payment of five milliards of francs—200,000,000), 25 Feb.; signed 26 Feb.
 Intense excitement in Paris..... 27 Feb.
 Preliminaries of the treaty accepted by the assembly (546 to 107): the fall of the empire unanimously confirmed; and the emperor stigmatized..... 1 March.
 A strong party of the national guard seize some cannon and transport them to Montmartre and Belleville, to defend themselves against the Germans entering Paris, 1 March.
 The emperor of Germany reviews about 100,000 of his troops at Longchamps near Paris..... 1 March.
 About 30,000 Germans enter Paris, 1 March; remain 48 hours; depart..... 3 March.

Impeachment of the defence government demanded by the party of the left (Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Quinot, and others)..... 6 March, 1871
The ex-emperor protests against his deposition..... 6 March, 1871
The army of the north and other special army corps dissolved..... 7-10 March, 1871
Meeting of national guard in Paris quelled..... 10 March, 1871
The national assembly vote for removal to Versailles (461-104)..... 10 March, 1871
Le Vengeur and four other violent journals suppressed in Paris by Vinoy..... 11 March, 1871
Blanqui, Flourens, and others condemned for insurrection of 31 Oct. 1870..... 12 March, 1871
Central committee of republican confederation of national guards (termed "the government of the Buttes") meet; depose Vinoy and appoint Garibaldi general-in-chief..... 15 March, 1871
Insurrection at Paris; the regular troops take possession of the Buttes Montmartre and Belleville, for the assembly; the national guard attempt to recover them; after a brief conflict the troops fraternize with the insurgents, who capture and shoot generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas, and take possession of the Hôtel de Ville; barricades erected in Belleville and other places; gen. Vinoy, with the gendarmerie, retires across the Seine..... 18 March, 1871
The insurgents nominate a central committee of the national guard, headed by Assy, a workman, who take possession of public offices; Thiers issues a circular enjoining obedience to the assembly..... 19 March, 1871
The central committee order communal election in Paris, 19 March; and liberate about 11,000 political prisoners in Paris..... 20 March, 1871
The national assembly meet at Versailles; propose conciliatory measures; and appoint a committee to support the government..... 20 March, 1871
Napoleon III. arrives at Dover..... 20 March, 1871
The *Journal des Débats* and other papers renounce the central committee..... 20 March, 1871
The Bank of France saved by the courage of the governor, marquis de Plœuc, and by the forbearance of citizen Bealay..... 20 March, 1871
The assembly appeal to the nation and the army..... 21 March, 1871
Requisitions levied on the Paris shop-keepers..... 21 March, 1871
Unarmed demonstration of the Friends of Order; they are fired on by the insurgents; 10 killed, 20 wounded..... 22 March, 1871
Lullier arrested by the central committee..... 22 March, 1871
Admiral Saisset appointed commander of the national guard for the assembly..... 23 March, 1871
The 69th regiment of the line retire to Versailles..... 23 March, 1871
The central committee appoint some of their delegates generals..... 24 March, 1871
The insurgents hold central Paris; Saisset returns to Versailles..... 25 March, 1871
Municipal elections at Paris; 200,000 out of 500,000 vote; majority of two thirds in favor of the insurgents..... 26 March, 1871
The government of the commune proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville..... 28 March, 1871
Meeting of the conference for the peace at Brussels..... 28 March, 1871
Gustave Flourens, Blanqui, and Félix Pyat now at the head of the movement; they propose revival of the system of the Italian republics of the middle ages..... 29 March, 1871
The remission of part of the rents due by tenants ordered; the standing army to be named the national guard..... 29 March, 1871
Beign of terror: "Paris has no longer liberty of the press, of public meeting, of conscience, or of person."..... 1 April, 1871
—*Le Soir*..... 1 April, 1871
Military operations commence 9 A.M.; action at Courbevoie; Flourens marches his troops to Versailles, via Ruili..... 2 April, 1871
The corps d'armée of gen. Bergeret at the Rond Point, near Neuilly, stopped by the artillery of Mont Valérien; exchange of shot between Fort Issy and Fort Vanves, occupied by the insurgents, and Meudon..... 3 April, 1871
Gen. Duval made prisoner in the engagement at Châtillon, and shot; death of Flourens at Chateau; Delescluze, Cournet, and Vermorel succeed Bergeret; Eudes, and Duval on the executive commission; Cluseret delegate of war, and Bergeret commandant of Paris forces..... 4 April, 1871
Communist insurrection at Marseilles suppressed..... 4 April, 1871
Gen. Cluseret commences active operations; military service compulsory for all citizens under 40; the archbishop of Paris arrested..... 5 April, 1871
Extension of action to Neuilly and Courbevoie; severe decree concerning complicity with Versailles, and arrest of hostages; Dombrowski succeeds Bergeret as commandant of Paris; the guillotine burned on the Place Voltaire..... 6 April, 1871
Federals abandon Neuilly; commission of barricades created and presided over by Gaillard senior; military occupation of the railway termini by the insurgents..... 8 April, 1871
Insurgents repulsed in an attempt to take Châtillon; forts Vanves and Montrouge disabled; Mont Valérien

shells the Avenue des Ternes; Bergeret arrested by order of the commune..... 9 April, 1871
Marshal MacMahon, commander-in-chief for the assembly, distributes his forces, and commences the investment of Fort Issy..... 11 April, 1871
Versailles batteries established on Châtillon; the Orleans railway and telegraph cut; communications of the insurgents with the south intercepted; decree ordering the fall of the column Vendôme..... 12 April, 1871
Publication of the reports of the sittings of the commune..... 13 April, 1871
The redoubt of Gennevilliers taken; the troops of Versailles advance to the Château de Bécon, a post of importance; Assy at the bar of the commune..... 14 April, 1871
The national assembly pass the new municipal bill (419-18)..... 14 April, 1871
Complementary elections; organization of a court-martial under the presidency of Rossel, chief officer of the staff..... 16 April, 1871
Capture and fortification of the Château de Bécon by the Versailles troops..... 17 April, 1871
Station and houses at Asnières taken by the army of Versailles..... 18 April, 1871
The communists appeal to the nation..... 19 April, 1871
Bagneux occupied by the Versailles; reorganization of commissions; Eudes appointed inspector-general of the southern forts; transfers his quarters from Montrouge to the palace of the Legion of Honor..... 20 April, 1871
The Versailles batteries at Breteuil, Brimborion, Meudon, and Moulin de Pierre trouble the federal fort Issy, and battery between Bagneux and Châtillon shells fort Vanves; truce at Neuilly from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; the inhabitants of Neuilly enter Paris by the Porte des Ternes..... 25 April, 1871
Capture of Les Moulineaux, outpost of the insurgents, by the troops, who strongly fortify themselves on the 27th and 28th..... 26 April, 1871
Cemetery and park of Issy taken by the Versailles in the night; Freemasons make a new attempt at reconciliation; the commune levies a sum of two millions of francs from the railway companies..... 29 April, 1871
A flag of truce sent to Fort Issy by the Versailles, calling upon the federals to surrender; gen. Eudes puts fresh troops in the fort, and takes the command; Cluseret imprisoned at Mazas by order of the commune; Rossel appointed provisional delegate of war..... 30 April, 1871
The Versailles take the station of Clamart and the Château of Issy; creation of the committee of public safety; members, Antoine Arnaud, Léo Meillet, Ranvier, Félix Pyat, Charles Gérardin; alleged massacre of communist prisoners..... 1 May, 1871
Lacretelle carries the redoubt of Moulin Saquet..... 3 May, 1871
Col. Rossel appointed to the direction of military affairs, defines the military quarters of Dombrowski, La Cécilia, Wroblewski, Bergeret, and Eudes..... 5 May, 1871
Central committee of the national guard charged with administration of war; the Chapelle Expiatoire condemned to destruction—the materials to be sold by auction..... 5 May, 1871
Concert at the Tuilleries in aid of the ambulances; suppression of newspapers..... 6 May, 1871
Battery of Montretout (70 marine guns) opens fire; Thiers exhorts the Parisians to rise against the commune..... 8 May, 1871
Morning; insurgents evacuate the Fort Issy; the committee of public safety renewed; members, Ranvier, Antoine Arnaud, Gambon, Eudes, Delescluze; Rossel resigns..... 8 May, 1871
Treaty of peace with Germany signed at Frankfurt..... 10 May, 1871
Cannon from the Fort Issy taken to Versailles; decree for the demolition of M. Thiers's house; Delescluze appointed delegate of war..... 10 May, 1871
Thiers opposed; offers to resign; the assembly vote confidence in him (495-10)..... 11 May, 1871
Troops take possession of the Couvent des Oiseaux at Issy, and the Lyceum at Vanves; Auber, the composer, dies, aged 69..... 12 May, 1871
Triumphal entry of the troops into Versailles with flags and cannon taken from the convent; evacuation of the village of Issy completed; Fort Vanves taken by the troops..... 13 May, 1871
Vigorous cannonade from the batteries of Courbevoie, Bécon, Asnières, on Levallois and Clichy; both villages evacuated; commencement of the demolition of house of M. Thiers..... 14 May, 1871
Report of the rearmament of Montmartre..... 15 May, 1871
The column Vendôme overthrown..... 16 May, 1871
Secession from the communist government; a central club formed; a battalion of women formed..... 17 May, 1871
Stringent conscription in Paris..... about 17 May, 1871
Silver ornaments in churches seized; explosion of a cartridge factory near the Champ de Mars; above 100 killed..... 17 May, 1871
The assembly adopt the treaty of peace..... 18 May, 1871
Rochefort brought a prisoner to Versailles; last sitting of the commune..... 21 May, 1871
Noon, explosion of the powder magazine of the Manège d'Etat-major (staff riding-school); the hostages transferred from Mazas to La Roquette; Assy arrested in Paris by the Versailles; the assembly votes the re-

erection of the column Vendôme; M. Duratel, at the risk of his life, having signalled that the way was clear, the Versailles troops enter Paris by the gates of St. Cloud and Montrouge, 2 p.m. 21 May; take possession of the south and west, and about 10,000 prisoners, after some conflicts. . . . 22 May, 1871

Montmartre taken by Douai and Ladmirault; death of Dombrowski. Morning: Assy arrives at Versailles; execution of gendarmes and Gustave Chauléat at the prison of Sainte-Pelagie. Night: the Tuilleries set on fire; Delescluze and the committee of public safety hold permanent sittings at the Hôtel de Ville. 23 May, " Morning: Palais Royal, Ministry of Finance, Hôtel de Ville, etc., set on fire. 1 p.m., the powder-magazine at the Palais du Luxembourg blown up; the committee of public safety organize detachments of fusée-bearers; petroleum pumped into burning buildings; Raoul Rigault shot in the afternoon by the soldiers. Evening: execution in the prison of La Roquette of the archbishop, abbé Deguerry, pres.-dent Bojjean, and 64 others, hostages. . . . 24 May, " The forts Montrouge, Hautes-Bruyères, Bicêtre, evacuated by the insurgents; the death of Delescluze reported; executions in the Avenue d'Italie of the Pères Dominicains of Arcueil. . . . 25 May, " 16 priests and 38 gendarmes shot at Belleville by the insurgents; many women fighting, and casting petroleum into fires, shot. . . . 26, 27 May, " The Buttes Chaumont, the heights of Belleville, and the cemetery of Père la Chaise carried by the troops; taking of the prison of La Roquette by the marines; deliverance of 169 hostages; the investment of Belleville complete; last position captured by MacMahon; fighting ends. . . . 5 p.m. 28 May, " Federal garrison of Vincennes surrendered at discretion, 29 May, "

Reported results of seven days' fighting in Paris: *regular troops*—877 killed, 645 wounded, 183 missing; *insurgents*—about 50,000 dead, 25,000 prisoners; nearly all the leaders killed or prisoners; about a fourth part of Paris destroyed. . . . 22-27 May, " Estimated loss of property through the insurrection, 32,000,000. . . . April, May, " Thiers's decree for disarming Paris and abolishing the National Guard of the Seine. . . . 29 May, " Victor Hugo expelled from Belgium. . . . 30 May, " Reported wholesale execution of prisoners by the marquis de Gallifet; Paris put under martial law; about 50,000 insurgents still at large. . . . 30 May, " Severe letter from prince Napoleon Jerome to Jules Favre, dated. . . . 31 May, " Changes in the ministry; resignation (and reappointment of some) of those who had been members of the government of defence. . . . 6 June, " Solemn funeral of Darboy, archbishop of Paris. . . . 7 June, " Abrogation of the laws of proscription by the assembly (484-103); elections of the duc d'Aumale and the prince de Joinville declared valid. . . . 8 June, " Important speech of Thiers for maintaining the republic at present. . . . 8 June, " Imposition of new taxes (463,000,000 francs) and a loan proposed by M. Pouyer-Quertier. . . . 12 June, " Gen. Trochu's powerful speech defending the "government of national defence". . . . 13, 14 June, " Army of reserve ordered to be dissolved. . . . 14 June, " Financial measures of M. Pouyer-Quertier opposed by Dufaure and the free traders. . . . about 14 June, " Theatres and public places reopened in Paris about 20 June, "

Letter from M. Guizot to M. Grévy recommending political moderation to all parties, and maintenance of the present government, published. . . . 22 June, " The loan of two milliards francs (80,000,000) decreed, 26 June; subscription opened, 27 June; about four milliards subscribed for in France alone. . . . 28 June, " 132 members elected for the assembly; includes Gambetta and a few legitimists and Bonapartists; the rest support the government. . . . 2 July, " Letter from the comte de Chambord at Chambord, professing devotion to France, and adhesion to modern policy and liberality; but declining to give up the white flag of Henry IV.; he returns to Germany to avoid all pretext for agitation; dated. . . . 5 July, " The government said to have 500 votes in the assembly; bill for new taxes passed (483 to 5). . . . 8 July, " 20,000,000, part of the indemnity, paid to the Germans, about 14 July, "

Prince Jerome Napoleon expelled from France (at Havre), 15 July, "

M. Devienne, president of the court of cassation, acquitted of blame for settling disputes relative to an imperial scandal (in Nov. 1869). . . . 21 July, "

Jules Favre, foreign minister, resigns about 23 July; succeeded by Charles de Remusat. . . . about 3 Aug. "

Full compensation for losses claimed by the invaded provinces refused by Thiers, who acknowledges no debt, but proposes to act generously. . . . Aug. "

Trial of communist prisoners at Paris, begun about 8 Aug. "

Great discussions in the assembly between the monarchist and republican parties; resignation of Thiers not accepted, 24 Aug.; prolongation of his power; and the

sovereign and constituent authority of the assembly voted (443 to 227). . . . about 25 Aug. 1871

Thiers's powers prolonged, and nominated president of the French republic by the assembly; to continue till the assembly shall terminate its labors; (the Rivet-Villet proposition), 491 to 93. . . . 31 Aug. "

French postage increased. . . . Sept. "

Société de Prévoyance, established to counteract the International, becomes permanent. . . . Sept. "

Ferré and Lullier sentenced to death, others to transportation or imprisonment, 2 Sept.; 3 women (pétroleuses) sentenced to death for throwing petroleum on fires. . . . 5 Sept. "

Bill for making the whole nation bear the losses of the invaded provinces adopted by the assembly. . . . 6 Sept. "

Rosel, communist general, sentenced to death. . . . 8 Sept. "

Message from Thiers to the assembly; consideration of the budget adjourned, 12 Sept.; read. . . . 13 Sept. "

Disarmament of the national guard begun at Lyons, etc., 14 Sept. "

Bill introduced concerning treaty with Germany relating to tariff on goods from Alsace and Lorraine, and the reducing German troops in France to 50,000 men, 14 Sept.; adopted by the assembly (533 to 33); the session declared closed, 2 a.m. . . . 17 Sept. "

Courts martial on communists go on. . . . Sept. "

"Permanent committee" of 25 of different parties appointed by the assembly to watch over the course of the government during the recess (17 Sept-4 Dec.), 15 Sept. "

25,000 communists yet to be tried; about half to be set free. . . . 15 Sept. "

Evacuation of Paris forts by the Germans begun about 20 Sept. "

Rocheport (of *La Lanterne* and *Le Mot d'Ordre*) sentenced to life-imprisonment. . . . 21 Sept. "

Difficulty in settling the Alsace and Lorraine treaty, 21 Sept. "

M. Pouyer-Quertier, the French finance minister, arrives at Berlin. . . . 8 Oct. "

M. Lambrecht, minister of the interior, dies suddenly, 8 Oct.; succeeded by M. Casimir Perier. . . . 10 Oct. "

Tranquil election of above 2000 general councillors. Oct. "

Convention for evacuation of 6 departments, and finance convention of Alsace and Lorraine signed, 12 and 13 Oct.; exchanged. . . . 21 Oct. "

Count Benedetti publishes an apology, attacking the Prussian government; count Bismarck replies (in *Official Journal*), disproving his assertions. . . . 22 Oct. "

Dispute with Tunis settled. . . . about 25 Oct. "

Prince Napoleon resigns his seat in the council-general of Corsica; and denounces intimidation. . . . 28 Oct. "

Insurrection in Algeria ended. . . . Nov. "

Eight of the murderers of generals Lecomte and Thomas condemned. . . . 19 Nov. "

Rosel, Ferré, and Bourgeois, communist leaders, shot at Satory in presence of 3000 soldiers. . . . 28 Nov. "

Gaston Crémieux executed at Marseilles. . . . 30 Nov. "

Territory held by Germans put into state of siege, 4 Dec. "

Meeting of the national assembly. . . . 4 Dec. "

Sixteen political parties said to exist. . . . Dec. "

Thiers reads his message to the assembly; deprecates free trade, but proposes moderate protection of French manufactures. . . . 7 Dec. "

Sharp despatch from count Bismarck in reference to the acquittal of murderers of Germans at Melun and Paris, 7 Dec. "

After some discussion with M. Thiers, the duc d'Aumale and prince de Joinville take their seats in the assembly. . . . 19 Dec. "

A committee of the assembly decide against the assembly removing to Paris. . . . 22 Dec. "

Joseph Leuette condemned to death for 27 crimes (chiefly atrocious murders). . . . 23 Dec. "

Income-tax proposed and negatived. . . . 28 Dec. "

Vautram, a government candidate, elected deputy for Paris, and not Victor Hugo. . . . 7 Jan. 1872

The duc de Persigny dies. . . . 12 Jan. "

Long debate in the assembly; opposition to the proposed taxes on raw materials; government defeated (377 to 307). . . . 19 Jan. "

Resignation of Thiers and the ministry opposed by the assembly; MacMahon writes that the army will respect the orders of a majority of the assembly, but not obey dictatorship; Thiers resumes office. . . . 20 Jan. "

Death of Arles Dufour, of Lyons, Saint-Simonian and free trader. . . . about 22 Jan. "

The government taxes voted. . . . 22 Jan. "

Conviction of the assassins of archbishop Darboy and others (on 24 May, 1871), 1 to death. . . . 23 Jan. "

Manifesto of the comte de Chambord; his mind unchanged; he will not become a legitimate king by revolution. . . . 29 Jan. "

Abrogation of the commercial treaties with Great Britain and Belgium determined on. . . . Feb. "

Sardou's play "*Rabagas*," satirizing the radicals, causes much excitement. . . . 1 Feb. "

Proposed return of the assembly to Paris negatived (377 to 318); resignation of Casimir Perier, minister of the interior. . . . 2 Feb. "

League for commercial liberty formed. . . . Feb. "

Five communists sentenced to death for murder of the Dominicans on 25 May	17 Feb.	1872
Bianqui condemned to transportation to a fortified prison	about 17 Feb.	
M. Rouher elected a member of the assembly about 15 Feb.		
Universal subscription to pay the indemnity to the Germans begins	Feb.	
Manifesto in favor of a constitutional monarchy signed by about 280 of the Right	about 21 Feb.	
Assassins of generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas executed	22 Feb.	
Janvier de la Motte, a prefect, prosecuted for forgery, etc., by government, acquitted; M. Pouyer-Quertier, who gives evidence in his favor, resigns, about 5 Mar.		
Joseph Lemettire executed	5 March	
The treaty of commerce with Great Britain (1860) denounced (to cease in 12 months)	15 March	
War budget of 27,000,000L. (formerly 10,000,000L.) proposed	March	
Publishers of <i>Figaro</i> convicted of libel against gen. Trochu; moderate punishment	2 April	
Abolition of passports for British subjects announced	10 April	
Law against the International Society placarded	22 April	
In a letter, the ex-emperor takes upon himself the whole responsibility of the surrender at Sedan	12 May	
Rouher, in the assembly, repels the duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier's severe attack on the empire	21 May	
Three more condemned communists shot	25 May	
The duc d'Aumale speaks in the chamber in favor of the army organization bill	28 May	
Marshal Vaillant dies	4 June	
Thiers threatens to resign at opposition in the chamber	about 9 June	
Interview of delegates of the majority (the Right) in the assembly with Thiers (respecting his policy); much censured	20 June	
Budget for 1873; deficiency, 4,800,000L.; 8,000,000L. to be raised; Thiers advocates duty on raw materials, and opposes income tax	26 June et seq.	
The majority in the assembly propose MacMahon as president in room of Thiers	July	
New convention between Germany and France respecting speedy payment of the indemnity and evacuation of territory, signed	29 June	
Anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille celebrated by public dinners; important moderate speech by Gambetta at Ferte-sous-Jourarre	14 July	
Announcement of a public loan of 120,000,000L. at 6 per cent.	26 July	
Three communists (murderers of hostages) executed at Satory	25 July	
The loan subscribed for, nearly 12 times the amount, chiefly in France	July	
Thiers's financial measures carried (taxes on raw materials, etc.); the session of the assembly closed	3 Aug.	
Meeting of Guizot and Thiers at Val Richer	11 Sept.	
Arrest of Edmond About at Saverne, by the Germans, on account of a newspaper article (written Oct. 1871), 14 Sept.; released	21 Sept.	
Three more communist murderers shot at Satory, 15 Sept.		
Attempted celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the first French republic; banquet at Chamecy stopped	22 Sept.	
M. Thiers and the ministry in Paris	Sept.	
Progress of Gambetta in the south; violent speech at Grenoble against Thiers	27 Sept.	
Pilgrimage of about 20,000 persons to the grotto of the Virgin Mary at Lourdes on account of alleged miracles (the Virgin was said to have appeared to two girls, 14 Feb. 1858)	6 Oct.	
Report that the Russian minister remonstrated on Gambetta's speech at Grenoble	Oct.	
The supreme council of war constituted; includes MacMahon, Canrobert, duc d'Aumale, and other eminent generals; first meeting, Thiers present	9 Oct.	
Prince Napoleon and princess Clothilde come to Paris; expelled by order of the government (the protests), 12 Oct.		
Letter from the comte de Chambord to M. de la Rochette, protesting against a republic, and asserting that France can be saved by a monarchy alone; that she is Catholic and monarchical, and cannot therefore perish; dated 15 Oct.		
Elections for vacancies in the assembly; radical republicans mostly elected	20 Oct.	
The Germans evacuate Haute Marne and other departments	Oct., Nov.	
Banquet of the monarchical party at Bordeaux	31 Oct.	
New commercial treaty with Great Britain signed at London	5 Nov.	
Reassembling of the national assembly, 11 Nov.; Thiers, in his message, declares that the republic is the legal government; and that to exist it must be conservative; and proposes changes	12 Nov.	
Service of prayer on behalf of the assembly	17 Nov.	
Fruitless attack of gen. Changarnier on Thiers's policy and Gambetta's speech at Grenoble; motion to pass to order of the day; majority for government, 150 (300 did not vote)	18 Nov.	
The result becomes the law of	19 Nov.	
M. Kerdrel proposes a commission to consider Thiers's proposals for changes; adopted	19 Nov.	1872
Thiers threatens to resign; crisis	19, 20 Nov.	
Report of the commission read by M. Batbie, claiming the right of the assembly to frame a constitution with a responsible ministry; the president not to speak in the assembly, etc.; he advocated "gouvernement de combat"	26 Nov.	
Amendment proposed by Dufaure, minister of justice, accepting ministerial responsibility, rejected by the committee	28 Nov.	
M. Thiers addresses the assembly; declares he prefers the English to the American system, but that a monarchy in France is at present impossible; that he is faithful to the republic; and that he wishes to render it conservative; and that he has for two years served his country with boundless devotion; Dufaure's amendment carried by 370 to 334 (union of royalists with Bonapartists against the radicals)	29 Nov.	
Vote of censure on the home minister (Lanfranc) carried, 305 to 299; he resigns	30 Nov.	
Agitation respecting the appointment of the commission of 30, proposed by Dufaure; it consists of 19 for the Right, 11 for the government, 6 Dec.; changes in the ministry announced	8 Dec.	
Manifesto of the Left, proposing a dissolution of the assembly by legal means	10 Dec.	
Negated by the assembly (490 to 201)	14 Dec.	
Powerful speech of Thiers to the commission of 30, 16 Dec.		
Execution of Poitevin, a traitor	23 Dec.	
Debt (before the war, about 460,500,000L.), 748,700,000L.	Dec.	
Illness of the ex-emperor	4 Jan.	1873
Meeting of the national assembly	6 Jan.	
Death of Napoleon III. at Chiselhurst	9 Jan.	
Bonapartist manifesto: "The emperor is dead, but the empire is living and indestructible"	15 Jan.	
The "30 committee" considering Tallon's project for a constitution	Jan.	
Three communist murderers shot at Satory	22 Jan.	
Reported recognition of the comte de Chambord as king by the Orleans princes	26 Jan.	
Powerful speech of Thiers before the commission of 30 against their proposed changes	2 Feb.	
The commission of 30 close their meetings	8 Feb.	
Letter of the comte de Chambord published; destroys all hopes of the fusion of the Bourbons	Feb.	
Debate begins on the report of the commission, which reserves the legislative rights of the present assembly, and the adherence to the provisional state in accordance with the "pacte de Bordeaux," 27 Feb.; powerful speech of Thiers in favor of this "truce of parties," adopted (475-199)	4 March	
Convention for the total evacuation of the departments in Sept. on payment of indemnity, signed at Berlin, 15 March		
Declaration in the assembly "that M. Thiers has deserved well of his country"	17 March	
M. Grövy resigns the presidency on account of the conduct of the party of the Right, 2 April; M. Buffet, a liberal Bonapartist, elected in opposition to Martel, the government candidate	4 April	
M. Barodot, radical, ex-mayor of Lyons, elected member of the assembly for Paris by a large majority over the minister De Remusat	27 April	
Changes in the ministry: Casimir Perier, interior; W. H. Waddington, of Cambridge, public instruction (in room of De Goulard and Jules Simon)	18 May	
Meeting of the national assembly, 19 May; the government introduce their constitutional bills, 21 May; the duc de Broglie leads an attack on the government, 23 May; speech of Thiers; the government defeated (362-348) at a sitting	2 P.M. 24 May	
Resignation of Thiers and his ministry accepted (368-339), 24 May; marshal MacMahon, duc de Magenta (born 1803), elected president of the republic by 390 votes (the Left did not vote); he accepts the office, declaring his independence of party, 24 May; in his message to the assembly he says, "The post in which you have placed me is that of a sentinel, who has to watch over the integrity of your sovereign power"	26 May	
The duc de Broglie chief of the new ministry	26 May	
Gen. Ladmirault succeeds MacMahon in the command of the army of Versailles	3 June	
Private circular of the minister to prefects requesting them to sound newspapers of his department; censured in the assembly	11 June	
The assembly (by a large majority) order the prosecution of Ranc, formerly a communist, now deputy for Lyons, 19 June		
Visit of the Shah	5 July	
Grand review of the renovated army at Paris, and assembly prorogued	10 July	
Renewal of the Anglo-French treaty of 23 Jan. 1860 (till 30 June, 1877); signed 24 July; ratified	29 July	
Evacuation of all the French territories by the Germans, except Verdun, by	2 Aug.	
Fusion of the legitimists and Orléanists after an interview of the comte de Paris with the comte de Chambord; the latter recognized as chief	5 Aug.	
Odilon Barrot died	6 Aug.	

The imperial prince Napoleon declares the policy of his family to be "Everything by the people for the people,"

18 Aug. 1873
Last instalment of 10,000,000*l.* of the indemnity of 200,000,000*l.* paid. 5 Sept.
About 2700 communists yet to be disposed of. 5 Sept.
Verdun quitted by the Germans. 13 Sept.
The last quitted the French territory. 16 Sept.
Duc Decazes ambassador for London. 1 Oct.
Letter from comte de Chambord to the vicomte de Rodez-Benavent; not explicit; shows tendency to concession; says, "I want the co-operation of all, and all have need of me," dated. 19 Sept.
Prince Jerome Napoleon joins the republican party. 26 Sept.
Letter from Thiers to mayor of Nancy, censuring the fusionists, who "without the consent of France pretend to decide upon her destinies" 29 Sept.
France divided into 18 new military regions; 18 generals appointed. 30 Sept.
Trial of marshal Bazaine, late commander of the army of the Rhine in 1870, for alleged treachery and misconduct at Metz; duc d'Aumale president of the court; begins. 6 Oct.
Changes in the ministry; duc Decazes foreign and Changarnier war minister. 6 Oct.
Rouher's letter to the Bonapartists against the monarchists. 9 Oct.
M. Rémusat and 3 other republicans elected deputies. 12 Oct.
Ranc condemned to death in *contumaciam*. 13 Oct.
M. Lemoigne (in the *Journal des Débats*) says, "The partisans of an absolute monarchy make a *tabula rasa* of history; for them nothing has occurred. If that be so, nothing will return" 15 Oct.
Manifesto of the monarchists proposing restoration of the monarchy, guaranteeing all necessary liberties, etc. 18 Oct.
M. Léon Say and the Left Centre decline negotiation with the monarchists; who threaten abstention in the next elections, if successfully opposed. 23 Oct.
Letter from the comte de Chambord to M. Chesnelong; he says, "I retract nothing, and curtail nothing of my previous declarations. I do not wish to begin a reign of reparation by an act of weakness; if enfeebled to-day, I should be powerless to-morrow; I am a necessary pilot; the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for it a mission of authority," dated. 27 Oct.
M. Léon Say and the Left Centre say the moment has arrived for the organization of a conservative republic. 30 Oct.
Meeting of national assembly; message from marshal MacMahon, requesting increased and prolonged power (ten years); this referred to a committee of 15; voted urgent (by 360 to 350). 5 Nov.
M. Buffet re-elected president. 6 Nov.
Conspiracy at Autun to seize marchioness MacMahon; offenders convicted. 7 Nov.
Eight of the committee vote for prolongation of MacMahon's presidency for five years after date of meeting of the next legislature, under existing conditions till the passing of constitutional laws; the others vote for ten years' prolongation without conditions. 13 Nov.
M. Laboulaye's report of the committee laid before the assembly; MacMahon's message suggesting 7 years' prolongation of his powers. 17 Nov.
Warm debate in the assembly; majority of 68 for ministers, 18 Nov.; 7 years' power voted to marshal MacMahon (383-317). 19 Nov.; decree. 20 Nov.
Incognito visit of the comte de Chambord to Paris, about 20 Nov.
Ministry resigns, 20 Nov.; reconstituted; duc de Broglie, minister of interior; duc Decazes, foreign minister; announced. 26 Nov.
Committee of 30 for constitutional changes, completed. 4 Dec.
Holds its first meeting. Batbie president. 5 Dec.
Embassy to London declined by Guizot; accepted by the duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia. Dec.
Bazaine's trial ends; he is found guilty of capitulating with his army (of 170,000 men) in the open field; of negotiating dishonorably with the enemy, and surrendering a fortified place; sentence, death and degradation, 10 Dec.; commuted to 20 years' imprisonment. 12 Dec.
Peaceful republican demonstration in Paris at the funeral of Victor Hugo's second son, François. 28 Dec.
Meeting of the assembly; majority against the nomination of mayors bill, through the legitimists (268-226). 8 Jan.; the ministry resign, 9 Jan.; vote of confidence in the ministry (379-329). 12 Jan.; the ministers resume office. 13 Jan. 1874
Vote for ministers on the nomination of mayors bill (341-336). 17 Jan.
The *L'Ultramontaine* newspaper *L'Univers* (edited by M. L. Veilliot), suspended for 2 months for attacks on Italy and Germany. about 19 Jan.
Nomination of mayors bill passed, 21 Jan.; many mayors replaced. Feb.
A person calls himself comte Albert de Bourbon, and

claims to be son of Louis XVII.; his claim rejected, 27 Feb. 1874
Ledru-Rollin and Lepetit elected members of the national assembly. 1 March, "
New electoral law presented by the committee; about 3 millions disfranchised. 11 March, "
Demonstration at Chiselhurst on prince Louis Napoleon's coming of age (at 18); 6000 Frenchmen present; he says that he waits the result of the 8th plébiscite. 16 March, "
Gabriel Hugelmann, political spy and swindler, convicted and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. 25 March, "
Ferrand, contractor (made about 80,000*l.* during war), fined and imprisoned. about 25 March, "
Proposal of Dahirel, legitimist, of a law enacting that on 1 June the assembly should vote for either a monarchy or republic, negatived (330-256). 27 March, "
Assembly adjourns to 12 May. 28 March, "
Two republican deputies elected. 29 March, "
Reported escape of Rochefort, the communist, from New Caledonia. announced 30 March, "
Death of Beulé, ex-minister. 4 April, "
Newspapers warned not to attack the septennate. 12 April, "
Clément Duvernois, ex-imperial minister, arrested for suspected fraud. 14 April, "
The assembly meets 12 May; the ministry defeated on electoral law (381-317), resigns. 16 May, "
M. Goulard failing to form a ministry, the president reappoints the former without Broglie; nominal head, gen. De Cissey. 22 May, "
Prince Hohenlohe, the new German ambassador, received by the president; mutual professions of peace, 23 May, "
Rochefort and other communists arrive at San Francisco, announced 21 May, "
Bourgoing, a Bonapartist, elected for Nièvre (asserted that he was devoted to the marshal). 24 May, "
Thiers addresses some Gironde friends; refers to the failure of his opponents; and recommends dissolution of the assembly. 24 May, "
Electoral bill; assembly pass to second reading (393-318). 1 June, "
Ledru-Rollin's speech a failure. 3 June, "
Hot disputes between republicans and Bonapartists; Left Centre demand the establishment of the republic, or dissolution of the assembly. 8, 9 June, "
Bonnard, communist, condemned for murder, 25 Feb.; shot. 6 June, "
Electoral bill; age of electors fixed at 21, not 25 (defeat of ministry). 10 June, "
Gambetta, having called the Bonapartists "*miserables*," is struck at a railway station by comte de Sainte-Croix, 11 June, who is condemned to fine and imprisonment, 13 June, "
Casimir Périer (leader of Left Centre) moves for recognition of the republic; MacMahon president till 20 Nov. 1880, and revision of the constitution; voted "urgent" (345-341). 14, 15 June, "
Duc de Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia's motion for restoration of the legitimate monarchy negatived; he resigns British embassy. 15 June, "
Rochefort in London. 19 June, "
The "fusion" between legitimists and Orleanists ended; conflict now between republicans and Bonapartists. June, "
Grand review of 60,000 men at Longchamps, near Paris, 28 June, "
In his order of the day, marshal MacMahon declares that with the army he will maintain the authority of the land for the seven years. 29 June, "
Casimir Périer's motion negatived by commission of 30. 29 June, "
Manifesto from comte de Chambord, saying, "France has need of monarchy. My birth has made me your king. . . . The Christian and French monarchy is in its very essence limited (*temporée*). It admits of the existence of two chambers; one nominated by the sovereign, the other by the nation. . . . I do not wish for those barren parliamentary struggles, whence the sovereign too frequently issues powerless and enfeebled. . . . I reject the formula of foreign importation, which all our national traditions repudiate, with its king who reigns and does not govern."—Signed Henri V. 2 July, "
L'Union, legitimist paper, suspended for publishing the above. 4 July, "
M. Goulard, ex-minister, dies. 4 July, "
Debate on the manifesto; legitimists defeated; ministers defeated on a motion in favor of the septennate, resign (368-331); their resignation not accepted by the marshal. 8 July, "
He states in a message to the assembly his determination to maintain the law of 30 Nov., and exhorts them to pass the constitutional laws. 9 July, "
Figaro suspended for 15 days for attacking the assembly, 11 July, "
Reports of committee, by Ventaron (the bill proposes maintenance of the authority of the president of the republic; ministerial responsibility; two legislative assemblies; dissolution of the chamber of deputies by the president; etc.), suspended. 16 July, "

Casimir Prier's motion for a republic rejected (375-383), 23 July, 1874

Malleville's motion for dissolution of the assembly rejected (374-382)..... 23 July

The assembly adjourns (to 30 Nov.)..... 5 Aug

Marshal Bazaine escapes from the isle of Ste. Marguerite (see Dec. 1873), 10 p.m. [His wife asserted that he descended by an old gutter by means of a knotted rope; was received into a boat by her and her nephew, Alvarez de Rul, and conveyed to the steamer *Baron Ricasola*, which landed him at Genoa]..... 9 Aug

Forcade de Roquette, a minister under the empire, dies (aged 53)..... 16 Aug

MacMahon's progress in the N.W. provinces; well received..... 17 Aug

Vendôme column restored..... 31 Aug

Comte de Jarnac, minister at London, arrives there, 4 Sept.

Death of M. Guizot..... 12 Sept.

Bazaine's defence, sent by him to the *New York Herald*, dated 6 Sept., published in London..... 14 Sept.

Trials for complicity in Bazaine's escape; col. Villette and others sentenced to imprisonment..... 17 Sept.

Thiers, at Vizille near Grenoble, in reply to an address, says, "Since you cannot establish the monarchy, establish the republic, and do it frankly and sincerely," 27 Sept.

Poirier executed at Chartres for 45 murders..... 29 Sept.

Severe note from Spanish government complaining of French neglect in regard to the Carlists on the Spanish frontier..... early Oct.

Clément Duvernois, ex-imperial minister, convicted of fraud; 2 years' imprisonment..... 25 Nov.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Extreme Right: legitimists, adherents of Henry V. Moderate Right: monarchists. Right Centre: septennates, imperialists or Bonapartists. Left Centre: moderate republicans (chief, Thiers). Left: more pronounced. Extreme Left: radicals (chief, Gambetta), Nov.

St. Genest's pamphlet, "L'Assemblée et la France," inciting to a *coup d'état*..... end of Nov.

Comte de Chambord requests his friends not to vote so as to prevent or delay the restoration of the monarchy, Nov.

Four ornamented volumes of addresses from towns, etc., in France, conveying thanks for relief during the war 1870-1 (inscribed on the outside "*Britannia grata Gallia*"), with about 12,000,000 signatures, presented to the queen by M. d'Agiout and the comte de Serurier [placed in the British Museum for inspection], 3 Dec.

The assembly meets; firm moderate message from MacMahon..... 3 Dec.

Sudden death of M. Ledru-Rollin..... 31 Dec.

President in his message having recommended the passing a bill for constituting a senate, motion against it passed (420-250), 6 Jan.; ministers' resignation not accepted..... 7 Jan.

Cost of the war (366,400,000*l.*) announced..... 6 Jan.

Émile Péreire, financier, died..... 6 Jan.

A Bonapartist elected deputy for Hautes-Pyrénées, 17 Jan.

Nine days' debate on the new army bill..... Jan.

Stormy debate on Ventavon's bill for organizing MacMahon's powers; first reading passed (557-148), 22 Jan.

Laboulaye's amendment rejected (359-335)..... 29 Jan.

Wallon's amendment (the president of the republic to be elected by absolute majority of the two chambers for 7 years, and to be eligible for re-election; the republic virtually established), passed..... 1 a.m. 31 Jan.

Great satisfaction throughout the country..... Feb.

Duprat's amendment carried (senate to be chosen by universal suffrage), 11 Feb.; third reading of the constitutional bill rejected (357-345); proposed dissolution of the assembly negatived (407-266), 12 Feb.; message from the marshal disapproving of last votes..... 13 Feb.

Senate bill (senate to consist of 300; 225 to be elected by the departments, 75 by national assembly)..... 22 Feb.

Laws passed constituting French republic by union of moderate monarchists and republicans; legitimists and Bonapartists defeated; senate bill passed (448-244), 24 Feb.; final vote for republic; constitutional laws passed (436-262), 5 p.m. 25 Feb.; published, 1 March.

New ministry under Buffet constituted: Buffet, interior; Dufaure, justice; Léon Say, finance; Wallon, instruction; De Meaux, agriculture and commerce; Cissey, war; Decazes, foreign; Montaignac, marine; Caillaux, public works..... 10 March.

Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier elected president of the assembly almost unanimously..... 15 March.

Death of M. Jarnac-Chabot, ambassador at London, 22 March.

Assembly adjourns to 11 May..... 20 March.

Edgar Quinet, author of "*Les Jésuites*," a staunch republican, died..... 27 March.

Powerful speech of Gambetta at Belleville, defending the new constitution..... 23 April,

Meeting of the assembly, 11 May; the ministry propose to refer a bill to the committee of 30; defeated; part of the committee resign, 18 May; new committee elected (republican majority)..... 26 May, 1875

Louis Blanc's speech against the conservative republic, 21 June; self-denying resolution of the Left party (to avoid delaying the dissolution by speaking, etc.), June.

Destructive inundations at Toulouse; about 1000 lives lost, with much property..... 23 June.

Election of baron de Bourgoing, a Bonapartist, annulled by the assembly, 13 July; warm defence of his party by Rouher (on the charge of there being a central committee of Bonapartists in Paris, with branches in the provinces, actively endeavoring to overthrow the republic in 1874)..... 14 July.

Fierce debate in assembly; Buffet defends the imperialistic projects, and gains vote of confidence; the Left not voting..... 15 July.

H. Rochefort, after challenging Paul de Cassagnac, declines accepting the conditions of the combat at Geneva..... Aug.

The assembly adjourns..... Aug.

Naquet, an "irreconcilable" republican, attacks Gambetta for his moderation..... end of Aug.

Plon having lost by publishing "*Julius Cæsar*" by Napoleon III., sues the emperor's executors; fails; and is adjudged to pay costs..... Aug.

L'Écho de Blois fined for libel on the duc d'Aumale, 28 Aug.

"*Les Responsabilités*," pamphlet, recommending the comte de Chambord to resign his rights to the crown, Aug.

Belgian and German pilgrimage to Lourdes (see 1872), Sept.

Admiral de la Roncière Noury superseded for writing a letter animadverting on the republic (2 Sept.), 8 Sept.

Alleged adhesion of the Orléanist party to the republic, about 10 Sept.

Important speeches: M. Thiers at Arcachon defending his policy; advocating a conservative republic, and censuring delay; M. Rouher at Ajaccio, advocating imperialism and universal suffrage, and asserting that the nation will not accept the republic as a definite government..... 17 Oct.

Important letter of Gambetta to his friends at Lyons (in favor of the conservative republic), said to be "too advanced for the moderate and too moderate for the advanced"..... 25 Oct.

Meeting of the assembly; duc d'Audiffret re-elected president..... 4 Nov.

The assembly virtually votes its dissolution before 31 March, 1876; 6 months' residence in a commune to give right to vote, 9 Nov, majority for ministers; the *scrutin d'arrondissement* adopted instead of *scrutin de liste* (357-326); able speech of Gambetta for the latter, 11 Nov.

New Catholic university opened..... 17 Nov.

Beginning of ballot for senators for life; duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier elected; the result discloses a breach between the legitimists and Orléanists; government defeated, 9 Dec.

Committees on the bills relating to the press and the state of siege protest against them strongly, about 13 Dec.

Seventy-five senators for life (52 republicans) elected by the assembly..... 9-21 Dec.

Powerful speech of Buffet in favor of rigid press-law and state of siege, 23 Dec.; much censured, but approved in a letter by MacMahon..... 24 Dec.

Majority for ministers (376-303)..... 24 Dec.

Solemn funerals of gens. Clément Thomas and Lecomte, killed by the communists (18 March, 1871); violent recrimination in the assembly..... 27 Dec.

Re-election to the assembly declined by the duc d'Aumale, 27 Dec.; by the prince de Joinville..... 29 Dec.

New press-law (abolishing interdiction) passed; state of siege raised except in Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles; proposal to raise it at Paris negatived (309-279)..... 29 Dec.

The assembly prorogued till 8 March, 1876..... 31 Dec.

Powerful letter from Gambetta..... 31 Dec.

Communist trials report; 9596 convicted; 110 sentenced to death..... Dec.

Ministerial crisis; difference between Buffet and Say respecting an electoral list; resignation of Say; withdrawn at MacMahon's request, 10 Jan. et seq.; the marshal issues a proclamation, countersigned by Buffet; he says, "I think that the constitution ought not to be revised before having been loyally worked. I shall fulfil to the end the mission intrusted to me." 13 Jan. 1876

New Catholic university inaugurated at Paris by the archbishop..... 10 Jan.

Commencement of election of senators in departments, 17 Jan.

General prosperity; revenue for 1875 estimated at 100,000,000*l.*, said to be the highest ever received by any government..... Jan.

Election of senators; mostly moderate republicans; Thiers for Belfort nearly unanimous; Buffet and Louis Blanc rejected; Victor Hugo elected..... 30 Jan.

- Resignation of Léon Renault, prefect of police, opposed to Buffet. 9 Feb.
- Election of deputies; great majority of republicans, 20 Feb.-5 March; resignation of Buffet, about 22 Feb.
- Dufaure chief minister, with a modified cabinet, 24 Feb.
- Estimated result of elections: moderate republicans, 270; radicals, 60; Bonapartists, 92; Orléanists, 68; legitimists, 36. 7 March
- Dufaure's ministry complete (including Decazes, Say, Waddington, De Cissey, etc.). about 9 March
- Senate and assembly meet, 8 March; duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier elected president of senate; M. F. P. Jules Grévy, president of assembly. 13 March
- Amnesty bill for communists introduced in the senate by Victor Hugo; in the assembly by Raspail, 21 March.
- Proposed international exhibition, Paris, for 1 May, 1878. 5 April
- Archbishop Guibert of Paris declines to give evidence concerning the election of comte de Mun as deputy. April
- Gambetta president of budget committee for 1877. about 19 April
- Queen Victoria in Paris; received by the president. 21 April
- Death of Ricard, popular liberal minister of the interior, aged 48, 12 May; succeeded by M. de Mercœur, under-secretary. about 15 May
- Debate on the amnesty to communists, 14 May; rejected (394-52), 17 May; Victor Hugo's speech in favor of amnesty; proposal rejected almost unanimously. 22 May
- Funeral procession of Michelet at Paris. 18 May
- M. Buffet, ex-minister, elected life-senator. 16 June
- 87 communists pardoned. 28 June
- Casimir Perier dies. 6 July
- Nearly 2,000,000. voted for public instruction. 31 July
- Chambers prorogued. 12 Aug
- 68 communists pardoned. 17 Aug
- Observatory at Puy de Dôme, near Clermont, inaugurated. 22 Aug
- New fortifications around Paris nearly completed. Sept.
- The assembly reopened, 30 Oct.; the duc Decazes' firm pacific speech. 3 Nov.
- Prince Jérôme Napoleon becomes prominent in the assembly. Nov.
- Resignation of Dufaure's ministry through defeats in the senate, etc. 2 Dec.
- Pardons and commutations granted to many communist convicts. 2 Dec.
- New ministry: Jules Simon, president of the council and minister of interior; Martel, justice; others remain. 12, 13 Dec.
- Estimated revenue, 109,000,000. Dec.
- Chambers opened. 9 Jan.
- Gambetta president of the budget. 26 Jan.
- Above 50 prefects, hostile to the republic, removed. Jan.
- Gen. Changarnier died, aged 83. 14 Feb.
- Paul de Cassagnac fined and imprisoned for libel against chamber of deputies in the *Pays*. 5 April
- Rochefort's *Lanterne* republished. April
- M. Jules Simon compelled to yield to Gambetta in the chamber. 4 May
- Peremptory letter of censure from marshal MacMahon to Jules Simon causes him and his ministry to resign. 16 May
- The duc de Broglie forms a ministry (royalist and imperial): De Fourtou, interior; Caillaux, finance; Paris, public works; De Meaux, agriculture; Brunet, public instruction (Decazes, foreign, and Berthaut, war, remain). 17 May
- Gambetta's resolution in chamber in favor of parliamentary government carried (355-154), 17 May; protest of 363 liberal deputies signed. 18 May
- The marshal prorogues the chambers for a month; a firm manifesto issued by the Left. 18 May
- Many changes made in the prefects. 20 May
- Thiers accepted as leader by the republicans; Broglie's circular for repressing the press issued, about 29 May
- Bonnet Duverrier, chief of municipality of Paris, arrested for speaking against the marshal, 1 June; sentenced to fine and imprisonment. 8 June
- Meeting of chambers; stormy debate in second chamber, 16 June; vote against government carried (363-154). 19 June
- The deputies vote the necessary supplies, but not direct taxes. 21 June
- The senate votes dissolution of the chambers (150-130), 22 June; decreed. 25 June
- The marshal, in an order of the day, after a review at Longchamps, says: "I appeal to the army to defend the dearest interests of the country". 2 July
- Quarrels among Bonapartists (Rouher against Cassagnac), July, Aug.
- Repressive measures towards the press, etc. July, Aug.
- Prosecution of Gambetta (and Murat, editor of the *Républicain Française*, in which it appeared) for a speech at Lille (29 July) in which he said the marshal must, if the elections be against him, "submit or resign" ("se soumettre ou se démettre"). about 25 Aug.
- Thiers dies, aged 80, 3 Sept.; public funeral, no d. sorder. 8 Sept.
- Gambetta and Murat convicted; sentence, 3 months' imprisonment and fine of 804, 11 Sept.; on appeal, sentence affirmed. 22 Sept. 1877
- The marshal's excursions to various places; reception differs. Aug.-Sept.
- In his manifesto respecting the elections, he refers to his successful government, and says, "I cannot obey the injunctions of the demagogy; I can neither become the instrument of radicalism nor abandon the post in which the constitution has placed me". 19 Sept.
- Thiers's manifesto to electors (an historical defence of the republic and late chamber) published. 24 Sept.
- The clergy energetically support the government. Sept.-Oct.
- Temperate manifesto of the Left, 4 Oct.; of Grévy and Gambetta. 7 Oct.
- Justificatory manifesto of the marshal, appealing to voters. 11 Oct.
- Gambetta convicted for placarding his address; fine, 150*fr.* and 3 months' imprisonment. 12 Oct.
- M. de Fourtou interferes very energetically in elections; foreign papers stopped, etc. Oct.
- General election; quiet and dignified; results: defeat of Bonapartist and clerical parties (of 506 official candidates about 199 elected; republicans, 320). 14 Oct.
- Final result: 325 republicans; 112 Bonapartists; 96 monarchists. 28 Oct.
- Ministry held office till successors appointed; M. Foy-Quertier fails to form a ministry. Nov.
- Election of departmental councils who elect senators; majority for republicans. 4 Nov.
- Meeting of chambers. 7 Nov.
- Census for 1876 announced; 36,905,788 (increase of 802, 867 over 1872). 8 Nov.
- The marshal determines not to resign; his ministry agree to remain temporarily; announced. 8 Nov.
- F. P. Jules Grévy re-elected president of the chamber of deputies now constituted. 10 Nov.
- Albert Grévy's resolution for the appointment of a commission of 33 to inquire into the conduct of the government respecting elections, 13 Nov.; carried after a warm debate (312-205). 15 Nov.
- Debate in senate on M. Kerdrel's motion respecting ministers; vote in their favor indirectly reflecting on Grévy's resolution, etc. (151-129). 19 Nov.
- Resignation of ministers announced. 20 Nov.
- New ministry formed under gen. Rochebouet, president; no member of it in the senate or assembly; termed "ministry of affairs". 23 Nov.
- No confidence in the new ministry voted in the second chamber (323-208). 24 Nov.
- Important meeting of commercial men in Paris; petition to the marshal agreed on. 2 Dec.
- The chamber refuses to discuss the budget. 4 Dec.
- The ministry resign; negotiations with Dufaure to form a parliamentary ministry fail; Batbie (see 26 Nov. 1872) also fails. 7-13 Dec.
- The marshal submits unconditionally, 13 Dec. A thorough republican ministry formed under M. Dufaure, president of the council and minister of justice; De Marcère, interior; Waddington (Protestant), foreign affairs; Bardoux, public instruction; gen. Borel, war; vice admiral Pothouau, marine; Léon Say, finance; Teisserenc de Bort, commerce; De Freycinet, public works; announced; the marshal in his message accepts the will of the country. 14 Dec.
- Restrictions of the press removed; many prefects resign and others are removed. 15 Dec. et seq.
- Death of gen. Aurelle de Paladines. 17 Dec.
- Budget voted; chambers adjourn. 18 Dec.
- Limoges affair; gen. Rochebouet said to have issued orders to gen. de Bressoles for a military movement, 12 Dec.; major Laborde denounces the orders as illegal, 13 Dec.; the orders nullified by the change of ministry, 14 Dec.; De Bressoles suspended for alleged mistake; Laborde cashiered; much excitement in Paris on account of suspected preparations for a *coup d'état*. Jan. 1878
- Legislative assembly meets. 8 Jan.
- Gen. Ducrot dismissed from command for suspected connection with projected *coup d'état*. 10, 11 Jan.
- Committee of 18 liberal deputies (formed in May) virtually dissolve. 13 Jan.
- Break-up of combined reactionary parties; the ministry generally successful. March.
- International exhibition at Paris opened by the marshal president (see Paris). 1 May.
- Joan of Arc and Voltaire centenaries celebrated, 30 May.
- M. Waddington, foreign minister, a plenipotentiary at the Berlin Conference. 13 June-13 July.
- Temporary strikes of workmen. July, Aug.
- Republican success in electing departmental councils. Aug.
- Solemn commemoration of death of Thiers at Notre Dame, etc. 3 Sept.
- Execution of Barré, stockbroker, and Lebiez, medical student, for murder of a milkwoman for her funded property. 7 Sept.
- Review of 65,000 soldiers at Vincennes. 16 Sept.
- Powerful speech of Gambetta at Romans (department Drôme), proposing abolition of the exemption of theo-

logical students from military service, 18 Sept.; and at Grenoble. 10 Oct.
 Dupanloup, bishop of Orleans, dies suddenly. 11 Oct.
 The assembly meets. 28 Oct.
 12,000 national lottery tickets of 1 franc sold (see *Loteries*) up to Nov.
 Energetic manifesto of united legitimists, Orléanists, and Bonapartists against republicans respecting election of senators. 13 Nov.
 Elections of Paul de Cassagnac (7 Nov.) and M. Fortou invalidated by the chamber, 18 Nov.; of Decazes. 7 Dec.
 Letter from comte de Chambord to M. de Mun, maintaining his rights; published. 25 Nov.
 All foreign commercial treaties denounced in view of a new tariff. 31 Dec.
 Elections for senate: 64 republican, 16 opposition. 5 Jan.
 Compulsory resignation of gen. Borel, war minister, 13 Jan.; succeeded by gen. Gresley. 13 Jan.
 Meeting of chambers; M. Martel elected president of the senate. 16 Jan.
 Confidence in the ministry voted in chamber of deputies (223-121). 20 Jan.
 2245 communists pardoned by decree. issued 17 Jan.
 Ministerial programme: pardons to communists; check of clerical influence upon education; dismissal of officials opposed to the republic, etc. 16 Jan.
 Drawing of the national lottery begun. 26 Jan.
 Budget: revenue, about 110,242,812*fr.*; expenditure, 110,177,304*fr.*. Jan.
 Marshal MacMahon refuses to supersede military officers; resigns, 28 Jan.; F. P. Jules Grévy elected president by the senate and deputies united as "The National Assembly" (536 for Grévy; 99 for gen. Chanzy). 30 Jan.
 Gambetta elected president of the chamber. 31 Jan.
 Resignation of Dufaure; new ministry formed by M. Waddington, 1 Feb.; changes (see Nov. 1877); M. le Royer, keeper of seals and justice; Jules Ferry, public instruction; M. Lepère, agriculture; admiral Jauréguiberry, marine. 4 Feb.
 Communist amnesty bill passed by chamber of deputies. 21 Feb.
 Resignation of M. de Marcère, minister of the interior (police scandals), 3 March; succeeded by M. Lepère. 4 March.
 Admiral Pothuau ambassador to England. March.
 Impeachment of De Broglie and Rochebouet (late ministers) recommended by a commission. 8 March.
 Impeachment negatived by the chamber (317-159); vote of censure passed (240-154). 13 March.
 Proposed return of the assemblies to Paris; congress to be appointed (315-128). 22 March.
 M. Ferry's education bills to check clerical influences, abolishing Jesuit colleges, etc. March.
 Pardon of 252 communists signed. 8 April.
 Blanqui (a convict) elected for Bordeaux. 20 April.
 Pardon of 400 communists signed. 24 May.
 Prince Louis Napoleon killed while reconnoitring in Zululand. 1 June.
 Blanqui's election annulled by the chamber (372-33), 4 June; pardoned and released. 11 June.
 Pardon of 288 more communists signed. 5 June.
 Violent opposition of Paul de Cassagnac; he is expelled the house for three days for abusing government. 16 June.
 Congress of senate and deputies vote for their return to Paris (526-249). 20 June.
 M. Ferry's law of superior public instruction passed by the deputies. 9 July.
 President Grévy's first grand military review at Longchamps. 13 July.
 Fête of the republic. 14 July.
 Prince Jerome Napoleon coldly accepted as chief of the Bonapartists. 20 July.
 Comte de Chambord's letter: "With the co-operation of all honest men, and with the grace of God, I may save France, and will". 26 July.
 Chambers prorogued. 2 Aug.
 Treaties of commerce with England prolonged; signed. 10 Oct.
 Humbert, an amnestied communist, elected to the municipal council, Paris, 11 Oct.; imprisoned for seditious speeches, etc., 22 Oct.; election annulled. 4 Nov.
 About 60 mayors in La Vendée dismissed for celebrating comte de Chambord's birthday. Nov.
 The senate and assembly meet again at Paris. 27 Nov.
 Michael Chevalier, political economist, dies. 28 Nov.
 M. Waddington demands a vote of confidence. 2 Dec.
 [Republican sections: left center, pure left, advanced left, extreme left.]
 Ministerial majority (221-97); many abstainers. 4 Dec.
 Resignation of Lepère and Le Royer, ministers. 11, 12 Dec.
 Resignation of the Waddington ministry. 11 Dec.
 New ministry (more republican left) formed by M. de Freycinet; includes Jules Ferry (public instruction) and Lepère (interior); not Waddington or Léon Say. 28, 29 Dec.
 Gen. Farre, new war minister, dismisses heads of departments in War office. Jan. 1880

Meeting of the chambers. 13 Jan. 1880
 M. de Freycinet's moderate programme. 16 Jan.
 Death (ex-foreign ministers): duc de Gramont, 16 Jan.; Jules Favre. 20 Jan.
 Budget for 1881 announced: estimated revenue, 110,935,000*fr.*, 960,000*fr.* more than for 1880; surplus, 1,300,000*fr.*. Feb.
 Death of M. Crémieux. 10 Feb.
 Plenary amnesty for communists rejected by the Chambers. 12 Feb.
 Debate in senate: 7th clause of Ferry's education bill (abolishing Jesuit schools, etc.); Jules Simon speaks against it; rejected (148-129). 9 March.
 Decree dissolving order of Jesuits and other orders in France. 29 March.
 Letter from prince Jerome Napoleon in favor of the decree; offends Bonapartists. about 5 April.
 Many bishops and others protest against the decree. April.
 Pacific circular of M. de Freycinet respecting international relations. 16 April.
 Ministerial defeat on public meetings bill; M. Lepère resigns, 15 May; M. Constans succeeds. 18 May.
 Gen. Martel, president of senate, resigns; succeeded by M. Léon Say. 20 May.
 Amnesty bill for political offences, 19 June; presented by M. de Freycinet, 19 June; passed by the chambers (333-140). 21 June.
 Otaheite formally annexed to France. 29 June.
 Expulsion of religious orders (much officially opposed) carried into effect with Jesuits. 30 June.
 Amnesty bill passed for all, except incendiaries and assassins, by senate (143-138). 3 July.
 The president, Grévy, grants a general amnesty, 10 July; Rochefort warmly received in Paris. 12 July.
 First grand republican national fête. 14 July.
 Chambers prorogued. 15 July.
 Elections of councils general; great majority for republicans (anti-clerical and anti-Bonapartist). 1 Aug.
 M. Grévy, Gambetta, and Léon Say, witness the launch of a man-of-war at Cherbourg, etc. 8-11 Aug.
 M. de Freycinet, in a speech at Montauban, expresses disagreement with his colleagues respecting decree against religious orders; resigns. 19 Sept.
 New ministry: Jules Ferry (premier and public instruction), admiral Clouet (marine), Sadi-Carnot (public works), Barthélemy St-Hilaire (foreign); other offices unchanged. 20 Sept.
 Two important letters from Guibert, archbishop of Paris, to the president, recommending suspension of execution of the decree of 29 March against religious orders, delivered. 6, 15 Sept.
 Félix Pyat, editor of the *Commune*, sentenced to imprisonment and fine for justifying regicide. 19 Oct.
 Carmelites and other religious orders expelled. 16 Oct.-Nov.
 Meeting of the assembly: majority against the ministry, who resign (200-166). 9 Nov.
 The ministry withdraw their resignation on vote of confidence (240-149). 12 Nov.
 M. Baudry d'Asson, deputy, excluded, 9 Nov.; refuses to retire from the chamber; forcibly expelled. 11 Nov.
 Violent attacks of Rochefort (in the *Intransigeant*) on Gambetta; crushing replies. Dec.
 Municipal council elections strongly in favor of the government. 9 Jan. 1881
 Meeting of the chambers. 20 Jan.
 Bill greatly freeing the press brought in. 26 Jan.
 Projected loan of 40,000,000*fr.* (public debt, about 1,200,000*fr.*) immediately taken up for thirty times the amount. March.
 Discussion respecting the *scrutin de liste* (which see), advocated by Gambetta; opposed by president Grévy, who yields. 21, 22 March.
 Expedition to N. Africa to chastise the Kroumirs; invasion of Tunis. March, April.
 Treaty with the bey signed (see *Tunisia*). 12 May.
 Excitement at Marseilles and in Italy (*which see*). 13 May et seq.
 M. Bardoux's bill for the *scrutin de liste* adopted by the chamber of deputies (243-235). 18 May.
 The Tunis treaty ratified by the chamber (453-1). 23 May.
 Warm reception of Gambetta at Cahors and other places. 25 May.
 Proposed revision of the constitution negatived in the chambers. 31 May.
 The *scrutin de liste* rejected by the senate (148-114). 9 June.

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIAN RACE.

- Pharamond (his existence doubtful).
 428. Clodion the Hair, his supposed son; king of the Salic Franks.
 447. Meroveus, or Mérovée; son-in-law of Clodion.
 458. Childeric, son of Mérovée.
 481. Clovis the Great, his son, real founder of the monarchy. His four sons divided the empire:
 511. Childbert; Paris.
 " Clodomir; Orléans.

511. Thierry; Metz.
 " Clotaire; Soissons.
 534. Theodebert; Metz.
 543. Theodebald; succeeded in Metz.
 558. Clotaire I.; sole ruler. Upon his death, the kingdom divided between four sons: viz.,
 561. Charibert, ruled at Paris.
 " Gontram, in Orleans and Burgundy.
 " Sigebert, at Metz; and } Both assassinated by Frede-
 " Chilperic, at Soissons. } gond.
 575. Childebert II.
 584. Clotaire II.; Soissons.
 596. Thierry II., son of Childebert; in Orleans.
 " Theodebert II.; Metz.
 613. Clotaire II.; became sole king.
 628. Dagobert I., the Great, son of Clotaire II.; divided the kingdom between his two sons:
 638. Clovis II.; Burgundy and Neustria.
 " Sigebert II.; Austrasia.
 666. Clotaire III., son of Clovis II.
 670. Childeric II.; sole king; assassinated, with his queen and his son Dagobert, in the forest of Livri.
 " Thierry III.; Burgundy and Neustria.
 674. Dagobert II., son of Sigebert, in Austrasia; assassinated 679.
 691. Clovis III. (Pepin, mayor of the palace, rules in his name; succeeded by his brother.)
 695. Childebert III., the Just; Pepin supreme.
 711. Dagobert III., son of Childebert.
 715. Chilperic II., deposed by Charles Martel, mayor of the palace.
 717. Clotaire IV., of obscure origin, raised by Charles Martel to the throne; dies soon after; Chilperic is recalled from Aquitaine.
 720. Chilperic II. restored; shortly afterwards dies at Noyon; succeeded by
 " Thierry IV., son of Dagobert III., surnamed *de Chelles*; died in 737. Charles Martel now reigns under the new title of "duke of the French."—*Henault*.
 737. Interregnum, till the death of Charles Martel, in 741.
 742. Childeric III., son of Chilperic II., surnamed the Stupid. Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, share the government.

THE CARLOVINGIANS.

752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel; he is succeeded by his two sons:
 768. Charles the Great (Charlemagne) and Carloman; Charles crowned EMPEROR OF THE WEST, by Leo III., 800. Carloman reigned but three years.
 814. Louis I., *le Débonnaire*, EMPEROR; dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
 840. Charles, surnamed the Bald, KING; EMPEROR in 875; poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician.
 877. Louis II., the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald, KING.
 879. Louis III. and Carloman II.; the former died in 882, and Carloman reigned alone.
 884. Charles III., *le Gros*; a usurper, in prejudice to Charles the Simple.
 887. Eudes, or Hugh, count of Paris.
 898. Charles III. (or IV.), the Simple; deposed, and died in prison in 929; he married Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder, of England, by whom he had a son, king Louis IV.
 922. Robert, brother of Eudes; crowned at Rheims; Charles killed him in battle.—*Henault*.
 923. Rudolph, or Raoul, duke of Burgundy; elected king, but never acknowledged by the southern provinces.—*Henault*.
 936. Louis IV., *d'Outremer*, or Transmarine (from having been conveyed by his mother into England), son of Charles III. (or IV.), died by a fall from his horse.
 954. Lothaire, his son; reigned jointly with his father from 954, and succeeds him at 15 years of age, under the protection of Hugh the Great; poisoned.
 986. Louis V., the Indolent, son of Lothaire; also poisoned, it is supposed by his queen, Blanche; last of the race of Charlemagne.

THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, the Great, count of Paris, etc., eldest son of Hugh the Abbot, 3 July; he seizes the crown, in prejudice to Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis Transmarine. From him this race of kings is called Capetvians and Capetians. He died 24 Oct.
 996. Robert II., surnamed the Sage; son; died lamented, 20 July.
 1031. Henry I., son; died 29 Aug.
 1060. Philip I., the Fair, *l'Amoureux*; son; succeeded at 8 years of age; ruled at 14; died 3 Aug.
 1108. Louis VI., surnamed the Lusty, or *le Gros*; son; died 1 Aug.
 1137. Louis VII.; son; surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he reigned for some years; died 18 Sept.
 1180. Philip II. (Augustus); son; succeeds at 15; crowned at Rheims in his father's lifetime; died 14 July.
 1223. Louis VIII. *Cœur de Lion*; son; died 8 Nov.
 1226. Louis IX.; son; called St. Louis; ascended the throne at 15, under the guardianship of his mother, who was also regent; died in his camp before Tunis, 25 Aug.

1270. Philip III., the Hardy; son; died at Perpignan, 6 Oct.
 1285. Philip IV., the Fair; son; king in his 17th year; died 29 Nov.
 1314. Louis X.; son; surnamed *Hutin*, an old word for headstrong, or mutinous; died 5 June.
 1316. John I., posthumous son of Louis X.; born 15 Nov.; died 19 Nov.
 " Philip V., the Long (on account of his stature); brother of Louis; died 3 Jan.
 1322. Charles IV., the Handsome; brother; died 31 Jan. 1328.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philip VI. de Valois, the Fortunate; grandson of Philip III.; died 23 Aug.
 1350. John II., the Good; son; died suddenly in the Savoy in London, 8 April.
 1364. Charles V., the Wise; son; died 16 Sept.
 1380. Charles VI., the Beloved; son; died 21 Oct.
 1422. Charles VII., the Victorious; son; died 22 July.
 1461. Louis XI.; son; able but cruel; died 30 Aug.
 1483. Charles VIII., the Affable; son; died 7 April.
 1498. Louis XII., *duke of Orleans*; the Father of his People; great-grandson of Charles V.; died 1 Jan.
 1515. Francis I. of *Angoulême*; called the Father of Letters; great-grand-grandson of Charles V.; died 31 March.
 1547. Henry II.; son; died of a wound received at a tournament at the nuptials of his sister with the duke of Savoy, accidentally inflicted by the comte de Montmorency, 10 July.
 1559. Francis II.; son; married Mary Stuart, queen of Scots; died 5 Dec.
 1560. Charles IX.; brother; Catherine de' Medici, his mother, regent; died 30 May.
 1574. Henry III.; brother; elected king of Poland; last of the house of Valois; stabbed by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar, 1 Aug.; died 2 Aug. 1589.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre; son-in-law of Henry II.; murdered by Francis Ravalliac, 14 May.
 1610. Louis XIII., the Just; son; died 14 May.
 1643. Louis XIV., the Great, *Dieudonné*; son; died 1 Sept.
 1718. Louis XV., the Well-beloved; great-grandson; died 20 May.
 1774. Louis XVI., his grandson; ascended the throne in his 20th year; married the archduchess Marie Antoinette, of Austria, May, 1770; dethroned, 14 July, 1789; guillotined, 21 Jan. 1793, and his queen, 16 Oct. following. [Louis was executed Monday, 21 Jan. 1793, at eight o'clock a.m. On the scaffold he said, "Frenchmen, I die innocent of the offences imputed to me. I pardon all my enemies, and I implore of Heaven that my beloved France—" At this instant Santerre ordered the drums to beat, and the executioners to perform their office. When the guillotine descended, the priest exclaimed, "Son of St. Louis! ascend to heaven." The bleeding head was then held up, and a few of the populace shouted, "Vive la République!" The body was interred in a grave that was immediately afterwards filled up with quicklime, and a strong guard was placed around until it should be consumed.]
 1793. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI. He never reigned; and died in prison, supposed by poison, 8 June, 1795, aged 10 years 2 months. It is believed by some that he escaped to England, and lived there some time as Augustus Meves.* In 1874 a person calling himself Auguste de Bourbon claimed to be his son. In France also Albert de Bourbon, son of one Naundorff, claimed to be son of Louis XVII. At a trial in Paris, when Jules Favre was his counsel, the verdict was strongly against his claim, 27 Feb. 1874.

THE FIRST REPUBLIC.

1792. The NATIONAL CONVENTION (750 members), first sitting, 21 Sept.
 1795. The DICTATORY (Lareveillière-Lépeaux, Letourneur, Rewbell, Barras, and Carnot) nominated 1 Nov.; abolished, and Bonaparte, Ducas, and Sicéy appointed an executive commission, Nov. 1799.
 1799. The CONSULATE. Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérés, and Lebrun appointed consuls, 24 Dec. Napoleon appointed consul for 10 years, 6 May, 1802; for life, 2 Aug. 1802.

FIRST EMPIRE. (See article Bonaparte Family.)

[Established by the senate 18 May, 1804.]

1804. Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.; born 15 Aug. 1769. He married, 1st, Josephine, widow of Alexis, vicomte de Beauharnais, 8 March, 1796 (who was divorced 16 Dec. 1809, and died 29 May, 1814).
 2d, Maria Louisa of Austria, 2 April, 1810 (she died 17 Dec. 1847). Son, Napoleon Joseph, duke of Reichstadt, born 20 March, 1811; died 22 July, 1822. He renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the isle of Elba for his retreat, 5 April, 1814. Again appeared in France, 1 March, 1815. Was defeated at Waterloo, 18 June, 1815.

* He died insane, Jan. 1880.

Abdicated in favor of his infant son, 22 June, 1815. Banished to St. Helena, where he dies, 5 May, 1821. (See *France*, 1840.)

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. (*comte de Provence*), brother of Louis XVI.; born 17 Nov. 1755; married Marie Josephine Louise of Savoy; entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, 3 May, 1814; obliged to flee, 20 March, 1815; returned 8 July, same year; died without issue, 6 Sept. 1824.
1824. Charles X. (*comte d'Artois*), his brother; born 9 Oct. 1757; married Marie Thérèse of Savoy; deposed 30 July, 1830. He resided in Britain till 1832, and died at Gratz, in Hungary, 6 Nov. 1836.
- [*Heir*: Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, son of the duc de Berry; born 29 Sept. 1820; married princess Theresa of Modena, Nov. 1846; no issue; styles himself Henri V.; see *France*, 1870 et seq.]

HOUSE OF ORLEANS. (See *Orleans*.)

1830. Louis Philippe, son of Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, called *Egalité*, descended from Philippe, duke of Orleans, son of Louis XIII.; born 6 Oct. 1773; married 25 Nov. 1809, Maria Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I. (IV.), king of the Two Sicilies (she died 24 March, 1866). Raised to the throne as king of the French, 9 Aug. 1830; abdicated 24 Feb. 1848. Died in exile, in England, 26 Aug. 1850.
- [*Heir*: Louis Philippe, count of Paris; born 24 Aug. 1838.]

SECOND REPUBLIC, 1848.

The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris, 22 Feb. 1848. The royal family escaped by flight to England, a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, declared by the National Assembly (19 Dec.) PRESIDENT of the republic of France; and proclaimed next day, 20 Dec.; elected for ten years, 22 Dec. 1851.

FRENCH EMPIRE REVIVED. (See *Bonaparte*.)

- [1821. Napoleon II. (decreed to be so termed by Napoleon III. on his accession). Napoleon Joseph, son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria; born 20 March, 1811; created king of Rome. On the abdication of his father he was made duke of Reichstadt, in Austria; and died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, 22 July, 1832, aged 21.]
1852. Napoleon III., formerly president of the French republic, elected emperor, 21, 22 Nov. 1852; proclaimed 2 Dec. 1852; surrendered himself a prisoner to the king of Prussia at Sedan, 2 Sept. 1870; deposed at Paris, 4 Sept.; arrives at Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, 5 Sept.; deposition confirmed by the national assembly, 1 March; he protested against it, 6 March, 1871; died at Chislehurst, England, 9 Jan. 1873; buried there 15 Jan.
- Empress*: Eugénie Marie (a Spaniard, countess of Téba), born 5 May, 1826; married 20 Jan. 1853.
- Heir*: Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, son; styled Napoleon IV., born 16 March, 1856; killed in Zululand, 1 June, 1879; buried beside his father at Chislehurst (the prince of Wales and other princes present), 12 July, 1879; see *Wills*.

At the celebration of the fête Napoleon, 15 Aug. 1873, the prince declared the policy of his family to be "Everything by the people, for the people."

[On 18 Dec. 1852, the succession, in default of issue from the emperor, was determined in favor of prince Jérôme Napoleon and his heirs male.]

THIRD REPUBLIC.

- I. Louis Adolphe Thiers (born 16 April, 1797) appointed chief of the executive power, 17 Feb., and president of the French republic, by the national assembly, 31 Aug. 1871; resigned, 24 May, 1873; died 3 Sept. 1877.
- II. Marshal M. E. Patrice Maurice MacMahon, duc de Magenta, elected president, 24 May; nominated for seven years, 20 Nov. 1873.
- III. François Paul Jules Grévy (born 15 Aug. 1813); elected 30 Jan. 1879.

France, Isle of, see *Mauritius*.

Franche-Comté, in upper Burgundy, E. France, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, about 45 B.C.; by the Burgundians, early in the fifth century A.D.; and by the Franks about 534. It was made a county for Hugh the Black in 915, and received its name from having been taken from Renaud III. (1127-48) and restored to him. By marriage with the count's daughter, Beatrice, the emperor Frederick I. acquired the county, 1156. Their descendant, Mary of Burgundy, by marriage with the archduke Maximilian, conveyed it to the house of Austria, 1477. It was conquered by the French, 1668; re-

stored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 2 May, 1668; again conquered; and finally annexed to France by treaty, 1678.

Franchise. A privilege or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as formerly in England; see *Sanctuaries*. In 1429, the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE for counties was restricted to persons having at least, 40s. a year in land, and resident; for recent changes, see *Reform*.

Franciscana. Gray or Minor Friars, an order founded by St. Francis d'Assisi about 1209. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen. About 1220 they appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., they had 55 abbeys or other houses, 1536-8.

Francis's Assault on the Queen. John Francis, a youth, fired a pistol at queen Victoria as she was riding down Constitution hill, in an open barouche, accompanied by prince Albert, 30 May, 1842. The queen was uninjured. Previous intimation having reached the palace of the intention of the criminal, her majesty had commanded that none of the ladies of her court should attend her. Francis was condemned to death, 17 June, following, but was transported for life. He was liberated on ticket-of-leave in 1867.

Franconia, or FRANKENLAND (on the Maine), formerly a circle of the German empire, part of Thuringia, was conquered by Thierry, king of the Franks, 530, and colonized. Its count or duke, Conrad, was elected king of Germany, 912; and his descendant was the emperor Conrad III., elected 1138, and another duke. Franconia was made a distinct circle from Thuringia in 1512. At its subdivision in 1806 various German princes obtained a part; but in 1814 the largest share was awarded to Bavaria.

Franco-Prussian War originated in the French emperor's jealousy of the greatly increased power of Prussia, through the successful issue of the war with Denmark in 1864, and with Austria in 1866. The German Confederation was thereby annulled, and the North German Confederation established under the supremacy of the king of Prussia, to whose territories were further annexed Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfurt, and other provinces. This great augmentation of the power of Prussia was mainly due to the energetic policy of count Bismarck-Schönhausen, prime minister since Sept. 1862.

In a draft treaty, secretly proposed to the Prussian government by the French emperor in 1866: "1. The emperor recognizes the acquisitions which Prussia has made in the last war; 2. The king of Prussia promises to facilitate the acquisition of Luxembourg by France; 3. The emperor will not oppose a federal union of the northern and southern states of Germany, excluding Austria; 4. The king of Prussia, in case the emperor should enter or conquer Belgium, will support him in arms against any opposing power; 5. They enter into an alliance offensive and defensive."

[This draft treaty was published in the *Times*, 25 July, 1870. After some discussion, its authenticity was admitted; count Bismarck asserting that it emanated entirely from the French emperor, and that the scheme had never been seriously entertained by himself.]

In March, 1867, a dispute arose through the French emperor's proposal for purchasing Luxembourg from the king of Holland, which was strongly opposed by Prussia, as that province had formed part of the dissolved Germanic Confederation; and the affair was only settled by a conference of the representatives of the great powers in London, at which the perfect neutrality of Luxembourg was determined, together with the withdrawal of the Prussian garrison and the destruction of the fortifications. . . . 7-11 May, 1867

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (connected with the Prussian dynasty, and brother of Charles, prince of Roumania), consented to become a candidate for the throne of Spain. . . . 4 July, 1870

This was denounced by the French government. Threatening speeches were made in the French chamber by the duc de Grammont, the foreign minister, and eventually, after some negotiation and the intervention of

Estimated German losses: killed, wounded, and missing, 2088 officers, 46,480 men; up to 18 Aug. 1870
 Severe bombardment of Strasburg 19 Aug. "
 MacMahon's army of the Rhine retreats as the Prussians under the king and crown-prince advance; prince Frederick Charles opposed to Bazaine at Metz; [German armies in France about 500,000; the French armies about 300,000; communications between marshals Bazaine and MacMahon very difficult], about 20 Aug. "
 Lieut. Harth, a Prussian spy, tried and shot at Paris, 20 Aug. "
 MacMahon raises his camp at Châlons 20 Aug. "
 The troops extended along the line of the Marne, 21 Aug. "
 Exportation of food prohibited 21 Aug. "
 Bazaine at Metz said to be completely isolated, 22 Aug. "
 MacMahon at Rheims with his army, including the remains of the corps of Faily and Canrobert; he marches in hope of joining Bazaine, 23 Aug.; the crown-prince and prince of Saxony start in pursuit, 23 Aug.; march upon Châlons 24 Aug. "
 Prussian royal headquarters removed from Pont à Mousson to Bar-le-Duc (125 miles from Paris) 24 Aug. "
 The alleged violation of the neutrality of Belgium denied by its government 25 Aug. "
 The Germans enter the arrondissement of Vassy, 25 Aug. "
 Germans repulsed in an attack on Verdun 25 Aug. "
 800 French national guards captured at Ste. Menchould, 25 Aug. "
 Châlons occupied by the Germans 25 Aug. "
 Capitulation of Vitry, a small fortress 25 Aug. "
 Formation of three German armies of reserve in Germany, and a fourth army in the field, under the crown-prince of Saxony, to co-operate with the crown-prince of Prussia against Paris 26 Aug. "
 Strasburg suffering much by bombardment 23-26 Aug. "
 Powerful sortie of Bazaine from Metz repulsed 26 Aug. "
 Phalsburg heroically resisting 26 Aug. "
 Thionville invested by the Germans 27 Aug. "
 Engagement at Busancy, between Vouziers and Stenay; a regiment of French chasseurs nearly annihilated, 27 Aug. "
 Two German armies (220,000) marching on Paris, 28 Aug. "
 Continued retreat of MacMahon's army; severe fighting at Dun, Stenay, and Mouzon 28 Aug. "
 Nicholas Schull, a German spy, shot at Metz 28 Aug. "
 Virzy, between Vouziers and Attigny, stormed by the Germans 29 Aug. "
 Municipal meetings at Berlin, Königsberg, and other German cities, protest against foreign intervention for peace 30, 31 Aug. "
 MacMahon's army, about 150,000, accompanied by the emperor, retreating northwards; part of it, under De Failly, surprised and defeated near Beaumont, between Mouzon and Moulin; several other engagements, unfavorable to the French, occurred during the day, 30 Aug. "
 Count Bismarck-Böhlen installed governor of Alsace at Haguenau 30 Aug. "
 The Germans enter Carignan; attack the French in the plain of Douzy; the French, at first successful, are defeated, and retreat to Sedan 31 Aug. "
 A French army of old soldiers, about 100,000, is said to be forming near Lyons 31 Aug. "
 Bazaine defeated in his endeavor to escape from Metz; after a fierce struggle, retreats into Metz, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. "
 Battle round Sedan: begun at 4 A.M. between Sedan and Douzy; the French at first successful; after a severe struggle and dreadful carnage, the Germans victorious; MacMahon wounded, 5.30 P.M.; gen. de Wimpfen refuses to accept the terms offered by the king of Prussia 1 Sept. "
 Capitulation of Sedan and the remainder of MacMahon's army; the emperor surrenders to the king (see Sedan) 2 Sept. "
 Vigorous artillery action at Strasburg; a sortie repulsed, 2 Sept. "
 Revolution at Paris after the declaration of the capture of MacMahon's army; proclamation of a republic (see France) 4 Sept. "
 Rheims occupied by the Germans and the king 5 Sept. "
 Jules Favre, the French foreign minister, in a circular to the French diplomatic representatives, says, "We will not cede either an inch of our territories or a stone of our fortresses" 6 Sept. "
 Gen. Vinoy and a corps sent too late to aid MacMahon; retreat and arrive in Paris 6, 7 Sept. "
 St. Dizier occupied by the Germans 7 Sept. "
 Strasburg invested by 60,000 men 8 Sept. "
 Verdun vigorously resisting 8 Sept. "
 The German army, in five corps, advancing on Paris, 9 Sept. "
 Laon surrendered to save the town from destruction; by the accidental or treacherous explosion of a magazine some of the German staff and many French perish, 9 Sept. "
 Metz, Strasburg, Thionville, Phalsburg, Toul, Bitsche, and other fortified places holding out 10 Sept. "
 Messages between belligerents transmitted by lord Lyons (at Paris) and count Bernstorff (Prussian minister) in London 9, 10 Sept. "
 German attack on Toul repulsed 10 Sept. "

Bridge at Creil over the Oise blown up 12 Sept. 1870
 Seven German corps (about 300,000 men) approaching Paris, which is said to contain 300,000 combatants, 13 Sept. "
 M. Thiers arrives in London on a mission from the government 13 Sept. "
 Colmar occupied by the Germans 14 Sept. "
 Gen. Trochu reviews the troops in Paris, 13 Sept.; delivers a stirring address; the daily guard ordered to be 50,000 14 Sept. "
 Estimated German loss: 60,000 killed and wounded; between 20,000 and 30,000 sick; about 1000 prisoners, 15 Sept. "
 French prisoners in Germany: 62 generals, 4800 officers, 140,000 privates about 15 Sept. "
 Correspondence between count Bernstorff and earl Granville respecting neutrality said to have been broken; denied by the earl 15-16 Sept. "
 Siege of Paris begun; ingress and egress prohibited without a permit 15 Sept. "
 Blockade of the Elbe and Weser non-effective 15 Sept. "
 Circular letters of count Bismarck, recounting the history of French aggressions on Germany, and asserting the necessity of obtaining material guarantees for the future safety of Germany, and removing the frontiers and point of attack farther west 13, 16 Sept. "
 Important circular of M. Favre, condemning the war and recognizing the obligations of the country 17 Sept. "
 Prussian headquarters at Meaux (20 miles from Paris), 18 Sept. "
 32 German merchant-ships reported to have been captured by the French fleet up to 18 Sept. "
 Vessels sunk in the Seine and Marne, and other vigorous defensive measures adopted 18, 19 Sept. "
 Paris said to be completely invested; the fortifications reconnoitred by the king, who has fixed his headquarters at Baron Rothschild's château at Ferrières, near Lagny 19 Sept. "
 Three French divisions under gen. Vinoy attack the Germans on the heights of Sceaux; repulsed with loss of 7 guns and 2500 prisoners; the defeat attributed to the disorder of the Zouaves; the national guard behave well 19 Sept. "
 Count Bismarck consents to receive Jules Favre (about 16 Sept.); they meet at Château de la Haute Maison, 19 Sept.; and at the king's headquarters, Ferrières, near Lagny 20 Sept. "
 Jules Favre reports to the government the result of his interviews with count Bismarck: Prussia demands the cession of the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine and part of that of Moselle, with Metz, Château Salins, and Soissons, and would agree to an armistice in order that a French constituent assembly might meet; the French to surrender Strasburg, Toul, and Verdun (or Phalsburg, according to Favre), and Mont Valérien if the assembly meet at Paris; these terms are positively rejected by the French government, 21 Sept. "
 Versailles and the troops there surrender, 19 Sept.; entered by the crown-prince of Prussia 20 Sept. "
 A lunette captured at Strasburg 20 Sept. "
 Gen. von Steinmetz sent to Posen as governor-general; prince Frederick Charles sole commander before Metz, 21 Sept. "
 Sèvres surrenders 22 Sept. "
 The blockade of German ports raised; officially announced in London 22 Sept. "
 The French government issues a circular expressing readiness to consent to an equitable peace, but refusing "to cede an inch of our territory or a stone of our fortresses" 23 Sept. "
 Three conflicts before Paris: at Drancy, Pierrefitte, and Villejuif; the two last reported favorable to the French, 23 Sept. "
 Toul surrenders after a most vigorous resistance, 23 Sept. "
Levée en masse of men under 25 ordered by the French government 23 Sept. "
 Germans repulsed in conflicts before Paris; said by them to be unimportant 23 Sept. "
 Verdun invested by the Germans 25 Sept. "
 Desperate ineffective sallies from Metz 23, 24, 27 Sept. "
 All the departments of the Seine and Marne occupied by Germans 26 Sept. "
 The iron cross given by the crown-prince of Prussia to more than 30 soldiers beneath the statue of Louis XIV. at Versailles 26 Sept. "
 Circular of Von Thile, Prussian foreign minister, stating that, as the ruling powers in France decline an armistice, and as no recognized government exists in Paris (the government *de facto* being removed to Tours), all communications with and from Paris can only be carried on so far as the military events may permit, 27 Sept. "
 Clermont occupied by the Germans after a brief vigorous resistance, overcome by artillery 27 Sept. "
 Commencement of attack on Soissons 28 Sept. "
 Capitulation of Strasburg, 27 Sept.; formally surrendered 28 Sept. "
 Sortie of gen. Vinoy's army (at Paris); repulsed, after two hours' fighting — crown-prince present; above 200 prisoners taken; gen. Giulham killed 30 Sept. "
 Above 375,000 national guards said to be in Paris, 30 Sept. "

Conflict near Rouen; at first favorable to the French; their loss 1200 killed and wounded; 300 prisoners, 30 Sept. 1870
 Beauvais captured by the Germans. 30 Sept.
 Mautes occupied by the Germans. 1 Oct.
 Circular from count Bismarck, disclaiming any intention of reducing France to a second-rate power. 1 Oct.
 The American gen. Burnside visits M. Favre. 1 Oct.
 Surgeon-major Wyatt writes that Paris is well provisioned, and nearly inexhaustible. 1 Oct.
 M. Thiers's fruitless visit to Vienna, 23 Sept.; to St. Petersburg, 27 Sept.; dined with the czar. 2 Oct.
 The grand-duke of Mecklenburg at Rheims appointed governor of the country conquered in addition to Alsace and Lorraine. 2 Oct.
 M. Favre, in the name of the diplomatic body, requests count Bismarck to give notice before bombarding Paris, and to allow a weekly courier: the count declines both requests, but permits the passage of open letters; reported. 3 Oct.
 Count Bismarck, in a circular, corrects Favre's report of the negotiations, and accuses the French government of keeping up the difficulties opposed to a conclusion of peace; reported. 3 Oct.
 Eprenon and La Ferté occupied by the Germans after an engagement. 4 Oct.
 The king's headquarters removed to Versailles; arrival of the king, Bismarck, Moltke, and others. 5 Oct.
 The Germans victors in several small engagements. 2-6 Oct.
 Gen. Treskow, in command of a German army, to advance into southern France. 5 Oct.
 Colmar occupied by the Prussians for an hour. 5 Oct.
 Battle at Thoury; gen. Reyan, with the advanced guard of the army of the Loire under gen. La Motte Rouge, defeats the Germans between Chaussey and Thoury, and captures some prisoners and cattle. 5 Oct.
 Fictitious manifesto of the emperor Napoleon III., entitled "Les Idées de l'Empereur," advocating peace on moderate terms, dated 26 Sept., published in the imperialist journal in London, *La Situation*, and in *Daily News*, 4 Oct.; disclaimed by the emperor. 6 Oct.
 M. Thiers's mission to foreign courts reported to be quite abortive. 6 Oct.
 Part of the army of Lyons, under gen. Dupré, defeated by the Badenese under gen. Von Gengenfeld near St. Rémy; French loss about 1500, and 600 prisoners; German loss about 430. 6 Oct.
 Gen. Burnside leaves Paris in order to meet count Bismarck. 7 Oct.
 Great sortie from Metz; the Germans surprised; 40,000 French engaged; repulsed after severe conflicts; French loss about 2000; German, about 600. 7 Oct.
 Estimated number of French prisoners in Germany, 3577 officers and 123,700 men. 8 Oct.
 Neu-Breisach bombarded. 8 Oct.
 Breton volunteers organizing by M. Cathelineau; volunteers in the west organizing by gen. Charette (from Rome). 8 Oct.
 German attack on St. Quentin vigorously repulsed. 8 Oct.
 Long despatch from count Bernstorff to earl Granville, complaining of the British supplying arms to France. 8 Oct.
 M. Thiers again at Vienna. 8 Oct.
 Garibaldi arrives at Tours; enthusiastically received; reviews the national guard at Tours. 9 Oct.
 Direct mediation declined by Russia, Great Britain, and Spain. 10 Oct.
 Prussian circular to the European powers regretting the obstinate resistance of the French government to peace, and foretelling the consequences—social disorganization and much starvation. 10 Oct.
 Ablis, near Paris, burned for alleged treachery (killing sleeping soldiers). 10 Oct.
 M. Gambetta escapes from Paris by a balloon, 7 Oct.; in his proclamation at Tours, states that Paris possesses 560,000 troops; that cannon are cast daily, and that women are making cartridges; he urges unanimous devoted co-operation in carrying on the war. 10 Oct.
 Part of the army of the Loire defeated at Arthenay, near Orleans, by Bavarians under Von der Tann; about 2000 prisoners taken. 10 Oct.
 Prussian attack on Cherizy repulsed. 10 Oct.
 French reply to Bismarck's circular on the negotiations. 10 Oct.
 About 20 villages burned, and 150 peasants shot for illicit warfare. up to 11 Oct.
 The French fleet appears off Helgoland. 11 Oct.
 3000 national guard mobilized at Rouen. 11 Oct.
 Three first shots fired at Paris. 11 Oct.
 Orleans captured by gen. Von der Tann after nine hours' fighting; the army of the Loire, defeated, retires behind the Loire. 11 Oct.
 Stenay captured by a sortie from the French garrison of Montmédy. 11 Oct.
 Gen. Bourbaki accepts the command at Tours; gen. La Motte Rouge superseded in the command of the army of the Loire by gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines. 12 Oct.
 Battalions of Amazons said to be forming in Paris. 12 Oct.
 Favorable intelligence from Paris by balloons received. 12 Oct.

Garibaldi appointed commander of the French irregulars. 12 Oct. 1870
 Epinal captured by the Germans. 12 Oct.
 M. Arles Dufour, of Lyons, appeals to the people of Great Britain for active sympathy in endeavoring to obtain peace. 12 Oct.
 Breteuil occupied by the Germans after a sharp resistance. 12 Oct.
 Slight engagements (termed victories by the French) before Paris. 13 Oct.
 All the Vosges district in arms; no regular army; the defiles occupied by the francs-tireurs. 13 Oct.
 Reported successful sorties; Neu-Breisach completely invested. 13 Oct.
 Reported French success at Bagneux, near Paris—the Prussians surprised. 13 Oct.
 St. Cloud fired on by the French and burned. 13, 14 Oct.
 Frequent sorties from Metz. about 14 Oct.
 Sharp fight at Écouls; the French escape from being surrounded. 14 Oct.
 Gambetta announces that the Germans are dislodged from their innermost belt round Paris. 14 Oct.
 M. Thiers arrives at Florence; Garibaldi at Besançon. 14 Oct.
 Gen. Boyer, aide-de-camp to marshal Bazaine, arrives at Versailles and meets count Bismarck. 14 Oct.
 Gen. Trochu's letter to the mayors of Paris on reorganizing the national guard and repressing the ardent desire for immediate action. 15 Oct.
 Soissons surrenders after three weeks' investment and four days' bombardment. 16 Oct.
 French successes before Paris denied by the Prussians, who hold the same position as on 19 Sept. 16 Oct.
 M. Gambetta proceeds to the army of the Vosges; gen. Bourbaki appointed commander of the army of the north; gen. Mazire appointed to a command in the army of the Loire. 17 Oct.
 Montdidier attacked by the Germans; 150 mobile guards captured. 17 Oct.
 The emperor Napoleon declares that "there can be no prospect of peace, near or remote, on the basis of ceding to Prussia a single foot of French territory; and no government in France can attach its signature to such a treaty and remain in power a single day." 17 Oct.
 4000 French attacked and defeated near Châteaudun after ten hours' fighting, and the barricaded town stormed. 18 Oct.
 Circular of Jules Favre asserting that Prussia "coldly and systematically pursues her task of annihilating us. France has now no illusions left. For her it is now a question of existence. . . . We prefer our present sufferings, our perils, and our sacrifices to the consequences of the inflexible and cruel ambition of our enemy. France needed, perhaps, to pass through a supreme trial—she will issue from it transfigured." 18 Oct.
 Asserted repulse of the Germans at Fort Issy before Paris. 18 Oct.
 Despatch from earl Granville to count Bismarck urging the negotiations for peace on terms lenient to the French. 20 Oct.
 Conclusive reply of earl Granville to count Bernstorff's charge of breach of neutrality. 21 Oct.
 Vigorous sortie from Mont Valérien against Versailles; an engagement at Malmaison; the French retire after three hours' fighting, losing about 400 killed and wounded and 100 prisoners; German loss about 230 killed and wounded. 21 Oct.
 Chartres occupied by the Germans under Wittich. 21 Oct.
 Intervention of the British government (supported by the neutral powers) to obtain an armistice for the election of a national assembly. 21 Oct.
 Vesoul occupied by the Germans. 21 Oct.
 Many deserters from Metz. 20-22 Oct.
 Schelestadt bombarded vigorously. 22 Oct.
 Engagement near Evreux. 22 Oct.
 Fighting at Vourey, Cussey, etc., in the Vosges; French "army of the east" defeated. 22 Oct.
 German attack on Châtillon le Duc repulsed by gen. Cambriels. 22 Oct.
 M. de Kératry assumes command of the army in Brittany. 23 Oct.
 St. Quentin taken by the Germans after half an hour's cannonading, 21 Oct.; evacuated by them. 23 Oct.
 Reported failure of the suggestions concerning an armistice, through Prussia demanding that France should consent to a cession of territory. 24 Oct.
 Gambetta informs the mayors of towns that "resistance is more than ever the order of the day." 24 Oct.
 Reported negotiations for the surrender of Metz. 24 Oct.
 Thiers undertakes the mission to obtain an armistice. about 24 Oct.
 Capitulation of Schelestadt (2400 prisoners and 120 guns taken). 24 Oct.
 A girl calling herself a successor of Jeanne d'Arc at Tours. 24 Oct.
 Marshal Bazaine surrenders Metz and his army, "conquered by famine" (see *Metz and France*, Oct.-Dec. 1873). 27 Oct.

The French defeated near Gray (Haute-Saône) by Von Werder 27 Oct.
 About 3000 sick and wounded of both nations in Versailles 27 Oct.
 Le Bourget, near Paris, recaptured by the French 28 Oct.
 A safe-conduct given to M. Thiers to enter Paris for negotiation 28 Oct.
 Despatch from count Bismarck to earl Granville, expressing desire for the meeting of a French national assembly to consider terms of peace; but stating that overtures must come from the French 28 Oct.
 Badenese troops defeated near Besançon; Prussian attack on Formerie on the Oise repulsed 28 Oct.
 Gen. Von Moltke created a count on his 70th birthday 28 Oct.
 Vigorous proclamation of Bourbaki to the French army of the north 29 Oct.
 The crown-prince and prince Frederick Charles created field-marshal 29 Oct.
 Dijon captured after bombardment 29 Oct.
 The francs-tireurs defeated by the Württembergers between Montreau and Nangis 29 Oct.
 Estimated: 850,000 Germans in France; French prisoners in Germany, 223,000 29 Oct.
 Le Bourget retaken by the Germans; heavy losses on both sides; about 1200 French prisoners 30 Oct.
 Proclamation of Gambetta; accusing Bazaine of treason; the war to go on 30 Oct.
 M. Thiers enters Paris 30 Oct.
 Garibaldi defending Dôle (Jura) with about 7500 men 31 Oct.
 M. Thiers receives powers from the French defence government to treat for an armistice, and has interviews with count Bismarck 31 Oct. and 1 Nov.
 Gen. Bourbaki attempting to form an army of the north near Lille Oct.-Nov.
 Thionville invested 1 Nov.
 The francs-tireurs dispersed in several slight engagements between Colmar and Belfort 2, 3 Nov.
 Letter from marshal Bazaine repelling the charge of treason 2 Nov.
 Count Bismarck offers an armistice of 25 days for the election of a French national assembly 3 Nov.
 Defeat of an attempted revolution in Paris (see France), 3 Nov.
 M. Favre declares to the national guard that the government has sworn not to yield an inch of territory, and will remain faithful to this engagement 3 Nov.
 Proclamation of Garibaldi to the army of the Vosges, and appealing to other nations about 3 Nov.
 "Campagne de 1870; par un Officier attaché à l'état-major général" (a pamphlet ascribed to the emperor), appears in the *Daily Telegraph* 4 Nov.
 Failure of the negotiation, as count Bismarck will not permit food to enter Paris during the armistice without any military equivalent; M. Thiers ordered to break off negotiation 6 Nov.
 Châteaudun recaptured by the French 6 Nov.
 The Prussian semi-official journal says, "The French government having refused to listen to reason, the cannon will be resorted to for giving them a lesson," 7 Nov.
 Bombardment of Thionville 7 Nov.
 Circulars on the armistice negotiations—of M. Favre, 7 Nov.; of count Bismarck 8 Nov.
 The king's permission for the election of a French national assembly declined by the French government 7 Nov.
 Orders that no one shall enter or quit Paris 7 Nov.
 A Prussian column repulsed in an attack on the army of the Loire at Marchenoir 7 Nov.
 Capitulation of Verdun 8 Nov.
 Seven persons captured in balloons from Paris, sent to German fortresses to be tried by court-martial 8 Nov.
 The French fleet off Heligoland 8 Nov.
 German corps, under Manteuffel, advancing on Amiens and Rouen 8 Nov.
 Firm circular from M. Favre to French diplomatic representatives about 8 Nov.
 The Germans enter Montbéliard (Doubs) 9 Nov.
 The Germans, under Gen. Von der Tann, defeated between Coulmiers and Baccon, near Orleans, retire to Thoury 9 Nov.
 M. Thiers's report of the unsuccessful negotiations for an armistice dated 9 Nov.
 Reported naval victory of the Prussian steamer *Meteor* over the French steamer *Bouvet* off Havana 9 Nov.
 Continued fighting; Orleans retaken by gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines; French losses, 2000; German, about 700, and 2000 prisoners 10 Nov.
 Capitulation of Neu-Breisach; 5000 prisoners and 100 guns taken 10 Nov.
 The French repulsed near Montbéliard on the Swiss frontier 10 Nov.
 Von der Tann's army reinforced by 30,000, now 70,000, the grand-duke of Mecklenburg commander; the Loire army about 150,000, but only 12,000 regulars 12 Nov.
 Bankers at Herlin and Frankfurt arrested for dealing in French war loan about 12 Nov.
 Dôle, near Dijon, occupied by the Germans 13 Nov.

Calm, truthful proclamation of gen. Trochu at Paris, 14 Nov. 1870
 The armies in central France have been placed under prince Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg 14 Nov.
 Eleven French towns, 3653 guns, 155 mitrailleuses, nearly 500,000 chassepots, about 90 eagles and standards, and nearly 4,000,000 in money taken by the Germans, up to 14 Nov.
 Montmédy completely invested 15 Nov.
 French sorties from Mézières repulsed, 15 Nov.; from Belfort repulsed 16 Nov.
 The grand-duke of Mecklenburg repulses the army of the Loire, near Dreux, which is captured by Von Treskow 17 Nov.
 Successful French sortie from Mézières; 500 Germans said to be killed 17 Nov.
 Germans victorious in an engagement near Châteaudun; French claim the success 18 Nov.
 Ricciotti Garibaldi said to have beaten 700 or 800 men at Châtillon 19 Nov.
 The national guard at Évreux repulse a German attack 19 Nov.
 The German army under prince Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg (135,000) said to be retreating towards Paris 19 Nov.
 Paris engirdled with a second line of investment, 20 Nov.
 French attempt to release La Fère repulsed with heavy loss 20 Nov.
 Several balloons from Paris captured about 20 Nov.
 French mobile guard defeated at Bretoncelles 21 Nov.
 Bombardment of Thionville begun 22 Nov.
 Ham occupied by the Prussians 22 Nov.
 Prince Frederick Charles takes up a position near Orleans 24 Nov.
 Thionville in flames, capitulates with about 2000 prisoners 24 Nov.
 The Germans repulsed near Amiens and near Stagli 24 Nov.
 La Fère surrenders, after two days' bombardment, with about 70 guns and 2000 men 27 Nov.
 The Garibaldians defeated near Pasques (Côte d'Or) by Von Werder 27 Nov.
 The French army of the north defeated by Manteuffel between Villers-Bretonneux and Soleur, near Amiens, 27 Nov.
 Amiens occupied by Von Goeben after a severe engagement 28 Nov.
 Severe engagement near Beaune la Rolande (Loiret) between part of the army of the Loire, under D'Aurelle de Paladines, and the Germans under Voigts-Rhetz; prince Frederick Charles arrives and turns the day; the French retire; heavy loss on both sides 28 Nov.
 M. de Kératry resigns his command, accusing M. Gambetta of misconduct, 28 Nov.; Bourbaki appointed to command an army corps 29 Nov.
 Fruitless endeavors of the army in Paris and the army of the Loire to unite 29 Nov.-4 Dec.
 Sorties from various parts of Paris repulsed with loss, 29 Nov.
 Great sortie of 120,000, under gens. Trochu and Ducrot, who cross the Marne; severest conflict between Champigny-sur-Marne, Brie-sur-Marne, and Villiers-sur-Marne; the French retain the taken possessions, but their advance is checked; great loss on both sides (chiefly Saxons and Württembergers engaged) 30 Nov.
 The contest resumed at Avron; the Germans retake Champigny and Brie; the French retreat 2 Dec.
 The army of the Loire: Chanzy defeated by the grand-duke of Mecklenburg at Bazoches-des-Hautes, 2 Dec.; near Chevilly (the French report these engagements indecisive) 3 Dec.
 Prince Frederick Charles dislodges an encampment in the forest of Orleans 3 Dec.
 Ducrot bivouacs in the woods of Vincennes, 3 Dec.; he issues a final order of the day, referring to two days' glorious battles 4 Dec.
 Gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines entrenched before Orleans; proposes to retreat; the government opposes him, but yields; he determines to await the attack; part of his army defeated by prince Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg; he retreats with about 100,000 men; Orleans threatened with bombardment; surrenders at midnight 4 Dec.
 The Germans said to be in pursuit of D'Aurelle de Paladines (superseded) 5 Dec.
 10,000 prisoners, 77 guns, and 4 gunboats captured at Orleans 5 Dec.
 Rouen occupied by Manteuffel 6 Dec.
 General order of the king of Prussia, "We enter on a new phase of the war. . . . Every attempt to break through the investment or relieve Paris has failed," 6 Dec.
 The grand-duke of Mecklenburg attacks gen. Chanzy and the army of the Loire near Beaugency; indecisive, 7 Dec.; the Germans victorious, taking about 1100 prisoners and 6 guns, and occupying Beaugency (severe loss to Germans) 8 Dec.
 Gen. Manteuffel's army in two parts—one occupies Évreux, and marching to Cherbourg; the other marching to Havre 8 Dec.

Continued severe engagements between the Germans and the army of the Loire; the defeated French retreat (7 battles in 9 days)..... 9, 10 Dec.
 Vigorous siege of Belfort; obstinately defended... 9 Dec.
 Pamphlet (attributed to the emperor Napoleon) published under the name of his friend, the marquis de Gri-court, throwing the blame of the war upon the French nation..... early in Dec.
 Fighting along the whole line of the army of the Loire, under gen. Chanzy and others; it retreats, but obstinately resists..... 5-10 Dec.
 Brilliant action by Chanzy..... 11 Dec.
 The delegate government transferred from Tours to Bordeaux; Gambetta remains with the army of the Loire, 11 Dec.
 Dieppe occupied by the Germans..... 12 Dec.
 La Fère threatened by Faidherbe, commander of the army of the north..... 12 Dec.
 Phalsburg surrenders, subdued by famine; commencement of bombardment of Montmédy..... 12 Dec.
 Evreux and Blois occupied by the Germans..... 13 Dec.
 Montmédy surrenders..... 14 Dec.
 Sharp engagement at Fréteval, which is taken and abandoned by the Germans..... 14 Dec.
 Nuits, near Dijon, captured by the Badenese under Von Werder, after a severe conflict..... 18 Dec.
 The French government issue a circular against the propagation of false news..... 20 Dec.
 Conflict at Monnaie; about 6000 French gardes mobiles driven back to Tours..... 20 Dec.
 Vigorous sortie from Paris repulsed—an artillery action, 21 Dec.
 Tours partially shelled; submits, but not occupied by Germans..... 21 Dec.
 Chanzy and part of the army of the Loire said to have reached Le Mans and joined the Hérotons, about 21 Dec.
 Seven hours' battle at Pont à Noyelles between Manteuffel and the army of the north under Faidherbe; both claim the victory; Faidherbe retreats..... 23 Dec.
 Six English colliers, said to have had Prussian permits, after delivering coal at Rouen, are sunk in the Seine at Duclair, near Havre, by the Prussians, for strategic reasons..... 21 Dec.
 Explanation given by Bismarck and compensation promised..... 26 Dec.
 Chanzy, in a letter to the German commandant at Vendôme, accuses the Germans of cruelly pillaging St. Calais, and, denying his defeat, says, "We have fought you and held you in check since 4 Dec."..... 26 Dec.
 Trochu said to be making Mont Valérien a vast citadel, 27 Dec.
 Mont Avron, an outlying fort near Paris, after a day's bombardment, abandoned and occupied by the Germans..... 29 Dec.
 Alleged defeat of the Germans by detachment of Chanzy's army near Montoire..... 27 Dec.
 Several small engagements in Normandy—reported successful to the French..... 28-31 Dec.
 Capitulation of Mézières, with 2000 men and 106 guns, 1, 2 Jan.
 Severe battles near Bapaume, between the army of the north under Faidherbe and the Germans under Manteuffel and Von Goeben; victory claimed by both; the French retreat..... 2, 3 Jan.
 Indecisive conflict near Dijon le Mans, between gen. Chanzy and prince Frederick Charles..... 6 Jan.
 Daujoutin, south of Belfort, stormed by the Germans, 6 Jan.
 Bombardment of eastern front of Paris and of the southern forts, 4 Jan.; forts of Issy and Vanvres silenced, 6 Jan.
 Fortress of Rocroy taken by the Germans..... 5, 6 Jan.
 Gen. Roy defeated near Jumièges..... 7 Jan.
 Von Goeben in the north, Manteuffel sent to the east, about 7 Jan.
 Conflicts (in the east) between Von Werder and Bourbaki at Villarras, south of Vesoul..... 9, 10 Jan.
 Bombardment of Paris, many buildings injured, and people killed; the French government appeal to foreign powers..... 9, 10 Jan.
 Capitulation of Péronne with garrison..... 9 Jan.
 Chanzy retreating; defeated near Le Mans by prince Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, 11 Jan.
 Prince Frederick Charles enters Le Mans after 6 days' fighting (about 20,000 French prisoners made; German loss about 3400)..... 12 Jan.
 Vigorous sorties from Paris repulsed..... 13 Jan.
 Chanzy retreating, 14 Jan.; defeated near Vosges, 15, 16 Jan.
 Indecisive conflicts between Bourbaki and Von Werder, near Belfort..... 15, 16 Jan.
 St. Quentin recaptured by Isnard, under Faidherbe, 16 Jan.
 Bourbaki defeated near Belfort after three days' fighting, 15-17 Jan.; retreats south..... 18 Jan.
 The grand duke of Mecklenburg enters Alen; on 17 Jan. Bombardment of Longwy begun..... 17 Jan.
 Faidherbe defeated near St. Quentin, after seven hours' fighting, by Von Goeben; 4000 prisoners taken, 19 Jan.
 Great sortie from Paris of Trochu and 100,000 men, re-

pulsed with loss of about 1000 dead and 5000 wounded,

1870
 Bourbaki hard pressed by Von Werder..... 19 Jan. 1871
 Armistice for two days at Paris refused..... 22 Jan. "
 Bombardment of St. Denis and Cambrai..... 22 Jan. "
 Faidherbe asserts that the German successes are exaggerated..... 22 Jan. "
 Resignation of Trochu; Vinoy, governor of Paris, 23, 24 Jan. "
 Favre opens negotiations with Bismarck..... 24 Jan. "
 Longwy capitulates; 4000 prisoners, 200 guns..... 25 Jan. "
 Letter from M. Guizot to Mr. Gladstone proposing the demolition of fortresses on both sides of the Rhine; and the maintenance of the balance of power by congresses; published..... 26 Jan. "
 Capitulation of Paris; armistice for 21 days signed by count Bismarck and Jules Favre..... 28 Jan. "
 The forts round Paris occupied by the Germans..... 29 Jan. "
 Advance of German troops into France suspended, 30 Jan. "
 Bourbaki and his army, about 80,000, driven by Manteuffel into Switzerland, near Pontarlier, about 6000 having been captured..... 30 Jan., 1 Feb. "
 French loss about 350,000 men, 800 guns up to..... Jan. "
 Dijon occupied by the Germans..... 1 Feb. "
 Belfort capitulates with military honors..... 13 Feb. "
 Negotiations for peace between Thiers and Bismarck, 22-24 Feb. "
 Preliminaries of a treaty accepted by Thiers, Favre, and 15 delegates from the national assembly; it includes cession of parts of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville and Alsace less Belfort; and payment of 5 milliards of francs, 200,000,000, 25 Feb.; signed 26 Feb.; accepted by the national assembly..... 1 March, "
 German loss in battles throughout the war: killed or died soon after, 17,570; died of wounds eventually, 10,707; total killed and wounded, 127,867. "
 German troops enter Paris and remain 48 hours, 1-3 March, "
 They quit Versailles..... 12 March, "
 Conference for peace open at Brussels..... 28 March, "
 Treaty of peace signed at Frankfurt, 10 May; ratified by the French national assembly..... 18 May, "
Francia-tireurs, free-shooters, took an active part in the Franco-Prussian war from about 14 Aug. 1870; and more especially after the surrender of MacMahon's army at Sedan, 2 Sept. Their conduct was much censured.
Frankenhausen (N. Germany). Near this place Philip, landgrave of Hesse, and his allies defeated the insurgent peasantry, headed by Munzer the anabaptist, 15 May, 1525.
Frankfort-on-the-Main (central Germany), founded in the fifth century; was the residence of Charlemagne in 794; walled by Louis I., 838; a capital city, 843; an imperial city, 1245.
 Union of Frankfort: treaty between France, Sweden, Prussia, and other German states led to war with Austria..... 22 May, 1744
 Frankfort captured by the French by a surprise..... 2 Jan. 1759
 Captured by Custine, 28 Oct.; retaken by the Prussians, 2 Dec. 1792
 Bombarded by the French; surrendered to Kleber, 16 July, 1796
 Made part of the confederation of the Rhine..... 1806
 A grand-duchy under Carl von Dalberg..... 1810
 Republic restored; appointed capital of the Germanic confederation..... 1815
 Vain attempts at insurrection by students..... April, 1833
 May, 1834
 The Frankfort diet publish a federative constitution, 30 March, 1848
 The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Württemberg, Mecklenburg, etc., here constitute themselves the council of the Germanic diet..... 1 Sept. 1850
 The German sovereigns (excepting the king of Prussia) met at Frankfort (at the invitation of the emperor of Austria), to consider a plan of federal reform, 17 Aug.; the plan was not accepted by Prussia..... 22 Sept. 1863
 Meeting of diet of Germanic confederation; condemn the treaty of Gastein..... 1 Oct. 1863
 The diet adopts the Austrian motion, that Prussia has broken the treaty; the Prussian representative declares the confederation at an end, and proposes a new confederation..... 14 June, 1866
 Entered by the Prussians, who exact heavy supplies, 16 July, "
 Annexed to Prussia by law of 20 Sept.; promulgated at Frankfort (the legislative corps and 15,000 citizens protest against it)..... 8 Oct. "
 Visited by the king of Prussia; an ancient cathedral, St. Bartholomew's (founded 1315, completed 1512), destroyed by fire..... 14, 15 Aug. 1867
 Frankfort supported Prussia in the war..... July, 1870
 Treaty of peace between France and Germany, signed here..... 10 May, 1871

Riots through rise in price of beer; suppressed by N. German soldiers: 37 of the people killed; about 100 wounded. 21, 22 April, 1873
Population in Dec. 1867, 78,277; see *Germany*.

Frankfort-on-the-Oder (N. Germany), a member of the Hanseatic league; suffered much from marauders in the middle ages and in the Thirty Years' war. The university was founded in 1506, and incorporated with that of Breslau in 1811. Near Frankfort, 12 Aug. 1759, Frederick of Prussia was defeated by the Russians and Austrians; see *Cunnersdorf*.

Franking Letters, passing letters free of postage, was claimed by parliament about 1660. The privilege was restricted in 1839, and abolished after the introduction of the uniform penny postage, 10 Jan. 1840. The queen was among the first to relinquish her privilege. The franking privilege in the United States formerly belonged to the president during life, and to senators and members of the house of representatives during their terms of office. The frank was abolished July 1, 1873; but certain classes of mail matter, chiefly relating to public business, may still be sent free in what are called penalty envelopes.

Franklin, the English freeholder in the middle ages; see "the Franklin's Tale" in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" (written about 1364).

Franklin, SEARCH FOR. Sir John Franklin, with caps. Crozier and Fitzjames, in H.M. ships *Arctus* and *Terror* (carrying in all 138 persons), sailed on his third arctic expedition of discovery and survey, from Greenwich, on 24 May, 1845; see *Northwest Passage*. Their last despatches were from the Whalefish islands, dated 12 July, 1845. Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety, and several expeditions were sent from England and elsewhere in search of them; and coals, provisions, clothing, and other necessities were deposited in various places in the arctic seas by our own and by the United States government, by lady Franklin, and numerous private persons. The *Truelove*, capt. Parker, which arrived at Hull 4 Oct. 1849, from Davis's Strait, brought intelligence (not afterwards confirmed) that the natives had seen sir John Franklin's ships in the previous March, frozen up by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet. Other accounts were equally illusory. Her majesty's government, on 7 March, 1850, offered a reward of 20,000*l.* to any party of any country that should render efficient assistance to the crews of the missing ships. Sir John's first winter-quarters were found at Beechy Island by caps. Ommanney and Penny.

1. H.M.S. *Porpoise*, capt. Moore (afterwards under capt. Maguire), sailed from Sheerness to Behring's Strait, in search. 1 Jan. 1848

2. Land expedition under sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, left England, 25 March, "

[Sir John Richardson returned to England in 1849, and Dr. Rae continued his search till 1851.]

3. Sir James Ross, with the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (12 June, 1848), having also sailed in search to Barrow's Straits, returned to England (Scarborough). . . . 3 Nov. 1849

4. The *Enterprise*, capt. Collinson, and *Investigator*, commander M'Clure, sailed from Plymouth for Behring's Strait. 20 Jan. 1850

[Both ships proceeded towards the eastward.]

5. Capt. Austin's expedition, viz. *Resolute*, capt. Austin, C.B.; *Assistance*, capt. Ommanney; *Intrepid*, lieutenant. Bertie Cator; and *Pioneer*, lieutenant. Sherard Osborn, sailed from England for Barrow's Straits. 25 April, "

6. The *Lady Franklin*, capt. Penny; and *Sophia*, capt. Stewart, sailed from Aberdeen for Barrow's Straits, 13 April, "

[Returned home Sept. 1851.]

7. The United States expedition in the *Advance* and *Rescue*, under lieutenant. De Haven and Dr. Kane (son of the judge), towards which Mr. Grinnell subscribed \$30,000, sailed for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits; after drifting in the pack down Baffin's Bay, the ships were released in 1851 uninjured. 25 May, "

8. The *Felix*, sir John Ross, fitted out chiefly by the Hudson's Bay Company, sailed to the same locality, 22 May, "

9. H.M.S. *North Star*, commander Saunders, which had sailed from England in 1849, wintered in Wolstenholme Sound, and returned to Spithead. 28 Sept. "

10. H.M.S. *Herald*, capt. Kellott, C.B., which had sailed in 1848, made three voyages to Behring's Strait, and returned in. 1851
Lieut. Pim went to St. Petersburg with the intention of travelling through Siberia to the mouth of the river Kolyma; but was dissuaded from proceeding by the Russian government. 18 Nov. "

[The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (see No. 4 above) not having been heard of for two years.]

11. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition—consisting of *Assistance*, sir Edward Belcher, C.B.; *Resolute*, capt. Kellott, C.B.; *North Star*, capt. Pullen; *Intrepid*, capt. M'Clintock; and *Pioneer*, capt. Sherard Osborn—sailed from Woolwich. 15 April, 1852

[This expedition arrived at Beechy Island 14 Aug. 1852. The *Assistance* and *Pioneer* proceeded through Wellington Channel, and the *Resolute* and *Intrepid* to Melville Island; the *North Star* remaining at Beechy Island.]

LADY FRANKLIN'S EQUIPMENTS

Lady Franklin, aided by a few friends (and by the "Tasmanian Tribute" of 1500*l.*), equipped four expeditions, (Nos. 12, 13, 14, 16).

12. The *Prince Albert*, capt. Forsyth, sailed from Aberdeen to Barrow's Straits. 6 June, 1850
[Returned 1 Oct. 1850.]

13. The *Prince Albert*, Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by lieutenant. Bellet, of the French navy, and John Hepburn, sailed from Stromness to Prince Regent's Inlet, 4 June, 1851

[Returned Oct. 1852.]

14. The *Isabel*, commander Inglesfield, sailed for the head of Baffin's Bay, Jones's Sound, and the Wellington Channel, 6 July; and returned. Nov. 1852

15. Mr. Kennedy sailed again in the *Isabel*, on a renewed search to Behring's Strait. 1853

16. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, commander Trollope, despatched to assist the *Power*, capt. Maguire (who succeeded capt. Moore), at Point Barrow in April; met with it Aug. "

17. The second United States expedition, the *Advance*, under Dr. Kane. early in June, "

18. The *Phoenix* (with the *Bredalbane* transport), commander Inglesfield, accompanied by lieutenant. Bellet, sailed in May; he returned, bringing despatches from sir E. Belcher, etc. Oct. "

The *Investigator* and sir E. Belcher's squadron were safe; but no traces of Franklin's party had been met with. Lieutenant. Bellet was unfortunately drowned in August while voluntarily conveying despatches for sir E. Belcher. Capt. M'Clure had left the *Herald* (10) at Cape Lisburne, 31 July, 1850. On 8 Oct. the ship was frozen in, and so continued for nine months. On 26 Oct. 1850, while on an excursion party, the captain discovered an entrance into Barrow's Straits, and thus established the existence of a N.E.-N.W. passage. In Sept. 1851 the ship was again fixed in ice, and so remained till lieutenant. Pim and a party from capt. Kellott's ship, the *Resolute* (11), fell in with them in April, 1853. The position of the *Enterprise* (4) was still unknown.

A monument to Bellet's memory was erected at Greenwich. His "Journal" was published in. 1854

Dr. Rae, in the spring of 1853, again proceeded towards the magnetic pole; and in July, 1854, he reported to the admiralty that he had purchased from a party of Esquimaux a number of articles which had belonged to sir J. Franklin and his party—namely, sir John's star or order, part of a watch, silver spoons, and forks with crests, etc. He also reported the statement of the natives, that they had met with a party of white men about four winters previous, and had sold them a seal; and that four months later, in the same season, they had found the bodies of thirty men (some buried), who had evidently perished from starvation; the place appears, from the description, to have been in the neighborhood of the Great Fish River of Back. Dr. Rae arrived in England on 22 Oct. 1854, with the relics, which have since been deposited in Greenwich hospital. He and his companions were awarded 10,000*l.* for their discovery.

19. The *Phoenix*, *North Star*, and *Talbot*, under the command of capt. Inglesfield, sailed in May, and returned in Oct. "

Sir E. Belcher (No. 11), after mature deliberation, in April, 1854, determined to abandon his ships, and gave orders to that effect to all the captains under his command; and capt. Kellott gave similar orders to capt. M'Clure, of the *Investigator*. The vessels had been abandoned 15 May* when the crews of the *Phoenix*

* Capt. Kellott's ship, the *Resolute*, was found adrift 1000 miles distant from where she was left, by Mr. George Henry, commanding an American whaler, who brought her to New York. The British government having abandoned their claim on the vessel, it was bought by order of the American congress, thoroughly repaired and equipped, and intrusted to capt. H. J. Hartsteno, to be presented to queen Victoria. It arrived at Southampton, 12 Dec. 1856; was visited by her majesty on

and *Talbot* (under capt. Inglefield) arrived (19). On their return to England all the captains were tried by court-martial and honorably acquitted. 17-19 Oct. 1855
 Capt. Collinson's fate was long uncertain, and another expedition was in contemplation, when intelligence came, in Feb. 1855, that he had met the *Rattlemake* (16) at Fort Clarence on 21 Aug. 1854, and had sailed immediately, in hopes of getting up with capt. Maguire in the *Plover* (1), which had sailed two days previously. Capt. Collinson having failed in getting through the ice in 1850 with capt. McClure, returned to Hong-Kong to winter. In 1851 he passed through Prince of Wales's Straits, and remained in the arctic regions without obtaining any intelligence of Franklin till July, 1854, when, being once more released from the ice, he sailed for Fort Clarence, where he arrived as above mentioned. Capt. Collinson and Maguire arrived in England in..... May, 1855
 20. The third United States expedition in search of Dr. Kane, in the *Advance*, consisted of the *Release* and the steamer *Arctic*, the bark *Eringo*, and another vessel under the command of lieut. H. J. Hartstene, accompanied by a brother of Dr. Kane as surgeon, 31 May, 1857

[On 17 May, 1855, Dr. Kane and his party quitted the *Advance*, and journeyed over the ice, 1300 miles, to the Danish settlement; on their way home in a *Baffin* vessel, they fell in with lieut. Hartstene, 18 Sept.; and arrived with him at New York, 11 Oct. 1855. Dr. Kane visited England in 1856; he died in 1857.]

The Hudson's Bay Company, under advice of Dr. Rae and sir G. Back, sent out an overland expedition, June, 1855, which returned Sept. following. Some more remains of Franklin's party were discovered.....

21. The 18th British expedition (equipped by lady Franklin and her friends, the government having declined to fit out another)—the *Fox*, screw steamer, under capt. (since sir) F. L. McClintock, R.N. (see No. 11)—sailed from Aberdeen 1 July, 1857; returned, 22 Sept. 1859
 On 6 May, 1859, lieut. Hobson f. d. at Point Victory, near Cape Victoria, besides a cairn, a tin case, containing a paper, signed 25 April, 1848, by capt. Fitzjames, which certified that the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, on 12 Sept. 1846, were beset in lat. 70° 50' N. and long. 98° 23' W.; that sir John Franklin died 11 June, 1847; and that the ships were deserted 23 April, 1848. Capt. McClintock continued the search, and discovered skeletons and other relics. His "Journal" was published in Dec. 1859; and on 28 May, 1860, gold medals were given to him and to lady Franklin by the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Hall, the arctic explorer, reported, in Aug. 1865, circumstances that led him to hope that capt. Crozier and others were surviving.

A national monument by Noble, set up in Waterloo place, was inaugurated 15 Nov. 1866. It is inscribed to "FRANKLIN, the great navigator, and his brave companions who sacrificed their lives in completing the discovery of the Northwest Passage, A.D. 1847-8."

Sir John Franklin discovered the *northwest passage* by sailing down Peel and Victoria Straits, now named Franklin Straits.

"Franklin search expedition," under lieut. Schwatka, of the United States navy, in an overland expedition in summer and autumn of 1879, discovers some human remains of the crews of the ships and other things; he set up memorials, and brought away the remains of lieut. John Irving, of the *Terror*; and returned to Massachusetts..... about 23 Sept. 1880
 Remains of lieut. John Irving buried at Edinburgh, 7 Jan. 1881

Franks (or freemen), a name given to a combination of the Northwestern German tribes about 240, which invaded Gaul and other parts of the empire with various success in the fifth century; see *Gaul* and *France*; *Franking*.

Fraser's Magazine first appeared Feb. 1830.

Fratricelli (Little Brethren), a sect of the middle ages, originally strict Franciscan monks. Their numbers increased, and they were condemned by a papal bull in 1317, and suffered persecution; but were not extinct till the sixteenth century. They resembled the "Brethren of the Free Spirit."

Frauds, STATUTE OF. 29 Charles II. c. 3, 1677. "An act for prevention of frauds and perjuryes."

Fraudulent Trustees Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, passed Aug. 1857, in consequence of the delinquencies

the 16th, and formally surrendered on the 30th. When the ship was broken up a desk was made of the wood, and presented by queen Victoria to the president of the United States. 29 Nov. 1880.

of sir John D. Paul, the British Bank frauds, etc. It was brought in by sir R. Bethell, then attorney-general (afterwards lord Westbury), and is very stringent.

Fraunhofer's Lines, see *Spectrum*.

Fredericksburg (Virginia, U.S.). On 10 Dec. 1862, gen. Burnside and the federal army of the Potomac crossed the small deep river Rappahannock. On 11 Dec. Fredericksburg was bombarded by the federals. On the 13th commenced a series of desperate unsuccessful attacks on the confederate works, defended by gens. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and others. Gen. Hooker crossed the river with the reserves, and joined in the conflict in vain. On 15 and 16 Dec. the federal army recrossed the Rappahannock. The battle was one of the most severe in the war. The national army numbered 100,000 men, the confederate army 80,000; the national loss was 10,500, the confederate 4600.

Frederickshald (Norway). Charles XII. of Sweden was killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, while examining the works, 11 Dec. 1718. His hand was on his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket.

Free Church (OF ENGLAND). The rev. H. Hampton, one of the curates of Islington, having been dismissed, a part of his congregation erected a temporary church. The bishop of London, after inquiry, refused to license it. On this the congregation declared itself to be the *Free Church of England*, March, 1859. Eventually he left the neighborhood, and re-entered the establishment. Secessions from the Church of England took place in 1872, in consequence of the decision in favor of Mr. Bennett, 8 June, 1872; see *Church of England*. The establishment of a bishopric for a new Free Church at Southampton was proposed Jan. 1873.

A *Free Church of England* founded; only two orders, presbyters or bishops and deacons, are recognized; a primus is elected, Sept. 1874; see *Reformed Episcopal Church*.

Free Church (OF SCOTLAND) was formed by an act of secession of nearly half the body from the national church of Scotland, headed by Dr. Thos. Chalmers and other eminent ministers, 18 May, 1843. The difference arose on the question of the right of patrons to nominate to livings; see *Patronage*. The Free Church claims for the parishioners the right of a veto. Much distress was endured the first year by the ministers of the new church, although 366,719*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* had been subscribed. In 1853 there were 850 congregations; in 1873, 954. A large college was founded in 1846. In 1856 the sustentation fund amounted to 108,638*l.*, from which was paid the sum of 138*l.* each to 700 ministers.

The rev. Mr. Knight, censured for opinions respecting prayer, seceded..... 22 Oct. 1873
 The Reformed Presbyterian church (see *Cameronians*), joined the Free Church..... 25 May, 1876
 Professor Robertson Smith, generally censured for his article "Bible, etc.," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 1875, after long consideration by the assembly, admonished only..... 27 May, 1880
 Professor Robertson Smith expelled from his professorship, but to retain salary, by the general assembly (394-231)..... 26 May, 1881

Free Church Society, or National Association for Freedom of Public Worship, established in 1857, to abolish the pew-rent system and revive the weekly offertory to defray the expenses of public worship. The Free and Open Church Association was formed in 1866.

Free Companies and Lances, see *Condottieri*.

Free Hospital, ROYAL, Gray's Inn road, founded in 1828. Patients admitted without letters. In 1878 Mr. Wm. Birks Rhodes, "the Hounslow miser," bequeathed to the hospital about 89,000*l.*

Free Labor Registration Society, established for the benefit of employers and non-unionist workmen, in opposition to trades-unions, about July, 1867.

Free Libraries, see *Libraries*.

Freedmen's Bureaus, established in the Southern States of North America in March, 1865, to protect the freed negroes. The act of congress making them permanent was vetoed by president Johnson in Feb. 1866.

Freeholders. Those under forty shillings per annum were not qualified to vote for members of parliament by 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, 1429. Various acts have been passed for the regulation of the franchise at different periods. The more recent were, the act to regulate polling, 9 Geo. IV. 1828; act for the disqualification of freeholders in Ireland, which deprived those of forty shillings of this privilege, passed 13 April, 1829; Reform acts, 1832, 1867, 1868. County Elections act, 7 Will. IV. 1836; see *Chandos Clause*.

Freemasonry. Writers on Masonry, themselves Masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began and harmony displayed her charms." It is traced by some to the building of Solomon's temple; and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain about the ninth century. Its introduction into Britain has been fixed at 674; and in Scotland 1140. Many of our Gothic cathedrals are attributed to Freemasons. The grand lodge at York was founded 926. Freemasonry was interdicted in England, 1424. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established; that of Ireland in 1730; and that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope in 1738; again condemned, 30 Sept. 1865. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen street, London, built 1771; rebuilt, and consecrated 14 April, 1869. The charity instituted, 1788. The duke of Sussex and the earl of Zetland were each twenty-five years grand-master of England. Earl de Grey, afterwards marquess of Ripon, was installed grand-master of the English Freemasons in room of the earl of Zetland, 14 May, 1870. The marquess (on becoming a Romanist) resigned 1 Sept. 1874. He was succeeded by the prince of Wales; installed in the Royal Albert Hall, 28 April, 1875. The duke of Leinster, grand-master for Ireland for 60 years, died 10 Oct. 1874; succeeded by the duke of Abercorn. The prince of Wales was installed at Edinburgh as patron of the Freemasons of Scotland, 12 Oct. 1870. Prince Leopold installed as master of the "Lodge of Antiquity" (held by sir Christopher Wren), 25 June, 1879.

Royal Masonic Institutions: for girls (Battersea), founded 1788; for boys (Wood Green), 1798; for the aged and widows 1842

The order is very strong in the United States; see *Antimasonry*.

Freethinkers, professors of natural religion; see *Deists*.

Free-trade principles, advocated by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" (1776), triumphed in England when the corn-laws were abolished in 1846, and the commercial treaty with France was adopted in 1860. Richard Cobden, who was very instrumental in passing these measures, and termed "Apostle of Free Trade," died 2 April, 1865. Since 1830 the exports have been tripled; see *French Treaty*. An agitation for free trade has begun in the United States. A reform league was formed at Boston, 20 April, 1869; and the movement became active in New York in Nov., and has since continued. A free-trade budget was brought in by the ministry in Sydney in 1873. A new free-trade league was inaugurated in London in Dec. 1873; and one at Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 1876. Free trade warmly advocated in New South Wales, supported in New Zealand; opposed in Canada and in Victoria, Australia, 1877-80.

Freezing, see *Congelation and Ice*.

"Freiheit," German newspaper; see *Trials*, 1881.

French Association FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCES was established by the general assembly 22 April, 1872, its chief founders being MM. Balard, Claude Bernard, Delaunay, Dumas, Pasteur, Berthelot,

Wurtz, and others. It held its first meeting at Bordeaux, 5 Sept. 1872, when many foreign scientific men were present, M. de Quatrefages, president; second, Lyons, 21 Aug. 1873; third, Lille, 20 Aug. 1874; fourth, Nantes, 19 Aug. 1875; fifth, Clermont-Ferrand, 19 Aug. 1876; sixth, Havre, 30 Aug. 1877; seventh, Paris, 22 Aug. 1878; eighth, Montpellier, 28 Aug. 1879; ninth, Rheims, 11 Aug. 1880; tenth, Algiers, 14 April, 1881.

French Church, see *Church of France*.

French Language is mainly based on the rude Latin of the western nations subjugated by the Romans. German was introduced by the Franks in the eighth century. In the ninth the Gallo-Romanic dialect became divided into the *langue d'oc* of the south and the *langue d'oïl* of the north. The dialect of the Isle of France became predominant in the twelfth century. The French language as written by Froissart assimilates more to the modern French, and its development was almost completed when the Académie Française (established by Richelieu in 1634) published a dictionary of the language in 1674. The French language, laws and customs were introduced into England by William I., 1066. Law pleadings were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III., 1362.—*Stow*.

PRINCIPAL FRENCH AUTHORS.

Born Died		Born Died	
Chanson de		Voltaire	1694 1778
Roland	11th century.	J. J. Rousseau	1712 1778
Roman d'		D'Alembert	1717 1783
Alexandre	12th century.	Diderot	1713 1784
R. Wace, Ro-		Buffon	1707 1788
man de Brut, 12th cent		Beaumarchais	1732 1799
Roman de la		Marmontel	1723 1799
Rose	12th century.	Mme. Cottin	1773 1807
Villehardouin	1160 1213	Dellil	1738 1813
Joinville	1223 1319	Saint Pierre	1737 1814
Froissart	1333 1410	Mme. de Staël	1766 1817
Monstrelet	about 1390 1453	Mme. de Genlis	1746 1830
Comines	1445 1509	Sismondi	1773 1842
Marot	1495 1544	C. Delavigne	1793 1843
Rabelais	1483 1554	Châteaubriand	1768 1848
Ronsard	1524 1585	Balzac	1799 1850
Montaigne	1533 1592	Augustin Thierry	1785 1856
Beza	1519 1605	Béranger	1780 1857
Malherbe	1555 1628	Eugène Sue	1804 1857
Des Cartes	1596 1650	Alfred de Musset	1810 1857
Pascal	1623 1662	A. Eugène Scribe	1781 1861
Molière	1622 1703	A. G. de Barante	1782 1866
La Rochefoucauld	1613 1680	A. F. Villemain	1780 1867
Cornellie	1606 1684	Victor Cousin	1792 1867
La Fontaine	1621 1695	A. de la Martine	1780 1869
Mme. de Sévigné	1626 1696	Sainte-Beuve	1804 1869
La Bruyère	1645 1696	Alexandre Dumas	1803 1870
Racine	1639 1699	P. Mérimée	1803 1870
Bossuet	1627 1704	C. F. Montalembert	1810 1870
Bourdoulou	1632 1704	Amédée Thierry	1787 1873
Bayle	1647 1706	F. Guizot	1787 1874
Fléchier	1632 1710	Jules Michelet	1798 1874
Bolleau	1636 1711	L. A. Thiers	1797 1877
Fénélon	1651 1715	Lafrayre	1828 1877
Vertot	1655 1735	Victor Hugo	1802
Rollin	1661 1741	Louis Blanc	1813
Massillon	1663 1742	Erckmann	1822
Le Sage	1668 1747	Chatrian	1826
Montesquieu	1689 1755	E. About	1828

French National Society, for social, commercial, and artistic purposes, founded in London 15 Jan. 1881.

French Navy, see *Navy*.

French Protestant Hospital, founded in 1708 to maintain poor descendants of French Protestant refugees; 40 females, 20 males.

French Relief Fund, see *Mansion-house Fund*. The French peasant relief fund, originated by the *Daily News*, in Sept. 1870, was closed April, 1871.

French Revolutions, see *France*, 1789, 1830, 1848, 1870.

French Revolutionary Calendar. In 1792, the French nation adopted a calendar professedly founded on philosophical principles. The first year of the era of the republic began at midnight, between 21 and 22 Sept. 1792; but its establishment was not decreed until the 4th Frimaire of the year II., 24 Nov. 1793. The

calendar existed until the 10th Nivose, year of the republic XIV., 31 Dec. 1805, when the Gregorian mode of calculation was restored by Napoleon I.

AUTUMN.

Vendémiaire..... Vintage month..... 22 Sept. to 21 Oct.
Brumaire..... Fog month..... 22 Oct. to 20 Nov.
Frimaire..... Frost month..... 21 Nov. to 20 Dec.

WINTER.

Nivose..... Snow month..... 21 Dec. to 19 Jan.
Pluviose..... Rain month..... 20 Jan. to 18 Feb.
Ventose..... Wind month..... 19 Feb. to 20 March.

SPRING.

Germinal..... Sprouts' month, 21 March to 19 April.
Floral..... Flowers' month, 20 April to 16 May.
Prairial..... Pasture month, 20 May to 18 June.

SUMMER.

Messidor..... Harvest month, 19 June to 15 July.
Thermidor..... Hot month, 16 July to 17 Aug.
Fructidor..... Fruit month, 18 Aug. to 16 Sept.

SACRIFICES, OR FEASTS DEDICATED TO

Les Vertus.....	The Virtues.....	17 Sept.
Le Génie.....	Genius.....	18 Sept.
Le Travail.....	Labor.....	19 Sept.
L'Opinion.....	Opinion.....	20 Sept.
Les Récompenses.....	Rewards.....	21 Sept.

French Treaty, the term given to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, signed 23 Jan. 1860, at Paris, by Lord Cowley and Richard Cobden and by the ministers MM. Baroche and Rouher. The beneficial results of this treaty compensated for the depression of trade occasioned by the civil war in the United States (1861-5). The French assembly determined that on 15 March, 1871, this treaty should cease in 12 months from that date. A fresh treaty was signed at Paris 29 Jan. 1873. Free trade was somewhat restricted, but the new French navigation law was relaxed. Negotiations for a new treaty began in London, 26 May, 1881.

French Wars in America, between the French and English colonists.

The first broke out in	1689
Casco and Schemenady burned.....	1690
"Queen Anne's war".....	1702
French and Indians ravage Maine.....	1703
French and Spaniards invade South Carolina.....	1706
Expedition against Port Royal.....	1707
" against Canada.....	1711
Peace of Utrecht.....	1713
"King George's war".....	1744
Louisburg and Cape Breton taken by the English colonies.....	1745
Peace.....	1749
French and Indian war.....	1753-4
Washington assailed at Fort Necessity.....	1754
Braddock's defeat.....	1756
Onwego taken by Montcalm.....	1756
Fort William Henry, by same commander.....	1757
Louisburg taken by Amherst, and Duquesne by Washington.....	1758
Battle of the Clouds, and defeat of the English.....	"
Frontenac taken by the American Provincials.....	"
Defeat of the English.....	"
Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec taken.....	1759
Canada surrendered to Great Britain, 1760; and secured to her by the treaty at Paris in.....	1763

Frontenac (Canada), was taken from the British by gen. Winchester, 18 Jan. 1813, during the second war with the United States of America. It was retaken by the British forces under gen. Proctor, 22 Jan., and the United States commander and his troops were made prisoners.

Fresco Paintings are executed on plaster while fresh. Very ancient ones exist in Egypt, Italy, and England, and modern ones in the British houses of parliament, at Berlin, and other places. The fresco paintings by Giotto and others at the Campo Santo, a cemetery at Pisa, executed in the thirteenth century, are justly celebrated; see *Stereochromy*.

Fresh-water Fish, see *Fish*.

Fréteval (central France). Here Richard I. of England defeated Philip II. of France, and captured his

royal seal, archives, etc., 15 July, 1194. Fréteval was taken by the Germans, 14 Dec. 1870, and soon abandoned.

Friars (from the French *frère*, a brother); see *Minorites*, *Carmelites*, *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, and other orders.

Friday, the sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, or Frea, the Scandinavian Venus, the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches, who with Thor and Odin composed the supreme council of the gods; see *Good Friday*.

Friedland (Prussia). Here the allied Russians and Prussians were beaten by the French, commanded by Napoleon, on 14 June, 1807. The allies lost eighty pieces of cannon and about 18,000 men; the French about 10,000 men. The peace of Tilsit followed, by which Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

Friendly Isles, in the Southern Pacific, consist of a group of more than 150 islands, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent. These islands were discovered by Tasman, in 1643; visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767; and by capt. Cook, who named them on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1778. Subsequent voyagers describe the natives as very ferocious.

Friendly Societies, which originated in the clubs of the industrious classes, were subjected to slight control in 1793, and have been regulated by various enactments. Other acts were passed in 1855, 1858, and 1860; important ones, 11 Aug. 1875, 24 July, 1876. In London, the Deaf and Dumb Society dates from 1687; the Norman, 1703; the Lincolns, 1708; still exist, 1879.

Friends, see *Quakers*, and under *Clergy*.

Friends of the People, an association formed in London to obtain parliamentary reform, 1792.

Friesland, East (N. Germany), the ancient Frisia, formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of its prince, Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia; Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Bonaparte in 1806; to the French empire, 1810; and awarded to Hanover in 1815. The English language is said to be mainly derived from the old Frisian dialect.—**FRIESLAND**, West, in Holland, was part of Charlemagne's empire in 800. It passed under the counts of Holland about 986, and was one of the seven provinces which renounced the Spanish yoke in 1580. The term *chevaux de frise* (or *cheval de frise*, a *Friesland horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

Friuli (Venetia), made a duchy by Alboin the Lombard when he established his kingdom, about 570. It was conquered by Charlemagne. Henri, a Frenchman, made duke, was assassinated in 799, which was the fate of duke Berengarius, king of Italy and emperor, in 924. The emperor Conrad gave the duchy to his chancellor, Poppo, patriarch of Aquileia, in the eleventh century; it was conquered by Venice in 1420, annexed to Austria, 1797; to France, 1805; to Austria, 1814; to Italy, 1806.

Frobisher's Straits, discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, who tried to find a northwest passage to China, and after exploring the coast of New Greenland, entered this strait, 11 Aug. 1576. He returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, supposed to contain gold, which induced queen Elizabeth to patronize a second voyage. This led to a third fruitless expedition. He was mortally wounded at Bristol, Nov. 1594.

Froebel Society, established to promote the Kindergarten system (which see), 1874.

Frogmore, near Windsor, Berks. A house here, built by Nash, was the residence of queen Charlotte and afterwards of the duchess of Kent. Here is situated the mausoleum of the late prince-consort; see *Albion*.

Frohsdorf, a village near Vienna, lately the residence of the comte de Chambord; see *France*, 1878.

Fronde, CIVIL WARS OF THE, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV. (1648-52), during the government of queen Anne of Austria and cardinal Mazarin, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the parliament and the citizens. The latter were called *Frondeurs* (*slingers*), it is said, from an incident in a street quarrel. In a riot on 27 Aug. 1648, barricades were erected in Paris.

Frosts. The following are some of the most remarkable recorded (see *Cold*):

The Euxine Sea frozen over for 20 days.....	402
A frost at Constantinople, when the two seas there were frozen a hundred miles from the shore... Oct. 763-Feb.	764
A frost in England on midsummer-day is said to have destroyed the fruits of the earth.....	1035
Thames frozen for 14 weeks.....	1063
Dreadful frosts in England from Nov. to April.....	1076
The Cateagat entirely frozen.....	1294
Baltic passable to travellers for six weeks.....	1323
The Baltic frozen from Pomerania to Denmark.....	1402
In England, when all the small birds perished.....	1407
The ice bore riding upon it from Lübeck to Prussia.....	1426
Severe frost, when large fowl of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany.....	1433
The river frozen below London bridge to Gravesend, from 24 Nov. to 10 Feb.....	1434
The Baltic frozen, and horse-passengers crossed from Denmark to Sweden.....	1460
The winter so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed was cut by hatchets.....	1468
Carriages passed over from Lambeth to Westminster.....	1515
Wine in Flanders frozen into solid lumps.....	1544
Sledges drawn by oxen travelled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark.....	1548
Divisions on the Thames..... 21 Dec. etc.	1564
The Scheldt frozen so hard as to sustain loaded wagons.....	1565
The Rhine, Scheldt, and sea at Venice frozen.....	1594
Fires and diversions on the Thames.....	1607
The rivers of Europe and the Zuyder-Zee frozen; ice covers the Hellespont.....	1622
Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark, with his whole army.....	1658
The forest trees, and even the oaks in England, split by the frost; most of the hollies were killed; the Thames covered with ice eleven inches thick; and nearly all the birds perished..... Dec. 1683-Feb.	1684
"The people kept trades on the Thames as in a fair, till 4 Feb. 1684. About forty coaches daily plied on the Thames as on drye land. Bought this book at a shop upon the ice in the middle of the Thames."— <i>Entry in the memoranda of a Citizen</i>	
The wolves, driven by the cold, entered Vienna, and attacked cattle and men.....	1691
Three months' frost, with heavy snow..... Dec. to March.	1709
A fair held on the Thames, and oxen roasted; frost continued..... 24 Nov. to 9 Feb.	1716
One lasted 9 weeks, when coaches plied upon Thames, and festivities and diversions of all kinds were enjoyed upon the ice (the "hard winter").....	1740
From 25 Dec. to 16 Jan. and from 18 to 22 Jan.; most terrible.....	1786
One general throughout Europe; the Thames passable opposite the Custom-house..... Nov. to Jan.	1789
One from 24 Dec. 1794 to 14 Feb. 1795, with the intermission of one day's thaw..... 23 Jan.	1795
Intense frosts..... all Dec.	1796
Severe frost in Russia.....	1812
Very destructive to the French army in its retreat from Moscow. Napoleon commenced his retreat on 9 Nov. The men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.	
Booths erected on the Thames; the winter very severe in Ireland..... Jan.	1814
The frosts so intense in parts of Norway that quicksilver freezes, and persons exposed to the atmosphere lose their breath..... 2 Jan.	1849
Very severe frost in London, 14 Jan. to 24 Feb.; and very cold weather up to 26 June.....	1855
Extremely cold in the United States; mercury congealed in northern Indiana..... Jan.	"
On 22 Feb. fires were made on the Serpentine, Hyde Park. A traffic on the ice of 35 miles long was established in Lincolnshire.....	"
Severe cold throughout United States..... Jan.-Feb.	1856
Very severe frost..... 20 Dec. 1860-5 Jan.	1861
Very severe frosts..... Dec.	1874
Very severe frost in Britain; begun 18 Jan.; lasted about 14 days.....	1881
Severe winter in the United States; thermometer sinks to zero Fahr. in Mobile..... Jan.	"

Frost's Insurrection, see *Newport*.

Fructidor Constitution, that promulgated in

France on the 5th Fructidor, year III., or 22 Aug. 1795; see *Directory*.

Fruits. Several varieties introduced into Italy, 70 B.C. et seq. Many exotic fruits and flowers, previously unknown in England, were brought thither between 1500 and 1578, and very many in the present century; see *Gardening and Flowers*.

Almond-tree, Barbary.....	about 1548
Apples, Syria.....	1522
Apple, custard, North America.....	1736
Apple, Osage, ditto.....	1818
Apricots, Epirus.....	1540
Cherry-trees, Pontus.....	100
Cherries, Flanders.....	1840
Cornelian cherry, Austria.....	1596
Currant, the hawthorn, Canada.....	1705
Fig-tree, S. Europe.....	before 1549
Gooseberries, Flanders.....	before 1540
Grapes, Portugal.....	1524
Lemons, Spain.....	1554
Limes, Portugal.....	about "
Limes, American.....	before 1752
Melons.....	before 1540
Mulberry, Italy.....	1520
Mulberry, white, China.....	about 1596
Mulberry, the red, North America.....	before 1629
Mulberry, paper, Japan.....	before 1754
Nectarine, Persia.....	1662
Olive, Cape.....	1730
Olive, the sweet-scented, China.....	1771
Oranges.....	1595
Peaches, Persia.....	1562
Pears, uncertain.....	" "
Pineapple, Brazil.....	1568
Pippins, Netherlands.....	1525
Plums, Italy.....	1522
Pomegranate, Spain.....	before 1548
Quince, Austria.....	1573
Quince, Japan.....	1796
Raspberry, the Virginian.....	before 1696
Strawberry, Flanders.....	1530
Strawberry, the Oriental, Levant.....	1724
Walnut, the black, North America.....	before 1629

Fuchsia, an American plant named after the German botanist Leonard Fuchs, about 1542. The *Fuchsia fulgens*, the most beautiful variety, was introduced from Mexico, about 1830.

Fuel, see *Coal*, *Bogs*. In the autumn of 1873, it was announced that Louis Raynecker, a French peasant, had discovered that earth mixed with coal and a little soda made good fuel.

Fuentes de Onoro (central Spain). On 2 May, 1811, Massena crossed the Agueda with 40,000 infantry, 5000 horses, and about 30 pieces of artillery, to relieve Almeida. He expected every day to be superseded in his command, and wished to make a last effort for his own military character. Wellington could muster no more than 82,000 men, of which only 1200 were cavalry. He, however, determined to fight rather than give up the blockade of Almeida. After much fighting, on 3 May, night came on and stopped the conflict. Next day Massena was joined by Bessières with a body of the Imperial Guard, and on 5 May made his grand attack. In all the war there was not a more dangerous hour for England. The fight lasted until evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties—the British maintaining the chapel and crags, and the French retiring a cannon-shot from the stream.—*Napier*.

Fuessen (Bavaria). By a treaty signed here, 22 April, 1745, peace was made between Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and the elector of Bavaria, the latter renouncing his claim to the imperial crown and recovering his lost territories.

Fugger, an illustrious German family (the present head, prince Leopold Fugger-Babenhhausen, since 28 May, 1836), derives its origin from John Fugger, a master weaver in Augsburg in 1370; and its wealth by trade, and by money-lending to monarchs, especially the emperors.

Fugitive Slave Law passed by the United States congress in Sept. 1850. It imposed a fine of \$1000 and six months' imprisonment on any person harboring fugitive slaves or aiding in their escape; it empowered slave-owners to go into any state or territory and there recover

fugitive slaves, and made it lawful to compel the assistance of any citizen in capturing fugitives. The law was stoutly resisted in most of the northern states by legislative enactments and otherwise. It was repealed 13 June, 1864; see *Slavery in America*.

Fugitive Slave Circulars, see *Slavery*.

Fugue, in music (in which one part seems to chase another), is described in Morley's "Introduction to Practical Musick," 1597. Sebastian Bach and Handel were eminent fugue-writers.

Fulda (W. Germany), the seat of an abbey founded by St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, in 744. It was made a bishopric in 1752, and a principality in 1803. Napoleon incorporated it with Frankfurt in 1810, but in 1815 it was ceded to Hesse-Cassel.

Fulford, Yorkshire. Here Harold Hardrada of Norway, and Tostig, brother of Harold of England, defeated the earls Edwin and Morcar, 20 Sept. 1066; and the people near York submitted to them; see *Stamford Bridge*.

Fuller Case, see *India*, 1876.

Fumigation. Acron, a physician of Agrigentum, is said to have first caused great fires to be lighted and aromatics to be thrown into them to purify the air, and thus to have stopped the plague at Athens and other places in Greece, about 473 B.C.

Funds, see *Stocks and Sinking Fund*.

Funerals. David lamented over Saul and Jonathan, 1056 B.C., and over Abner, 1048 B.C. (2 Sam. i. and iii.). In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B.C. The Romans pronounced harangues over their illustrious dead. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best *Funeral Oration* in praise of Mausolus, 353 B.C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son, Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Caesar did the like for his aunt Julia and his wife Cornelia.—*Funeral Games*, among the Greeks and Romans, included horse-races, dramatic representations, processions, and mortal combats of gladiators. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 47. A tax was laid on funerals in England, 1793.

Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association founded at Sheffield, by Earl Nelson and others,

5 Oct. 1878

(See *Burials*.)

PUBLIC FUNERALS voted by parliament:

Duke of Rutland, in Ireland.....	17 Nov. 1787
Lord Nelson (see <i>Nelson</i>).....	9 Jan. 1806
William Pitt.....	22 Feb. "
Charles James Fox.....	10 Oct. "
Richard Brinsley Sheridan.....	13 July, 1816
George Canning.....	16 Aug. 1827
Duke of Wellington.....	18 Nov. 1852
Viscount Palmerston (at her majesty's request).....	27 Oct. 1865

Furnace, see *Blowing-machines and Iron*.

Furniture. Specimens of Egyptian furniture, represented on the interior walls of the pyramids, appear in Rosellini's "Monumenti dell' Egitto," 1832-44, vol. ii. Mr. J. G. Pollen's "Ancient and Modern Furniture and Woodwork" in the South Kensington Museum, 1874, illustrated by photographs and engravings, was published July, 1874. Many interesting examples will be found in Fosbroke's "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," vol. i. 1825.

Furruckabad (N. India), a province acquired by the East India Company in June, 1802. Near the capital of the same name, 16 Nov. 1804, Lord Lake defeated the Maharatta chief Holkar, and about 60,000 cavalry, himself losing 2 killed and about 20 wounded.

Furs were worn by Henry I. about 1125. Edward III. enacted that all persons who could not spend 100*l.* a year should be prohibited this species of finery, 28 March, 1336-7.

Fusiliers. Foot-soldiers, formerly armed with fuses with slings to sling them. The 7th regiment (or Royal English Fusiliers) was raised, 11 June, 1685; the 21st (or Royal North British), 23 Sept. 1679; the 23d (or Royal Welsh), 17 March, 1688.—*Grose*.

Fusion of the French legitimists and Orleanists into one monarchical party, 5 Aug. 1873; see *France*.

Futteghur (India). Here Nana Sahib massacred both the English defenders of the fort and their Sepoy assailants, July, 1857; and here the Sepoy rebels were defeated by Sir Colin Campbell, 2 Jan. 1858.

G.

Gabelle (from *Gabe*, a gift), a term applied to various taxes, but afterwards restricted to the duty upon salt, first imposed by Philip the Fair on the French in 1286.—*Duruy*. Our Edward III., termed Philip of Valois, who exacted the tax rigorously, the author of the *Salic law* (from *sal*, salt), 1340. The assessments were unequal, being very heavy in some provinces and light in others; owing to exemptions purchased from the sovereigns. The tax produced 38 millions of francs in the reign of Louis XVI. It was a grievous burden, and tended to hasten the revolution, during which it was abolished (1790).

Gaelic, the northern branch of the Celtic languages, Irish, Erse or Highland Scottish, and Manx. The "Dean of Lismore's Book" (written 1511-51) contains Gaelic poetry; specimens were published, with translations, in 1862, by rev. T. M'Lachlan; see *Celts*.

Gaeta (the ancient Cajeta), a fortified Neapolitan seaport, has undergone several remarkable sieges. It was taken by the French, 4 Jan. 1799; by the English, 31 Oct. 1799; by the French, 18 July, 1806; and by the Austrians in 1815 and 1821. Here pope Pius IX. took refuge, 24 Nov. 1848, and resided more than a year. Here also Francis II. of Naples, with his queen and court, fled when Garibaldi entered Naples, 7 Sept. 1860; and here he remained till the city was taken by the Sardinian

gen. Cialdini, 13 Feb. 1861, after a severe siege, uselessly prolonged by a French fleet remaining in the harbor. Cialdini was created duke of Gaeta.

Gagging Bill, properly so called, meant to protect the king and government from the harangues of seditious meetings, was enacted 8 Dec. 1795, when the popular mind was much excited. In Dec. 1819, soon after the Manchester affray, an act was passed for restraining public meetings and cheap periodical publications; it was popularly called "a gagging bill." Statutes coercing popular assemblies, particularly in Ireland, have been also so designated; see *Germany*, Jan.-March, 1879.

Gaiety Theatre, Strand, opened 21 Dec. 1868, Mr. John Hollingshead manager.

Galkas and **Galekas**, see *Kuftraria*.

Gaines's Mill (Va.), BATTLE OF, see *Peninsular Campaign*.

Galapagos, islands ceded to the United States by Ecuador, 3 Nov. 1854, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.

Galatia, a province of Asia Minor. In the third century B.C., the Gauls under Brennus invaded Greece, crossed the Hellespont, and conquered the Troas, 278; were checked by Attalus I. in a battle about 241; and then settled in what was called afterwards Gallogræcia

and Galatia. The country was ravaged by Caelus Mamilus, 180 a.c., and was finally annexed to the Roman empire, 25 a.c., on the death of the king Amyntas. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians was probably written a.d. 55.

Galatz (Moravia). The preliminaries of peace between Russia and Turkey signed here, 11 Aug. 1791, led to the treaty of Jassy, 9 Jan. 1792. The site of several conflicts, in which the Russians defeated the Turks, Nov. 1769; 10 May, 1828.

Galicia, a province, N.W. Spain, was conquered by D. Junius Brutus, 136 a.c., and by the Visigoths a.d. 419, and was subdued by successive invaders. In 1065, on the death of Ferdinand I., king of Castile and Leon, when his dominions were divided, his son Garcia became king of Galicia. Ruling tyrannically, he was expelled by his brother Sancho; returned at his death, in 1072; was again expelled by his brother Alfonso, 1073; and died in prison in 1091. Alfonso, son of Urraca, queen of Castile, was made king of Galicia by her in 1109. He defended his mother, a dissolute woman, against her husband, Alfonso VII., and at her death, in 1126, acquired Castile, and once more reunited the kingdoms.—**GALICIA**, *Poland*. East Galicia was acquired by the emperor of Germany at the partition in 1772, and West Galicia at that of 1793. The latter was ceded to the grand-duchy of Warsaw in 1809, but recovered by Austria in 1815. The appointment of count Goluchowski, a Pole, as governor, in Oct. 1866, gave much satisfaction to the Poles; about 2,000,000 in this province; see *Poland*, note.

Galignani's Weekly Messenger, English newspaper published in Paris; began in 1814, at the Restoration.

Gall, St. (Switzerland). The abbey, founded in the seventh century, was surrounded by a town in the tenth. St. Gall became a canton of the confederation in 1815.

Gallerion, see *National, Louvre, and Versailles*.

Galleys with three rows of rowers, *trirames*, were invented by the Corinthians, 786 a.c.—*Blair*. The terms "galley slave" and "condemned to the galleys" arose from these sea-vessels having from 25 to 30 benches on each side, manned by four or five slaves to each bench. In France they had a general of galleys of whom the *baron de la Garde* was the first, 1544. The punishment of the galleys (*galères*) has been superseded by the "*travaux forcés*," forced labor, regulated by a law of 1864, the men being called "*forçats*."

Gallioan Church, see *Church of France*.

A building for the Catholic Gallioan church was opened by Father Hyacinthe Loyson, 9 Feb. 1879.

Gallipoli, the ancient Callipolia, a seaport in Turkey in Europe, 128 miles west of Constantinople. It was taken by the Turks in 1357, and fortified by Bajazet I. The first division of the French and English armies proceeding against the Russians landed here in March and April, 1854.

Gallium, new elementary metal discovered by Leconte de Boisbaudran, by means of the spectroscope; reported to French Academy of Sciences 20 Sept. and 6 Dec. 1875.

Galloches, French fire overshoes, formerly of leather; but since 1843 made of vulcanized India-rubber. The importation of *galoches* was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1463).

Galvanism AND **Galvano-plastica**, see under *Electricity*.

Galway (W. Ireland). The ancient settlers here were divided into 13 tribes, a distinction not yet forgotten. It was conquered by Richard de Burgo in 1222. In 1690 Galway city declared for king James, but was taken by gen. Ginkel soon after the decisive battle of Aughrim, 13 July, 1691. Here is one of the new colleges, endowed by government, pursuant to act 8 & 9

Vict. c. 86 (1845), inaugurated 20 Oct. 1849; see *Colleges and Ireland*, 1872-3.

In 1888 the mailing of mail steam packets from Galway to America began, but the subsidy ceased in May, 1861, through the company's breach of contract, which occasioned much discussion in parliament. In July, 1863, the contract for the conveyance of mails from Galway to America was renewed, and 75,000*l.* voted for the purpose. The scheme was not successful. On 9 Nov. the steamer *Anglia* struck on the Black Rock and the mails were taken to Dublin. The last packet sailed in Feb. 1864.

Gambia, see *West Africa*. The proposed cession of Gambia to France, in exchange for other territories, was opposed in Jan. 1876, and eventually given up.

Gamboge, a medicine and pigment, brought from India by the Dutch, about 1600. Hermann, in 1877, announced that it was derived from two trees of Ceylon, since ascertained to belong to the order *Guttifera*.

Game Laws are a remnant of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes for a stag, buck, or boar. The clergy protested against ameliorations of these laws, under Henry III. The first game act passed in 1486. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784. The Game act (1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 39), greatly modifying all previous laws, was passed in 1831. By it the sale of game is legalized at certain seasons. By the Game Poaching Preventive act, passed in 1862, greatly increased powers were given to the county police. Licences to kill game granted for the year 1856-7, 28,960; for 1865-6, 48,281; for 1869, 54,308; received for licences, 1877-8, 196,252*l.* Convictions under the game laws in 1869, 10,845.

Motion for abolition made annually in commons by Mr. P. Taylor, lost (180-47) 9 March, 1880
The Ground Game act, to protect farmers from injury to crops, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 67, passed. 7 Sept. "

Games. Candidates for athletic games in Greece were dieted on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The sports were leaping, foot-races, quoits, wrestling, and boxing. see *Capitoline, Isthmian, Olympic, Pythian, Secular Games, etc.*

Gamro was introduced into England by the Saxons, the loser was often made a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise.—*Camden*.
Act prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdisting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, etc., to inferior people, except at Christmas time) 1841
Gaming houses licensed in London 1850

Any person losing, by betting or playing, more than 100*l.* at any one time, not compellable to pay the same, 18 Chas. II. 1695

Bonds or other securities given for money won at play not recoverable, and any person losing more than 10*l.* may sue the winner to recover it back, 9 Anne, c. 16. 1710

Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries and the games of faro, basnet, and hazard were suppressed. 1739

The profits of a gaming house in London for one season have been estimated at 180,000*l.* In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place.—*Leigh*. A bankrupt was refused his certificate because he had lost 6*l.* at one time in gaming, 17 July, 1788

Three ladies of quality convicted in penalties of 50*l.* each for playing at faro. 11 March, 1797

Gaming houses were licensed in Paris until. 1808
Amended laws respecting games and wagers, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109 (1845), by 3 Geo. IV. c. 114 (1822), a gaming-house keeper is to be imprisoned, with hard labor;

and by 3 & 4 Vict. gaming houses may be entered by the police and all persons present taken into custody. 1860
Betting houses suppressed. 1863

Public gaming tables totally suppressed at Wiesbaden, Homburg, etc. 31 Dec. 1872

Gamut. The scale of musical intervals (commonly termed *do* or *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, to which *si* was added afterwards), for which the first seven letters of the alphabet are now employed, is mentioned by Guido Aretno, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.

Gandamak (or *GURDAMUK*), North India. A treaty with Yakoub Khan, ameer of Afghanistan, was signed here by major Cavagnar, 26 May, 1879. Principal articles: British to hold Khyber Pass and valleys of Kurram and Peshawar; a British resident at Cabul; annual

subsidy of 60,000*l.* to the ameer, etc. The treaty was not carried out; see *Afghanistan*, Sept. 1879.

Ganges Canal, for irrigating the country between the Ganges and the Jumna. The main line (525 miles long) was opened 8 April, 1854. The immense difficulties in its execution were overcome by the skill and perseverance of its engineer, sir Proby Cautley. In Oct. 1864, sir Arthur Cotton asserted that the work was badly done, and the investment only paid 3 per cent.

Gangs, see *Agricultural Gangs*.

Gardeners' Chronicle, a weekly paper, long edited by Dr. John Lindley, first appeared 2 Jan. 1841.

Gardening. The first garden, Eden, planted by God (Gen. ii.). The Scriptures abound with allusions to gardens, particularly the Song of Solomon and the prophets; and Christ's agony took place in a garden. Xenophon describes the gardens at Sardis, and Epicurus and Plato taught in gardens. Theophrastus's "History of Plants" was written about 322 B.C. Horace, Virgil, and Ovid derive many images from the garden (50 B.C. to A.D. 50); and Pliny's Tusculan villa is circumstantially described (about A.D. 100). The Romans introduced gardening into Britain, the religious orders maintained it, and its cultivation increased in the sixteenth century, when many Flemings came here to escape the persecutions of Philip II. Miller's dictionary was published in 1724; the Horticultural Society (*which see*) was established in 1804; Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Gardening" was first published in 1822, and his "Encyclopædia of Plants" in 1829; an act for the protection of gardens and ornamental grounds in cities was passed in 1863; see *Botany, Flowers, Fruits*. Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution, founded 1838.

Garigliano, a river, S.W. Italy. After long waiting and refusing to recede a step, the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova made a bridge over this river, 27 Dec. 1503, and surprised and totally defeated the French army. Gaeta surrendered a few days after.

Garrote, a machine for strangling criminals, used in Spain. Many attempts to strangle made by thieves (termed "garroters") in the winter of 1862-3 led to the passing of an act in July, 1863, to punish these acts by flogging, which proved effectual.

Garter, ORDER OF THE. Edward III., when at war with France and eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, projected the revival of king Arthur's round-table, proclaimed a solemn tilting. On New Year's day, 1343-4, he published letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as would venture their reputation at the jousts and tournaments about to be held. They took place 23 April, 1344. A table was erected in Windsor Castle of 200 feet diameter, and the knights were entertained at the king's expense. In 1346, Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy); and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner, he, in memory of these exploits, is said to have instituted this order, 23 April, 1349; see *below*.

Edward III. gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order; it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" (Evil be to him who evil thinks). The knights are installed at Windsor, and styled *Equites aureæ perisclidii* (knights of the golden garter).—*Beaton*.

The order, until king Edward VI.'s time, was called the order of St. George, the patron saint of England. His figure on horseback, presented as holding a spear, and killing the dragon, was first worn by the knights of the institution. It is suspended by a blue ribbon across the body from the shoulder.

Instituted, according to Selden, 23 April, 1344; according to Nicolas, 1347; to Ashmole. 1349
The office of "Garter king of arms of Englishmen" instituted. between May and July, 1417
Additions to the statutes decreed. 1421, 1423
Order of the Garter in Ireland instituted by Edward IV., 1466; abolished. 1494

Collar and George of the order instituted by Henry VII., about 1497
The statutes reformed by order, 28 May, 1519; issued, 23 April, 1523
The ceremonies altered in consequence of the Reformation. 30 April, 1548
Revision of the statutes. 1560
The annual feast of St. George discontinued. 1567
The eseccheon converted into a star. 1629
The number of knights increased by seven. 1786
The order reconstituted; to consist of the sovereign, the prince of Wales, 25 knights companions, and lineal descendants of George III., when elected. 17 Jan. 1805
Several European sovereigns elected. 1813-14
Abdul-Aziz, sultan of Turkey, invested with the Garter by the queen on board her yacht at the naval review, 17 July, 1867
The shah of Persia invested by the queen at Windsor, 20 June, 1873

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS.

King Edward III., sovereign.
Edward, prince of Wales (called the Black Prince).
Henry, duke of Lancaster.
Thomas, earl of Warwick.
John, captal de Buch.
Ralph, earl of Stafford.
William, earl of Salisbury.
Roger, earl of Mortimer.
Sir John Lisle.
Bartholomew, lord Burghershe.
John, lord Beauchamp.
John, lord Mohun, of Dunster.
Sir Hugh Courtenay.
Thomas, earl of Kent.
John, lord Grey, of Rotherfield.
Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.
Sir Miles Stapleton.
Sir Thomas Wale.
Sir Hugh Wrotesley.
Sir Nelo Loryng.
Sir John Chandos.
Sir James Audley.
Sir Otto Holand.
Sir Henry Eam.
Sir Sanchet d'Arbrichecourt.
Sir Walter Pavley.

Gas, in chemistry, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid; see *Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, etc.*

It is stated that Monge and Clouet condensed sulphurous acid before 1800, and Northmore liquefied chlorine. . . . 1805
Faraday determined a gas to be the vapor of a volatile liquid existing at a temperature considerably above the boiling-point of the liquid; and that the condensing-points of different gases are merely the boiling-points of the liquids producing them; he, by pressure, condensed chlorine gas into a liquid. 1823
Other gases liquefied by intense cold and great pressure (as indicated by Faraday); oxygen by Cailliet, at Paris, 2 Dec., and independently by Raoul Pictet at Geneva. 22 Dec. 1877
Nitrogen, hydrogen, and atmospheric air liquefied by Cailliet soon after. 1877-8
The process exhibited at the Royal Institution, London, by prof. James Dewar. 14 June, 1878
Ozone liquefied by Hauteville and Chappuis, Paris, Oct. 1860
Prof. Thomas Graham's paper on the law of the diffusion of gases appeared, 1834; he showed that platinum and other metals can absorb gases. 1866
Furnaces in which gases are used as fuel invented by C. W. Siemens, and employed in glass-works, etc. 1861
Lenoir's gas-engine, in which the motive power is obtained by the ignition of combined gases by electricity, patented by him. "
143 of these engines had been working in Paris; and introduced into England. Dec. 1864
Pierre Hugon's gas-engine (said to be superior to Lenoir's, 1871) exhibited. 1867

Gas Music, see *Pyrophone*.

Gascony (S.W. France), a duchy, part of Aquitaine (*which see*).

Gas-lights, the inflammable aeriform fluid, carburetted hydrogen, evolved by the combustion of coal, was described by Dr. Clayton in 1739.

Application of coal-gas to the purposes of illumination tried by Mr. Murdoch, in Cornwall. 1792
Gas-light introduced at Boulton and Watt's foundry in Birmingham. 1798
Lyceum theatre lit with gas as an experiment by Mr. Winsor. 1803
Permanently used at the cotton-mills of Phillips and Lee, Manchester (1000 burners lighted). 1806
Introduced in London, at Golden lane, 16 Aug. 1807; Fall Mall, 1809; generally through London. 1814-30
Mr. David Pollock, father of the late chief baron, was governor of the first "chartered" gas company. 1813

Gas lighting introduced into New York 1825-4
 Gas first used in Dublin, 1816, the streets generally
 lighted 1825
 Gas lighting introduced in Paris, 1816; ten gas com-
 panies in Paris July, 1825
 Sydney, in Australia, was lit with gas 26 May, 1841
 The sale of gas is regulated by acts passed in 1890
 The gas pipes in and around London extend upwards of
 3000 miles, and are daily increasing. It was said in
 1880 that of the gas supply of London a leakage of 8
 per cent. took place through the faulty joints of the
 pipes.
 Processes to obtain illuminating gas from water have
 been patented by Cruickshank (1830), White (1849),
 and others. Water gas made by Rick's process
 mixed with ordinary gas tried and reported successful
 at Chichester Aug. 1873
 Gas meters patented by John Malin (1830), Sir W. Cos-
 greve (1834), Samuel Clegg (1835), Nathan Doffman
 (1836), and others.
 Explosion of a large gasometer at the London Gas-light
 Company's works at Nine-elms, 10 persons killed, and
 many injured (first accident of the kind) 31 Oct. 1895
 Monitor first lit with gas 27 Dec. 1895
 An economical gas produced from bitumen at Woolwich
 Arsenal Jan. 1898
 Central Gas Company, London, established 1849
 Gas successfully tried as fuel for the generation of
 steam by Jackson's patent April, 1859
 The Central Gas Company robbed of about 10,000*l.* by
 Benjamin Higgs, a clerk, discovered April, 1860
 Gas light tried at Howth light house, near Dublin, July,
 Gas works Clause act passed 13 July, 1871
 By the London gas act, passed 13 July, 1861, ordinary
 gas charged 3*d.* the 1000 cubic feet after 1 Jan.
 1870. The charges raised on account of dearth of
 coal and labor Jan. 1874
 Strike of London gas workers, 2400 out, 2 Dec., the in-
 conference met by great exertion, 2-6 Dec., several
 tried and imprisoned Dec. 1873
 Gas supply of London receipts, 1873, 2,133,000*l.*, 1873,
 2,544,000*l.*
 Capital of metropolitan companies 12,651,518*l.* ("Char-
 tered Company" 9,005,777*l.*), total annual income,
 9,225,168*l.* (average profit, 9*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per cent.) 1879
 Street gas lit by electricity, by Mr H. U. Lane Fox's
 method, a trial, partially successful, Pall Mall, etc.,
 13 April, 1879
 Depression in gas companies through prospects of elec-
 tric light, Oct. 1879, recovery 1879-80
 Explosion of gas mains near Bedford street, Tottenham
 Court road, London, 2 killed, others injured, much
 property destroyed 5 July, 1880

Gastein (Salzburg, Austria). The long discussion
 between Austria and Prussia respecting the disposal of
 the duchies conquered from Denmark was closed by a
 provisional convention signed here by their ministers
 (Blum for Austria, and Bismarck for Prussia) 14 Aug.
 1865. This convention was severely censured by the
 other powers and abrogated in 1866.

Austria was to have the temporary government of Holstein,
 and Prussia that of Schleswig; the establishment of a German
 fleet was proposed, with Kiel as a Federal harbor, held by
 Prussia; Lauenburg was absolutely ceded to Prussia, and
 the king was to pay Austria as a compensation 2,000,000
 Danish dollars.

Gate-meetings, see Races.

Gates, see London Gates.

Gateshead, a borough in Durham, on the Tyne,
 opposite Newcastle. At Gateshead-fell, William I. de-
 feated Edgar Atheling and his Scotch auxiliaries in
 1066. Gateshead was made a parliamentary borough
 by the Reform act in 1832.

Between twelve and one o'clock, 5, 6 Oct. 1864, a fire broke
 out in a worsted manufactory here, which set fire to a bond
 warehouse containing a great quantity of nitre sulphur,
 etc. causing a terrific explosion felt at nearly twenty miles'
 distance and totally destroying many buildings, and bury-
 ing many persons in the ruins. At the moment of the ex-
 plosion large masses of blazing materials flew over the
 Tyne and set fire to many warehouses in Newcastle. About
 fifty lives were lost and very many persons were seriously
 wounded. The damage was estimated at about a million
 pounds.

Gatling Gun or Battery. An American inven-
 tion exhibited at Paris in 1867. It is intended to dis-
 charge at once a number of projectiles smaller than the
 shells of field guns, and it has as many locks as barrels.
 It was tried at Shoeburyness and rejected as inferior to
 a field gun firing shrapnel. The gun has been greatly
 improved, and is now believed to be one of the best

arms of its class in use. A powder to be used in the
 Gatling, invented by M. Partouret, was tried in London,
 Aug. 1870.

Gauganoia, see Arcton.

Gauges (in railways). Much discussion (termed
 "the battle of the gauges") began among engineers
 about 1833. Mr. I. M. Brunel approved of the broad
 gauge, adopted on the Great Western Railway; and
 Mr. R. Stephenson, Joseph Locke, and others, chose the
 narrow, now almost universally adopted even by the
 Great Western. A 2-foot gauge was recommended in
 Feb. 1870, having been successful on the Festiniog rail-
 way, Wales, with Fairlie's engine. About 200 miles of
 the S.W. lines of the Great Western were altered from
 the broad to the narrow gauge in a few days, June, 1874.
 In the United States the broad (6 feet) gauge has been
 entirely abandoned. The Southern railroads, originally
 5 feet, and the Ohio railroads originally 4 feet 10 inches,
 have been conformed to the standard gauge of 4 feet
 8½ inches. This gauge is now in use throughout the
 country, except upon unimportant lines, where for the
 sake of economy very narrow gauges (3 feet, or 2 feet
 6 inches) have been adopted.

Gauging, measuring the contents of any vessel of
 capacity, with respect to wine and other liquids, was es-
 tablished by a law, 27 Edw. III. 1352.

Gaul and Gauls. Gallia was the ancient name of
 France and Belgium. The Gauls (termed by the Greeks
 Galetai, by the Romans Galli or Celti) came originally
 from Asia, and, invading Eastern Europe, were driven
 westward, and settled in Spain (in Galicia), North Italy
 (Gallia Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transal-
 pina), and the British Isles (the lands of the Cymry or
 Gaels).

The Phœnians found Massilia, now Marseilles, B.C. 600
 The Galli Senones under Brennus defeat the Romans at
 the river Alia, and sack Rome, are defeated and ex-
 pelled by Camillus 13 July, 390
 Again defeated 267
 The Gauls defeated by the Romans at Sentinum 395
 The Senones defeat the Romans at Arretium, nearly
 exterminated by Dolabella 393
 The Gauls overrun Northern Greece, 390 B.C., are beaten
 at Delphi, 378, and by Antigonus, king of Macedonia 378
 The Gauls defeated with great slaughter near Pisa 335
 The Insubres totally overthrown by Marcellus, and their
 king Viridomarus slain 222
 They savor Hannibal 218, etc.
 The Romans conquer Gallia Cisalpina, 220; invade Gallia
 Transalpina, with varied success 121-65
 They colonize A.D. 123 A.C., and Narbonne 118
 Julius Cæsar subdues Gaul in a campaign 58-50
 Lyons (Lugdunum) founded 43
 Druids' religious prohibited by Claudius A.D. 48
 Adrian visits and favors Gaul, hence called Restorer of
 the Gauls 120
 Introduction of Christianity 160
 Christianity persecuted 177, 303, 387, 398, 400
 The Franks and others defeated by Aurelian 261
 And by Probus, 276, 277, who introduces the culture of
 the vine 260
 Maximian defeats the Franks 291
 Constantine proclaimed emperor of Gaul 306
 Julian arrives to relieve Gaul, desolated by barbarians;
 defeats the Alemanni at Strasbourg 357
 Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris, 360, dies 360
 Gaul harassed by the Alemanni 366-77
 Invasion and settlement of the Burgundians, Franks,
 Visigoths, etc. 378-480
 Clodion, chief of the Salian Franks, invades Gaul, is de-
 feated by Aëtius 437
 The Huns under Attila defeated by Aëtius near Châlons 451
 Agidius, the Roman commander, murdered 454
 Childeric the Frank takes Paris
 All Gaul west of the Rhone ceded to the Visigoths 478
 End of the Roman empire of the West, and establish-
 ment of the kingdom of the Franks 476
 (See France.)

Gauntlet, an iron glove, first introduced in the
 thirteenth century, perhaps about 1225. It was com-
 monly thrown down as a challenge to an adversary.

Gauze, a fabric much prized among the Roman peo-
 ple. "Brocades and damasks and tabbies and gauzes
 have been lately brought over" (to Ireland).—*Dean
 Swift*, in 1658. The manufacture of gauze and articles of
 a light fabric at Paisley, in Scotland, began about 1750.

Gavel-kind (derived from the Saxon *gifeal cyn*, "give all suitably;" or from *gafolcynod*, land yielding rent), the custom in Kent of dividing paternal estates in land, the wives to have half, the rest equally among male children, without any distinction, 550. By the Irish law of gavel-kind, even bastards inherited.—*Davies*. Not only the lands of the father were equally divided among all his sons, but the lands of the brother also among all his brethren, if he had no issue of his own.—*Law Dict.*

Gaza, a city of the Philistines, of which Samson carried off the gates about 1120 B.C. (Judg. xvi.). It was taken by Alexander after a long siege, 332; and near to it Ptolemy defeated Demetrius Poliorcetes, 312 B.C. It was taken by Saladin A.D. 1170; by Bonaparte, March, 1799; and by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pacha in 1831.

Gazettes, see Newspapers.

Gelheim, near Worms, central Germany. Here the emperor Adolphus of Nassau was defeated and slain by his rival, Albert I. of Austria, 2 July, 1298.

Gemara, or Ghemara, sec *Talmud*.

Gems. The Greeks excelled in cutting precious stones, and many ancient specimens remain. The art was revived in Italy in the fifteenth century. In Feb. 1860, Herz's collection of gems was sold for 10,000*l*. Rev. C. King's "Antique Gems" appeared in 1860, and his "Natural History of Precious Stones and Gems" in 1865. Dr. A. Billings's "Science of Gems," 1868. Artificial gems have been produced by chemists (Ebelmen, Deville, Wöhler, and others), 1858-65.

The duke of Marlborough's collection, valued at 60,000*l.*, sold by auction to Mr. Bromilow for 36,750*l.*, 28 June, 1875

Genealogy (Greek γενεαλογία—from γενεά, birth, descent, and λόγος, discourse). The earliest pedigrees are contained in the 5th, 10th, and 11th chapters of Genesis. The first book of Chronicles contains many genealogies. The pedigree of Christ is given in Matt. i. and Luke iii. Many books on the subject have been published in all European countries; one at Magdeburg, "Theatrum Genealogicum," by Henninges, in 1598. Anderson, "Royal Genealogies," London, 1732. Sims's "Manual for the Genealogist," etc., 1586, will be found a useful guide. The works of Collins (1756 et seq.), Edmondson (1764-84), and Nicolas (1825 and 1857), on the British peerage, are highly esteemed. The Genealogical Society, London, established in 1853.

General Assembly, see *Church of Scotland*.

General Councils, Warrants, see *Councils, Warrants.*

Generals. Matthew de Montmorency was the first general of the French armies, 1203;—*Hénault*. Balzac states that cardinal Richelieu coined the word *Generalissimo*, upon his taking the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1629. Ulysses S. Grant was the first general of the army of the United States of America, so styled in 1866; see *Commanders-in-Chief*.

Generation (in chronology), the interval of time between the birth of a father and the birth of his child: 83 years are allowed for the average length of a generation. Harvey's thesis "*Omne rium ex ovo*" (Every living being springs from an egg), has been disproved by the researches of Von Siebold and others. See *Spon-taneous*.

Geneva, a town of the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe, 58 B.C.; became part of the empire of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800; and capital of the kingdom of Burgundy, 426.

The Republic founded in.....	1512
Emancipated from Savoy.....	1526
Calvin settled here, and obtaining much influence. Geneva was termed the "Rome of Calvinism".....	about 1536
Through him Servetus was burned for heresy.....	27 Oct. 1553
Geneva allied to the Swiss cantons.....	1584

Insurrection, Feb. 1781; about 1000 Genevese, in consequence, applied, in 1792, to earl Temple, lord lieutenant of Ireland, for permission to settle in that country: the Irish parliament voted 50,000*l.* to defray the expenses of their journey, and to purchase them lands near Waterford. Many of the fugitives came to Ireland in July, 1783, but they soon after abandoned it; many Genevese settled in England. 1784
A revolution; executions and imprisonments. July, 1794
Geneva incorporated with France. 26 April, 1798
Admitted into the Swiss Confederation. 30 Dec. 1813
The constitution made more democratic. 1846
Revolution, through an endeavor of the Catholic cantons to introduce Jesuits as teachers; a provisional government set up. 7 Oct. 1848

[The scheme was withdrawn.]	
About 50 persons from Geneva land at Thonon and Evian, to set up the Swiss flag; but are brought back by Swiss troops.	30 March, 1860
Election riots, with loss of life, through the indiscretion of M. Fazy.	22 Aug. 1864
49th annual meeting of the Helvetic Society of National Sciences held.	21-23 Aug. 1865
Violent peace congress—Garibaldi present.	12 Sept. 1867
The Alabama arbitration commission met; received the cases and adjourned to 15 June, 1872.	13 Dec. 1871
Formal meeting of the commission (see <i>Alabama</i>), 15 June,	1872
Monsignor Mermillod nominated bishop of Geneva (in the diocese of the bishop of Lausanne) and vicar apostolic; his arrest proposed, 2 Feb.; ordered to quit, if he will not submit to the civil government by 16 Feb.; he is expelled.	17 Feb. "
Geneva visited by the shah.	July, 1873
The ex- duke of Brunswick dies here and bequeaths his vast property (above 764,000 <i>l.</i>) to the city.	13 Aug. "
The "International" assemble here; small meeting,	2 Sept. "
Violent hail storm; great destruction of glass and crops.	7, 8 July, 1875
Rousseau centenary celebrated.	2 July, 1878
The duke of Brunswick's remains placed in the grand mausoleum.	7 Sept. 1879

Geneva Convention, for the succor of the wounded in time of active warfare. Having been a witness of the horrors of the battle-field of Solferino, 24 June, 1859, M. Henri Dunant, a Swiss, published his experiences, which induced the *Société Gênéroise d'Utilité Publique* in Feb. 1863 to discuss the question whether relief societies might not be formed in time of peace to help the wounded in time of war by means of qualified volunteers. At an international conference held 26 Oct. 1863, fourteen governments, including Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Russia, were represented by delegates. The propositions then drawn up were accepted as an international code by a congress which met at Geneva, 8 Aug. 1864, and on 22 Aug. a convention was signed by twelve of the delegates, and it was eventually adopted by all civilized powers except the United States. International conferences were held at Paris in 1867 and at Berlin in 1869 for further developing in a practical manner the objects of the Geneva conference. The International Society (termed "the Red Cross Society"), established in consequence of these proceedings, was very energetic in relieving the wounded and sick during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, its flag being recognized as neutral. See *Aid to Sick and Wounded*. Above 13,000 volunteers said to be employed in attending the sick and wounded, Sept.-Dec. 1870. At a meeting in London, 6 Aug. 1872, M. Dunant proposed a plan for the uniform treatment of prisoners of war.

Genoa, the ancient Genua (N. Italy). Its inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 115 B.C. It partook of the revolutions of the Roman empire.

-	Genoa becomes a free commercial state.....	about 1000
-	Frederick II. wars with Pisa.....	1070-1284
2,	Frederick II. captures 22 galleys, and vainly besieges	
2,	Genoa.....	1241
-	The families of Doria and Spinola obtain ascendancy.....	about 1720
-	The Genoese destroy the naval power of Pisa at Meloria	
	(which see).....	6 Aug. 1284
2	Frequent wars with Venice.....	1218-92; 1293-9
26	Rafaele Doria and Galeotto Spinola appointed captains.....	1335
36	Simon Boccanegra made the first doge, 1339; set aside	
34	by the nobles, 1344; reappointed.....	1346
34	Great discord; many doges appointed.....	1394
-	Genoa successively under protection of France, 1396; of	

Naples, 1410; of Milan, 1419; losing and regaining freedom.....1421-1512
 Sacked by the Spaniards and Italians under Prosper Colonna.....1522
 Andrew Doria deserts the French service, and restores the independence of his country.....1528
 Genoa bombarded by the French.....May, 1684
 By the British.....Sept. 1745
 Taken by the imperialists, who are soon after expelled, Sept. 1746
 Another siege raised.....10 June, 1747
 The celebrated bank failed.....1750
 Genoa made the Ligurian republic.....May, 1797
 The city, blockaded by a British fleet and Austrian army, until literally starved, was evacuated by capitulation, 5 June; but it was surrendered to the French soon after their victory at Marengo.....14 June, 1800
 Genoa annexed to the French empire.....4 June, 1805
 Surrenders to the English and Sicilians.....18 April, 1814
 United to the kingdom of Sardinia.....Dec. "
 The city seized by insurgents, who, after a murderous struggle, drove out the garrison and proclaimed the Ligurian republic, 3 April; but surrendered to gen. La Marmora.....11 April, 1849

Gens-d'armes were anciently the king's horse-guards only, but afterwards the king's *gardes-du-corps*; the musqueteers and light horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (whose number was about 250) bearing this name. Scots guards were about the persons of the kings of France from the time of St. Louis, who reigned in 1226. They were organized as a royal corps by Charles VII. about 1441; the younger sons of Scottish nobles being usually the captains. The name gens-d'armes was afterwards given to the police; but, becoming obnoxious, was changed to "municipal guard" in 1830.

Gentleman (from *gentilis*, of a *gens*, a race or clan). The Gauls, observing that during the empire of the Romans the *scutarii* and *gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *écuyers* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentlemen was much in use in England, and was given to the well-descended about 1430.—*Sidney*. Gentlemen by blood were those who could show four descents from a gentleman who had been created by the king by letters-patent.

Gentlemen-at-arms (formerly styled the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners) is the oldest corps in England, with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard. The band was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, and was originally composed entirely of gentlemen of noble blood, whom he named his pensioners or spears. William IV. commanded that it should be called his majesty's honorable corps of gentlemen-at-arms, 7 March, 1834.—*Curling*.

Gentlewomen's Self-help Institution, London, established by the earl of Shaftesbury, duchess of Sutherland, and others, May, 1870.

Geodesy (from the Greek *γῆ*, the earth, and *δαίω*, I divide), the art of measuring the surface and determining the figure of the earth, etc. Col. A. Clarke's "Geodesy" published 1880; see *Latitude*.

Geography. The first geographical records are in the Pentateuch and in the book of Joshua. Homer describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth surrounded by the sea, and also the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy.—*Iliad*. The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 568 B.C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to a mathematical basis, about 135 B.C. Strabo, the great Greek geographer, lived 71-14 B.C. Ptolemy flourished about 139 A.D. The science was brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about 1240.—*Langlet*. Maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. Geography is now divided into mathematical, physical, and political, and its study has been greatly promoted during the present century by expeditions at the expense of various governments and societies. The *Royal Geographical Society*

of London was established in 1830; that of Paris in 1821. The *American Geographical Society*, New York, was organized 1852; see *Africa*, *Northwest Passage*, etc.

An international congress of geographers held at Antwerp in 1871; at Paris, 1 Aug 1875; at Brussels, 12 Sept. 1876

Dr. August Heinrich Petermann, founder and editor of the celebrated *Mittheilungen über wichtige neue Erforschungen auf dem Gesamtgebiete der Geographie* in 1865, and an eminent cartographer, died.....26 Sept. 1878

A congress on commercial geography met at Brussels, Oct. 1879

Mr. E. H. Bunbury's "History of Ancient Geography among the Greeks and Romans," published 1879. He refers especially to Hecataeus, Herodotus, Hanno, Pytheas (discoverer of Britain), Eratosthenes (born A.C. 270; made a map), and to Ptolemy, about A.D. 139.

E. A. Freeman's "Historical Geography of Europe" published.....1881
 66 geographical societies in the world.....Jan. "

Geok Tepe, a strong Turkoman fortress; see *Russia*, 1879-81.

Geology, the science of the earth, is said to have been cultivated in China before the Christian era, and occupied the attention of Aristotle, Theophrastus, Pliny, Avicenna, and the Arabian writers.

In 1574 Mercati wrote concerning the fossils in the pope's museum: Cesalpino Majoli and others (1597), Steno (1669), Scilla (1670), Quirini (1676), Plot and Lister (1678), Leibnitz (1680), recorded observations, and put forth theories on the various changes in the crust of the earth.

Hooke (1668), in his work on Earthquakes, said that fossils, "as monuments of nature, were more certain tokens of antiquity than coins or medals; and though difficult, it would not be impossible to raise a chronology out of them."

Burnet's "Theory of the Earth" appeared in 1690, Whiston's in 1696.

Buffon's geological views (1749) were censured by the Sorbonne in 1751, and recanted in consequence. The principle he renounced was that the present condition of the earth is due to secondary causes, and that these same causes will produce further changes. His more eminent fellow-laborers and successors were Gesner (1758), Michell (1760), Raspe (1762-73), Pallas and Saussure (1793-1800).

Werner (1775) ascribed all rocks to an aqueous origin, and even denied the existence of volcanoes in primitive geological times, and had many followers—Kirwan, De Luc, etc. Hutton (1788), supported by Playfair (1801), warmly opposed Werner's views, and asserted that the principal changes in the earth's crust are due to the energy of fire. The rival parties were hence termed Neptunists and Vulcanists.

William Smith, the father of British geology (who had walked over a large part of England) drew up a "Tabular View of British Strata" in 1799, and published it and his "Geological Map of England and Wales," 1812-15; died 28 Aug. 1839. The rev. Adam Sedgwick, another father, died 27 Jan. 1873, aged 87. Sir Charles Lyell died 22 Feb. 1875.

In 1803 the Royal Institution possessed the best geological collection in London, collected by H. Davy, C. Hatchett, and others; the proposal of sir John St. Aubyn, sir Abraham Hume, and the right hon. C. F. Greville to aid the government in establishing a school of mines there in 1804-7 was declined 13 Nov. 1807.

In 1807 the *Geological Society of London* was established. By collecting a great mass of new facts it greatly tended to check the disposition to theorize, and led to the introduction of views midway between those of Werner and Hutton. The Geological Society of Dublin, 1832; of Edinburgh, 1834; of France, 1830; of Germany, 1848.

In 1835 Mr. (afterwards sir Henry) De la Beche suggested the establishment of the present *Museum of Geology*, which began at Craig's court, and which was removed to its present position in Jermyn street. To him are also due the valuable geological maps formed on the ordnance survey. The building was erected by Mr. Pennethorne, and formally opened by the prince consort, 14 May, 1851. Attached to the Museum are the Mining Records office, a lecture theatre, laboratories, etc. Sir H. De la Beche, the first director, died 13 April, 1855; succeeded by sir Roderick Murchison, who died 22 Oct. 1871; succeeded by prof. A. C. Ramsay, March, 1872.

A similar institution was established at Calcutta by the East India Company in 1840.

International Geological congress met at Paris, 1878; to meet at Bologna, 29 Sept. 1881.

The English standard works on geology at the present time are those of Lyell, Murchison, Phillips, De la Beche, Mantell, and Ansted.

Cuvier and Brongniart's work on Geology of Paris, 1808 et seq.

L. Agassiz, "Poissons Fossiles," 1833-45.

The strata composing the earth's crust may be divided into two great classes:

I. Those generally attributed to the agency of water;

- II. To the action of fire: which may be subdivided as follows:
 Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline;
 Sedimentary, or fossiliferous, rocks.
 Metamorphic, or unfossiliferous.
- Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline.
 Volcanic, as basalt, etc.
 Plutonic, as granite, etc.
- Fossiliferous, or Sedimentary, rocks are divided into three great series:
 The Palæozoic (most ancient forms of life), or Primary.
 The Mesozoic (middle-II e period), or Secondary.
 The Neozoic, or Cainozoic (more recent forms of life), or Tertiary.

TABLE OF STRATA (chiefly from Lyell).

NEOZOIC:

I. POST-TERTIARY:

A. Post-Pliocene:

1. Recent: Marine strata; with human remains; Danish peat; kitchen middens; bronze and stone implements; Swiss lake-dwellings; temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli.
2. Post-Pliocene: Brixham cave, with flint knives, and bones of living and extinct quadrupeds; ancient valley gravels; glacial drift; ancient Nile mud; postglacial North American deposits; remains of *Mastodon*; Australian broccias.

II. TERTIARY, OR CAINOZOIC, SERIES:

B. Pliocene:

3. Newer Pliocene (or Pleistocene) Mammalian beds, Norwich Crag. [*Marine Shells*.]
4. Older Pliocene: Red and Coralline Crag (Suffolk, Antwerp).
- 5, 6. Miocene, Upper and Lower: Bordeaux; Virginia Sands and Tournai beds; Pliocene deposits near Athens; volcanic tuff and limestone of the Azores, etc.; brown coal of Germany, etc. [*Mastodon*, *Gigantic Elk*, *Salamander*, etc.]
- 7, 8, 9. Eocene, Upper, Middle, and Lower: Fresh-water and Marine beds; Barton Clays; Bracklesham Sands; Paris Gypsum; London Plastic, and Thanet Clays. [*Palms*, *Birds*, etc.]

III. SECONDARY, OR MESOZOIC, SERIES:

- E. 10. Cretaceous, Upper; British Chalk; Maestricht beds.—Chalk with and without Flints, Chalk Marl, Upper Green Sand, Gault, Lower Green Sand. [*Mesosaurus*; *Fish*, *Mollusks*, etc.]
11. Lower (or Neocomian or Wealden): Kentish Rag; Weald Clay; Hastings Sand. [*Iguanodon*, *Hylasaurus*, etc.]
- F. 12. Oolite, Upper: Purbeck beds, Portland Stone and Sand, Kimmeridge Clay; Lithographic Stone of Solenhofen with *Archæopteryx*. [*Fish*.]
13. Middle: Calcareous Grit, Coral Rag, Oxford Clay, Kelloway Rock. [*Belemnites* and *Ammonites*.]
14. Lower: Cornbrash, Forest Marble, Bradford Clay, Great Oolite, Stonesfield Slate, Fuller's Earth, Inferior Oolite. [*Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Pterodactyl*.]
- G. 15. Lias, Lias Clay and Marl Stone. [*Ammonites*, *Equisetum*, *Amphibia*, *Labyrinthodon*.]
- H. 16. Trias, Upper: White Lias, Red Clay, with Salt in Cheshire, Coal-fields in Virginia, U. S. [*Fish*, *Dromætherium*.]
17. Middle, or Muschelkalk (wanting in England). [*Encrinurus*, *Placodus gigas*.]
18. Lower: New Red Sandstone of Lancashire and Cheshire. [*Labyrinthodon*, *Footprints of Birds and Reptiles*.]

IV. PRIMARY, OR PALÆOZOIC, SERIES:

- I. 19. Permian: Magnesian Limestone, Marl Slates, Red Sandstone and Shale, Dolomite; Kupferschiefer. [*Fish*, *Fishes*, *Amphibia*.]
- K. 20, 21. Carboniferous, Upper and Lower: Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Mountain Limestone. [*Ferns*, *Calamites*, *Coal*.]
- L. 22, 23, 24. Devonian, Upper, Middle, and Lower: Tllestones, Cornstones, and Marls, Quartzose, Conglomerates. [*Shells*, *Fish*, *Trilobites*.]
- M. 25, 26, 27. Silurian, Upper, Middle, and Lower: Ludlow Shales, Aymestry Limestone, Wenlock Limestone, Wenlock Shale, Caradoc Sandstone, Llandovery Flags; Niagara Limestone. [*Sponges*, *Corals*, *Trilobites*, *Shells*.]
- N. 28, 29. Cambrian, Upper and Lower: Bala Limestone, Festiniog Slates, Bangor Slates and Grits, Wicklow Rock, Haslecks Grits, Huronian Series of Canada. [*Zoophytes*, *Lingula*, *Ferns*, *Sigillaria*, *Stigmaria*, *Calamites*, and *Cryptogamia*.]
- O. 30. Laurentian, Upper Gneiss of the Helderberg (?): Labradorite Series, N. of the St. Lawrence; Adirondack Mountains, New York.

31. Lower: Gneiss and Quartzites, with Interstratified Limestones, in one of which, 1000 feet thick, occurs a foraminifer, *Eosoda Canadensis*, the oldest known fossil.

Geometry, so termed from its original application to measuring the earth, is ascribed to the Egyptians; the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks and boundaries.

Thales introduced geometry into Greece, about 600 a.c.

Pythagoras cultivated the science about 580.

The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometers from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato, about 390 a.c.

Euclid's "Elements" compiled about 300 a.c.

Archimedes, a discoverer in geometry, 287-212 a.c.

The conchoid curve invented by Nicomedes, 220 a.c.

Ptolemy, the astronomer, second century, a.d.

Geometry taught in Europe in the thirteenth century.

Books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England as infected with magic, 7 Edw. VI., 1552.—*Stow*.

Descartes published his "Analytical Geometry," 1627.

Sir Isaac Newton ("Arithmetica Universalis," etc.), 1642-1727.

Simson's edition of Euclid, first appeared, 1756.

La Place's "Mécanique Céleste," 1799-1805.

George. A gold coin current at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VIII.—*Leake*.

George, Fort, on the Canada side, near the mouth of the Niagara river, was captured by the Americans under gen. Dearborn, nearly 4000 strong, on the 27th of May, 1813. The British garrison numbered about 3000. The Americans lost 33 killed and 88 wounded; the British lost 108 killed, 163 wounded, and 622 made prisoners. On the 8th of July following, an American foraging party, near Fort George, were attacked by a greatly superior force of British and Indians. Only a corporal and nine men escaped to the fort; the remainder (29) were killed or wounded. On the 17th of the same month the outworks of Fort George were attacked by 200 British and Indians. They were gallantly defended by a detachment from the garrison under col. (afterwards lieut.-gen.) Winfield Scott. The Americans lost four killed and four wounded. Again, on the 24th of August, these outworks were attacked by a British party. They were repulsed by a detachment under capt. Davenport. The loss on both sides was considerable.

George, St., the tutelary saint of England, and adopted as patron of the order of the Garter by Edward III. His day is 23 April; see *Garter* and *Knighthood*.

St. George was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian, and, being a man of great courage, was a favorite; but, complaining to the emperor of his severities towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was put in prison, and beheaded 23 April, 290.—On that day, in 1192, Richard I. defeated Saladin.

Georges' Conspiracy, in France. Gen. Moreau, gen. Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of Georges, and others, were arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 1804. Pichegru was found strangled in prison, 6 April. Twelve of the conspirators, including Georges, were executed 25 June, and others imprisoned. Moreau was exiled, and went to America. In 1813 he was killed before Dresden (*which see*).

Georgia, the ancient Iberia, now a province of S. Russia, near the Caucasus, submitted to Alexander about 331 a.c., but threw off the yoke of his successors. It was subjugated to Rome by Pompey, 65 a.c., but retained its own sovereigns. Christianity was introduced into it in the third century. In the eighth century, after a severe struggle, Georgia was subdued by the Arab caliphs; by the Turkish sultan Alp-Arslan, 1068; and by the Tartar hordes, 1285. From the fourteenth to the eighteenth century, Georgia was successively held by the Persian and Turkish monarchs. In 1740 Nadir Shah established part of Georgia as a principality, of which the last ruler, Heraclius, surrendered his territories to the czar in 1799; and in 1802 Georgia was declared to be a Russian province.—*GEORGIA*, a state of the United States, was settled by gen. Oglethorpe in 1732.

Separating from the United States congress, it surrendered to the British, Dec. 1778; and its possession was of vast importance to the royalists in the war. Count d'Estant joined the United States general Lincoln, and made a desperate attack on Georgia, which failed, and the French fleet returned home; the colony was given up to the Union by the British in 1783. It seceded from the Union, by ordinance, 18 Jan. 1861, and was conquered by Sherman in 1864-5, and readmitted as a state in Jan. 1868; see *United States*.—GEORGIA, in the Pacific, was visited by capt. Cook in 1775.

Georgium Sidus, the first name of the planet Uranus (*which see*), discovered 13 March, 1781.

Gerberoi (Normandy, N. France). Here William the Conqueror was wounded in battle by his son Robert, who had joined the French king, Philip I., 1078.

Germ Theory of Disease supposes "that many diseases are due to the presence and propagation in the animal system of minute organisms having no part or share in its normal economy."—*MacLagan*, 1876.

The doctrine of *contagium animatum* was held in the middle ages and put forth in the sixteenth century, but contagious organisms were not discovered till the nineteenth by professors Lister, Tyndall, and others, 1875-8. At the British Association, 14 Sept. 1870, professor Huxley expressed his concurrence with the "germ theory;" see *Dust and Disease*.

Germain, St., near Paris. The palace here was begun by Louis the Fat, 1124, and enlarged and embellished by his successors, especially by Francis I., Henry IV., and Louis XIV. Here James II. of England resided in state after his abdication in 1689, and here he died, 16 Sept. 1701; see *Treaties*.

German Confederation, North, established in room of the Germanic Confederation (*which see*): population, 1867, estimated 29,906,092. The confederation ceased on the re-establishment of the German empire, 1 Jan. 1871.

The king of Prussia invites the states of North Germany to form a new confederation. . . . 16 July, 1866
Treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Prussia and the following states: Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, two Schwarzburgs, Waldeck, the younger Reuss, two Lippes, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg; signed, 18 Aug. "

And two Mecklenburgs. . . . 21 Aug. "
And Hesse (for country north of the Main). . . . 3 Sept. "
And the elder Reuss. . . . 26 Sept. "
And Saxe-Meiningen. . . . 8 Oct. "
And Saxony. . . . 21 Oct. "
Meeting of North German parliament (295 deputies from the 22 states) at Berlin. . . . 24 Feb. 1867
(See *Germany*.)

German Hospital, Dalston, founded 1845, for Germans, and English in cases of accident. German Society of Benevolence and Concord established 1817.

German Language has two great branches: *Hochdeutsch* and *Plattdeutsch*, High and Low German. The former became the literary language, principally through its use by Luther in his translation of the Bible and in other works, 1522-34. The latter is that spoken by the lower classes. There are many dialects: the satirical epic in Low-German, "Reineke Fuchs," appeared in 1498; see *Reynard*.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AUTHORS.

	Born	Died
Ulfilas (Gothic Bible), about A. D. 360.		
Martin Luther (German Bible, etc., 1522-34) . . .	1483	1546
Hans Sachs	1494	1578
Gottf. Leibnitz	1646	1716
G. F. Gellert	1715	1769
G. E. Lessing	1729	1781
G. A. Bürger	1748	1794
J. G. von Herder	1744	1803
Fred. T. Klopstock	1724	1803
Im. Kant	1724	1804
J. C. Frol. von Schiller	1759	1805
Ch. M. Wieland	1733	1813
C. T. Körner	1791	1813
Joan Paul F. Richter	1763	1825
J. H. Voës	1751	1826
F. Schlegel	1772	1829
B. G. Niebuhr	1776	1831
W. v. von Goethe	1749	1832
Wilhelm von Humboldt	1767	1835

	Born	Died
A. Wilhelm Schlegel	1767	1845
L. Tieck	1773	1853
H. Heine	1797	1856
Alex. von Humboldt	1769	1859
Ernst M. Arndt	1769	1860
Chr. Carl J. Bunsen	1791	1860
F. C. Schloesser	1776	1861
G. G. Gervinus	1805	1871
Theod. Mommsen	1817	

German Union of NATURAL PHILOSOPHERS, the forerunner of the British Association, was founded by Oken, at Leipsic, in 1822; partly to promote political unity in Germany. It has met annually, except in troubled years, such as 1848, 1866, and 1870; 50th time, 17 Sept. 1877; 53d meeting at Dantzic, 18 Sept. 1880.

Germanic Confederation, superseding the Confederation of the Rhine (*which see*), was constituted 8 June, 1815; held its first diet at Frankfurt, 16 Nov. 1816, and its last, 24 Aug. 1866; see *next article*. It comprised:

1. Austria; 2. Prussia; 3. Bavaria; 4. Saxony; 5. Hanover; 6. Württemberg.
7. Baden; 8, 9. Hesse (electorate and grand-duchy).
10. Denmark (for Holstein and Lauenburg).
11. Netherlands (for Luxemburg).
12. Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Altenburg.
13. Brunswick and Nassau.
14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
15. Oldenburg, three Anhalts, and two Schwarzburgs.
16. Two Hohenzollerns, Liechtenstein, two Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, and Waldeck.
17. Free cities: Lubeck, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Hamburg.

The diet declares for a constituent assembly, 30 March, which met. . . . 18 May, 1848
The diet remits its functions to the archduke John, vicar of the empire (for *Germany*). . . . 12 July, "
The diet re-established, meets. . . . 30 May, 1851
The emperor of Austria proposes a reform of the confederation, 17 Aug.; accepted by the diet, 1 Sept.; rejected by Prussia. . . . 22 Sept. 1863
The diet celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. . . . 8 June, 1865
Vote of the majority of the diet supports Austria in the dispute respecting Schleswig and Holstein; Prussia announces her withdrawal from the confederation, and its dissolution; the diet declares itself indissoluble, continues its functions, and protests. . . . 14 June, 1866
The diet removes to Augsburg during the war. . . . 14 July, "
The confederation renounced by Austria at Nikolsburg, 26 July, "
The diet holds its last sitting. . . . 24 Aug. "

Germanites, a name given to a sect, of which members appeared in the British Mediterranean fleet in 1867. They called themselves "non-fighting men," and hold no communion with other religious bodies.

Germans, St., was made the seat of the bishopric of Cornwall for a short time, about 905.

Germany (*Germania, Alemannia*), anciently, as now, divided into independent states. The Germans long withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them; and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the third century. In the fifth century the Huns and other tribes prevailed over the greater portion of Germany. In the latter part of the eighth century, Charlemagne subdued the Saxons and other tribes, and was crowned emperor at Rome, 25 Dec. 800. At the extinction of his family, the empire became elective, 911, and was generally obtained by a member of the house of Hapsburg from 1437 till 1804. Germany was divided into circles, 1501-12. The Confederation of the Rhine was formed 12 July, 1806; the Germanic Confederation, 8 June, 1815; and the North German Confederation, 18 Aug. 1866; the treaty ratified, 8 Sept. 1866; see *Franco-Prussian War*, 1870-1.

The re-established empire of Germany (1 Jan. 1871) founded upon treaties concluded between the North German Confederation (*which see*) and (1) the grand-duches of Baden and Hesse, 16 Nov. 1870; (2) the kingdom of Bavaria, 23 Nov. 1870; (3) the kingdom of Württemberg, 25 Nov. 1870; ratified, 29 Jan. 1871. William I., king of Prussia, was proclaimed emperor at Versailles, 15 Jan. 1871.
Population in 1871 (including Alsace-Lorraine, conquered 1870), 41,069,846. The parliament is elected by manhood suffrage and ballot.

The first chancellor of the empire, prince Otho von Bismarck, May, 1871.
Population of German empire, 1881, 45,194,172.

The Teutones, united with the Cymry, defeat the Romans in Illyria..... B.C. 113
After varying success are defeated by Marius..... 102
Drusus invades Germany..... 12-9
Battle of Teutoburg; Hermann, or Arminius, destroys the Romans under Varus..... A.D. 9
Hermann assassinated..... 19
The Franks invade Gaul..... 238
Great irruption of Germanic tribes into Gaul..... 450 et seq.
Charlemagne, after a long contest, subduces the Saxons, who become Christians..... 772-785
He is crowned emperor of the West at Rome by the pope..... 25 Dec. 800
He adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him..... 802
Louis (*le Débonnaire*) separates Germany from France, 839-40
The Germans under Arnold take Rome..... 896
The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad I. of Franconia reigns..... 8 Nov. 911
[The electorate began about this time; see *Electors*.]
Reign of Henry I. (king), surnamed the Fowler; he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians..... 918-34
Otho I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope..... 962
Otho II. conquers Lorraine..... 978
Henry III. conquers Bohemia..... 1042
Contest between Henry IV. and Gregory VII. (Hildebrand)..... 1075
Henry's humiliation at Canossa (*which see*)..... 1077
He takes Rome, 1084; and Gregory dies in exile at Salerno..... 1085
Disputes with the pope relating to ecclesiastical investitures..... 1073-1123
The Guelph and the Ghibelline feuds begin..... 1140
Conrad III. leads an army to the holy wars; it was destroyed by Greek treachery..... 1147
Frederick Barbarossa emperor, 1152; wars in Italy..... 1154-77
He destroys Milan..... 1162
Ruins Henry the Lion (*see Bavaria*)..... 1180
Is drowned during the crusade in Syria..... 10 June, 1190
Teutonic order of knighthood..... "
Hanseatic League established..... about 1245
Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, chosen by the electors..... 1273
The edict called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV..... 1356
The Tyrol acquired..... 1363
Sigismund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (*see Bohemia*)..... 1414-16
Sigismund driven from the throne; Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds..... 1437
The Pragmatic Sanction confining the empire to the house of Austria..... 1439
Peasants' wars..... 1502, 1514, 1524
Era of the Reformation (*see Lutheranism*)..... 1517
Luther excommunicated by the diet at Worms..... 1521
German Bible and liturgy published by Luther..... 1522-46
War with the Pope—the Germans storm Rome..... 1527
Diet at Spire; Protestants condemned..... 13 March, 1529
Confession of Augsburg published..... 25 Jan. 1530
Protestant League of Smalcald..... 31 Dec. 1531
The anabaptist seize Münster, 24 June, 1535; defeated, and John of Leyden slain..... 1536
Death of Luther..... 18 Feb. 1546
War with the Protestants..... 26 June, 1552
Who are helped by Henry II. of France—Peace of Religion at Passau..... 31 July, 1552
Abdication of Charles V. announced..... 25 Oct. 1555
Hungary joined to the empire..... 1570
The Thirty Years' war begins between the Evangelic Union under the elector palatine, and the Catholic League under the duke of Bavaria..... 1618
Battle of Prague, which ruined the elector palatine..... 8 Nov. 1620
Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden invades Germany..... June, 1630
Gustavus Adolphus, victor, killed at Lutzen..... 16 Nov. 1632
Treason of Wallenstein; he is assassinated..... 25 Feb. 1634
End of the Thirty Years' war; treaty of Westphalia, establishing religious toleration..... 24 Oct. 1648
War with France..... 1674
John Sobieski, king of Poland, after defeating the Turks, obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna..... 12 Sept. 1683
Peace of Ryswick (with France)..... 20 Sept. 1697
The peace of Carlowitz (with the Turks)..... 26 Jan. 1699
War with France, etc., 6 Oct. 1702; Marlborough's victory at Blenheim..... 13 Aug. 1704
Peace of Utrecht..... 11 April, 1713
The Pragmatic Sanction (*which see*)..... 1722
Francis I., duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, Maria Theresa (1736); she succeeds her father, and becomes queen of Hungary..... 20 Oct. 1740
The elector of Bavaria elected emperor as Charles VII., 22 Jan. 1742
He dies 20 Jan.; Francis I., duke of Lorraine, elected emperor..... 15 Sept. 1745
The Seven Years' war between Austria and Prussia and their respective allies begins Aug. 1756; ends with the peace of Hubertsburg..... 15 Feb. 1763

Lorraine ceded to France..... 1766
Joseph II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland, 1772; many civil reforms and liberal changes..... 1782
War with Turkey..... 1788
Victory of the Austrians and Russians at Rimnik..... 22 Sept. 1790
J. G. Basedow, educational reformer, dies..... 25 July, 1790
The Rhenish provinces revolt..... 1793
Francis I. joins in the second partition of Poland..... 1795
In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his states in Italy..... 1793-1803
Cessions of territory to France by the treaty of Lunenburg..... 9 Feb. 1801
Francis II. assumes the title of Francis I., emperor of Austria..... 11 Aug. 1804
Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Bavaria and Württemberg, 1805; and of Westphalia, 1807; dissolution of the German empire; formation of the Confederation of the Rhine..... 12 July, 1806
North Germany annexed to France..... 13 Dec. 1810-11
Commencement of the war of independence; the order of the Iron Cross instituted..... March, 1813
Final defeat of the French at Leipzig..... 16-19 Oct. "
Congress of Vienna..... 1 Nov. 1814 and 25 May, 1815
The Germanic Confederation (*which see*) formed..... 8 June, "
The Zollverein (*which see*) formed..... 1818
"Society for Promoting the Knowledge of Ancient German History" founded by Stein..... 1819
A German scientific association formed, "Naturforscherverein" (*see German Union*)..... Sept. 1822
General depression in trade..... 1824
Death of J. H. Voss, poet, etc..... 29 March, 1826
Revolution at Brunswick (flight of the duke)..... 7 Sept. 1830
In Saxony (abdication of the king)..... 13 Sept. "
Death of Goethe, poet, novelist, and philosopher..... 22 March, 1832
Becker's song about the free German Rhine; and Alfred de Musset's song in reply, "Le Rhin Allemand" (*see Rhine*), appear..... 1841
Excitement about Ronge, the Catholic reformer, and the holy coat of Treves..... 1844
Insurrection at Vienna and throughout Germany (*see Austria, Hungary, etc.*)..... 1848
Revolt in Schleswig and Holstein (*see Denmark*)..... March, "
The king of Prussia takes the lead as an agitator, to promote the reconsolidation of the German empire, by a proclamation..... 27 March, "
German national assembly meet at Frankfurt (*see Germanic Confederation*)..... 18 May, "
Archduke John of Austria elected vicar of the empire..... 12 July, "
The national assembly elects the king of Prussia emperor, 28 March; he declines..... 5 April, 1849
He recalls the Prussian members of the assembly..... 14 May, "
The Frankfurt assembly transfers its sittings to Stuttgart..... 30 May, "
Treaty of Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new central power for a limited time; appeal to be made to the governments of Germany..... 30 Sept. "
Protest of Austria against the alliance of Prussia with the smaller German states..... 12 Nov. "
Treaty of Munich between Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg for a revision of the German Confederation..... 27 Feb. 1850
Parliament meets at Erfurt..... March, "
The king of Württemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia..... 15 March, "
German diet meets at Frankfurt..... 10 May, "
Hesse-Cassel sends no representative to Erfurt, 7 June; Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league..... 20 June, "
Austria calls an assembly of the German Confederation, 19 July; which meets at Frankfurt..... 2 Sept. "
Austrian, Bavarian, and Prussian forces enter Hesse-Cassel (*see Hesse-Cassel*)..... 12 Nov. "
Conferences on German affairs at Dresden..... 23 Dec. 1850, to 15 May, 1851
Max Schneckenburger, author of the song "Die Wacht am Rhein," died..... "
Re-establishment of the diet of the Germanic Confederation at Frankfurt..... 30 May, "
Conference at Nuremberg relative to a general code of commerce..... 15 Jan. 1857
Great excitement in Germany at the French successes in Lombardy; warlike preparations in Bavaria, etc., May and June, 1859
Meetings of new liberal party in Eisenach, Saxe-Weimar, 17 July; seven resolutions put forth recommending that the imperfect federal constitution be changed, that the German diet be replaced by a strong central government; that a national assembly be summoned; and that Prussia be invited to take the initiative..... 14 Aug. "
This proposal not accepted by Prussia, and warmly opposed by Hanover..... Sept. "
The Austrian minister, Rechberg, severely censuring the duke of Saxe-Gotha for a liberal speech, 4 Sept.; and

- accusing the Prussian government of favoring the liberals, meets with cutting retorts Sept. 1859
 Death of Ernst Moritz Arndt, patriot and poet 29 Jan. 1860
 The federal diet maintains the Hesse-Cassel constitution of 1852 against Prussia 24 March
 Meeting of the French emperor and the German sovereigns at Baden, 16, 17 June; and of the czar and the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia at Toplitz 26 July, etc.
 Meeting at Coburg in favor of German unity against French aggression 6 Sept.
 Dispute with Denmark respecting the rights of Holstein and Schleswig Nov.
 First meeting of a German national shooting-match at Gotha 8-11 July, 1861
 Meeting of German national association at Heidelberg; decides to form a fleet 23 Aug.
 Subscriptions received for fleet Sept. and Oct.
 The national association meet at Berlin; they recommend the formation of a united federal government with a central executive, under the leadership of Prussia 13 March
 Meetings of plenipotentiaries from German states on federal reform 8 July-10 Aug.
 Deputies from German states meet at Weimar, and declare that Germany wants formation into one federal state 28, 29 Sept.
 Congress of deputies from German states declare in favor of unity 21 Aug.
 The emperor of Austria invites the German sovereigns to a congress at Frankfurt, 31 July; king of Prussia declines, 4 Aug.; nearly all the sovereigns meet, 16, 17 Aug.; they approve the Austrian plan of federal reform, 1 Sept.; which is rejected by Prussia 22 Sept.
 The diet determines to have recourse to federal execution in Holstein if Denmark does not fulfil her obligations 1 Oct.
 50th anniversary of the battle of Leipzig celebrated, 18 Oct.
 Death of Frederick VII. of Denmark 15 Nov.
 German troops enter Holstein for "federal execution" (see *Denmark* for events) 23 Dec.
 Death of Maximilian II. of Bavaria 10 March
 Prussia retains the duchies; discussion between Austria and Prussia; the diet adopt the resolution of Bavaria and Saxony, requesting Austria and Prussia to give up Holstein to the duke of Augustenburg; rejected, 6 April, 1865
 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Germanic Confederation 8 June
 The Gastein convention (*which see*) 14 Aug.
 Condemned by the diet at Frankfurt 1 Oct.
 The diet calls on Austria and Prussia to disarm, 19 May
 Meeting of deputies from smaller German states condemn the impending war 20 May
 Austria declares that Prussia has broken the treaty by invading Holstein, 11 June; the diet adopts this, by 9 votes; the Prussian representative declares the Germanic Confederation at an end, and invites the members to form a new one, excluding Austria 14 June
 The Prussians enter Saxony, and the war begins, 15 June
 The diet determines for war, 16 June; proclaims prince Charles of Bavaria general of the confederation troops, 27 June
 [For the war and its consequences, see *Prussia* and *German Confederation, North*.]
 Treaty of alliance between Prussia and the northern states; ratified 8 Sept.
 Continued disputes between the diet and Austria and Prussia respecting Schleswig-Holstein, Oct. and Nov.
 Draft of new constitution for North Germany settled, 9 Feb.
 Elections commence 12 Feb.
 North German parliament opened at Berlin by the king of Prussia, 24 Feb.; Dr. Simson elected president, 2 March
 The federal constitution adopted (printed in *Almanach de Gotha*, 1868); the parliament closed 17 April
 The constitution put in action 1 July
 Meeting of 50 deputies from parliaments of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt, declare necessity of union with North Germany Aug.
 Luxembourg evacuated by the Prussian garrison, 9 Sept.
 New North German parliament meets, 10 Sept.; closed, 2 Oct.
 Opened by king of Prussia, 23 March; closed, 20 June
 Delegates from the Zollverein meet, April; close, 23 May
 Inauguration of the Luther monument at Worms by the king of Prussia 25 June
 German rifle association meeting at Vienna, 26 July; addressed by Von Beust at the close, giving as toast, "Peace and Reconciliation" 6 Aug.
 After negotiations between Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden, July, a South German military commission appointed Oct.
 Wilhelmshaven, at Hoppens, bay of Jade, Oldenburg, the first German military port, inaugurated by the king of Prussia 17 June
 Centenary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt celebrated, 14 Sept.
 Count Arnim, German representative at Rome, protests against the doctrine of papal infallibility May, 1870
 German parliament opened by the king, 14 Feb.; closed, 28 May, "
 Count Bismarck announces the declaration of war by France, and terms it groundless and presumptuous, 19 July, "
 Bavaria, Württemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Baden support Prussia in the war declared by France (see *Franco-Prussian War*) 20 July, "
 Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities declare for union with North Germany about 6 Sept. "
 Socialists declare against annexation of Alsace, etc., Sept.-Nov. "
 Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt join the North German Confederation by treaty, about 15 Nov.; also Württemberg, 25 Nov.; and Bavaria, 23 Nov.; retaining certain powers in military and diplomatic affairs Nov. "
 The North German parliament opened at Berlin by Dr. Simson on behalf of the king 24 Nov. "
 The parliament vote 100,000,000 thalers to continue the war 28 Nov. "
 The king of Bavaria, in a letter to the king of Saxony, proposes the king of Prussia to be nominated emperor of Germany about 4 Dec. "
 The parliament in an address request the king to become emperor (votes for, 188; against, 6) 10 Dec. "
 The address solemnly presented to the king in an assembly of princes by Dr. Simson 18 Dec. "
 Re-establishment of the German empire, 1 Jan.; William I. of Prussia proclaimed emperor at Versailles, 18 Jan. 1871
 Several German bankers condemned to imprisonment for subscribing to the French loan 3 Jan.
 Preliminaries of peace with France signed at Versailles, 26 Feb. "
 The emperor reviews part of his army at Longchamps, near Paris 1 March, "
 First Reichstag, or imperial council, opened at Berlin by the emperor 21 March, "
 The new constitution of the empire comes into force, 4 May, "
 Chancery of the empire: prince Bismarck chancellor, 12 May, "
 The treaty of peace ratified 16 May, "
 Dr. Döllinger, of Munich, excommunicated for opposing the dogma of papal infallibility, 18 April; made D.C.L. of Oxford June, "
 Triumphant entry of the German armies into Berlin; statue of Frederick William IV. inaugurated, 16 June, "
 Dr. Döllinger elected rector of the university of Munich, 29 July, "
 The emperors of Austria and Germany meet at Salzburg, Bismarck and Beust present 6-8 Sept. "
 The Bavarian minister of public worship declares against the dogma of papal infallibility in a letter to the archbishop of Munich 27 Sept. "
 The German parliament opened by the emperor, who expresses his conviction "that the new German empire will be a reliable shield of peace" 16 Oct. "
 Reform in the coinage: introduction of a gold coin approved by the federal council about 6 Nov.
 Law forbidding the clergy to meddle with politics in the pulpit about 26 Nov. "
 Triennial war-budget voted 1 Dec.
 Sharp despatch from count Bismarck to the German ambassador at Paris respecting the acquittal of murderers of Germans at Melun and Paris 7 Dec. "
 Ultramontane agitation against the government; excitement among the Polish Romanists; count Bismarck carries his school inspection bill against the Roman Catholic clergy March, 1872
 The empress-queen visits England May, "
 Bismarck reports to the parliament the pope's refusal to receive cardinal Hohenlohe as ambassador, 14 May, "
 Bill for the expulsion of the Jesuits passed in the German parliament (131-93); end of session, 19 June; the law published 5 July, "
 Inauguration of a memorial to Von Stein, the patriotic statesman at Nassau, by the emperor 9 July, "
 Imperial congress: the czar arrives at Berlin, 5 Sept.; the emperor of Austria, 6 Sept.; both leave; prince Bismarck declares the meeting to be merely an act of friendship; "prince Gortschakoff thankful that nothing was written" about 6 Sept. "
 Great emigration of young men to America to avoid the conscription; forbidden by government Sept. "
 The German parliament opened 12 March, 1873
 Treaty with France settling the total evacuation of the departments held by German troops on payment of the indemnity in Sept. signed 15 March, "
 The emperor William warmly received at St. Petersburg, 27 April-11 May, "
 The monetary reform law passed, 23 June; the parliament closed 25 June, "
 Last payment of French war indemnity 5 Sept. "
 The emperor's visit to Vienna 17 Oct.
 Elections for the parliament (397 members; about two thirds nationalist liberals, about 100 ultramontanists), 10 Jan. 1874
 Parliament opened 5 Feb. "

Letter from earl Russell to the emperor, expressing sympathy of himself and others with the struggle against the pope, 28 Jan.; the emperor replies, 18 Feb. 1874

Bismarck confined by illness, 18 March, April, Constitutional struggle in the parliament respecting the army bill, 18 March, April, "The government require 401,559 men (instead of 360,000) permanently; compromise—the army to be settled for seven years, 18 April, "The parliament session closed by the emperor with a pacific speech, 28 April, "German Liberal Association, formed against particularists and ultramontanists, 18 April, "Count Harry Arnim, formerly ambassador at Rome and Paris, suddenly arrested and imprisoned in Berlin, ostensibly for refusing to give up official papers, 4 Oct.; released on bail, 28 Oct. "Parliament opened by the emperor; declaration of firm legislative and defensive policy, 29 Oct. "Bismarck resigns the chancellorship after an adverse vote in the parliament, 16 Dec.; on a vote of confidence (189-71) retains it, 18 Dec. "Important registration law for births, deaths, and marriages passed, 18 Jan. 1875

Civil marriage bill passed, 25 Jan. "International rifle meeting at Stuttgart, 1 Aug. "Statue of Hermann (or Arminius), by Von Bandel, at Detmold, uncovered by the emperor William, 16 Aug. "Parliament meets; pacific speech of the emperor read, 27 Oct. "The imperial bank of Germany opens, 1 Jan. 1876

Proposal for purchase of all the railways by the imperial government (opposed in the south), 20 March, "The czar at Berlin, 11 May, "Parliament opened with a royal pacific speech, 30 Oct. "Elections: liberal majority; socialist democrats elected for Berlin, 10, 11 Jan. 1877

Parliament opened by the emperor; he hopes for peace in the East, 22 Feb. "Supreme Court for Germany settled to be at Leipzig by parliament, 21 March, "New code of laws enacted, 8 April, "Resignation of Bismarck as chancellor, 3 April; withdrawn, 8 April, "Exportation of horses forbidden, 7 July, "Parliament reopened, 6 Feb. 1878

In consequence of the attempted assassination of the emperor by Hödel, 11 May, a stringent bill to repress socialism is brought into the parliament, and rejected (251-57), 24, 25 May, "Grosser Kurfürst, iron-clad, sunk by collision with König Wilhelm off Folkestone; about 300 lost, 31 May, "The emperor fired at and wounded by Dr. Karl Eduard Nobiling, a professor of philology and socialist, at Berlin, 2 June, "The crown-prince authorized to direct public affairs, 4, 5 June, "Parliament dissolved, 12 June, "Death of king George of Hanover, 12 June, "Emil Heinrich Max Hödel condemned, 10 July, "Elections held (severe struggle), 30 July, "The Berlin conference (*which see*), 13 June-13 July, "Hödel executed at Berlin, 16 Aug. "New parliament opened: national liberals, 123; 119 imperialists and conservatives; 105 centre (Roman Catholics, etc.), 9 Sept. "Dr. Nobiling dies of self-inflicted wounds, 10 Sept. "The emperor quite recovered; announced, 14 Sept. "The repressive socialist bill passed (72 majority), 19 Oct. "Decree for expulsion of socialists and others, issued, Nov. "The emperor returns to Berlin and resumes government, 5 Dec. "174 clubs, 44 newspapers, and 157 other papers suppressed by injunctions up to, 1 Dec. "Parliamentary Discipline bill (to "muzzle" speakers); a "gagging bill" introduced, about 9 Jan. 1879

Bismarck's negotiations with the Roman curia respecting the Falk laws (*Kulturkampf*) fruitless, 18 Jan. "Gagging bill" rejected by the parliament, 7 March, "Prince Bismarck's protectionist tariff bill virtually passed, about 9 May, "Resignation of Von Forckenbeck (liberal), president of the parliament, 20 May; election of an ultramontane, about 22 May, "The emperor's golden wedding kept, 11 June, "Resignation of Falk and other ministers; announced, 30 June, "Bismarck, in the parliament, disclaims connection with the liberal party, 9 July, "The customs bill finally passed (217-117); session closed, 12 July, "Ministry reconstituted, about 14 July, "Adm. Batsch tried and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for loss of *Grosser Kurfürst* (see 31 May, 1878), July, "Grand military manoeuvres at Königsberg, 5-9 Sept. "Meeting of Bismarck and Jacobini, papal nuncio at Gastein, about 16 Sept. "Bismarck visits Vienna; renews friendship with Andrássy, 21-24 Sept.; supreme court for all Germany, opened at Leipzig, 1 Oct. "

New code of laws, made in 1877, come into operation, Nov. 1879

Bill for enlargement of the army (by 27,000 men) proposed, Jan. 1880

German parliament opened; pacific speech from the emperor, 12 Feb. "In the Federal Council 22 small states out-vote Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, respecting new stamp duties, 3 April, "Bismarck's resignation not accepted by the emperor; the states give in, April, "The new army bill passed (186-96), 9 April, "The parliament prorogued, 10 May, "New Liberal" party formed by secession from the reactionary "National Liberals", Aug. "Grand army manoeuvres in a plain 10 miles south of Berlin, 10 Sept. et seq. "German parliament opened, 16 Feb. 1881 (See *Prussia*.)

KINGS AND EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

CARLOVINGIAN RACE.

800. Charles I., the Great, or Charlemagne.
814. Louis I., *le Dbonnaire*, king of France.
840. Lothaire I., or Lothar, son of Louis; died in a monastery at Treves, Sept. 855.
855. Louis II., son of Lothaire.
875. Charles II., the Bald, king of France; died 877.
881. Charles III., the Fat, crowned king of Italy; deposed; succeeded by
887. Arnulf, or Arnoul; crowned emperor at Rome, 896.
899. Louis III., the Blind.
Louis IV., the Child, son of Arnulf; the last of the Carolingian race in Germany.

SAXON DYNASTY.

911. Otho, duke of Saxony; refuses the dignity on account of his age.
Conrad I., duke of Franconia, *king*.
918. Henry I., the Fowler, son of Otho, duke of Saxony, *king*.
936. Otho I., the Great, son of Henry, crowned by pope John XII., 2 Feb. 962; the beginning of the holy Roman empire.
973. Otho II., the Bloody; massacred his chief nobility at an entertainment, 981; wounded by a poisoned arrow.
983. Otho III., the Red, his son, yet in his minority, poisoned.
1002. Henry II., duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy and the Lame.

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

1024. Conrad II., surnamed the Salique.
1039. Henry III., the Black, son.
1050. Henry IV., son; a minor; Agnes, regent; deposed by his son and successor; Rudolph (1077) and Herman (1082) nominated by the pope; and Conrad (1087).
1106. Henry V.; married Maud, or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England.
1125. Lothaire II., surnamed the Saxon.

HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN, OR OF SWABIA.

1138. Conrad III., duke of Franconia.
1152. Frederick I., Barbarossa, crowned by his horse throwing him into river Saleph, 10 June, 1190.
1190. Henry VI., son, surnamed Asper, or Sharp; detained Richard I. of England a prisoner; died 1197. [Interregnum and contest for the throne between Philip of Swabia and Otho of Brunswick.]
1198. Philip, brother to Henry; assassinated at Bamberg by Otto of Wittelsbach.
1208. Otho IV., surnamed the Superb; excommunicated and deposed; died 1218.
1215. Frederick II., king of Sicily, son of Henry VI.; deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry, landgrave of Thuringia, 1246; Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor; but the pope gave the imperial title to
1247. William, earl of Holland (nominal).
1250. Conrad IV., son of Frederick.
[His son Conradin was proclaimed king of Sicily, which was, however, surrendered to his uncle Manfred, 1254; on whose death it was given by the pope to Charles of Anjou, in 1263. Conradin, on the invitation of the Ghibelline party, entered Italy with a large army, was defeated at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug. 1268; and beheaded at Naples, 29 Oct., thus ending the Hohenstaufen family.]
1256. [Interregnum.]
1257. Richard, earl of Cornwall, and Alphonso of Castile, merely nominated.

HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, LUXEMBURG, BAVARIA, ETC.

1273. Rudolph, count of Hapsburg.
1291. [Interregnum.]
1292. Adolphe, count of Nassau, to the exclusion of Albert, son of Rudolph; deposed; slain at the battle of Geheun, 2 July, 1298.
1298. Albert I., duke of Austria, Rudolph's son; killed by his nephew at Rheinfels, 1 May, 1308.
1308. Henry VII. of Luxemburg.
1313. [Interregnum.]
1314. Louis IV. of Bavaria, and Frederick III. of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors; Frederick died in 1390.

1330. Louis reigns alone.

1347. Charles IV. of Luxemburg. (At Nuremberg, in 1356, the *Golden Bull* became the fundamental law of the German empire.)

1378. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, son; twice imprisoned; forced to resign; but continued to reign in Bohemia.

1400. Frederick III., duke of Brunswick; assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors.

" Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine; crowned at Cologne; died 1410.

1410. Jossus, marquis of Moravia; chosen by a party of the electors; died next year.

" Sigismund, king of Hungary; elected by another party; on the death of Jossus recognized by all; king of Bohemia in 1419.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

1438. Albert II., the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia; died 27 Oct. 1439.

1439. [Interregnum.]

1440. Frederick IV. (or III.), surnamed the Pacific; elected emperor 2 Feb., but not crowned until June, 1442.

1453. Maximilian I., son; died in 1519. In 1477 he married Mary of Burgundy.

Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.

1519. Charles V. (I. of Spain), son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria, elected; resigned both crowns, 1556; retired to a monastery, where he died, 21 Sept. 1558.

1556. Ferdinand I., brother; succeeded by his son.

1564. Maximilian II., king of Hungary and Bohemia.

1576. Rodolph II., son.

1612. Matthias, brother.

1619. Ferdinand II., cousin, king of Hungary.

1637. Ferdinand III., son.

1658. Leopold I., son.

1705. Joseph I., son.

1711. Charles VI., brother.

1740. Maria Theresa, daughter, queen of Hungary and Bohemia; her right sustained by England.

1742. Charles VII., *elector of Bavaria*, rival emperor, whose claim was supported by France.

[This competition gave rise to a general war. Charles VII. died Jan. 1745.]

1745. Francis I. of *Lorraine*, grand-duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria Theresa.

1765. Joseph II., son.

1790. Leopold II., brother.

1792. Francis II., son, became emperor of Austria only, as Francis I., 1804.

(See *Austria*.)

HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN. (See *Prussia*.)

1871. William I., king of Prussia, 18 Jan. (born 22 March, 1797; empress, Augusta, born 30 Sept. 1811).

Heir: Frederick William, son; born 18 Oct. 1831.

(See *Prussia*.)

Germinal Insurrection, in the faubourgs of Paris, suppressed on 12th Germinal, year III. (1 April, 1795).

Gerona (N.E. Spain), an ancient city, frequently besieged and taken. In June, 1808, it successfully resisted the French; but, after suffering much by famine, surrendered, 12 Dec. 1809.

Gesta Romanorum, a collection of popular tales derived from Oriental and classical sources, written in Latin by an unknown author, about the middle of the fourteenth century, and one of the first books printed in the fifteenth. These tales have been largely used by our early poets and dramatists, including Shakespeare. The English translation, by the Rev. C. Swan (from an edition printed at Hagenau, 1508), appeared 1824.

Gettysburg (Pennsylvania), **BATTLE OF**, fought 1-3 July, 1863. The Confederate victory at Chancellorsville led to a universal clamor in the South for an invasion of the northern states by Lee's army. As early as May movements were made indicating that Lee contemplated such an invasion. Early in June his entire army was concentrated at Culpepper, except A. P. Hill's division, which was left at Fredericksburg. At the middle of June, when the movement was fairly commenced, Lee's army numbered fully 100,000 men. On 12 June, Hooker began to fall back from the Rappahannock to cover Washington. Lee advanced to Winchester, and on 15 June dispersed Milroy's force at Winchester (7000 strong), capturing 2300 prisoners. He then crossed the Potomac with his main force (24, 25 June), and advanced to Chambersburg. Hooker also crossed on 26 June, and the next day was relieved by gen. Meade. Lee, in the

meantime, was pushing forward into the interior of Pennsylvania. The national army moved in a parallel direction on the east side of the Blue Ridge. Lee was considerably in the advance, and seriously threatened Harrisburg. As in the former invasion (1862), the passes of South Mountain afforded access to the Confederate rear. Meade took advantage of this fact, and (28 June) Lee saw that he must halt and stake the issue of the campaign upon a battle with the national army. The battle of Gettysburg ensued. The time and place of this battle were determined more by accident and the physical character of the region than by any purpose on the part of either commander. Lee ordered the concentration of his army at Gettysburg, to which point Ewell marched southwardly from Carlisle, and Longstreet and Hill eastwardly from Chambersburg. Meade's right wing (30 June) was near Gettysburg, and gen. Pleasonton, detecting the importance of that place, advanced and occupied it—anticipating the Confederates, who were advancing on the same point. On 1 July there was a collision of the opposing forces, in which gen. Reynolds was killed; but, after losing 10,000 men, the national forces still held a position which was the key of the field of operations. On 2 July (both armies being well up and in position) there was a second battle, in which the loss on both sides was severe. In this action Sickles was driven, but from a position which was of no material importance. At night the Union forces still held Cemetery Ridge from Culp's Hill to Round Top. On 3 July, after a bombardment of Cemetery from Seminary Ridge, Lee again assaulted. The assaulting column, under Pickett and Heth, numbered 18,000. It was almost annihilated. After this decisive repulse Lee retreated from the field. His army might have been utterly demoralized and dispersed by prompt and relentless pursuit. The forces were about equal at Gettysburg, each numbering from 70,000 to 80,000 infantry and artillery. The national loss was 23,190, of whom nearly 7000 were missing. The Confederate loss was about 36,000, of whom 18,783, wounded or unwounded, remained as prisoners. Lee's entire loss, from the commencement to the close of the invasion, was nearly 60,000 men.—On 19 Nov. 1863, the battle-ground was consecrated as a national cemetery for soldiers who fell in the July battles.

Ghent (Belgium), an ancient city, built about the seventh century, during the middle ages became very rich. John, third son of Edward III. of England, is said to have been born here in 1340 (hence named *John of Gaunt*) during the revolt under Jacob Van Artevelde, a brewer, whose son Philip revived the insurrection against Louis, count of Flanders, 1379-82.

Ghent rebelled against Philip of Burgundy, 1451; against the emperor Charles V., 1539; severely punished, 1540.

"*Pacification of Ghent*" (when the north and south provinces of the Netherlands united against Spain) proclaimed 8 Nov. 1576; broken up, 1579. The 300th anniversary celebrated 3-10 Sept. 1876.

Ghent taken by Louis XIV. of France, 9 March, 1678; and by the duke of Marlborough, 1708.

Ghent seized by the French, 1793; annexed to the Netherlands, 1814; made part of Belgium, 1830.

Peace of Ghent, between Great Britain and the United States, signed 24 Dec. 1814.

Ghibellines, see *Guelphs*.

Ghiznee, or **GHUZNEE** (E. Persia), the seat of the Gaznevides, who founded the city, 969. They were expelled by the Seljuk Tartars in 1038. The British under sir John Keane attacked the strong citadel of Ghiznee at 2 A.M., 23 July, 1839. At 8 o'clock the gates were blown in by the artillery, and, under cover of a heavy fire, the infantry forced their way into the place, and at 5 fixed the British colors on its towers. It capitulated to the Afghans, 1 March, 1842, who were defeated 6 Sept., and gen. Nott re-entered Ghiznee 7 Sept. same year. Seized for Musa Khan by Mahomed Jan in Jan.; retaken after a conflict, 19, 20 April, 1880.

Ghoorkas, see *Goorkas*.

Ghosts, produced by optical science. Mr. Dircks described his method at the British Association meeting

here, and was opened Oct. 1873. Nuneham Hall, Cambridge, in connection with it, was opened 18 Oct. 1875.

Miss Charlotte Angas Scott, aged about 22, attained the position of "wrangler" (for mathematics), Jan. 1880.

Glazors, BATTLE of (France), on 20 Sept. or 10 Oct. 1198, when Richard I. of England defeated the French. His parole for the day, "*Dieu et mon droit*" ("God and my right"), afterwards became the motto to the arms of England.

Gitschin (Bohemia) was captured by the Prussians after a severe conflict with the Austrians, 29 June, 1866. Near Gitschin, the same evening, the crown-prince of Prussia was victor in another engagement.

Giurgevo (Wallachia). Here the Russians were defeated by the Turks, aided by some English officers, 7 July, and repulsed in an attack, 23 July, 1854.

Glaciarium, at King's road, Chelsea; containing a surface of artificially made ice for rinking, constructed by Dr. John Gangee, and opened March, 1876. The freezing was accomplished by Raoul Pictet's process, and W. E. Ludlow's rotary engine and pump were employed.

Gladiators were originally malefactors who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for freedom. They were first exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 B.C., and afterwards at festivals, about 215 B.C. Their revolt under Spartacus, 73 B.C., was quelled by Crassus, 71. When Dacia was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph, for 123 days, A.D. 103. These combats were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, 325, and in the West by Theodoric in 500.

Gladstone Administrations.* Mr. Disraeli resigned 2 Dec., and was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, whose ministry received the seals 9 Dec. 1868. In consequence of a majority of three against the Irish University bill, early on 12 March, 1873, Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation, but withdrew it a few days after, as Mr. Disraeli declined office with the existing house of commons. Changes were made Aug.-Sept. 1873; the ministry resigned 17 Feb. 1874.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (1868-74).

First lord of the treasury, Wm. Ewart Gladstone (and chancellor of exchequer, Aug. 1873).

Lord chancellor, sir Wm. Page Wood, baron Hatherley; resigned; sir Roundell Palmer, baron Selborne, Oct. 1872.

Lord president of the council, Geo. Fred. Samuel Robinson, earl de Grey and Ripon (marquess of Ripon, 1871); succeeded by Mr. Austin Bruce, made lord Aberdeen, Aug. 1873.

Lord privy seal, John Wodehouse, earl of Kimberley; succeeded by viscount Halifax, July, 1870.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Robert Lowe; succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, Aug. 1873.

Secretaries—home, Henry Austin Bruce; succeeded by Mr. Lowe, Aug. 1873; *foreign*, Geo. Wm. Fred. Villiers, earl of Clarendon (died 27 June, 1870); succeeded by earl Granville; *colonies*, Granville Geo. Leveson-Gower, earl Granville; succeeded by earl of Kimberley, July, 1870; *war*, Edward Cardwell; *India*, George Douglas Campbell, duke of Argyll.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, Frederick, lord Dufferin, appointed governor-general of Canada; succeeded by H. C. E. Childers, Aug. 1872; by John Bright, Sept. 1870.

First lord of admiralty, Hugh Culling Eardley Childers; succeeded by G. Joachim Goschen, 9 March, 1871.

Chief secretary for Ireland, Chichester S. Fortescue; succeeded by the marquess of Hartington, 1 Jan. 1871.

President of board of trade, John Bright; succeeded by Chichester S. Fortescue, Dec. 1870.

President of poor-law (now local government) board, George Joachim Goschen; succeeded by James Stansfeld, 9 March, 1871.

* William Ewart Gladstone, born 29 Dec. 1809; master of the mint, Sept. 1841; president of the board of trade, May, 1843-Feb. 1845; secretary for colonies, Dec. 1845-July, 1846; chancellor of the exchequer, Jan. 1853-Feb. 1855, June, 1859-June, 1866; lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Isles, Nov. 1858; M.P. for Newark, 1832-46; for Oxford, 1847-65; for South Lancashire, 1865-8; for Greenwich, Nov. 1868; announced the dissolution of parliament, 23 Jan. 1874; resigned, 17 Feb. 1874; resigned leadership of liberal party, 13 Jan. 1875; elected M.P. for Mid-Lothian (1879-1898), 6 April, 1890.

William Edward Forster, vice-president of the committee of council on education; admitted to the cabinet, July, 1870.

The above formed the cabinet.

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, George, earl Spencer.

Office of works, Austen Layard; succeeded by Acton S. Ayrton, Nov. 1869; by William Patrick Adam, Aug. 1873.

Postmaster-general, Spencer C. Cavendish, marquess of Hartington; succeeded by William Monsell (not in the cabinet), Jan. 1871; by Dr. Lyon Playfair, Nov. 1873.

This ministry carried the disestablishment of the Irish church, in 1869; the Irish tenant act, in 1870; was censured in the house of lords for advising the royal warrant abolishing purchase in the army (182-82), 1 Aug. 1871; carried the ballot in 1872 (see letter in note, *Disraeli Administration*).

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (28 April, 1880).

First lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, William Ewart Gladstone.

Lord chancellor, Roundell Palmer, baron Selborne.

Lord president of the council, George, earl Spencer.

Lord privy seal, George Douglas Campbell, duke of Argyll; resigned; succeeded by Chichester S. Fortescue, lord Carlingford, April, 1881.

Secretaries—home, sir William Harcourt; *foreign affairs*, George Leveson-Gower, earl Granville; *the colonies*, John Wodehouse, earl of Kimberley; *India*, Spencer C. Cavendish, marquess of Hartington; *war*, Hugh C. E. Childers.

First lord of the admiralty, Thomas George Baring, earl of Northbrook.

Chief secretary for Ireland, W. E. Forster.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, John Bright.

President of local government board, John George Dodson.

President of board of trade, Joseph Chamberlain.

The above form the cabinet.

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, Francis Thomas de Grey, earl Cowper.

Postmaster-general, Henry Fawcett.

Chief commissioner of works, W. P. Adam; succeeded by G. Shaw Lefevre.

Attorney-general, sir Henry James.

Solicitor-general, Farrer Herschell.

Governor-general of India, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, marquess of Ripon.

Chairman of ways and means, Dr. Lyon Playfair.

Glasgow (Lanarkshire), the largest city in Scotland. Its prosperity greatly increased after the union in 1707, in consequence of its obtaining some of the American trade. Population in 1707 about 12,000; in 1861, 394,857; in 1871, 477,144.

The cathedral or high church, dedicated to St. Kentilgorn, or Mungo, began.....	1181
Erected into a burgh.....	1190
Charter was obtained from James II.....	1451
University founded by bishop Turnbull.....	about "
Made a royal burgh by James VI.....	1611
Town wasted by a great fire.....	1652
Charter of William and Mary.....	1690
<i>Glasgow Courant</i> , the first newspaper published.....	1715
First vessel sailed to America for its still great import, tobacco.....	1718
Great Shawfield riot.....	1725
Calico-printing begun.....	about 1742
Plundered by rebels.....	1745
Theatre opened.....	1764
Power-loom introduced.....	1773
Theatre burned; <i>Glasgow Herald</i> published.....	1782
Chamber of commerce formed.....	1783
Trades' Hall built.....	1791
Walter Stirling's public library founded, by will.....	"
Spinning-machinery by steam introduced.....	1796
Anderson's university founded.....	7 May, "
New college buildings erected.....	1811
Great popular commotion.....	April, "
Trials for treason followed.....	July, "
Theatre again burned.....	Jan. 1820
The Royal Exchange opened.....	3 Sept. "
Great fire, loss 150,000l.....	14 Jan. 1822
The Glasgow lotteries, the last drawn in Britain, were granted by license of parliament to the commissioners for the improvement of Glasgow. The third and final Glasgow lottery was drawn in London, at Coopers' Hall, 28 Aug. 1834. Their repetition was forbidden by 4 Will. IV. c. 37.....	1834
British Association meet here.....	24 Sept. 1840
Wellington's statue erected.....	8 Oct. 1844
False alarm of fire at the theatre, when 70 persons are crushed to death.....	17 Feb. 1849
British Association meet (2d time).....	12 Sept. 1855
Failure of Western Bank of Scotland and City of Glasgow banks, and other firms.....	Nov. 1857
In which great frauds were discovered.....	Oct. 1858
New water-works at Loch Katrine opened by the queen, 14 Oct. 1859	

[Supplies 25,000,000 gallons daily; can supply 50,000,000; engineer, J. F. Bateman; cost about 918,000l, independent of price paid for old works.] Self-supporting cooking establishments for working-classes begun by Mr. Thomas Corbett..... 21 Sept. 1860

Glasgow visited by the empress of the French... 27 Nov. 1860
 Theatre burned again... 31 Jan. 1863
 Visited by lord Palmerston; installed lord rector, 29 March, "
 Industrial exhibition opened... 12 Dec. 1865
 Fine stained glass windows, by German artists, put up in the cathedral by private munificence... 1859-66
 Site of the old university sold to railway company; new buildings to be erected near Western park... 1866
 Great reform demonstration; visit of John Bright, 16 Oct. "
 The duke of Edinburgh inaugurates the statue of the prince consort, in George's square... 18 Oct. "
 Glasgow and Aberdeen universities to elect one M.P., and Glasgow to elect three instead of two M.P.'s, by the Scotch reform act, passed... 13 July, 1868
 Foundation of the new university buildings laid by the prince of Wales... 8 Oct. "
 Foundation of Albert bridge laid... 3 June, 1870
 The new university buildings opened... 7 Nov. "
 Technical college established... about "
 Scott centenary celebrated... 9 Aug. 1871
 Fraser and MacLaren's warehouse, Buchanan street, burned; about 100,000*l.* lost... 27 March, 1872
 Explosion at Tradeston flour mills; about 14 killed; loss 70,000*l.*... 9 July, "
 Mr. Disraeli installed lord rector... 19 Nov. 1873
 Mr. Stephen Mitchell bequeaths 70,000*l.* to found a free library, etc... spring, 1874
 Great fire in Buchanan street... 22 April, 1876
 British Association meeting (3d)... "
 Rt. hon. R. A. Cross receives freedom of the city... 2 Oct. "
 Foundation of new post-office laid by the prince of Wales... 17 Oct. "
 Statue of Burns in George's square uncovered by lord Houghton... 25 Jan. 1877
 New stock exchange opened... 3 April, "
 Weaving school opened... 3 Sept. "
 Freedom of city presented to gen. U. S. Grant, ex-president U. S... 13 Sept. "
 New Queen's dock opened... 14 Sept. "
 Freedom of city presented to the marquess of Hartington... 5 Nov. "
 Statue of Thomas Campbell, in George's square, uncovered... 28 Dec. "
 Apothecaries' Hall burned; loss about 30,000*l.*... 9 June, 1878
 Stoppage of City of Glasgow Bank, with many branches; total ruin to many (see *Banks*)... 2 Oct. "
 National fund formed to relieve sufferers, 9 Nov.; amount received about 118,000*l.*... 12 Nov. "
 Glasgow Relief Bank founded; 321,423*l.* received, 13 Dec. "
 City of Glasgow Bank: Stronach and some directors sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, others to 8 months' (see *Trials*)... 1 Feb. 1879
 Theatre Royal burned... 2 Feb. "
 Boiler explosion, Glasgow iron-works; 23 killed, 5 March, "
 Statue of Livingstone, George's square, unveiled, 19 March, "

Glasgow, Bishopric of. Kennet, in his "Antiquities," says it was founded by St. Kentigern, *alias* Mungo, in 560; Dr. Heylin, speaking of the see of St. Asaph, in Wales, says that *that* see was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, then bishop of Glasgow in 583. This prelate became archbishop in 1491, ceased at the revolution, and is now a post-revolution bishopric. The cathedral, commenced in 1121, has a noble crypt; see *Bishops*.

Glasites (in Scotland) and **SANDEMANIANS** (in England). In 1727, John Glas, a minister of the Church of Scotland, published "The Testimony of the King of Martyrs concerning his Kingdom (John xviii. 36)," in which he opposed national churches, and described the original constitution of the Christian church, its doctrines, ordinances, officers, and discipline, as given in the New Testament. Having been deposed in 1728, he and others established several churches formed upon the primitive models. The publication of a series of letters on Hervey's "Theron and Aspasio," by Robert Sandeman, in 1755, led to the establishment of churches in London and other places in England, and also in North America. The meeting-house at Barnsbury, London, N., was erected in 1862.

Glass. The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria.—*Pliny*. Glass-houses were erected in Tyre. It was in use among the Romans in the time of Tiberius; and we know, from the ruins of Pompeii, that windows were formed of glass before 79.

Glass is said to have been brought to England by Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth, in... 676

The glass-manufacture established in England at Crutched-friars and in the Savoy.—*Shew*... 1557
 Great improvements have been made in the manufacture, through the immense increase of chemical knowledge in the present century. Prof. Faraday published his researches on the manufacture of glass for optical purposes in... 1830
 The duties on glass, first imposed 1695; repealed, 1698; re-enacted, 1745; finally remitted... 24 April, 1845
GLASS-PAINTING was known to the ancient Egyptians. It was revived about the tenth century, and is described in the treatise by the monk Theophilus; was practised at Marseilles in a beautiful style, about 1500, and attained great perfection about 1530. Specimens of the thirteenth century exist in England; C. Winston's work is the best on the subject, 1846 (new edition)... 1868
GLASS-PLATE, for coach-windows, mirrors, etc., made at Lambeth by Venetian artists, under the patronage of Villiers, duke of Buckingham... 1673
 The manufacture was improved by the French, who made very large plates; and further improvements in it were made in Lancashire, when the British Plate-glass Company was established... 1773
 Manufacture of British sheet-glass introduced by Messrs. Chance of Birmingham... about 1832
Tempered or toughened glass: M. De la Bastie's process (plunging heated glass into a hot bath of oleaginous or alkaline compounds) announced April, 1875; largely manufactured in France, and sold cheap in London... 1876

Glastonbury (Somerset), said to have been the residence of Joseph of Arimathea, and the site of the first Christian church in Britain, about 60. A church was built here by Ina about 708. The town and abbey were burned, 1184, and an earthquake did great damage in 1275. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, who had 100 monks and 400 domestics, was hanged on Tor hill in his pontificals for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Henry VIII., 14 Nov. 1539. The monastery was suppressed 1540.

Glee, a piece of unaccompanied vocal music, in at least three parts. Their composition began early in the eighteenth century. Eminent composers, Samuel Webbe (1740-1816), Stevens, Callcott, Horsley, Danby, Paxton, lord Mornington, Spofforth, etc. The *Glee Club*, founded by Dr. J. W. Callcott, Dr. Arnold, and others, 1787.

Glencoe Massacre of the Macdonalds, a Jacobite clan, for not surrendering before 1 Jan. 1692, the time stated in king William's proclamation. Sir John Dalrymple, master (afterwards earl) of Stair, their enemy, obtained a decree "to extirpate that set of thieves," which the king is said to have signed without perusing. Every man under 70 was to be slain. This mandate was treacherously executed by 120 soldiers of a Campbell regiment, hospitably received by the Highlanders, 18 Feb. 1692. About 60 men were slain, and many women and children, turned out naked in a freezing night, perished. This excited great indignation, and an inquiry was set on foot, May, 1695, but no capital punishment followed.

Glendalough, or "Seven Churches," an ancient Irish bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Keven in 498; united with Dublin, 1214.

Globe. The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B.C. Pythagoras demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun; Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the spheres of the stars; about 506 B.C.—Aristarchus of Samos maintained that the earth turned on its own axis and revolved about the sun, which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd that the philosopher nearly lost his life, 280 B.C.; see *Circumnavigators*.

To determine the figure of the earth, a degree of latitude has been measured in different parts of the world: by Bouguer and La Condamine, in Peru, and by Maupertuis and others, in Lapland, 1735.

Estimated density, 5.6 that of water, weight, 8,000,000,000, 800,000,000,000 tons.—*Proctor, 1873.*

Gloves and Spats measured by Mechina, Dolmbe, Biot, and Arago between 1793 and 1801.

Measurements made in India by col. (afterwards sir George) Everest, published in 1830.

Measurements made on a meridian by long continued astronomical observations, the points being connected by telegraph between Cahia, Me., and Nantucket, Mass., by the United States Coast Survey, in 1866-7.

Experiments made by pendulums to demonstrate the rotation of the earth by Foucault in 1851, and to determine its density by Maskelyne Baily and others, and in 1828, 1829, and 1854 by Mr (afterwards sir) G. B. Airy, the astronomer royal.

ARTIFICIAL GLOBES. It is said that a celestial globe was brought to Greece from Egypt, 306 a.c., and that Archimedes constructed a planetarium about 213 a.c.

The globe of Gottorp, a concave sphere, eleven feet in diameter, containing a table and seats for twelve persons, and the inside representing the visible surface of the heavens, the stars and constellations, all distinguished according to their respective magnitudes, and being turned by means of curious mechanism, their true position, rising and setting, are shown. The outside is a terrestrial globe. The machine, called the globe of Gottorp from the original one of that name, which, at the expense of Frederick II, duke of Holstein, was erected at Gottorp under the direction of Adam Olearius, and was planned after a design found among the papers of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Frederick IV of Denmark presented it to Peter the Great in 1713. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1757, but it was afterwards reconstructed.—*Cope.*

The globe at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, erected by Dr Long (master 1733), 18 feet in diameter.

In 1851 Mr Abraham erected in Leicester square, for Mr Wyld a globe 60 feet 4 inches in diameter, lit from the centre by day and by gas at night. It was closed in July 1861, the models were sold, and the building eventually taken down.

Globe Theatre, BANKSIDE (London), see *Shakespeare's Theatre*.—The Globe "Theatre," erected on the site of Lyon's inn, Strand, was opened 29 Nov. 1666, Mr Saffron Parry manager.—The *Globe* evening newspaper, formerly whig, now conservative; established 1808.

"**Gloire,**" French steam frigate; see *Navy, French.*

Glory, the nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, adopted from the Chinese and their flatterers, were used in the first century. The doxology "*Gloria Patri*," is very ancient, and originally without the clause "as it was in the beginning," etc. In the Greek it began with *Δόξα, glory.*

GLOUCESTER (Roman *Glevum*) submitted to the Romans about 46, and to the Saxons 577. The statutes of Gloucester, passed at a parliament held by Edward I. 1278, relate to actions at law. This city was incorporated by Henry III., and was fortified by a strong wall, which was demolished after the Restoration, in 1660, by order of Charles II., as a punishment for the successful resistance of the city to Charles I., under col. Masey, Aug., Sept. 1643. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal was completed in April, 1827. Gross bribery took place here at the election for the parliament in 1859. The *BISHOPRIC* was one of the six erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, and was formerly part of Worcester. It was united to Bristol in 1836. The church, which belonged to the abbey, and its revenues, were appropriated to the maintenance of the see. The abbey, which was founded by king Wulphere about 700, was burned in 1102, and again in 1122. In it are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Edward II. In the king's books this bishopric is valued at £154 17s. 2d. per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

1802. George Isaac Hextingford, translated to Hereford, June, 1815.

1815. Hon. Henry Ryder translated to Lichfield, 1834.

1834. Christopher Bethell, translated to Exeter, 1850.

1850. James Henry Monk, died.

1850. Charles Haring, translated to Durham, Sept. 1861.

1861. William Thomson, translated to York, 1882.

1882. Charles John Elliott (present bishop).

Gloves. Woodstock and Worcester leather gloves are of ancient celebrity. In the middle ages, the giving a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two bishops were put in possession,

of their sees by each receiving a glove, 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II., the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' Company of London was incorporated in 1556. Embroidered gloves are presented to judges at maiden sessions. The importation of foreign gloves was not permitted till 1825.

GLUCINUM (from γλυκός, sweet). In 1796 Vauquelin discovered the earth *glucina* (so termed from the sweet taste of its salts). It is found in the beryl and other crystals. From glucina Wohler and Bussey obtained the rare metal glucinum in 1828.—*Gmelin.*

GLUCOSE, see *Sugar.*

Gluten, an ingredient of grain, particularly wheat, termed the vegeto-animal principle (containing nitrogen). Its discovery is attributed to Baccaria in the eighteenth century.

Glycerine, discovered by Scheele about 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of fats," and further studied by Chevreul, termed the "father of the fatty acids." It is obtained pure by saponifying olive-oil or animal fat with oxide of lead, or litharge. Glycerine is now much employed in medicine and the arts.

Glyoxyline (invented by Mr. F. A. Abel, the chemist of the war department, in 1867), an explosive mixture of gun-cotton, pulp, and saltpetre saturated with nitroglycerine. It was abandoned for compressed gun-cotton.

Gnostics (from the Greek γνῶσις, knowledge), a sect who, soon after the preaching of Christianity, endeavored to combine its principles with the Greek philosophy. Among their teachers were Saturninus, 111; Basilides, 134, and Valentine, 140. Priscillian, a Spaniard, was burned at Traves as a heretic, in 384, for endeavoring to revive Gnosticism.

Goa (S.W. Hindostan) was taken by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1510, and made their Indian capital. It was visited by the prince of Wales, 27 Nov. 1875.

Goat Show at Alexandra Palace, 16-22 Sept. 1880, supported by the British Goat Society, recently established.

Gobelin Tapestry, so called from a house at Paris, formerly possessed by wool-dyers, whence the chief (Jehan Gobelin), in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. about 1663 for a manufactory of works for adorning palaces (under the direction of Colbert), especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by Le Brun, about 1666. Present establishment (1878) costs about 8000*l.* a year.

"**God bless you!**" see *Swearing.*

"**God Save the King.**" This melody is said to have been composed by John Bull, Mus. D., in 1606, for a dinner given to James I. at Merchant Taylors' Hall; others ascribe it to Henry Carey, author of "*Sally in Our Alley*," who died 4 Oct. 1743. It was much sung 1745-6. It has been claimed by the French. The controversy on the subject is summed up in Chappell's "*Popular Music of the Olden Times*" (1859). The melody has been adopted for the German national anthem ("*Heil dir im Siegerkranz*"), and also for the Danish.

Goderich Administration. Viscount Goderich* (afterwards earl of Ripon) became first minister on the death of Mr. Canning, 8 Aug. 1827; he resigned 9 Jan. 1830.

Viscount Goderich, *first lord of the treasury.*

Duke of Portland, *president of the council.*

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor.*

Earl of Carlisle, *lord privy seal.*

Viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and the marquess of Lansdowne, *foreign, colonial, and home secretaries.*

Lord Palmerston, *secretary of war.*

* Born 1782, held various inferior appointments from 1800 to 1818, when he became president of the board of trade, was chancellor of the exchequer from 1818 to April, 1827, when he became colonial secretary, which office he held in the Grey cabinet, Nov. 1830; created earl of Ripon, 1833, died 26 Jan. 1869.

Mr. C. W. Wynn, *president of the India board*.
Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), *board of trade*.
Mr. Herries, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Mr. Tierney, *master of the mint*, etc.

Godfathers AND Godmothers, or *sponsors*. The Jews are said to have had them at circumcision, but there is no mention of them in Scripture. Tradition says that sponsors were first appointed by Hyginus, a Roman bishop, about 154, during a time of persecution. In Roman Catholic countries bells have godfathers and godmothers at their baptism.

Godolphin Administrations (see *Administrations*), 1684 and 1690. Lord Godolphin became prime-minister to queen Anne, 8 May, 1702. The cabinet was notified in 1704. The earl resigned 8 Aug. 1710, and died 1712.

Sidney, lord (afterwards earl) Godolphin, *treasury*
Sir Nathan Wright, *lord keeper*.
Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, *lord president*.
John Sheffield, marquess of Normandy (afterwards duke of Normandy and Buckingham), *privy seal*.
Hon. Henry Boyle, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Sir Charles Hedges and the earl of Nottingham (the latter succeeded by Robert Harley, created earl of Oxford in 1704), *secretaries of state*.

Godwin Sands, sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, occupy land which belonged to Godwin, earl of Kent, the father of king Harold II. This ground was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustin at Canterbury; but the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the tract was submerged about 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.—*Salmon*.

Godwin's Oath. "Take care you are not swearing Godwin's oath." This caution, to a person taking a voluntary and intemperate oath, or making violent protestations, had its rise in the following circumstance related by the monks: Godwin, earl of Kent, was tried for the murder of prince Alfred, brother of Edward the Confessor, and pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting with oaths his innocence of the murder; supposed by the historians of those times to have been choked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from heaven, having prayed it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder; 1053.

Gog and Magog, see *Guildhall*.

Gold (mentioned Gen. ii. 11), the purest and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it is alloyed with copper or silver: our coin consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold and two of copper. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares are allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard than formerly—wedding-rings excepted—by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (1855). The present stated price is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per oz.; see *Coin of England and Guinea*. In 1816 it was enacted by 56 Geo. III. c. 68, that "gold coins only should be legal tender in all payments of more than 40*s.*"

Estimated amount of gold in the world: value, 1848, 560,000,000*l.*; 1875, 1,000,000,000*l.*

The value of gold compared with silver is said to have been estimated in the time of Herodotus, B.C. 450, about 10 to 1; of Plato, B.C. 38, 12 to 1; A.D. 1870, more than 15 to 1. See *Silver*.

The Amalgamation of Gold is described by Pliny (about 77) and Vitruvius (about 27 B.C.). The alchemist Basil Valentine (in the fifteenth century) was acquainted with the solution of the chloride of gold and fuming nitric acid. Andreas Cassius, in 1685, described the preparation of gold purple, which was then adapted by Kunkel to make red glass, and to other purposes.—*Gmelin*. Gold has been subjected to the researches of eminent chemists, such as Berzelius and Faraday.

GOLD MINES. Gold was found most abundantly in Africa, Japan, and South America. In the last it was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731 they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered. Peter the Great reopened ancient gold-mines in Russia, 1690.

The Ural or Oural mountains of Russia long produced gold in large quantity.

A piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty

pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru, 1730.

Gold discovered in Malacca in 1731; in New Andalusia in 1785; in Ceylon, 1800; 2887 ounces of gold, value 9991*l.*, obtained from mines in Britain and Ireland in 1864; it has been found in Cornwall, and in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland.

Gold discovered in California, Sept. 1847; and in Australia, 1861. On 28 April, 1858, a nugget, said to weigh 146 pounds, was shown to the queen. It is estimated that between 1851 and 1859 gold to the value of 88,849,435*l.* was exported from Victoria alone (see *California and Australia* severally).

Gold discovered in what is now termed New Columbia in 1856; much emigration there in 1858.

Gold discovered in New Zealand, and in Nova Scotia in 1861.

Gold discovered in South Africa (Transvaal republic, etc.), and discovered in Sutherlandshire; much excitement, Oct. 1868; in West Australia, reported Sept. 1870; in the Bendigo fields, Victoria, Nov. 1871; in Land of Midian, by capt. R. Burton, announced May, 1877.

Gold obtained in United Kingdom: value in 1861, 10,816*l.*; in 1862, 20,390*l.*; in 1863, 1747*l.*; in 1864, 9991*l.*; in 1865, 5894*l.*; in 1866, 3522*l.*; in 1876, 1139*l.*

The gold obtained in the United States during 1880 amounted to \$36,000,000.

The imports of gold coin and bullion into the United States during the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1881, were \$90,031,259.

GOLD-WIRE was first made in Italy about 1350. An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1300 miles in length; and such is its tenacity that a wire the one eighteenth part of an inch will bear the weight of 500 pounds without breaking.—*Fourcroy*.

GOLD-LEAF. A single grain of gold may be extended into a leaf of 56 square inches, and gold-leaf can be reduced to the 300,000th part of an inch, and gilding to the ten-millionth part.—*Kelly's Cambist*.

GOLD ROBBERY. Three boxes, hooped and sealed, containing gold in bars and coin to the value of between 18,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*, were sent from London, 15 May, 1855. On their arrival in Paris, it was found that ingots to the value of 12,000*l.* had been abstracted and shot substituted, although the boxes bore no marks of violence. Many persons were apprehended on suspicion, but the police obtained no trace till Nov. 1856. Three men, named Pierce, Burgess, and Toster, were tried and convicted, 13-15 Jan. 1857, on the evidence of Edward Agar, an accomplice. They had been preparing for the robbery for eighteen months previous to its perpetration.

Gold Coast, West Africa; settlements made by the Dutch; transferred to Great Britain by treaty, signed 2 Feb. 1872; joined with Lagos to form the "Gold Coast Colony," governor, capt. George Cumine Strahan, appointed 1874; Sandford Freeling, 1876; Herbert Taylor Ussher, 1879; sir Samuel Rowe, 25 Jan. 1881.

Golden Bulls, *Rose*, see *Bulls, Rose*, note.

Golden Fleece (see *Argonauts*). Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1429, at his marriage, instituted the military order of *Toison d'or*, or "golden fleece;" it was said on account of the profit he made by wool. The number of knights was thirty-one. The king of Spain, as duke of Burgundy, afterwards became grand-master of the order. The knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with ermine, with a collar opened, and the duke's cipher, in the form of a B, to signify Burgundy, together with flints striking fire, with the motto "*Ante ferit, quam flamma micat*." At the end of the collar hung a golden fleece, with this device, "*Pretium non rile luborum*." The order afterwards became common to all the princes of the house of Austria, as descendants of Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy, who married Maximilian of Austria in 1477, and now belongs to both Austria and Spain, in conformity with a treaty made 30 April, 1725.

Golden Horde, a name given to the Mongolian Tartars, who established an empire in Kaptchak (or Kibzak), now S.E. Russia, about 1224, their ruler being Batou, grandson of Gengis Khan. They invaded Russia, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke, 1252. At the battle of Bielawisch, in 1481, they were crushed by Ivan III. and the Nogai Tartars.

Golden Legend, "*Legenda Aurea*." The lives of our Lord and the saints, written by Giacomo Varaggio, or Jacobus de Voragine, a Dominican monk, about 1260; first printed 1470; a translation printed by Caxton, 1483.

Golden Number, the cycle of nineteen years, or

the number that shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton of Athens, about 432 B.C.—*Pliny*. To find the golden number or year of the lunar cycle, add one to the date, and divide by 19; the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the golden number. The golden number for 1876, 15; 1877, 16; 1878, 17; 1879, 18; 1880, 19; 1881, 1; 1882, 2; 1883, 3; 1884, 4; 1885, 5.

Golden Wedding, see *Wedding*.

Gold-fish (the golden carp, *Cyprinus auratus*), brought to England from China in 1691, but not common till about 1723.

Goldsmiths' Company (London) began about 1327, and incorporated 16 Rich. II., 1392. The old hall was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice by Philip Hardwick was opened 15 July, 1835; see *Assay* and *Standard*. The first bankers were goldsmiths.

Goldsmiths' Hall marks on gold and silver plate are five: 1. The sovereign's head (after 1784); 2. Lion passant (the standard mark), probably introduced between 1538 and 1558; 3. The standard mark, fixed 8 & 9 Will. III. 1696-7; 4. Leopard's head, the Hall mark; 5. The maker's mark (an old custom).

[The *date-letter* is one of an alphabet of 20 letters; A to U or V, J being omitted. The letter is changed on 30 May annually, and the shape of the letter every 30 years; thus 1716, A, etc.; 1790, A, etc.; 1756, A, etc.; 1776, A, etc.; 1790-1816, A, etc.; 1816-36, A, etc.; 1836-56, A, etc.; 1856-76, A, etc.; 1876-96, A, etc. The earliest known alphabetical series began 1438-9.]

A parliamentary commission on Hall marking reported in favor of its continuance with modifications, May, 1879.

"**Goliath**," training-ship, burned 22 Dec. 1875; see under *Wrecks*.

Gomarists, see *Arminians*.

Gonfalonier, or STANDARD-BEARER OF JUSTICE, originally a subordinate officer in Florence; instituted 1292; became paramount in the fifteenth century, and was suppressed 27 April, 1532, when the constitution was changed and Alexander de' Medici made duke.

Good Friday (probably God's Friday), the Friday before Easter day, on which a solemn fast has long been held, in remembrance of the crucifixion of Christ on Friday, 3 April, 33, or 15 April, 29. Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the church of England; our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, on account of the length of the offices and fastings enjoined on this day. Good Friday, 1883, 23 March; 1884, 11 April; 1885, 3 April.

Good Templars (first lodges formed in America) pledge themselves not to make, buy, sell, furnish, or cause to be furnished, intoxicating liquors to others as a beverage. The first English lodge was formed at Birmingham in May, 1868. There were said to be 8743 lodges and 210,255 members in the United Kingdom in 1874.

Goodman's Fields Theatre, London, opened 1729. Here David Garrick made his *début* as Richard III., 19 Oct. 1741. The new theatre, erected about 1746, was burned down June, 1802. The Garrick Theatre here was opened in 1830; burned 4 Nov. 1846; and since rebuilt.

Goodwin, see *Godwin*.

Goodwood Races, see *Races*.

Goojerat (N. India), see *Guzerat*.

Goorkhas, a warlike tribe of Nepal, became prominent in the seventeenth century. Their invasions were defeated about 1791 by the Chinese, whose vassals they became. In a war with the British in 1814 they were at first successful, but were eventually subdued, and a treaty of peace was signed in Feb. 1816. Since 1841 the native regiments have been largely recruited by Goorkhas, who have rendered valuable service in nearly all our Indian wars, and in Afghanistan, 1878-9.

Goose, see *Michaelmas*.

Gordian Knot is said to have been made of the

things that served as harness to the wagon of Gordius, a husbandman, afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be ruler of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, interpreted the oracle, 330 B.C.

Gordon's "No Popery" Riots, occasioned by the zeal of lord George Gordon, 2-9 June, 1780.

On 4 Jan. 1780, he tendered the petition of the Protestant Association to lord North.

On Friday, 2 June, he headed the mob of 40,000 persons who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob proceeded to pillage, burn, and pull down the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics first, but afterwards of other persons, for nearly six days. The Bank was attacked, the jails opened (the King's Bench, Newgate, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons). On the 7th, thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time. At length, by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the riot was quelled on the 8th.

210 rioters were killed and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals, and many were tried, convicted and executed.

The loss of property was estimated at 180,000*l*.

Lord George was tried for high-treason and acquitted, 5 Feb. 1781. He died a prisoner for libel, 1 Nov. 1793.

Alderman Kennett was found guilty of a dereliction of duty, 10 March, 1781.

Goree, a station near Cape Verd, west coast of Africa, planted by the Dutch, 1617. It was taken by the English admiral Holmes in 1663; seized by the French, 1677, and ceded to them by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678; taken by the British in 1758, 1779, 1800, and 1804; ceded to France, 1814. Governor Wall was hanged in London, 28 Jan. 1802, for the murder of sergeant Armstrong, committed while governor at Goree in 1782.

Gorey (S.E. Ireland). Near here the king's troops under col. Walpole were defeated, and their leader slain, by the Irish rebels, 4 June, 1798.

Gorget, the ancient breastplate, was very large, varying in size and weight. The present diminutive breastplate came into use about 1660; see *Armor*.

Gorham Case, see *Trials*, 1849-50.

Gorilla, a powerful ape of W. Africa, about five feet seven inches high. It is a match for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called *Gorillai* by the navigator Hanno, in his "Periplus," about 400 B.C. In 1847 a sketch of a gorilla's cranium was sent to prof. Owen by Dr. Savage, then at the Gaboon river, and preserved specimens have been brought to Europe, and a living one died on its voyage to France. In 1851 prof. Owen described specimens to the Zoological Society; in 1859 he gave a summary of our knowledge of this creature at the Royal Institution, London; and in 1861 several skins and skulls were there exhibited by M. Du Chaillu, who stated that he killed 21 of them in his travels in Central Africa. The gorilla was not known to Cuvier.

A young gorilla landed at Liverpool, 21 June, 1876; went to Berlin; was exhibited at Westminster aquarium 23 July; died at Berlin, 13 Nov. 1877; another brought to the Crystal Palace, England, soon died, Aug. 1879.

Gospellers, a name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who attacked the errors of Popery, about 1377. Wickliffe opposed the authority of the pope, the temporal jurisdiction of bishops, etc., and is called the father of the Reformation.

Gospels (Saxon *god-spell*, good story). Matthew's and Mark's are conjectured to have been written between A.D. 38 and 65; Luke's, 55 or 65; John's, about 97. Ireneus in the 2d century refers to each of the gospels by name. Dr. Robert Bray was one of the authors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701. A body termed "Bray's Associates" still exists; its object being to assist in forming and supporting clerical parochial libraries.

Gosport (Hampshire), contains the royal Clarence victualling-yard. The great Haslar hospital, near Gosport, was built in 1762.

Gotha, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Here is published the celebrated *Almanach de Gotha*, which first appeared in 1764, in German.

Gothard, see *Gotthard* and *Tunnels*.

Göthenburg System (in Sweden). By this alcoholic drinks are dispensed by persons deriving no profit from the sale. It was advocated in England by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., and much discussed, 1876-7.

Gothic Architecture began about the 9th century after Christ, and spread over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch; hence it has been suggested to call it the *pointed style*. "Gothic" was originally a term of reproach given to this style by the Renaissance architects of the 16th century. Its invention has been claimed for several nations, particularly for the Saracens. The following list is from Godwin's "Chronological Table of English Architecture:"

ANGLO-ROMAN—B.C. 55 to about A.D. 250—St. Martin's church, Canterbury.

ANGLO-SAXON—A.D. 800 to 1066—Earl's Barton church, St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.

GOthic ANGLO-ROMAN—A.D. 1066 to 1135—Rochester cathedral nave; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; St. Cross, Hants, etc. EARLY ENGLISH, OR POINTED—A.D. 1135 to 1272—Temple church, London; parts of Winchester, Wells, Salisbury, and Durham cathedrals, and Westminster Abbey.

POINTED, called pure Gothic—A.D. 1272 to 1377—Exeter cathedral, Waltham Cross, etc.; St. Stephen's, Westminster.

FLORID POINTED—A.D. 1377 to 1509—Westminster Hall; King's College, Cambridge; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster.

ELIZABETHAN—A.D. 1509 to 1625—Northumberland House, Strand; part of Windsor Castle; Hatfield House; Schools at Oxford.

Revival of Grecian architecture about 1625. Banqueting House, Whitehall, etc.

The revival of Gothic architecture commenced about 1825, mainly through the exertions of A. W. Pugin. The controversy as to its expediency was rife in 1860-1.

Gothland, an isle in the Baltic sea, was conquered by the Teutonic knights, 1397-8; given up to the Danes, 1524; to Sweden, 1645; conquered by the Danes, 1677; and restored to Sweden, 1679.

Goths, a warlike nation that inhabited the country between the Caspian, Pontus, Euxine, and Baltic seas. They entered Mæsia, took Philippopolis, massacring thousands of its inhabitants; defeated and killed the emperor Decius, 251; but were defeated at Naissus by Claudius, hence surnamed Gothicus, 320,000 being slain, 269. Aurelian ceded Dacia to them in 272; but they long troubled the empire. After the destruction of the Roman Western empire by the Heruli, the *Ostrogoths*, under Theoderic, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The *Visigoths* settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

Gotthard, St., near the river Raab, Hungary. Here the Turks, under the grand-vizier Kupruli, were totally defeated by the Imperialists and their allies, commanded by Montecuculi, 1 Aug. 1664. Peace followed this great victory.

Göttingen (Hanover), a member of the Hanseatic League about 1360. The university "Georgia Augusta," founded by George II. of England in 1734, was opened 1737. It was seized by the French, 1760, and held till 1762. In 1837 several of the most able professors were dismissed for their political opinions.

"Gouverneur, THE," a moral and educational work, full of anecdotes, by sir Thomas Elyot, first published in 1531; an annotated edition with a glossary by Mr. H. H. S. Croft was published in 1880.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution was established in 1843, and incorporated in 1848. It affords

to aged governesses annuities and an asylum; and to governesses in distress a temporary home and assistance.

Government Annuities Act, see *Annuities*. The building of the few GOVERNMENT OFFICES began in 1861.

Gowrie Conspiracy. John Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, in 1600, reckoning on the support of the burghs and the kirk, conspired to dethrone James VI. of Scotland, and seize the government. For this purpose the king was decoyed into Gowrie's house in Perth, on 5 Aug. 1600. The plot was frustrated, and the earl and his brother, Alexander, were slain on the spot. At the time, many persons believed that the young men were rather the victims than the authors of a plot. Their father, William, was treacherously executed in 1584 for his share in the raid of Ruthven, in 1582; and he and his father, Patrick, were among the assassins of Rizzio, 9 March, 1566.

Grace, a title assumed by Henry IV. of England, on his accession in 1399. *Excellent Grace* was assumed by Henry VI. about 1425. Till the time of James I., 1603, the king was addressed by that title, but afterwards by the title of *Majesty* only. "Your Grace" is the manner of addressing an archbishop and a duke in this realm.—The term "*Grace of God*" is said to have been taken by bishops at Epheus, 431 (probably from 1 Cor. xv. 10), by the Carlovingian princes in the ninth century, by popes in the thirteenth century; and about 1440 it was assumed by kings as signifying their divine right. "*Dei gratia*" was put on his great seal by William II. of England, and on his gold coin by Edward III. The king of Prussia's saying that he would reign "by the grace of God" gave much offence, 18 Oct. 1861.

Grace at Meat. The ancient Greeks would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first-fruits, to their gods. The short prayer said before, and by some persons after meat, in Christian countries, is in conformity with Christ's example, John vi. 11, etc.

Græcia Magna, colonies planted by the Greeks, 974-748 B.C.; see *Italy*.

Graffiti, a term given to the scribbles found on the walls of Pompeii and other Roman ruins; selections were published by Wordsworth in 1837, and by Garrucci in 1856.

Grafton Administration succeeded that of lord Chatham, Dec. 1767. The duke resigned, and lord North became prime-minister, Jan. 1770; see *North's Administration*.

Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury* (born 1735; died 1811).

Frederick, lord North, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Gower, *lord president*.

Earl of Chatham, *lord privy seal*.

Earl of Shelburne and viscount Weymouth, *secretaries of state*.

Sir Edward Hawke, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Marquess of Granby, *master-general of the ordnance*.

Lords Sandwich and Le Despencer, *joint postmasters-general*.

Lords Hertford, duke of Ancaster, Thomas Townshend, etc.

Lord Camden, *lord chancellor*, succeeded by Charles Yorke (created lord Morden), died (it is said by his own hand) 20 Jan. 1770.

Graham's Dyke (Scotland), a wall built in 209 by Severus Septimus, the Roman emperor, or, as others say, by Antoninus Pius. It reached from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde. Buchanan relates that there were considerable remains of this wall in his time, and vestiges of it are still to be seen.

Grail, HOLY (Sangreal). The publication of Tennyson's poem with this title, Dec. 1869, led to much discussion. Tennyson treats it as the cup in which Christ drank at the Last Supper. The mediæval romances treat it as the dish which held the paschal lamb. The word is probably old French, *gréal*, from the old Latin *gradalis*, a dish.

Grain. Henry III. is said to have ordered a grain of wheat gathered from the middle of the ear to be the original standard of weight: 12 grains to be a penny-

weight, 12 pennyweights one ounce, and 12 ounces a pound troy.—*Lawson*.

An act for the sale carriage of grain (63 & 44 Viet. c. 48), passed 7 Sept. 1899.

Grammar Schools, see *Education*.

Grammarians. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 276 a.c.—*Hinsr*. Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Nicias, Ælius Donatus, Remmius, Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenus, and other distinguished men were of this class. A Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476; Lily's Latin grammar ("Brevia Institutio"), 1513; Lindley Murray's English grammar, 1795; Cobbett's English grammar, 1818.—Harris's "Hermes" was published in 1750, Horne Tooke's "Epea Pteroenta; or, The Diversions of Purley," in 1786, treatises on the philosophy of language and grammar. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to have been the only purely grammatical orator of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error." The science of grammar has been recently much studied with excellent results.

Gramme, see *Metric System*.—Gramme machine, see under *Electricity*.

Grampian Hills (central Scotland). At Ardoch, near *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, the Scots and Picts under Galgacus were defeated by the Romans under Agricola, 84 or 85.

Grampound (Cornwall) was disfranchised in 1871, for bribery and corrupt practices in 1819. Sir Manasseh Lopes was sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to a fine of 10,000*l.* and two years' imprisonment.

Gran (Hungary). Here the Hungarians defeated the Austrians, 27 Feb. 1849.

Granada, a city, S. Spain, was founded by the Moors in the eighth century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. In 1236, Mohammed-al-Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous till its subjugation by the "great captain," Gonsalvo de Cordova, 2 Jan. 1492. In 1609 and 1610 the industrious Moors were expelled from Spain by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by marshal Sault in 1810, and held till 1812; see *New Granada*.

Granaries were formed by Joseph in Egypt, 1715 a.c. (Gen. xli. 48). There were 327 granaries in Rome.—*Udell*. *Hist.* Twelve new granaries were built at Unirew to hold 8000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses for sea-coal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearth of these articles by great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I. 1610.—*Stow*.

Grand Alliance between the emperor and the Dutch states-general (principally to prevent the union of the French and Spanish monarchies in one person), signed at Vienna, 12 May, 1689, to which England, Spain, and the duke of Savoy afterwards acceded.

Grand Junction Canal (central England), joins several others, and forms a water communication between London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull. The canal commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames near London. Executed 1793-1805.

Grand Juries, see *Juries*.

Grand Pensionary, a chief state functionary in Holland in the sixteenth century. In the constitution given by France to the Batavian republic, previously to the erection of the kingdom of Holland, the title was revived and given to the head of the government, 29 April, 1805, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck being made the grand pensionary; see *Holland*.

Grand Remonstrance, see *Remonstrance*.

Grand-duke, see *Duke*.

Grandees, see *Spanish Grandees*.

Grandmontines, a monastic order established in Limousin, in France, by Stephen, a gentleman of Anvergne, about 1078. They came to England in the reign of Henry I. (1100-85).—*Tanner*.

Granicus (a river, N.W. Asia Minor), near which, on 22 May, 334 a.c., Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops (30,000 foot and 5000 horse) crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army (800,000 foot and 20,000 horse).—*Justin*. The victors lost fifty-five foot-soldiers and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and other great towns submitted to the conqueror.

Granson, near the lake of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated by the Swiss, 3 March, 1476.

Grant's Virginia Campaign (4 May, 1864-9 April, 1865). The grade of lieutenant-general was revived 2 March, and on the 9th Grant received this rank, thus becoming, under the president, the commander of all the armies of the United States. He had left the western field under Sherman's control, and a plan had been agreed upon between these officers for a simultaneous advance in May against the armies of Johnston and Lee. The army of the Potomac at the commencement of Grant's Virginia campaign numbered (including Burnside's corps, which acted and was soon incorporated with it) 140,000 men. In and around Washington were 42,000, in West Virginia 31,000; and in the department of Virginia and North Carolina gen. Butler had 26,000 available men. The confederate army of northern Virginia, under Lee, had lain in winter-quarters on the south bank of the Rapidan. By 1 May this army numbered about 60,000. Grant began his campaign against Lee 4 May, 1864. It had two distinct periods: 1st, that of the advance from the Rapidan to the James; and, 2d, that of the siege of Petersburg, terminating finally in the capture of Lee's army. The events of these two periods we give in their chronological order.

Grant crossed the Rapidan and encamped in the Wilderness, 4 May, 1864
 Battles of the Wilderness, in which Lee failed in his attempt to intercept and defeat Grant's column. Gen. Wadsworth killed. National loss about 20,000, confederate, 10,000. 5, 6 May, "
 Butler attacked Petersburg. 10 May, "
 Battle of Spottsylvania. Grant made a movement on this place to flank Lee. The latter reached Spottsylvania first. Sedgwick killed (9 May). Hancock captured Johnson's division. 11 May, "
 Grant moved to the North Anna. 21 May, "
 Butler occupied City Point on the James (6 May), made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Drury (13 May), was attacked by Beauregard, who, after a partial success, was repulsed. 26 May, "
 Battle of Cold Harbor. Grant recrossed the North Anna (26 May), and moved to and across the Pamunkey (30 May), after a severe conflict Grant secured a position at Cold Harbor (1 June). Grant attacked Lee, and, after a loss of about 10,000 men, was repulsed, 3 June, "
 Grant crossed the James river. 14 June, "
 Second attack on Petersburg. 16 June, "
 Investment of Petersburg began. 19 June, "
 Attack on the Weldon railroad by Birney and Wright repulsed with a loss of from 3000 to 4000 men. 21, 22 June, "
 Early made a movement up the Shenandoah, threatening Washington. 26 June-4 July, "
 Assault on the Petersburg lines. Explosion of mine. National loss 4000. 30 July, "
 Warren's attack on the Weldon railroad succeeded, with national loss of 4400 men. 18-21 Aug. "
 Battle of Winchester. Sheridan defeated Early, 19 Sept. "
 Sheridan routed Early at Fisher's Creek. 22 Sept. "
 Ord and Birney attacked the confederate works north of the James, and captured Fort Harrison. 26 Sept. "
 Warren and Parke repulsed in an attack on Lee's right at Poebler's Burn. National loss 2000. 30 Sept. "
 Battle of Cedar Creek. Sheridan, after the repulse of his army in the morning, attacked and defeated Early, capturing 54 guns and a large number of prisoners. 19 Oct. "
 National repulse at Hatcher's Run. 27 Oct. "
 Second national repulse at Hatcher's Run. 6 Feb. 1865
 Lee attacked Grant and captured Fort Stedman, which was afterwards retaken. 25 March, "

Sheridan, after his destructive raid on the James River Canal, joined Grant at City Point. . . . 26 March, 1865
Battle of Five Forks. Sheridan and Warren turned Lee's right, capturing 4000 prisoners.
 31 March-1 April, "
 Grant assaulted and carried the Petersburg lines. Richmond evacuated. . . . 2 April, "
 Pursuit and capture of Lee's army. . . . 3-9 April, "
 Capture of Jefferson Davis. . . . 11 May, "

Grapes. Previously to the reign of Edward VI. grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1276. The vine was introduced into England in 1552; being first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk. In the gardens of Hampton Court palace is a vine stated to surpass any in Europe; it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.; the stem is 13 inches in girth; it was planted in 1769.—*Leigh.*

Graphic, LONDON, illustrated weekly journal, established 4 Dec. 1869.

Graphite (from the Greek *γράφειν*, to write), a peculiar form of mineral carbon, with a trace of iron, improperly termed black-lead and plumbago. In 1809 sir Humphry Davy investigated into the relations of three forms of carbon—the diamond, graphite, and charcoal. A rude kind of black-lead pencil is mentioned by Gesner in 1565. Interesting results of sir B. C. Brodie's researches on graphite appeared in the International Exhibition of 1862. Fresh discoveries were made in the nearly exhausted Borrowdale mines, Cumberland, in 1875.

Graphoscope, an optical apparatus for magnifying and giving fine effects to engravings, photographs, etc., invented by C. J. Rowsell; exhibited in 1871.

Graphotype, a new process for obtaining blocks for surface-printing, the invention of Mr. De Witt Clinton Hitchcock in 1860. It was described by Mr. Fitz-Cook at the Society of Arts, 6 Dec. 1865. Drawings were made on blocks of chalk with a silicious ink; when dried, the soft parts were brushed away, and the drawings remained in relief; stereotypes were then taken from the block.

Grates. The Anglo-Saxons had arched hearths, and chafing-dishes were in use until the introduction of chimneys about 1200; see *Chimneys* and *Stoves*.

Gravelines (N. France). Here the Spaniards, aided by an English fleet, defeated the French on 13 July, 1558.

Gravelotte, BATTLE OF, 18 Aug. 1870; see *Metz*.

Gravitation, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about 38. Kepler investigated the subject about 1615; and Hooke devised a system of gravitation about 1674. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galileo at Florence, about 1633; but the great law on this subject, laid down by Newton in his "Principia" in 1687, is said to have been proved by him in 1670. The fall of an apple from a tree in 1666 is said to have directed his attention to the subject.

Newton says, "I do not anywhere take on me to define the kind or manner of any action, the causes or physical reasons thereof, or attribute forces in a true and physical sense to certain centres, when I speak of them as attracting, or endued with attractive powers."

On 15 July, 1867, M. Chasles laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences some letters alleged to be from Newton to Pascal and others tending to show that to Pascal was due the theory of gravitation. The authenticity of these letters was authoritatively denied, and their forgery and his own delusion were acknowledged by M. Chasles before the Academy 13 Sept. 1869.

Great Bethel, see *Big Bethel*.

Great Bridge, BATTLE OF, was fought 9 Dec. 1775, between some royal troops sent out from Norfolk to attack Virginians under col. Woodford. The British were repulsed with a loss of sixty-two men in killed and

wounded, while the Virginians had not a single man slain in the engagement. The Great Bridge is over the Elizabeth river, near the northern verge of the Dismal Swamp, a few miles from Norfolk.

Great Britain, the name given in 1604 to *England, Wales, and Scotland* (which see).

Great Britain, Great Eastern, etc., see under *Steam*.—The Eastern Counties Railway assumed the name of GREAT EASTERN in 1862.—The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY Company was incorporated in 1846. Their station at King's-cross, London, was opened in Oct. 1852.—The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY was opened as far as Maidenhead, 4 June, 1838; as Twyford, 1 July, 1839; between London and Bristol, 30 June, 1841.

Great Exhibition, see *Exhibition*.

Great Seal of England. The first seal used by Edward the Confessor was called the broad seal, and affixed to the grants of the crown, 1048.—*Baker's Chron.* The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. James II., when fleeing from London in 1688, dropped the great seal in the Thames. The great seal of England was stolen from the house of lord chancellor Thurlow in Great Ormond street, and carried away, with other property, 24 March, 1784, a day before the dissolution of parliament; it was never recovered, and was replaced the next day. A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801. A new seal for Ireland was brought into use and the old one defaced, 21 Jan. 1832. The Great Seal Offices act, passed 7 Aug. 1874, abolished certain offices, transferred duties, etc. The Great Seal act, passed 2 Aug. 1880, relates to appointment of judges, patents, etc.

Great Seal of the United States was adopted on 20 June, 1782. Immediately after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, a committee was appointed to prepare a device for a seal, but the matter was not consummated until the date above mentioned. The device is, on one side, a spread eagle, with a shield with thirteen stripes paleways, and a chief azure; in one talon a bundle of arrows, in the other an olive branch; in its beak a scroll with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM; and over its head a glory breaking from the clouds, surrounding thirteen stars. On the reverse is an unfinished pyramid, symboling the growth and strength of the states; over it the All-seeing Eye in a triangle, surrounded by a glory, and around the rim the words ANNUIT CŒPTIS (God has favored the undertaking), and NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM (a new order of things). This seal has never been changed, and is in charge of the secretary of state.

Greece, anciently termed *Hellas*. The Greeks are said to have been the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from an ancient king, Græcus, and Hellas from another king, Hellen, the son of Deucalion. From Hellen's sons, Dorus and Æolus, came the Dorians and Æolians; another son Xuthus was father of Achæus and Ion, the progenitors of the Achæans and Ionians. Homer calls the inhabitants indifferently Myrmidons, Hellenes, and Achæans. They were also termed Danaï, from Danaus, king of Argos, 1474 B.C. Greece anciently consisted of the peninsula of the Peloponnesus, Greece outside of the Peloponnesus, Thessaly, and the islands. The principal states of Greece were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes, Arcadia, and afterwards Macedon (*all which see*). The limits of Modern Greece are much more confined. Greece became subject to the Turkish empire in the fifteenth century. The population of the kingdom, established in 1829, 96,810; in 1861, 1,096,810, with the Ionian Isles (added in 1864), about 1,348,522; in 1870, 1,437,894. The early history is mythic.

Sicyon founded (<i>Eusebius</i>)	B.C.	2090
Uranus arrives in Greece (<i>Engel</i>)		2043
Revolt of the Titans; War of the Giants		" "
Inachus, king of the Argives		1910
Kingdom of Argos begun by Inachus (<i>Eusebius</i>)		1866
Reign of Ogyges in Boeotia (<i>Eusebius</i>)		1896

Sacrifices to the gods introduced by Phoroneus.....	1773	The Morea held by Venice.....	1687-1715
Sicyon now begun (<i>Legget</i>).....	"	Great struggle for independence with Russian help, 1770 et seq.; fruitless insurrection of the Sullotes.....	1803
Deluge of Ogyges (<i>which see</i>).....	1764	Secret Society, the Hetaïra, established.....	1815
A colony of Arcadians emigrate to Italy under Enotrus: the country first called <i>Enotria</i> , afterwards <i>Magna Græcia</i> (<i>Euxebius</i>).....	1710	Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, in which the Greeks join, suppressed.....	1821
The Pelagi hold the Peloponnesus, 1700-1550; succeeded by the Hellenes.....	1550-1300	Proclamation of prince Alexander to shake off the Turkish yoke, March; he raised the standard of the cross against the crescent, and the war of independence began.....	6 April, "
Chronology of the Arundelian marbles commences (<i>Euxebius</i>).....	1582	The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople.....	23 April, "
Cecrops arrives from Egypt.....	about 1550	Missolonghi taken by Greeks.....	June, "
The Arcopagus established.....	1504	Independence of Greece proclaimed.....	27 Jan. 1822
Deluge of Deucalion (<i>Euxebius</i>).....	1503	Siege of Corinth by the Turks.....	Jan. "
Panathænean games instituted.....	1495	Bombardment of Scio; its capture; most horrible massacre recorded in modern history (see <i>Chios</i>).....	11 April, "
Cadmus with the Phœnician letters settles in Bœotia, and founds Thebes.....	about 1490	The Greeks victors at Thermopylæ, etc.....	13 July, "
Lelex, first king of Læconia, afterwards called Sparta.....	1485	Massacre at Cyprus.....	16 Sept. "
Danaus said to have brought the first ship into Greece, and to have introduced pumps (see <i>Argos</i>).....	1485	Corinth taken.....	16 Sept. "
Rign of Hellen (<i>Euxebius</i>).....	1459	National congress at Argos.....	10 April, 1823
First Olympic games at Elis, by the <i>Idæi Dactylæ</i> . Who are said to have discovered iron.....	1406	Victories of Marco Bozzaris, June; killed 10 Aug.....	"
Who are said to have discovered iron.....	1384	Lord Byron lands in Greece to devote himself to its cause.....	Aug. "
Eleusinian mysteries instituted by Eumolpus (1356) and Isthmian games.....	1326	First Greek loan.....	Feb. 1824
Kingdom of Mycenæ created out of Argos.....	1313	Death of lord Byron at Missolonghi.....	19 April, "
Pelops, from Lydia, settles in south Greece (Peloponnesus).....	about 1283	Defeat of the capitan pacha at Samos.....	16 Aug. "
Argonautic expedition (<i>which see</i>).....	1263	Provisional government of Greece set up.....	12 Oct. "
The Pythian games begun by Adrastus.....	1225	Ibrahim Pacha lands, 25 Feb.; takes Navarino, 23 May; Tripoliza.....	30 June, 1825
War of the seven Greek captains against Thebes.....	1213	The Greek fleet defeats the capitan pacha.....	June, "
The Amazonian war.....	1198	The provisional government invite the protection of England.....	July, "
Rape of Helen by Theseus.....	1193	Ibrahim Pacha takes Missolonghi by assault, after a long and heroic defence.....	23 April, 1826
Rape of Helen by Paris.....	1184	70,000 raised in Europe for the Greeks.....	2 June, 1827
Commencement of the Trojan war.....	1182	Reschid Pacha takes Athens.....	20 Oct. "
Troy taken and destroyed on the night of the 7th of the month Thargelion (27 May or 11 June).....	1182	Egypto-Turkish fleet destroyed at Navarino.....	20 Oct. "
<i>Æneas</i> said to arrive in Italy.....	1182	Treaty of London, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, on behalf of Greece, signed.....	6 July, "
Migration of <i>Æolians</i> , who build Smyrna, etc.....	1123	Count 'Capo d'Istria' president of Greece.....	18 Jan. 1829
Return of the Heracidae.....	about 1103	The Panhellenion, or Grand Council of State, established.....	2 Feb. "
Settlement of the Ionians in Asia Minor.....	1044	National bank founded.....	14 Feb. "
The Rhodians begin navigation laws.....	916	Convention of the viceroy of Egypt with sir Edward Codrington for the evacuation of the Morea and delivery of captives.....	6 Aug. "
Lycurgus flourishes.....	846	Patras, Navarino, and Modon surrender to the French.....	6 Oct. "
Olympic games revived at Elis, 384; the first Olympiad.....	776	The Turks evacuate the Morea.....	Oct. "
The Messenian wars.....	743-669	Missolonghi surrendered to Greece.....	16 May, 1829
Sea-fight, the first on record, between the Corinthians and the inhabitants of Corcyra.....	664	Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos.....	23 July, "
Byzantium built.....	657	The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece by the treaty of Adrianople.....	14 Sept. "
Seven sages of Greece (Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilo, Thales, Cleobulus, and Bias) flourish.....	about 590	Prince Leopold declines the sovereignty.....	21 May, 1830
Persian conquests in Ionia.....	544	Count 'Capo d'Istria', president of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichaelis, a Mainote chief whom he had imprisoned.....	9 Oct. 1831
Sybaris in Magna Græcia destroyed: 100,000 Crotonians under Milo defeat 300,000 Sybarites.....	508	The assassins immured within close brick walls, built around them up to their chins, and supplied with food until they died.....	29 Oct. "
Sardis burned by the Greeks, which occasions the Persian invasion.....	501	Otho of Bavaria made king of Greece by a convention signed.....	7 May, 1832
Thrace and Macedonia conquered.....	496	Colocotroni's conspiracy.....	Sept. "
Athens and Sparta resist the demands of the king of Persia. The Persians defeated at Marathon.....	491	He is condemned but spared.....	7 June, 1834
Xerxes invades Greece, but is checked at Thermopylæ by Leonidas.....	480	Otho I. assumes the government.....	1 June, 1835
Battle of Salamis (<i>which see</i>).....	480	University at Athens established, 1837; building commenced.....	1839
Mardonius defeated and slain at Platæa; Persian fleet destroyed at Mycale.....	479	A bloodless revolution at Athens is consummated, establishing a new constitution, enforcing ministerial responsibility and national representation.....	14 Sept. 1843
Battle of Eurymedon (end of Persian war).....	465	The king accepts the new constitution.....	16 March, 1844
Athens begins to tyrannize over Greece.....	459	Admiral Parker, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, blockades the harbor of the Piræus, the Greek government having refused the payment of moneys due to British subjects, and to surrender the islands of Sapienza and Caprera.....	18 Jan. 1850
The sacred war begun.....	448	France interposes her good offices, and the blockade is discontinued.....	1 March, "
War between Corinth and its colony Corcyra.....	435	Negotiations terminate, and the blockade of Athens is renewed.....	25 April, "
Leads to the Peloponnesian war.....	431-404	Dispute with France accommodated.....	21 June, "
Disastrous Athenian expedition to Syracuse.....	415-413	Insurrections against Turkey in Thessaly and Epirus, favored by the Greek court, Jan. and Feb.; lead to a rupture between Greece and Turkey.....	28 March, 1854
Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon.....	400	After many remonstrances, the English and French governments send troops which arrive at the Piræus; change of ministry ensues, and the king promises to observe a strict neutrality.....	25, 26 May, "
Death of Socrates.....	399	A newspaper in the modern Greek language printed in London, beginning.....	9 July, 1860
The sea-fight at Chidus.....	394	Great Britain, France, and Russia remonstrate with the Greek government respecting its debts.....	18 Oct. "
The peace of Antalcidas.....	387	Agitation in the Ionian isles for annexation to Greece; the parliament prorogued.....	March, 1861
Rise and fall of the Theban power in Greece.....	370-360	The king retires to Bavaria.....	July, "
Battle of Mantinea; death of Epaminondas.....	362	Attempted assassination of the queen by Dario, an insane student.....	18 Sept. "
Ambitious designs of Philip of Macedonia.....	353	Great earthquake in the Peloponnesus.....	26 Dec. "
Sacred wars ended by Philip, who takes all the cities of the Phocians.....	348		
Battle of Cheronea (<i>which see</i>).....	338		
Philip assassinated by Pausanias.....	335		
Alexander, his son, subdues the Athenians, and destroys Thebes.....	"		
Alexander conquers the Persian empire.....	334-331		
Greece harassed by his successors; the <i>Ætolian</i> and <i>Achaian</i> leagues revived.....	284-280		
Greece invaded by the Gauls, 280; they are defeated at Delphi, 279; and expelled.....	277		
Discussions lead to Roman intervention.....	200		
Greece conquered by Mummius and made a Roman province.....	147-146		
Greece visited and favored by Augustus, 21 B.C.; and by Hadrian.....	A.D. 122-133		
Invaded by Alaric.....	396		
Plundered by the Normans of Sicily.....	1146		
Conquered by the Latins, and subdivided into small governments.....	1204		
The Turks under Mahomet II. conquer Athens and part of Greece.....	1456		
The Venetians hold Athens and the Morea.....	1486		
Greece mainly subject to the Turks.....	1540		

- Leopold of Bavaria proposed as heir to the throne. Jan. 1862
 Military revolt begins at Nauplia. 13 Feb.
 Blockade of the coast decreed. 9 March.
 The insurgents demand reforms and a new succession to the throne. April.
 The royal troops enter the citadel of Nauplia; insurgents removed. 25 April.
 Change of ministry: Colocotroni becomes premier, 7 June.
 Insurrection begins at Patras and Missolonghi, 17 Oct.; a provisional government, established at Athens, deposes the king, 23 Oct.; he and the queen flee; arrive at Corfu, 27 Oct.; the European powers neutral; general submission to provisional government. 31 Oct.
 Great demonstrations in favor of prince Alfred of Great Britain, who is proclaimed king at Lamia in Phthiotis, 22 Nov.; great excitement in his favor at Athens, 23 Nov.
 The provisional government establish universal suffrage, 4 Dec.
 The national assembly meets at Athens. 22 Dec.
 The national assembly elects M. Balbis president, 29 Jan.; and declares prince Alfred king of Greece by 230,016 out of 241,202 votes. 3 Feb.
 Military revolt of lieutenant Canaris against Bulgarians and others, who resign, 20 Feb.; a new ministry appointed under Balbis. 23 Feb.
 The assembly decides to offer the crown to prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, 18 March; proclaim him as king George I. 30 March.
 Protocol between the three protecting powers—France, England, and Russia—signed at London, consenting to the offer of the crown on condition of the annexation of the Ionian Isles to Greece. 5 June.
 The king of Denmark accepts from the aged admiral Canaris the Greek crown for prince William, whom he advises to adhere to the constitution and gain the love of his people. 6 June.
 Military revolt at Athens suppressed. 30 June–9 July.
 The king arrives at Athens, 30 Oct.; takes the oath to the constitution. 31 Oct.
 The Balbis ministry formed. 28 April, 1864
 Protocol annexing the Ionian Isles to Greece, signed by M. Zaimis and sir H. Storks, 28 May; the Greek troops occupy Corfu, 2 June; the king arrives there. 6 June.
 New ministry under Canaris formed. 7 Aug.
 The assembly recognizes the debt of 1824. 5 Sept.
 After much delay, and a remonstrance from the king, 19 Oct. a new constitution (with no upper house) is passed by the assembly, 1 Nov.; and accepted by the king, 28 Nov.
 New ministry under Coumoundouros. 29 March, 1865
 The anniversary of the beginning of the war of independence (6 April, 1821) kept with enthusiasm, 6 April.
 The king visits the eastern provinces; general tranquillity, 20 April.
 The king opens chamber of deputies. 9 June.
 Death of Alexander Mavrocordato, one of the early patriots. 18 Aug.
 The king gives up one third of his civil list to relieve the treasury. 28 Sept.
 An economical financial policy proposed; a new ministry formed. 1 Nov.
 Brigandage prevails; frequent ministerial changes under Deligeorgis, Coumoundouros, Bulgaris, and Roufos, Oct. 1865–June, 1866
 New ministry under Bulgaris and Roufos. 23 Jan.
 Chambers vote payments to themselves; suddenly dissolved by the king. 3 Feb.
 Great agitation in favor of the Cretan insurrection (see Candia). Aug.–Dec.
 New ministry headed by Coumoundouros. Jan. 1867
 Manifesto of the so named "Greek nation," issued at Paris. 19 April.
 Great sympathy with the insurrection in Candia; the blockade run by Greek vessels with volunteers, arms, and provisions. April et seq.
 Marriage of the king with the grand-duchess Olga of Russia. 27 Oct.
 Their cordial reception at Athens. 24 Nov.
 New ministry under Moraitinis, 1 Jan.; under Bulgaris, Feb. 1868
 Constantine, duke of Sparta, heir to the crown, born 2 Aug.
 Greek vessel *Enosis* fires on Turkish vessels and enters port of Smyrna. 14 Dec.
 Rupture between Turkey and Greece in consequence of Greek armed intervention in Candia (which see). Dec.
 After a conference of representatives of the Western powers at Paris, Jan., their requisitions were accepted, and diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece resumed. 26 Feb. 1869
 Prince and princess of Wales visit Athens. 19 April.
 Law authorizing the cutting the isthmus of Corinth passed. 7 Nov.
 New ministry under M. Zaimis. 9 Jan. 1870
 Concession to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth granted to a French company. April.
 Lord and lady Munceaster and a party of English travellers seized by brigands at Oropos, near Marathon; lord Munceaster and the ladies sent to treat; 25,000*l.* demanded as ransom, with free pardon. 11 April, 1871
 The brigands retreating, and surrounded by troops, kill Mr. Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert, and the count de Boyl. 21 April, 1870
 Great excitement; the king shows great liberality; but many influential persons are charged with connivance at brigandage. May, June, "
 Several brigands killed; seven captured; tried and condemned, 23 May; five executed. 20 June, "
 A new ministry under M. Deligeorgis. 19 July, "
 Greek college opened at Bayswater, London, W. 1 Oct.
 Decree for suppression of brigandage issued. 1 Oct.
 Two gentlemen carried off. 11 Oct.
 A new ministry under M. Coumoundouros. 22 Dec.
 Coumoundouros ministry resigns. 6 Nov. 1871
 Succeeded by Zaimis. 8 Nov. "
 Bulgaris minister, 7 Jan.; resigns; Deligeorgis again minister. 26 July, 1872
 The Laurium mines of lead, zinc, etc., were purchased by MM. Roux and Serpieri and a company, 1863; and worked profitably; roads being made and a village built. The mines having been heavily taxed, and scoriae claimed by the government, loss ensued; the company's offer to sell the mines to the government was accepted, but payment evaded by the legislature. Hence arose disputes with France and Italy, and ministerial changes in Greece. 10 Oct., autumn, "
 Speech of the king to the legislature, announcing formation of roads and other improvements. (The Laurium mines had been purchased by M. Syngros, a Greek capitalist, supported by the banks). 26 Feb. 1873
 52d anniversary of Greek independence kept in London, 5 April, "
 The university at Athens closed, through insubordination of the students. Dec. "
 New cabinet under Bulgaris, 22 Feb.; resigns, 27 April; resumes office. 7 May, 1874
 Tricoupi minister, 8 May; dissolves chambers, 31 May; meet. Aug. 1875
 Greece neutral in regard to insurrection in the Herzegovina. July–Sept. "
 The prince of Wales warmly received at Athens. 18 Oct.
 New ministry under Coumoundouros. about 27 Oct.
 Several ex-ministers fined for extortion from bishops and others on appointment. April, 1876
 The king and queen travelling in England in July; at the Crystal Palace. 19 July, "
 Greece neutral in the Servian war. 19 July, "
 Deligeorgis forms a ministry, 8 Dec.; replaced by Zaimis and Coumoundouros. 10 Dec. "
 Deligeorgis prime-minister, 10 March–28 May; succeeded by a coalition ministry, 29 May; reformed under the aged Canaris. 3 June, 1877
 National excitement for war allayed by the king. 29 May, "
 Discovery of relics at Spata, near Athens; tombs containing bones, precious metal ornaments, etc. (removed to Athens by M. Stamatakis). about 1 July, "
 Revival of the Theban "sacred band," instituted by Epaminondas (to be 1000 instead of 300). about July, "
 Death of the aged Canaris, 14 Sept.; the king takes his place as president. 14 Sept. "
 British and Turkish governments remonstrate with Greece for apparently arming against Turkey, Sept., Oct. "
 Death of Bulgaris, statesman. about 10 Jan. 1878
 New ministry under Coumoundouros. 23 Jan. "
 Insurrection in Thessaly against Turks, 28 Jan.; 10,000 Greeks enter the country, retire at the armistice, early in Feb. "
 Insurrection struggling; battles at Macriniza, 28, 29 March; Mr. C. Ogle, *Times* correspondent, killed by Turks (investigation led to no result). 29 March, "
 Insurrection closed through British intervention; announced. 6 May, "
 Greece disappointed by the Berlin treaty 13 July; rectification of the frontiers by the sultan, proposed, about 24 July, "
 Safvet Pacha's despatch resisting the claims for Greece, 8 Aug. "
 New ministry under Tricoupi. 31 Oct. "
 Defeated in assembly, 4 Nov.; Coumoundouros forms a ministry. 7–10 Nov. "
 Recruiting law for the army (all men between 21 and 40 liable). Nov. "
 Death of Deligeorgis, late minister. 26 May, 1879
 Monument of Mr. Ogle set up at Athens. Aug. "
 Recruiting law come into force. 1 Jan. 1880
 Crisis; Coumoundouros remains. 28 Jan. "
 Tricoupi ministry formed. 22 March, "
 Berlin conference to propose settlement of the Turkish and Greek frontiers meets. 16 June, "
 The king visits England; receives freedom of London; 16 June; leaves. 5 July, "
 Order for mobilization of the army signed. 5 Aug. "
 The king and queen arrive at Athens after a long European tour; national feeling warlike; Thessaly and Epirus demanded. 17 Oct. "
 King's speech opening parliament, moderate and firm, 21 Oct. "
 Tricoupi ministry defeated; resigns. 22 Oct. "
 Coumoundouros forms a ministry. 26 Oct. "

Much discussion with negotiations respecting Greek and Turkish frontiers (see *Turkey*).....Oct. 1880–May, 1881
Convention between Turkey and Greece agreed to at Constantinople; Thessaly ceded to Greece, 24 May; signed.....2 July, "
Carried into effect; Greek flag raised in Arta.....6 July, "

KINGS OF GREECE.

1832. Otho I., prince of Bavaria; born 1 June, 1815; elected king, 7 May, 1832; under a regency till 1 June, 1835; married, 22 Nov. 1836, to Maria Frederica, daughter of the grand duke of Oldenburg; deposed 23 Oct. 1862; died in Bavaria, 26 July, 1867.
1863. George I. (son of Christian IX. of Denmark), king of the Hellenes; born 24 Dec. 1845; accepted the crown, 6 June, 1863; declared of age, 27 June, 1863; married grand-duchess Olga of Russia, 27 Oct. 1867.
Heir: Constantine, duke of Sparta, born 2 Aug. 1868.

Greek Architecture, see *Architecture*.

Greek Church, or **EASTERN CHURCH**, established in Russia and Greece, disowns the supremacy of the pope, and is strongly opposed to many of the doctrines and practices of the Roman church. The Greek orthodox confession of faith appeared in 1643; see *Fathers of the Church*. This church in 1876 had 279 dignitaries, under the patriarch at Constantinople; 136 bishops—66 in Russia, 24 in Greece, 15 in Jerusalem, 11 in Austria, etc.

Catechetical school at Alexandria (Origen, Clemens, etc.).....180–254
Rise of monachism.....about 300
Foundation of the churches of Armenia, about 300; of Georgia or Iberia.....318
First council of Nice (see *Councils*).....325
Rivalry between Rome and Constantinople begins about 340
Ulphilas preaches to the Goths.....about 376
Nestorius condemned at the council of Ephesus.....451
Monophysite controversy; churches of Egypt, Syria, and Armenia separate from the church of Constantinople.....461
Close of the school of Athens; extinction of the Platonic theology.....529
The Jacobite sect established in Syria by Jacobus Baradaeus.....541
The struggle with the Mahometans begins.....634
The Maronite sect begins to prevail.....676
The Paulicians severely persecuted.....690
Iconoclastic controversy begins.....726
Pope Gregory II. excommunicates the emperor, Leo, which leads to the separation of the Eastern (Greek) and Western (Roman) churches.....729
Image-worship condemned.....734
Foundation of the church in Russia; conversion of princess Olga, 955; of Vladimir.....988
The Maronites join the Roman church.....1182
Reunion of Eastern and Western churches at the council of Lyons, 1274; again separated.....1277
Proposed union with the Church of England.....1723
The patriarchate of Moscow established, 1582; suppressed in.....1762
The archimandrite Nilos, representing Constantinople and 4 patriarchates, visits London on behalf of the Greek clergy in the Danubian principalities.....1863
The pope's invitation to an oecumenical council, 8 Dec. 1869, firmly declined by the patriarch of Constantinople.....about 3 Oct. 1868
Letter from the patriarch Gregory to the archbishop of Canterbury acknowledging receipt of English prayer-book, and objecting to some of "Thirty-nine Articles," dated 8 Oct. 1869
Greek church at Liverpool consecrated by an archbishop, 16 Jan. 1870

Greek Empire, see *Eastern Empire*.

Greek Fire, a combustible composition (now unknown, but thought to have been principally naphtha), thrown from engines, said to have been invented by Callicinus, an engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the seventh century, to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the fleet of Constantine Pogonatus, and 30,000 men were killed. A so-called "Greek fire," probably a solution of phosphorus in bisulphide of carbon, was employed at the siege of Charleston, U.S., in Sept. 1863.

Greek Language. The study was revived in western Europe about 1450; in France, 1473. William Grocyu, or Grokeyn, an English professor of this language, introduced it at Oxford, about 1491, where he taught Erasmus, who himself taught it at Cambridge in 1510.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.* England has produced many eminent Greek scholars, of whom may be men-

tioned Richard Bentley, died 1742; professor Richard Porson, died 1808; Dr. Samuel Parr, died 1825; and Dr. Charles Burney, died 1817. "Society for Promoting Hellenic Studies" formed 16 June, 1879. Modern Greek literature is now cultivated.

Homer flourished.....about B.C. 962–927
Hesiod.....about 850
Æsop.....572
Anacreon.....about 559
Æschylus.....525–456
Herodotus.....about 443
Pindar.....522–439
Aristophanes.....427
Euripides.....480–406
Sophocles.....495–406
Thucydides.....470–404
Xenophon.....443–359
Plato.....429–347
Isocrates.....436–338
Aristotle.....384–322
Demosthenes.....382–322
Menander.....about 321
Æschines.....380–314
Theocritus.....about 272
Epicurus.....342–270
Theophrastus.....287
Archimedes.....287–212
Polybius.....207–122
Diodorus.....B.C. 50–A.D. 13
Strabo.....10
Dionysius of Halicarnassus.....about 30
Plutarch.....about 96
Epictetus.....about 118
Applan.....about 147
Arrian.....about 148
Athenæus.....about 194
Lucian.....about 120–200
Herodian.....about 204
Longinus.....dies 273
Julian, emperor.....331–363
(See *Fathers and Philosophy*.)

Green Cloth, **BOARD** or, in the department of the lord-steward of the household, included an ancient court (abolished in 1849), with jurisdiction of all offences committed in the verge of the court.

Green Park (near Buckingham Palace, London) forms a part of the ground enclosed by Henry VIII. in 1530, and is united to St. James's and Hyde parks by the road named Constitution hill. Over the arch at the entrance, the Wellington statue was placed in 1846. On the north side was a reservoir of the Chelsea water-works, filled up in 1866.

Greenbacks, a name given, from the predominating color of the ink, to notes for a dollar and upwards, first issued by the United States government in 1862. Notes for lower sums (even 3 cents) were termed "fractional currency." For *Greenbackers*, see *United States*, 1878.

Green-bag Inquiry took its name from a *Green Bag*, full of documents of alleged seditions, laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, 3 Feb. 1817. Secret committees presented their reports, 19 Feb.; and bills were brought in on the 21st to suspend the habeas corpus act, and prohibit seditious meetings, then frequent.

Greenland, an extensive Danish colony in North America, discovered by Icelanders, under Eric Raude, about 980, and named from its verdure. It was visited by Frobisher in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale-fishery by the Muscovy Company, 2 James I. 1604. In a voyage performed in 1630, eight men were left behind by accident, who suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home.—*Tindal*. The Greenland Fishing Company was incorporated in 1693.—Hans Egede, a Danish missionary, founded a new colony, called *Godthaab*, or Good Hope, in 1720–3; and other missionary stations have been since established. Scoresby surveyed Greenland in 1821; and capt. Graah, by order of the king of Denmark, in 1829–30. Population in 1878, about 9408.

Greenock (W. Scotland). Charters were granted in 1635 and 1760 to John Shaw, of the barony of Greenock. It was a fishing station till 1697, when the Scottish Indian and African Company resolved to erect salt-

works in the Frith, and thus drew the attention of sir John Shaw, its superior, to its maritime advantages. It was made a burgh of barony in 1757, and a parliamentary burgh in 1832. The erection of the new quay was intrusted, about 1773, to James Watt, who was born here in 1736. The East India harbor was built 1805-19, and Victoria harbor 1846-50.

Greenwich (Kent), anciently Grenawic, an ancient manor, near which the Danes murdered the archbishop Elphege, 1012. The *Hospital* stands on the site of a royal residence erected in the reign of Edward I., and much enlarged by his successors. Here were born Henry VIII., his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and here his son Edward VI. died. Charles II. intended to build a new palace here, but erected one wing only.

William III. and Mary converted the palace into a Royal Hospital for Seamen, 1694, and added new buildings, erected by Wren 1696
100 disabled seamen admitted 1708
The estates of the attainted earl of Derwentwater (beheaded in 1716) bestowed upon it 1735
A charter granted to the commissioners 6 Dec. 1775
The chapel, the great dining-hall, and a large portion of the buildings appropriated to the pensioners destroyed by fire 2 Jan. 1779
The chapel rebuilt 1789
Sixpence per month to be contributed by every seaman; the payment advanced to one shilling, from June, 1797
The payment abolished in 1829, and that of "the merchant seamen's" sixpence also in 1834
The hospital had lodging for 2710 seamen, and a revenue of about 150,000*l.* per annum 1853
Greenwich Fair was discontinued April, 1857
The office of the commissioners was abolished 1865
Reported annual income, 155,532*l.* 1867
By an act of parliament, about 900 indoor pensioners received additions to their pensions, quitted the hospital, 1 Oct. 1865; henceforth to be used as an infirmary. All the remaining inmates, except 31 bedridden persons, had left the place 1 Oct. 1869
The patients of the *Dreadnought* seamen's hospital removed here 13 April, 1870
Acts for the application of the revenues were passed in 1869-72

A part of the buildings appropriated for a naval college, opened 1 Feb. 1873
Greenwich Royal Hospital Schools (on the industrial plan), opened under the auspices of Mr. Childers 1870

Greenwich Observatory, built at the solicitation of sir Jonas Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamsteed hill, so called from the first astronomer-royal. The building was founded 10 Aug. 1675, and Flamsteed commenced his residence 10 July, 1676. In 1832, an electric telegraph signal-ball in the Strand was completed, and put in connection with Greenwich observatory.

ASTRONOMERS-ROYAL

John Flamsteed 1675
Edmund Halley 1719
James Bradley 1742
Nathaniel Bliss 1762
Nevill Maskelyne 1765
John Pond 1811
George Biddell Airy 1835

(Under whose superintendence the apparatus have been greatly increased and improved.)

Gregorian Calendar, see *Calendar* and *New Style*.—GREGORIAN CHANT received its name from pope Gregory I., who improved the Ambrosian chant, about 590.—GREGORIAN MODES, musical scales as set in order by pope Gregory the Great about 590. On these the ritual music of the Western churches is founded.

Grenada, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1498; settled by the French, 1650; captured by the British, 5 April, 1762; retaken by the French, July, 1779; given up by them by treaty of Versailles, 3 Sept. 1783. Governor, Sandford Freeling, 1871; C. C. Graham, 1876; capt. G. C. Strahan, 1877; col. Robt. Wm. Harley, 1880; see *Granada* and *New Granada*.

Grenade, an explosive missile, so named from the Spanish word *granada*, invented in 1594. It is a small hollow globe, or ball, of iron, about two inches in diameter, which is filled with fine powder, and set on fire by a fuse at a touch-hole.

Grenadiers. The Grenadier corps was a company armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established in France in 1667; and in England in 1685.—*Brown*. See *Guards*.

Grenelle, see *Artesian Wells*.

Grenoble (the Roman Gratianopolis), S.E. France. Here Napoleon was received on his return from Elba, 8 March, 1815, and here he issued three decrees.

Grenville Administrations. The first succeeded the Bute administration, 8 April, 1763; and resigned in July, 1765.

George Grenville (born 1712, died 1770), *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Granville (succeeded by the duke of Bedford), *lord president*.

Duke of Marlborough, *privy seal*.

Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, *secretaries of state*.

Earl Gower, *lord chamberlain*.

Earl of Egmont, *admiralty*.

Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.

Lord Holland (late Mr. Fox), *paymaster*.

Welbore Ellis, *secretary-at-war*.

Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the navy*.

Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade*.

Lord Henley (afterwards earl of Northington), *lord chancellor*.

Duke of Rutland, lords North, Trevor, Hyde, etc.

SECOND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION, formed after the death of Mr. Pitt, on 23 Jan. 1806. From the ability of many of its members, their friends said it contained "*all the talents, wisdom, and ability of the country*," a term applied to it derisively by its opponents. The death of Mr. Fox, 13 Sept. 1806, led to changes, and eventually the cabinet resigned, 25 March, 1807:

Lord Grenville, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne), *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Fitzwilliam, *lord president*.

Viscount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *privy seal*.

Charles James Fox, *foreign secretary*.

Earl Spencer, *home secretary*.

William Windham, *colonial secretary*.

Lord Erskine, *lord chancellor*.

Sir Charles Grey (afterwards viscount Howick and earl Grey), *admiralty*.

Lord Minto, *board of control*.

Lord Auckland, *board of trade*.

Lord Moira, *master-general of the ordnance*.

R. B. Sheridan, *treasurer of the navy*.

Richard Fitzpatrick, etc.

Lord Ellenborough (lord chief-justice) had a seat in the cabinet.

Gresham College (London), established by sir Thomas Gresham in 1575, founder of the Royal Exchange. He left a portion of his property in trust to the city and the Mercers' Company to endow this college for lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, civil law, physic, and rhetoric; he died 21 Nov. 1579. The lectures commenced in Gresham's house, near Broad street, June, 1597 (where the founders of the Royal Society first met in 1645). The buildings were pulled down in 1768, and the Excise office erected on its site, the property having been acquired by the crown for an annuity of 500*l.* The lectures were then read in a room over the Royal Exchange for many years. On the rebuilding of the exchange, the Gresham committee erected the present building in Basinghall street, which was designed by G. Smith, and opened for lectures 2 Nov. 1843. It cost above 7000*l.* In 1871 the college acquired a valuable collection of books and pictures, bequeathed by Mrs. Hollier. Changes respecting the lectures were advocated in 1875, and some made in 1876.

Gretna Green (Dumfries, S. Scotland, near the border). Here runaway marriages were contracted for many years, as Scotch law ruled that an acknowledgment before witnesses made a legal marriage. John Paisley, a tobaccoist, and termed a blacksmith, who officiated from 1760, died in 1814. His first residence was at Megg's Hill, on the common or green betwixt Gretna and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. A man named Elliot was lately the principal officiating person. The General Assembly, in 1826, in vain attempted to suppress this system; but an act of parliament, passed in 1856, made these marriages

illegal after that year, unless one of the persons married had lived in Scotland twenty-one days.

Grey Administration succeeded the Wellington administration, which resigned 16 Nov. 1830. It carried the Parliamentary and Corporation Reform acts (*which see*), and terminated 9 July, 1834.

Earl Grey, * *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor*.
Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Marquess of Lansdowne, *president of the council*.
Earl of Durham, *privy seal*.
Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
Sir James Graham, *admiralty*.
Lord Auckland and Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards, 1830, lord Glenelg), *boards of trade and control*.
Lord Holland, *chancellor of duchy of Lancaster*.
Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces*.
Duke of Richmond, earl of Carlisle, Mr. Wynne, etc.
E. G. Stanley (afterwards earl of Derby), *chief secretary for Ireland*, became *colonial secretary*, March, 1833.

Grey Coat Hospital, Westminster, founded (for girls) 1698; reconstituted 1873.

Grey Friars, see *Christ's Hospital*.

Greytown, see *Mosquito Coast*.

Griffith's Valuation of land in Ireland; that calculated by Mr., afterwards sir, Richard Griffith (appointed commissioner in 1828), and published about 1850; 4th edition, 1855; much discussed, 1880-1.

Grimm's Law of the transmutation of consonants in the Aryan family of languages; propounded by Jacob L. Grimm in his "History of the German Languages," in 1848.

	Labials.	Dentals.	Gutturals.
Greek, Latin, Sanskrit,	p b f	t d th	k g ch
Gothic,	f p b	th t d	k
Old High German,	b (v) f p	d s t	g ch k

EXAMPLES: Sanskrit, *pitrî*; Greek and Latin, *pater*; Italian, *padre*; Spanish, *padre*; French, *père*; Gothic, *fadreïn* (pl.); Old High German, *atar*; English, *father*.

Griqua-Land West, a colony in the diamond fields, S. Africa; constituted 27 Oct. 1871; annexed to the British dominions, by sir H. Barkly, Nov. 1874.

Grisons, a Swiss canton; see *Cudlee*. It was overrun by the French in 1798 and 1799. The ancient league was abolished, and the Grisons became a member of the Helvetic confederation, 19 Feb. 1803.

Grissell Case, see *Parliament*, 1879-80.

Grist-tax (*imposta sul macinato*). Principle of the tax adopted by the Italian parliament, 1 April, 1868.

Groat, from the Dutch *groat*, value of fourpence, was the largest silver coin in England until after 1351. Fourpenny pieces were coined in 1836 to the value of 70,884*l.*; in 1837, 16,038*l.*; discontinued since 1856.

Grocers anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolizers," as appears by a statute 37 Edw. III. 1363: "Les marchauntz nomez engrossent totes maners de merchandises vendables." The Grocers' Company, one of the twelve chief companies of London, was established in 1345, and incorporated in 1429.

Grochow, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw. Here took place a desperate conflict between the Poles and Russians, 19, 20 Feb. 1831, the Poles remaining masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw. They are said to have lost 7000 men, and the Poles 2000; see also *Poland*, 1861.

Grog, sea term for rum and water, derived its name from admiral Edw. Vernon, who wore *grogam* breeches, and was hence called "Old Grog." About 1745, he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.†

* Born 13 March, 1764; M. P., as Charles Grey, in 1786; first lord of the admiralty and afterwards foreign secretary in 1806; resigned in 1806 on account of his favoring Roman Catholic emancipation; died 17 July, 1845.

† He did great service in the West Indies, by taking Portobello, Chagre, etc.; but by his disagreement with the commander of the land forces, the expedition against Carthagena,

Grosser Kurfürst, see *Wrecks*, 1878.

Grosvenor Gallery, etc., Bond street, London, W., for the exhibition of modern pictures, erected by sir Coutts Lindsay, at a cost of about 100,000*l.*, supported by eminent artists, Aug. 1876; opened 1 May, 1877.

Grosvenor Gallery Library, opened 25 March, 1880.

Ground Game, see *Game*.

Guadalupe Hidalgo, a city of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where, on 2 Feb. 1848, the Mexican and United States commissioners concluded a treaty of peace between the two countries; see *Mexican War*. By that treaty, New Mexico and Upper California became territories of the United States, for which the latter government paid the former \$15,000,000, and assumed the payment of \$3,500,000 due from Mexico to Americans for property destroyed.

Guadeloupe, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493. The French took possession of it in 1635, and colonized it in 1664. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810. The allies, in order to allure the Swedes into the late coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France at the peace in 1814. It was again taken by the British, 10 Aug. 1815, and restored to the French, July, 1816.

Guad-el-ras (N.W. Africa). Here the Spaniards signally defeated the Moors, 23 March, 1860, after a severe conflict; gen. Prim manifested great bravery, for which he was ennobled. The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 25th.

Guano or **HUANO** (the Peruvian term for manure), the excrement of sea-birds that swarm on the coasts of Peru and Bolivia, and of Africa and Australia. It is mentioned by Herrera in 1601, and Garcilasso stated that the birds were protected by the incas. Humboldt was one of the first by whom it was brought to Europe, in order to ascertain its value in agriculture. The importation of guano into the United Kingdom appears to have commenced in 1839. 283,000 tons were imported in 1845 (of which 207,679 tons came from the western coast of Africa); 243,016 tons in 1851 (of which 6522 tons came from Western Australia); 131,358 tons in 1864; 237,393 tons in 1865; 135,697 tons in 1866; 280,311 in 1870; 114,454 in 1875; 152,989 in 1877.

Guarantees. The "Guarantee by Companies act," relating to the security by means of sureties required for persons employed in the public service, was passed 20 Aug. 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 108).

Guardian, a moderate high-church weekly journal, first published 21 Jan. 1846.

Guards. The custom of having guards is said to have been introduced by Saul, 1093 B.C.

Body-guards were appointed to attend the kings of England, 1 Hen. VII. 1485.

Horse guards were raised 4 Edw. VI. 1550.

The royal regiment of guards was first raised by Charles II. in Flanders in 1656, col. lord Wentworth; another regiment was raised by col. John Russell, 1660, under whom they were combined in 1665. The *Coldstream Guards*, raised by gen. Monk, were constituted the 2d regiment in 1661; see *Coldstream*. These guards were the beginning of our standing army.

Gen. sir F. Wm. Hamilton's "History of the Grenadier Guards," an elaborate work, appeared 1874.

The Horse Grenadier guards first troop, raised in 1693, was commanded by gen. Cholmondeley; the second troop was raised in 1702, and was commanded by lord Forbes; this corps was reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay. GUARDS' INSTITUTE, Francis street, Vauxhall-bridge road; reading- and lecture-rooms, etc., for all officers and soldiers in the metropolis; inaugurated by the duke of Cambridge, 11 July, 1867.

(See *Horse-guards*, *Yeomen*, *National* and *Imperial Guards*.)

Guastalla (N. Italy), a city, near which the imperial army, commanded by the king of Sardinia, was

in 1741, is said to have failed. He was dismissed the service for writing two pamphlets attacking the admiralty; he died 30 Oct. 1757.

defeated by the French, 19 Sept. 1734. The ancient duchy, long held by the dukes of Mantua, was seized by the emperor of Germany, 1746, and ceded to Parma, 1748. After having been comprised in the Italian republic, 1796, and subjected to other changes, it was annexed to Parma, 1815, and to Modena, 1847.

Guatemala. A republic in Central America, revolted from Spain 1821, and declared independent 21 March, 1847. Constitution settled, 2 Oct. 1859. President (1862), gen. Raphael Carrera, elected 1851; appointed for life, 1854; died 14 April, 1865; succeeded by Vincent Cerna, 3 May, 1865-9; Manuel García Granados, Dec. 1872; R. Barrios, 7 May, 1873. A war between Guatemala and San Salvador broke out in Jan. 1863; and on 16 June the troops of the latter were totally defeated. An insurrection became formidable, July, 1871. Alliance with Honduras against San Salvador, March, 1872. Population, 1872, about 1,190,754.

Col. Gonzales, commandant of San José de Guatemala, imprisoned, flogged, and nearly killed Mr. John Magee, the British consul, who was rescued by capt. Morse, of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Arizona*, about 24 April, 1874.

Announced that Gonzales had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and that Mr. Magee had received 10,000*l.* as compensation, Oct. 1874.

Plot to kill the president and his ministry; conspirators shot, 7 Nov. 1877.

Guebres, see *Parses*.

Guelphic Order of knighthood was instituted for Hanover by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., 12 Aug. 1815.

Guelphs and Ghibellines, names given to the papal and imperial factions who destroyed the peace of Italy from the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century (the invasion of Charles VIII. of France in 1495). The origin of the names is ascribed to the contest for the imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, lord of Wiblingen (hence *Ghibelin*), and Henry, nephew of Welf, or Guelph, duke of Bavaria, in 1138. The former was successful; but the popes and several Italian cities took the side of his rival. *Ille Guelph* and *Ille Ghibelin* are said to have been used as war-cries in 1140, at a battle before Weinsberg, in Württemberg, when Guelph of Bavaria was defeated by the emperor Conrad IV., who came to help the rival duke, Leopold.* The Ghibellines were almost totally expelled from Italy in 1267, when Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, was beheaded by Charles of Anjou. Guelph is the name of the present royal family of England; see *Brunswick* and *Hanover*.

Guernsey, see *Jersey*.

Guerrilla, Spanish, "a little war;" a term applied to the armed peasants who worried the French armies during the Peninsular war, 1808-14.

Gueux (beggars), a name given by the comte de Barlaimont to the 300 Protestant deputies from the Low Countries, headed by Henri de Brederode and Louis of Nassau, who petitioned Margaret, governess of the Low Countries, to abolish the inquisition, 5 April, 1566. The deputies at once assumed the name as honorable, and immediately organized armed resistance to the government; see *Holland*.

Guiana (N.E. coast of South America), discovered by Columbus in 1498, visited by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century; and explored by sir Walter Raleigh in 1596 and 1617. The French settlements here were formed in 1626-43; and the Dutch, 1627-67. Demerara and Essequibo were ceded to Great Britain in 1814; see *Demerara*. Governor of British Guiana, John Scott, 1868; James Robert Longden, 1874; C. H. Kortright, 1876.

Guide-books for travellers are an English inven-

tion. Paterson's "British Itinerary" appeared in 1776; the last edition in 1840; when it was superseded by railways. Galignani's "Picture of Paris," 1814. Murray's "Handbook for Travellers on the Continent," the parent of the series, appeared in 1836.

Guides, a corps in the French army, especially charged with the protection of the person of the general, was formed by Bessières, under the direction of Bonaparte, who had been nearly carried off by the enemy, 30 May, 1796. Several squadrons of "guides" were formed in 1848, to guard the ministers. They formed a portion of the imperial guard till Sept. 1870.

Guienne, a French province, was part of the dominions of Henry II. in right of his wife Eleanor, 1152. Philip of France seized it in 1293, which led to war. It was alternately held by England and France till 1453, when John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in vain attempted to retake it from the latter.

Guildhall (London) was built in 1411. When it was rebuilt (in 1669), after the great fire of 1666, no part of the ancient building remained, except the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall. The front was erected in 1789; and a new roof built, 1864-5. Beneath the west window are the colossal figures of Gog and Magog, said to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton; replaced older ones, 1708; renewed, 1837. The hall can contain 7000 persons. Here were entertained the allied sovereigns in 1814, and Napoleon III., 19 April, 1855; and here the city industrial exhibition was held, 6 March, 1866, and the International Botanical banquet, 22 May, 1866. A memorial window, the gift of the cotton-workers of Lancashire, to commemorate the munificence of the metropolis towards them in the famine of 1862-4, was uncovered, 15 July, 1868. The prince-consort memorial window was unveiled in the presence of prince Arthur, 3 Nov. 1870. A library existed in the Guildhall in 1426, from which books were taken by the protector Somerset in the reign of Edward VI. The library was again set up; and reopened, Jan. 1828. The new handsome building by Horace Jones was opened by the lord chancellor Selborne, 5 Nov. 1872; see *London*.

Guilds (of Saxon origin, about the eighth century), associations of inhabitants of towns for mutual benefit, resembling our religious and friendly societies, chartered by the sovereign since the time of Henry II.

The London guilds became livery companies in the fourteenth century.

The guild of Corpus Christi, York, had 14,800 members when a return respecting these guilds was ordered to be made, 1388.

The Early English Text Society published the "Ordinances" of more than 100 guilds, 1870.

The "Guild of Literature and Art" (including sir E. B. Lytton, C. Dickens, and others) founded an institution (on ground given by sir E. B. Lytton, at Stevenage) consisting of thirteen dwellings, retreats for artists, scholars, and men of letters, which were completed and inaugurated, 29 July, 1865.

The revival of religious guilds began in 1851, with that of St. Alban, which held its 21st anniversary 20 June, 1872. *Guilds Inquiry Commission*, see *Companies*.

Gulford Court-house, BATTLE AT. Gen. Greene retreated from the Catawba river, in South Carolina, into Virginia, before pursuing Cornwallis, in the winter of 1781. He soon returned, and at Guilford Court-house, in North Carolina, he, with his army, fought Cornwallis and the British for more than two hours desperately. The Americans were repulsed, and the British took possession of the field, but at a cost that made the victory a sad disaster. "Another such victory," said Fox, in the British Parliament, "will ruin the British army." The British lost over 600 men; the Americans about 400 in killed and wounded, and 1000 who deserted to their homes.

Guillotine, an instrument for causing immediate and painless death, named after its supposed inventor, a physician named Joseph Ignatius Guillotin. In 1866 M. Dubois, of Amiens, stated that the idea only was due to Guillotin, who at a meeting of the legislative assembly

* It is stated, traditionally, that the emperor condemned all the men to death, but permitted the women to bring out whatever they most valued; on which they carried out their husbands on their shoulders.

bly in 1789 expressed an opinion that capital punishment should be the same for all classes. Accordingly, at the request of the assembly, M. Louis, secretary of the "Académie de Chirurgie," submitted to it on 20 March, 1792, a mode of capital punishment, "sure, quick, and uniform," which he had invented. The first person executed by it was a highway robber named Pelletier, on 25 April; and Dangremont was its first political victim, 21 Aug. following. Guillotin died in 1814. The guillotine at Paris was burned by the communist insurgents, 7 April, 1871. A similar instrument (called the *Mannaia*) is said to have been used in Italy, at Halifax in England (see *Halifax*), and in Scotland, there called the Maiden and the Widow.

Guinea (W. coast of Africa) was discovered by the Portuguese about 1446. From their trade with the Moors originated the slave-trade, sir John Hawkins being the first Englishman who engaged in this traffic. Assisted by English gentlemen with money for the purpose, he sailed from England in Oct. 1562, with three ships, proceeded to the coast of Guinea, purchased or forcibly seized 300 negroes, sold them profitably at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, ginger, and other merchandise, in Sept. 1563. This voyage led to similar enterprises.—*Hukluyt*. See *Slave-trade*. An African company to trade with Guinea was chartered 1588. The Dutch settlements here were transferred to Great Britain, 6 April, 1872; see *Elmina*, and *Ashantees*.

Guineas, English gold coin, so named from having been first coined of gold brought by the African company from the coast of Guinea in 1663, valued then at 20s.; but worth 30s. in 1695. Reduced at various times; in 1717 to 21s. In 1810 guineas were sold for 22s. 6d.; in 1816, for 27s. In 1811 an act was passed forbidding their exportation, and their sale at a price above the current value, 21s. The first guineas bore the impression of an elephant, having been coined of African gold. Since the issue of sovereigns, 1 July, 1817, guineas have not been coined.

Guinegate, BATTLES OF, 11 July, 1302, and 16 Aug. 1513; see *Spurs*.

Guise, a French ducal family:

Claude of Lorraine, first duke, a brave warrior, favored by Francis I.; died.....	April, 1560
Francis, the great general, born, 1519; assassinated,.....	24 Feb. 1563
Henry, head of the Catholic league; born, 1550; avenged his father's death; assassinated by order of Henry III.....	23 Dec. 1588
Charles, first opposed, and then submitted to, Henry IV.; died.....	1640
Henry died without issue.....	1664

Gulliver's Travels, by Dean Swift, first published 1726-7.

Gun, see *Artillery*, *Fire-arms*.—**GUN CLUB**, for pigeon-shooting, founded by sir Gilbert East, in 1862, had 200 members, noblemen and gentlemen, in July, 1867. The new gun-licenses produced in the financial year 1871-2, 62,437.

Gun-cotton, a highly explosive substance, invented by professor Schönbein, of Basel, and made known in 1846. It is purified cotton, steeped in a mixture of equal parts of nitric acid and sulphuric acid, and afterwards dried, retaining the appearance of cotton wool; see *Colloidion*. Its nature was known to Braconot and Pelouze.

The diet of Frankfort voted, 3 Oct. 1846, a recompense of 100,000 florins to prof. Schönbein and Dr. Böttger, as the inventors of the cotton powder, provided the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, pronounced it superior to gunpowder as an explosive.

Improvements were made in the manufacture of gun-cotton by an Austrian officer, Baron von Lenk, about 1852, and it was tried by a part of the Austrian army in 1855, but did not obtain favor.

In 1862 details of the manufacture were communicated by the Austrian government to our own government, and Mr. Abel, our war-office chemist, was directed to experiment on the constitution and desirability of gun-cotton. The British As-

sociation also appointed a scientific committee to consider its merits. A complete decision was not arrived at.

The first trial of English-made gun-cotton was made in the spring of 1864, at the manufactory at Stowmarket, Suffolk, by Messrs. Prentice.

There was manufactured, by a company, the "patent safety gun-cotton," according to Mr. Abel's patent (including the pulping, compressing, and wet processes, based on researches commenced in 1866. The cotton was said to be explosive by detonation, and not by ignition. A great explosion took place at Stowmarket; 24 persons were killed (including A. E. H. and W. R. Prentice, managers); about 60 were dreadfully wounded, and nearly the whole town was destroyed as if by a bombardment, 11 Aug. 1871.

The verdict at the inquest attributed the explosion to the culpable "addition of sulphuric acid to the gun-cotton subsequent to its passing the tests required by government," 6 Sept. 1871.

A government commission, appointed in Sept. to consider the manufacture and use of gun-cotton, reported in favor of both, with special regard to compressed gun-cotton, 13 Dec. 1871.

Another report recommended this gun-cotton to be stored wet, with drying apparatus near; and to be kept in slighter boxes, 25 July, 1872.

Mr. E. O. Brown, of the war department, Woolwich, discovers that wet gun-cotton can be exploded by concussion by a detonating fuse, about Nov. 1872.

It is used as an explosive agent in mining, etc.

GUN-CLOTH, made on a similar principle, was patented by Mr. W. A. Dixon, about 1866.

COTTON GUNPOWDER, patented by Mr. R. Punshon, 1871.

A modified form was tried and reported successful, near Faversham, 3 Feb. 1875.

Gundamuk, see *Gandamak*.

Gun-license Act, passed 9 Aug. 1870. Annual license, 10s. Licenses issued: year 1876-7, 77,068; 1877-8, 75,571.

Gunpowder. The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about 1320. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world. Some say that the Chinese and Hindus possessed it centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by Roger Bacon, in his treatise "De Nullitate Magie." He died in 1292 or 1294. Various substitutes for gunpowder have been recently invented, such as the white gunpowder of Mr. Horsley and Dr. Ehrhardt, and gun-paper by Mr. Hochstötten. A new gunpowder by M. Newmayer of Toya, near Leipsic, was discussed in Nov. 1866. "Pellet gunpowder" was ordered to be used in gun-charges in the army, March, 1868. An act to amend the law concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder, etc., was passed 28 Aug. 1860, and other acts since; see *Birmingham*, 1870. In May, 1872, a company was formed to manufacture Mr. R. Punshon's patent cotton gunpowder, asserted to be very safe and controllable; see *Chronoscope*.

Its use was denounced by Ariosto, 1516; by Jean Marot, 1532; by Cervantes, 1604; termed "villanous saltpetre," by Shakespeare, about 1608.

ENGLISH WAR GUNPOWDER: 75 parts nitrate of potash (salt-petre), 10 sulphur, 15 carbon. These proportions may be slightly varied.

W. Hunter, after a careful examination of the question, in 1847, thus states the result: "July and August, 1346, may be safely assumed to be the time when the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear on the military operations of the English nation."

Above 11 tons of gunpowder on board the *Lottie Sleigh*, in the Mersey, exploded; much damage done in Liverpool and Birkenhead, but no lives lost, 16 Jan. 1864.

About 104,000 lbs. of gunpowder exploded at the Belvedere powder magazines of Messrs. Hall & Co., at Plumstead, near Woolwich; 13 persons perished, and the shock was felt at 50 miles' distance, 1 Oct. 1864. Searching inquiries were made into the circumstances, and new regulations for the keeping and transmission of powder issued in Nov.; see *Dartford*.

Mr. Gale, a blind gentleman of Plymouth, on 22 Jan. 1865, patented his method of rendering *gunpowder unflammable* by combining with it finely powdered glass, which can be readily separated by a sieve when the powder is required for use. Successful public experiments were made.

Mr. Gale exhibited his process before the queen at Windsor, 10 Nov. 1865; and it was severely tested at a martello tower, near Hastings, 20 June, 1866. The attainment of perfect security was still doubtful. Gale's Protected Gunpowder Company was formed Oct. 1865, and wound up March, 1867. Great explosion at Messrs. Hall's powder-mills, near Faversham; 11 men killed; much damage done; shock felt at

Cantterbury, 10 miles off, 28 Dec. 1867. Another explosion about 21 Dec. 1868.

Dixon & Beck's works blown up; 9 lives lost; 25 July, 1868. Explosion at Hounslow mills; 3 lives lost; 6 Sept. 1872.

Milner's powder-magazines placed in fire at Woolwich arsenal and found secure, 8, 9 Oct. 1872.

About 5 tons of gunpowder in barrels exploded in the barge *Tilbury*, on the Regent's canal, near the North-bridge gate, Regent's park, nearly 5 A.M., 2 Oct. 1874.

Three men on the barge killed; shock felt about 30 miles off; destruction extended over about a square mile; some houses thrown down; the house of Mr. Alma Tadema, the artist, much injured; very many windows blown in.

The powder was sent by Pigou and Wilks to Derbyshire for blasting purposes. Order of the barges: *Ready* (tug steamer), *Janet*, *Dr. Tilbury*, *Limehouse*, and *Hawkesbury*.

63391. had been subscribed for the sufferers up to 1 May, 1875. *Verdict of inquest*: Explosion caused by ignition of vapor from benzoline by a fire or light in the cabin of the *Tilbury*.

The Junction Canal Company guilty of gross negligence, and the present laws inadequate for public safety, 19 Oct. 1874.

The company declared responsible on trial (by captain Jackson), 14 May, 1875.

One thousand and fifty-four claims had been settled for 63,600*l.*, June, 1876.

Gunpowder Plot, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons—there assembled, was discovered on 4 Nov. 1605. It was projected by Robert Catesby early in 1604, and several Roman Catholics of rank were in the plot. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the house of lords, hired for the purpose, preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed at Holbeach house, whither they had fled, 8 Nov.; and Guy Faux, sir Everard Digby, Rookwood, Winter, and others were executed, 30, 31 Jan. 1606. Henry Garnet, a Jesuit, suffered as an accomplice, 3 May following. An anonymous letter sent to lord Montague led to the discovery. It contained the following words: "Though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them." The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

Gunter's Chain, used in measuring land, invented by Edmund Gunter, in 1606.

Gurney's Act, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 116 (1868), amends the law relating to larceny and embezzlement.

Gutta Percha is procured from the sap of the *Jaonandra gutta*, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan peninsula and on the islands near it. It was made known in England by Drs. De Almeida and Montgomery, at the Society of Arts, in 1843. As a non-conductor of electricity it is invaluable in constructing submarine telegraphs, an application suggested by Faraday and Werner Siemens independently, 1847.

Guy's Hospital (London). Thomas Guy, a wealthy bookseller, after bestowing large sums on St. Thomas's, determined to found a new hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed. It cost him 18,793*l.*, and, in addition, he endowed it with 219,499*l.* In 1829, 196,115*l.* were bequeathed to this hos-

pital by Mr. Hunt to provide accommodations for 100 additional patients.

Guzerat, a state in India, founded by Mahmoud the Gaznevide, about 1020, was conquered by Akbar in 1572; and became subject to the Mahrattas, 1782 or 1782. At the battle of Guzerat, near the Chenab, in the Punjab, 21 Feb. 1849, lord Gough totally defeated the Sikhs and captured the town of Guzerat.

Gwalior, an ancient state in Central India; since 1803, under British protection. Scindiah, the maharajah, remained faithful during the revolt of 1857; visit of the prince of Wales, 31 Jan. 1876.

Gymnasium, a place where the Greeks performed public exercises, and where philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing the athletes were often naked (*gymnos*), whence the name. A London gymnastic society, formed in 1826, did not flourish. In 1862, M. Ravenstein set up another gymnastic association. The German Gymnastic Institution, in St. Pancras road, London, was opened on 29 Jan. 1865; and a large and perfect gymnasium at Liverpool was inaugurated by lord Stanley, 6 Nov. 1865. A London athletic club existed in Nov. 1866.

Gymnosophistæ, a set of naked philosophers in India. Alexander (about 324 B.C.) was astonished at the sight of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and endured tortures without a groan.—*Pliny*.

Gypsies, GIPSIKS, or EGYPTIANS (French, *Bohémiens*; Italian, *Zingari*; Spanish, *Gitanos*; German, *Zigeuner*), vagrants, supposed to be descendants of low-caste Hindus expelled by Timour, about 1399. They appeared in Germany and Italy early in the fifteenth century, and at Paris in 1427. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1580; and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gypsies for about a month. The gypsy settlement at Norwood was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May, 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England. Notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, their manners, customs, visage, and appearance are almost wholly unchanged, and their pretended knowledge of futurity gives them power over the superstitious. Esther Faa was crowned queen of the gypsies at Blyth, on 18 Nov. 1860. The Bible has been translated into gypsy dialects. Gypsy parliaments are occasionally held.

GEORGE BORROW fraternized with the gypsies and wrote several works describing his adventures, especially "The Zin-cali" (1841), "The Bible in Spain" (1842), "Lavengro" (1850), and a "Dictionary of the Gypsy Language" (1874). He was born in 1803, and died in Aug. 1881.

Gyroscope (from *gyrere*, to revolve), the name of a rotatory apparatus invented by Fessel of Cologne (1852), and improved by prof. Wheatstone and M. Foucault of Paris. It is similar in principle to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831).—The gyroscope, by exhibiting the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and of the cessation of either, illustrates the great law of gravitation.

H.

Haarlem, an ancient town in Holland, once the residence of the counts, was taken by the duke of Alva, in July, 1573, after a siege of seven months. He violated the capitulation by butchering half the inhabitants. The lake was drained 1849-51.

Habeas Corpus. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed "for the better securing the liberty of the subject," 31 Charles II. c. 2, 27 May, 1679. If any person be imprisoned by the order of any court, or of the queen

herself, he may have a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before the court of queen's bench or common pleas, which shall determine whether his committal be just. This act (founded on the old common-law) is next in importance to *Magna Charta*. The *Habeas Corpus* act can be suspended by parliament for a specified time when the emergency is extreme. In such a case the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then

be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned.—
Blackstone.

Act suspended for a short time in.....1689, 1696, 1708
Suspended for Scots' rebellion.....1715-16
Suspended for twelve months.....1722
Suspended for Scots' rebellion in.....1744-5
Suspended for American war.....1777-0
Again by Mr. Pitt, owing to French revolution.....1794
Suspended in Ireland, on account of the great rebellion.....1798
Suspended in England.....28 Aug. 1799; and 14 April. 1801
Again, on account of Irish insurrection.....1803
Again, owing to alleged secret meetings (see *Green Bag*),
21 Feb. 1817
Bill to restore the *Habeas Corpus* brought into parlia-
ment.....28 Jan. 1818
Suspended in Ireland (insurrection).....24 July. 1848
Restored there.....1 March. 1849
Suspended again (see *Frinia's*), 17 Feb. 1860; 26 Feb. and
31 May, 1867; and 28 Feb. 1868 till.....25 March. 1859
The constitution of the United States provides that "the
privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, un-
less when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public
safety may require it," but does not specify the de-
partment of the government having the power of sus-
pension. A series of contests on this subject between
the legal and military authorities began in Maryland,
May, 1861

Habeas Corpus act was suspended by Abraham Lincoln,
president of the United States, 24 Sept. 1862, to pre-
vent the release of military and state prisoners. In
April, 1863, congress upheld president Lincoln's right
to suspend the habeas corpus. Again, in Sept. 1863,
president Lincoln suspended the habeas corpus for the
retention of recruits whose parents, on false oaths,
tried to reclaim them as being under age. In May,
1864, the president, by the hand of Edwin M. Stanton,
secretary-of-war, ordered all prisoners held under the
suspension of the writ of habeas corpus to be dis-
charged.

In consequence of the affair of John Anderson (see *Slav-
ery in England*, note), an act was passed in 1862, en-
acting that no writ of *Habeas Corpus* should issue out
of England into any colony, etc., having a court with
authority to grant such writ.

Habitual Criminals Act, for the more effectual
prevention of crime, giving powers for the apprehension
of habitual criminals on suspicion, passed 11 Aug. 1869;
117,568 reported in the metropolis, 1873.

A *black book*, printed at Brixton prison, contained the names
and aliases of 12,164 criminals, selected from 179,601 entered
on the register, 1869-76.

Habitual Drunkards, see *Drunkards*.

Habsburg, see *Hapsburg*.

Hackney, a parish N.E. of London; by the division
of the Tower Hamlets, was made a metropolitan borough
by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867. Two members are
elected. The election 4 Feb. 1876, void, through neglect
in officers.

Hackney Coaches (probably from the French
coche-à-haquenée, a vehicle with a hired horse, *haquenée*.
Their supposed origin in Hackney, near London, is a
vulgar error; see *Cabriolets* and *Omnibuses*.

Four were set up in London by a capt. Bailey; their
number soon increased.....1025
They were limited by the star-chamber in 1635; restrict-
ed in 1637 and in.....1652
The number was raised to 400 in 1662; to 700 in 1694; to
800 in 1715; to 1000 in 1771; to 1100 in 1814; and final-
ly to 1300 in.....1815
Two hundred *Hackney Chairs* were licensed.....1711
Office removed to Somerset House.....1782
Coach-makers made subject to a license.....1785
Lost and Found Office for the recovery of property left in
hackney coaches, established by act 55 Geo. III.....1815
One horse hackney carriages (afterwards cabriolets) per-
mitted to be licensed....."
All restriction as to number ceased, by 2 Will. IV. (the
original fare was 1s. a mile).....1831
All public vehicles to be regulated by the act 16 and 17
Vict. cc. 33, 127, by which they are placed under the
control of the commissioners of police. June and Aug. 1853
By the Metropolitan Carriages act, passed 12 Aug. 1869,
various restrictions respecting the amount of fare,
etc., were removed, commencing.....1 Jan. 1870
Further regulations for cabs issued by the home secre-
tary.....10 March, 1871

Hadrianople, see *Adrianople*.

Hafsfjord (Norway). Here Harold Hårfager, in a
sea-fight, finally defeated his enemies, and consolidated

his kingdom, 872. A millenary festival was held through-
out Norway, and a monument to his memory, at Hange-
sund, inaugurated by prince Oscar of Sweden, 18 July,
1872.

Hague, capital of the kingdom of Holland, once called
the finest *village* in Europe; the place of meeting of the
states-general, and residence of the former emperors of
Holland since 1250, when William II. built the palace
here.

Here the states abjured the authority of Philip II. of
Spain.....1580
A conference upon the five articles of the remonstrants,
which occasioned the synod of Dort.....1610
Treaty of the Hague (to preserve the equilibrium of the
North), signed by England, France, and Holland,
21 May, 1659
The De Witts torn in pieces here.....4 Aug. 1672
The French, favored by a hard frost, took possession of
the Hague; the inhabitants and troops declared in
their favor; general revolution ensued, and the stad-
tholder and his family fled to England.....19 Jan. 1795
The Hague evacuated by the French.....Nov. 1813
The stadtholder returned.....Dec. "

Haileybury College (Herts), wherein students
were prepared for service in India; it was founded by the
East India Company in 1806; was closed in 1858, and
became a private educational establishment.

Hainault, a province in Belgium, anciently gov-
erned by counts, hereditary after Regnier I., who died in
916. The count John d'Arnesen became count of Hol-
land in 1299. Hainault henceforth partook of the fort-
unes of Flanders.

Hainault Forest (Essex), disafforested in 1851.
Here stood the Fairlop Oak (*which see*).

Hair. In Gaul, hair was much esteemed; hence the
appellation *Gallia comata*; cutting off the hair was a
punishment. The royal family of France held it as a
privilege to wear long hair artfully dressed and curled.
"The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution!"—*Isi-
dorus Hispalensis*. Pope Anicetus forbade the clergy to
wear long hair, 155. Long hair was out of fashion dur-
ing the protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term
Roundheads, in 1795, and also 1801.—*Hair-powder* came
into use in 1590; and in 1795 a tax of a guinea was laid
upon persons using it, which yielded at one time 20,000*l.*
per annum. The tax was repealed 24 June, 1869, when
it yielded about 1000*l.* a year; see *Beard*.

Haiti, see *Hayti*.

Hakluyt Society, established for the publication
of rare voyages and travels, 15 Dec. 1846, was named
after Richard Hakluyt, who published his "Principal
Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries made by the
English Nation," in 1589; and died 23 Nov. 1616.

Half Crowns, see under *Coinage* and *Crowns*.

Haliartus, a town in Bœotia, near which Lysander,
the Spartan general, was killed in battle with the The-
bans, 395 B.C.

Halicarnassus, Caria (Asia Minor); the reputed
birthplace of Herodotus, 484 B.C.; the site of the tomb
of Mausolus, erected 352; was taken by Alexander, 334;
see *Mausoleum*.

Halidon Hill, near Berwick, where, on 19 July,
1333, the English defeated the Scots, the latter losing
upwards of 14,000 slain, among whom was the regent
Douglas and a large number of the nobility; a compara-
tively small number of the English suffered. Edward
Balliol thus became king of Scotland for a short time.

Halifax (Yorkshire). The woollen manufactory
was successfully established here in the fifteenth cen-
tury. The power of the town to punish capitally (by a
peculiar engine resembling the guillotine) any criminal
convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen
pence halfpenny, was used as late as 1650. In 1857 Mr.
J. Crossley announced his intention of founding a college
here, and Mr. F. Crossley presented the town with a
beautiful park. Boiler explosion at Batme & Pritch-
ard's; Mr. Pritchard and 5 men killed, 9 Oct. 1879.

Halifax Administration. Charles, earl of Halifax, was appointed first lord of the treasury, 5 Oct. 1714. He died 19 May, 1715, and was succeeded by Charles, earl of Carlisle, on 10 Oct. following; and Robert Walpole became premier.

Charles, earl of Halifax, *first lord of the treasury*. William, lord Cowper, afterwards earl, *lord chancellor*. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, *lord president*. Thomas, earl of Wharton, *privy seal*. Edward, earl of Oxford, *admiralty*. James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope, and Charles, viscount Townshend, *secretaries of state*. Sir Richard Onslow, *chancellor of the exchequer*. Dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, lord Berkeley, Robert Walpole, Mr. Pulteney, etc.

Halifax Award, see *Canada*, 1877.

Hall, principal apartment in mediæval mansions. Westminster and Eltham halls are fine examples; see *Westminster Hall*.

Hall Mark, see *Goldsmiths and Standard*.

Halle, Saxony (N. Germany), first mentioned in 801, was made a city by the emperor Otho II., in 981. The orphan house here was established by August Francke, 1698-9. Halle suffered much by the Thirty years' and Seven years' wars. It was stormed by the French, 17 Oct. 1806, and added to the kingdom of Westphalia; but given up to Prussia in 1814.

Hallelujah and Amen (*Praise the Lord, and So be it*), expressions used in the Hebrew hymns; said to have been introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 520 B.C. Their introduction into Christian worship is ascribed to St. Jerome, about A.D. 390.

Halls in London, see *Agricultural, Egyptian, Etruscan, Floral, Freemasons', Independents, James's, St., and Music*.

Halya, a river (Asia Minor), near which a battle was fought between the Lydians and Medes. It was interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which led to peace, 28 May, 585 B.C. (the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad).—*Plin. Nat. Hist.* ii. Others give as the date 584, 603, and 610 B.C. This eclipse is said to have been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus.—*Herodotus*, i. 75.

Ham, on the Somme (N. France). The castle was built in 1470 by the constable Louis of Luxembourg, comte de St. Pol, beheaded by Louis XI., 19 Dec. 1475. Here were imprisoned the ex-ministers of Charles X., 1830; and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte after his attempt at Boulogne, from Oct. 1840 till 25 May, 1846, when he escaped.

Hamburg, a free city (N.W. Germany), founded by Charlemagne about 809. It joined the Hanseatic league in the thirteenth century, and became a flourishing commercial city. Population in 1860, 229,941; in 1871, 338,974; in 1875, 388,618.—*Hamburg Massacre*. See *Massacres*, 1876.

A free imperial city by permission of the dukes of Holstein, 1296; subject to them till 1618; purchased its total exemption from their claims. 1768
French declared war upon Hamburg for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy (see *Tandy*). Oct. 1799
British property sequestered. March, 1801
Hamburg taken by the French after the battle of Jena, and incorporated with France. 1806
Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russians into Germany. 1813
Restored to independence by the allies. May, 1814
Awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days. 4 May, 1842
Half the city inundated by the Elbe. 1 Jan. 1855
New constitution granted by the senate, July, 1860; the new assembly (of 191 members) first met. 6 Dec. 1860
The constitution began. 1 Jan. 1861
Hamburg joined the N. German confederation. 21 Aug. 1866
Joined the German empire, Jan.; its privileges as a free port confirmed. 16 April, 1871

Hampden Clubs, see *Radicals and Chalgrove*.

Hampstead, N.W. of London; originally a chapel-ry of Hendon, was made a parish after the Reformation.

The ancient chapel was taken down 1745; and a church was consecrated 8 Oct. 1747. An act authorizing the Metropolitan Board of Works to purchase the heath from sir John Maryon Wilson, bart., passed 29 June, 1871, and the heath was formally taken possession of by the Metropolitan Board of Works, 13 Jan. 1872, 45,000*l.* being paid.

Temporary small-pox hospital established at Hampstead, 1871
Charges of mismanagement against the officers; official inquiry (33 meetings, from 23 Sept. to 3 Nov.); inquiry respecting disappearance of a child, Elizabeth Bellue; medical officers exonerated from blame. Dec. "
A small-pox hospital erected here by Metropolitan District Asylum Board was much opposed, and led to litigation (see *Trials*, 1878); finally, the house of lords, on appeal, decided in favor of the inhabitants. . . . 7 March, 1881

Hampton Court Palace (Middlesex), built by cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights hospitallers, and in 1525 presented to Henry VIII.; perhaps the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign. Here Edward VI. was born, 12 Oct. 1537; here his mother, Jane Seymour, died, 24 Oct. following; and here Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns resided. Much was pulled down, and the grand inner court built by William III. in 1694, when the gardens, occupying 40 acres, were laid out. The vine was planted 1769. Here was held, 14-16-18 Jan. 1604, the CONFERENCE between the Puritans and the Established church clergy, which led to a new translation of the Bible; see *Conference*.

Hampton Roads (Virginia), CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC. The *Merrimac*, which had been sunk when the Norfolk navy yard was abandoned by national vessels, was subsequently raised by the confederates, converted into a formidable iron-clad ram, and named the *Virginia*. John Ericsson received his contract for building the *Monitor* 5 Oct. 1861, and this vessel was completed early in the following January. On 5 March she was despatched to Fortress Monroe. Just before she reached her destination the *Virginia* had come out (8 March) and attacked the national vessels in Hampton Roads. She was commanded by Franklin Buchanan. She had sunk the *Cumberland*, captured the *Congress*, and pushed the *Minnesota* aground. At night she returned to Norfolk. The next morning she reappeared; but the *Monitor*, commanded by lieutenant John L. Worden, had arrived. After a short conflict with this new antagonist, the *Virginia*, finding the odds against her, again retired. After the evacuation of Norfolk by the confederates, she was blown up by her commander, Josiah Tatnall, May 11, 1862. The *Monitor* sank on her passage to Charleston, 31 Dec. 1862.

Hampton Roads Conference. In Jan. 1865, Francis P. Blair twice visited Richmond, Va., to confer with Jefferson Davis. He believed that a suspension of hostilities, resulting ultimately in a settlement of the questions involved, by the restoration of the Union, might be brought about, by the common desire, north and south, to enforce the Monroe doctrine against the French in Mexico. Out of Mr. Blair's visits grew an arrangement for a conference, which was held on board a vessel in Hampton Roads, 3 Feb. 1865, between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward upon one side, and Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell on the other. The conference was informal, and practically came to naught, no basis for negotiation being found upon which both sides would agree to discuss plans looking to peace.

Hanaper Office (of the court of chancery), where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were anciently kept in *hanaperio* (in a wicker hamper); and those relating to the crown, in *parva бага* (a little bag). Hence the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*. The office was abolished in 1842.

Hanau (Hesse-Cassel), incorporated 1808. Here a division of the combined armies of Austria and Bavaria of 30,000 men, under gen. Wrede, encountered the French, 70,000 strong, under Napoleon I., on their retreat from

Leipzig, 30 Oct. 1813. The French suffered very severely, though the allies were compelled to retire. The county of Hanau was made a principality in 1803, seized by the French in 1806; incorporated with the duchy of Frankfurt in 1809; restored to Hesse in 1813; which was annexed to Prussia in 1866.

Handel's Commemorations. The first was held in Westminster abbey, 26 May, 1784; king George III. and queen Charlotte, and above 3000 persons, being present. The band contained 268 vocal and 245 instrumental performers, and the receipts of three successive days were 12,746*l*. These concerts were repeated in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1791.

Second great commemoration, in the presence of king William IV. and queen Adelaide when there were 641 performers, 24, 26, 29 June, and 1 July, 1854.

Great Handel festival (at the Crystal Palace) on the centenary of his death, projected by the Sacred Harmonic Society (grand rehearsal at the Crystal Palace, 16, 17, 19 June, 1887, and 2 July, 1884).

Performances Messiah, 20 June, selections, 22 June, Israel in Egypt, 24 June, 1839, when the prince consort, the king of the Belgians, and 26,877 persons were present. There were 27-5 vocal and 393 instrumental performers, and the performance was highly successful. The receipts amounted to about 31,000*l*, from which there were deducted 18,000*l* for expenses, of the residue (15,000*l*), two parts accrued to the Crystal Palace Company, and one part to the Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's baritone original scores of his oratorios, and other interesting relics were exhibited.

Handel festivals (at the Crystal Palace): 4000 performers, highly successful, 23, 25, 27 June, 1862, agents, 26, 28, 30 June, 1863, agents, 15, 17, 19 June, 1868 (about 25,000 persons), also, 19, 21, 23 June, 1871 (about 64,000 persons subscribed), also, 21, 24, 26 June, 1874 (total present, 78,000), also, 23, 27, 29 June, 1877 (present, 74,124); 18, 21, 23, 25 June, 1880 (present, 70,643).

Handel Societies, for publication of Handel's works:

Founded in London, 1847; first volume issued 1843-4; society dissolved, 1848, work continued by Cramer & Co. completed, 1865.

Founded at Leipzig in 1856, publications began 1864.

Handel and Haydn Society, Boston, U.S., for performances only, founded 1818.

Handkerchiefs, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn in England by gentlemen in their hats, as favors from young ladies, the value of them being from five to twelve pence for each in the reign of Elizabeth, 1558.—*Stow's Chron.* Paisley handkerchiefs were first made in 1748.

Hands, imposition of, was first performed by Moses in setting apart his successor Joshua (Numb. xxvii. 23); in reception into the church, and in ordination, by the apostles (Acts viii. 17; 1 Tim. iv. 14).

Hanging, Drawing, and Quartering, said to have been first inflicted upon William Marise, a pirate, a nobleman's son, 25 Hen. III. 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Hen. IV. 1447.—*Stow.* The Cato-street conspirators (*which see*) were beheaded after death by hanging, 1 May, 1820. Hanging in chains was abolished in 1834; see *Death*.

Hanging Rock, Battle at. A few miles eastward of Rocky Mount (*which see*), on the Catawba river, is a large boulder on the verge of a high bank, called Hanging Rock. It gives the name to the place. There a large body of British and Tories were attacked and dispersed by gen. Sumter on 6 Aug. 1780. There was an engagement of about four hours, and Sumter lost 12 men killed and 41 wounded. It was one of the most desperate battles of the war, considering the number engaged.

Hango Bay (Finland). On 5 June, 1855, a boat commanded by Lieut. Geneste left the British steamer *Cossack* with a flag of truce to land some Russian prisoners. They were fired on by a body of riflemen, and five were killed, several wounded, and the rest made prisoners. The Russian account, asserting the irregular-

ity to have been on the side of the English, was not substantiated.

Hanover (N.W. Germany), successively an electorate and a kingdom, chiefly composed of territories which once belonged to the dukes of Brunswick (*which see*). Population in 1859, 1,850,000; in 1861, 1,888,070; in 1873, 2,017,393. It was annexed to Prussia, 20 Sept. 1866.

Hanover became the ninth electorate 19 Dec. 1699
Suffered much during the Seven Years' war 1758-60
Seized by Prussia 3 April, 1801
Occupied and hardly used by the French 5 June, 1806
Delivered to Prussia in 1807
Retaken by the French 1807
Part of it annexed to Westphalia 1810
Regained for England by Bernadotte 6 Nov. 1813
Erected into a kingdom 12 Oct. 1814
The duke of Cambridge appointed viceroy, and a representative government established Nov. 1816
Visited by George IV. Oct. 1821
Ernest duke of Cumberland, king 20 June, 1837
He granted a constitution with electoral rights, 1840; which was annulled in obedience to the decrees of the federal diet 12 April, 1846
The king claims from England crown jewels which belonged to George III. (value about 120,000*l*), 1867, by arbitration, the jewels given up Jan. 1868
Sole ducal given up for compensation 12 June, 1891
In the war the king taken the side of Austria, and the Prussians enter and occupy Hanover, 12 June et seq. 1866
The Hanoverians defeat the Prussians at Langensalza, 27 June, but are compelled to surrender 29 June, "
Hanover annexed to Prussia by law, 20 Sept., promulgated 6 Oct. "
Protest of the king of Hanover addressed to Europa, 23 Sept. "
Arrangement with Prussia by a treaty ratified 18 Oct. 1867
The king celebrates his "silver wedding" at Hietzing, near Vienna, expressing hopes of recovering his kingdom etc. 18 Feb. 1890
Part of his property sequestrated by Prussia, March, "
Still further, in consequence of his maintaining a Hanoverian legion (the king protested against it), Feb. 1890

ELECTORS.

1699. Ernest Augustus, youngest son of George, that son of William, duke of Brunswick Lüneburg, who obtained by lot the right to marry (see *Brunswick*). He became bishop of Osnaburg in 1692, and in 1679 inherited the possessions of his uncle John, duke of Calenberg, created Elector of Hanover in 1692.

(He married, in 1680, the princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England. In 1701 Sophia was declared next heir to the British crown, after William III., Anne, and their descendants.)

1690. George Lewis, son of the preceding, married his cousin Sophia, the heiress of the duke of Brunswick Zell; became king of Great Britain, 1 Aug. 1714, as GEORGE I.

1727. George Augustus, his son (GEORGE II. of England), 11 June.

1760. George William Frederick, his grandson (GEORGE III. of England), 26 Oct.

KINGS.

1614. George William Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, 12 Oct.

1820. George Augustus Frederick, his son (GEORGE IV. of England), 28 Jan.

1830. William Henry, his brother (WILLIAM IV. of England), 26 June, died 20 June, 1837.

(Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain.)

1837. Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother to William IV. of England, on whose demise he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover, 20 June.

1851. George V. (born 27 May, 1819), son of Ernest; ascended the throne on the death of his father, 14 Nov. His state annexed to Prussia, 20 Sept. 1866, visited England, May, June, 1876, died 12 June, 1878.

1878. Ernest Augustus II., son, born 21 Sept. 1845, maintained his claims in a circular to the sovereigns of Europe, dated 11 July, 1878, married princess Thyra of Denmark, 20 Dec. 1878.

Hanover Square, built about 1718; the concert rooms opened by John Gallini, 1 Feb. 1775; the house taken for a club, Dec. 1874; rebuilt, 1875.

Hanse Towns. The Hanseatic League (from *hansa*, association), formed by port towns in Germany against the pirates of the Swedes and Danes: began about 1140; the league signed 1241. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic sea, but in 1870 it was composed of sixty-six cities and forty-

four confederates. The league proclaimed war against Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348, and against Eric in 1428, with forty ships and 12,000 regular troops, besides seamen. On this several princes ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects. The Thirty Years' war in Germany (1618-48) broke up the strength of the association, and in 1630 the only towns retaining the name were Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The league suffered also by the rise of the commerce of the Low Countries in the fifteenth century. Their privileges by treaty in England were abolished by Elizabeth in 1578.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, for Middlesex, established 1831.

Hapsburg (HABSBERG, or HABICHTSBERG), HOUSE OF, the family from which the imperial house of Austria sprang in the eleventh century, Werner being the first-named count of Habsburg, 1096. Hapsburg was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence near Schintznach. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, became archduke of Austria and emperor of Germany, 1273; see *Austria and Germany*.

Harbors. England has many fine natural harbors: the Thames (harbor, dock, and depot), Portsmouth, Plymouth, etc. Acts for the improvement of harbors, etc., were passed in 1847, 1861, and 1862.

Hares and Rabbits Act, see *Game*.

Harfleur, seaport, N.W. France, taken by Henry V., 22 Sept. 1415.

Harlaw (Aberdeenshire), the site of a desperate, indecisive battle between the earl of Mar, with the royal army, and Donald, the lord of the Isles, who aimed at independence, 24 July, 1411. This conflict was very disastrous to the nobility, some houses losing all their males.

Harleian Library, containing 7000 manuscripts, besides rare printed books, bought by Edward Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Mortimer, 1705 et seq., is now in the British Museum. A large portion of his life and wealth was spent on the collection. He died 21 May, 1734. The "Harleian Miscellany," a selection from the manuscripts and tracts of his library, was published in 1744 and 1808.

Harlem Plains, BATTLE ON. This was a severe skirmish. It occurred on 16 Sept. 1776, between American troops under col. Knowlton and major Leitch, and detachments of the British army, which was then in possession of New York city and the lower part of Manhattan island. Knowlton and Leitch were killed, but the Americans were victorious. Of Knowlton, Washington said, "He was an honor to any country."

Harley Administration, see *Oxford*.

Harley Street, London, W. At No. 139, the house inhabited by Mr. Henriques, the decomposed body of a woman, stabbed in the breast and covered with chloride of lime, was found 3 June; verdict of coroner's inquest, wilful murder by person unknown, 14 June, 1880.

Harmonic Strings, said to have been invented by Pythagoras about 540 B.C., through hearing four blacksmiths working with hammers, in harmony, whose weights he found to be six, eight, nine, and twelve.—The HARMONICA, or musical glasses (tuned by regulating the amount of water, and played by a moistened finger on the rim), were played on by Gluck in London, 23 April, 1746; "arranged" by Puckeridge and Delaval, and improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760. Mozart, Beethoven, and others composed for this instrument; see *Copophone*.—"HARMONICON," an excellent musical periodical, edited by W. Ayrton, Jan. 1823-Sept. 1833.

Harmonichord, a keyed instrument, in which sounds are produced by friction, invented by Th. Kauffmann in 1810.

Harmonists, a sect founded in Würtemberg by George and Frederick Rapp, about 1780. Not much is

known of their tenets, but they held their property in common, and considered marriage a civil contract. They emigrated to America, and built New Harmony, in Indiana, in 1815. Robert Owen purchased this town about 1823, but failed in his scheme at establishing a "social" community, and returned to England; see *Socialists*. The Harmonists removed to Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, in 1822.

Harmonium, a keyed instrument, resembling the accordion, the tones being generated by the action of wind upon metallic reeds. The Chinese were well acquainted with the effects produced by vibrating tongues of metal. M. Biot stated, in 1810, that they were used musically by M. Grenié; and in 1827-9 free reed-stops were employed in organs at Beauvais and Paris. The best-known harmoniums in England are those of Alexandre and Debain, the latter claiming to be the original maker of the French instrument. In 1841, Mr. W. E. Evans, of Cheltenham, produced his English harmonium, then termed the "organ-harmonica," and by successive improvements he produced a fine instrument, with diapason quality, and great rapidity of speech, without loss of power.

Harmony, the combination of musical notes of different pitch, appears not to have been practised by the Greeks.

Hucbald, a Flemish monk, published combinations in his "Enchiridion Musicæ," ninth century.

Harmony greatly promoted by Palestrina, and especially by Monteverde.

Jean de Muris wrote "Ars Contrapuncti," in fourteenth century.

Francis of Cologne described "descant," 1600.

Beethoven greatly enlarged the range of harmonic bases.

Harness, chariots, and the leathern dressings used for horses to draw them, are said to have been the invention of Erichthonius of Athens, who was made a constellation after his death, under the name of *Boötes* (Greek for ploughman), about 1487 B.C.

Haro, CRY OF (*Clameur de Haro*), traditionally derived from Raoul, or Rollo, of Normandy, ancestor of our Norman princes of England. Rollo administered justice so well that injured persons cried "*à Raoul!*" The cry was raised in a church in Jersey in 1859.

Harp. Invented by Jubal, 3875 B.C. (Gen. iv. 21). David played the harp before Saul, 1063 B.C. (1 Sam. xvi. 23). The Cimbri, or English Saxons, had this instrument. The celebrated Welsh harp was strung with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire. Erard's improved harps were first patented in 1795.

One of the most ancient harps existing is that of Brian Boromile, monarch of Ireland: it was given by his son Donagh to pope John XVIII., together with the crown and other regalia of his father, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. Adrian IV. alleged this as being one of the principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo X. to Henry VIII., who presented it to the first earl of Clanricarde; it then came into possession of the family of De Burgh; next into that of MacMahon of Clenagh, county of Clare; afterwards into that of MacNamara of Limerick; and was at length deposited by the right hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782.

Harper's Ferry (Virginia), IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION. This place is situated at the outlet of the Shenandoah Valley, at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac. The town in 1860 had a population of 10,000. On 18 April, 1861, the day after the secession of Virginia, a confederate force marched upon the town. Lieut. Roger Jones, unable to hold the post, abandoned it, after destroying the arsenal and workshops. The place was held by gen. Patterson just before and during the battle of Bull Run. On 15 Sept. 1862, it was surrounded and captured by "Stonewall" Jackson. Gen. Miles, commanding the post, was killed; about 10,000 men fell into the hands of the Confederates; see *United States*, 1859-62.

Harpichord, see *Piano-forte*, note.

Harrison, Fort, DEFENCE OF. Fort Harrison, in Indiana, under the command of captain Zachary Taylor, was attacked by 300 Indians on 4 Sept. 1812. Taylor had only 15 effective men, but defended the fort and drove off the Indians, after losing 2 killed and 2 wounded.

Harrison's Timepiece, made by John Harrison, of Foulby, near Pontefract. In 1714, the government offered rewards for methods of determining the longitude at sea. Harrison came to London, and produced his first timepiece in 1735; his second in 1739; his third in 1749; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.* offered by the Board of Longitude, a few years after. He obtained 10,000*l.* of his reward in 1764; and other sums, more than 24,000*l.* in all, for further improvements in following years.

In the Patent Museum at South Kensington is an eight-day clock made by Harrison in 1715. It strikes the hour, indicates the day of the month, and with one exception (the escapement) its wheels are entirely made of wood. The clock was going in 1871.

Harrogate (Yorkshire). The first or old spa in Knaresborough dome was discovered by captain Slingsby in 1571: a dome was erected over the well by lord Rosslyn in 1786. Two other chalybeate springs are the Alum well and the Towit spa. The sulphureous well was discovered in 1783. The theatre was erected in 1788. The Bath hospital was erected by subscription in 1825.

Harrow-on-the-Hill School (Middlesex), founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1571. To encourage archery, the founder instituted a prize of a silver arrow to be shot for annually on 4 Aug.; but the custom has been abolished. Lord Palmerston, sir R. Peel (the statesman), and lord Byron (the poet) were educated here. The school building suffered by fire, 22 Oct. 1838. The school arrangements were modified by the Public-schools act, 1868. Charles II. called Harrow church "the visible church."

Hartford Convention. Delegates from the several New England states politically opposed to the administration of president Madison, and deprecating the then existing war between the United States and Great Britain, assembled at Hartford in Dec. 1814, to take into consideration the state of public affairs. Peace that soon followed made further action on their part unnecessary. The purpose of the convention has been the subject of much acrimonious discussion. It has been alleged that the secession of the New England states, or some other form of obstruction to the National government in its prosecution of the war, was contemplated; but this has been stoutly denied.

Hartley Coal-mine (Northumberland). On 16 Jan. 1862, one of the iron beams, about 20 tons weight, at the mouth of the ventilating shaft, broke and fell, destroyed the brattice, divided the shaft, and carried down sufficient timber to kill five men who were ascending the shaft, and buried alive 202 persons, men and boys. Several days elapsed before the bodies could be removed. Much sympathy was shown by the queen and the public, and about 70,000*l.* were collected for the bereaved families. The coroner's verdict asserted the necessity of two shafts to coal-mines, and recommended that the beams of colliery engines should be of malleable instead of cast iron.

Hartwell (Buckinghamshire), the retreat of Louis XVIII., king of France, 1807-14. He landed in England at Yarmouth, 6 Oct. 1807; took up his residence at Gosfield Hall, in Essex; and afterwards came to Hartwell, as the count de Lille. His consort died here in 1810. On his restoration, he embarked at Dover for France, 24 April, 1814; see *France*.

Haruspices, priests or soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who foretold events from observing entrails of animals. They were introduced in Rome by Romulus (about 750 B.C.), and abolished by Constantine, A.D. 337, at which time they were seventy in number.

Harvard College (Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States) was founded by the general court at

Boston, on 28 Oct. 1636. It derived its name from John Harvard, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638. The institution is the oldest university in the United States; it is now one of the best endowed and most celebrated of American institutions of learning, and has long been especially known as a chief seat of literary activity.

The first college class began study.....	1638
First class was graduated.....	1642
College incorporated.....	1650
The connection between college and commonwealth dissolved, and the control of the institution vested in its alumni.....	1865

Hastings, a Cinque-port, Sussex; said to owe its name to the Danish pirate Hastings, who built forts here, about 893; but Mr. Kemble thinks it was the seat of a Saxon tribe named Hastings. At Senlac, now Battle, near Hastings, more than 80,000 were slain in the conflict between Harold II. of England and William, duke of Normandy, the former losing his life and kingdom, 14 Oct. 1066, his birthday. He and his two brothers were interred at Waltham abbey, Essex. The new town, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was begun in 1828. A new pier here was inaugurated by earl Granville, 5 Aug. 1872.

Hastings's Trial. Warren Hastings, governor-general of India, was tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors. Among other charges was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l.* from the nabob of Oude; see *Chunar, Treaty of*. The trial occupied 145 days, and lasted seven years and three months; commencing 13 Feb. 1788, terminating in his acquittal, 23 April, 1795. Mr. Sheridan's speech on the impeachment excited great admiration.

Hastings was born in 1732; went to India as a writer in 1750; became governor-general of Bengal in 1772; of India, 1773; governed ably, but, it is said, unscrupulously and tyrannically, till he resigned in 1785. The expenses of his trial (70,000*l.*) were paid by the East India Company, and a pension was granted to him. He died a privy-councillor in 1818.

Hately Field, see *Shrewsbury*.

Hatfield's Attempt. On 11 May, 1800, during a review in Hyde park, a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near king George III. In the evening, when his majesty was at Drury-lane theatre, Hatfield fired a pistol at him. Hatfield was confined as a lunatic till his death, 23 Jan. 1841, aged 69 years.

Hatherley's Act, see *Bankrupt*.

Hats, first made by a Swiss at Paris, 1404. When Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449, he wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. Henceforward, hats and caps, at least in France, began to take the place of chaperons and hoods.—*Hénault*. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards, in 1510.—*Stow*. Very high-crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers, and high crowns were again introduced in 1788. A stamp-duty laid upon hats in 1784 and in 1796, was repealed in 1811. Silk hats began to supersede beaver about 1820.

None allowed to sell any hat for above 20*d.* nor cap for above 2*s.* 8*d.*, 5 Hen. VII. 1489. Every person above seven years of age to wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit, made, thickened, and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, 1571. Excepted: maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as had borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of London companies, 1571.

Hatteras Expedition, see *United States*, Aug. 1861.

Hau-hau Fanatics, see *New Zealand*, 1865.

Havana, capital of Cuba, West Indies, founded by Velasquez, 1511; taken by lord Albemarle, 14 Aug. 1762; restored, 1763. The remains of Columbus were brought from St. Domingo and deposited in the cathedral here, 1795.

Havre-de-Grâce (N.W. France) was defended for

the Huguenots by the English in 1562, who, however, were expelled in 1563. It was bombarded by Rodney, 6 to 9 July, 1759; by sir Richard Strachan, 25 May, 1798; and blockaded, 6 Sept. 1803. The attempts of the British to burn the shipping here failed, 7 Aug. 1804. The International Maritime Exhibition here opened, 1 June, 1868. The volunteers visited Havre: began to shoot, 26 May; 50 British received prizes, 29 June, 1874. The French Association for Science met here, 30 Aug. 1877.

Havre-de-Grace (Maryland), ravaged by the British under admiral Cockburn, 3 May, 1813.

Hawaii, see *Owhyhee*.

Hawkers and Peddlers were first licensed in 1698. Licensing commissioners were appointed in 1810. The expense of licensing was reduced in 1861, and regulated by the Peddlers' act, 1871.

Hawking, see *Falconry*.

Hay. Average value of the produce of the United Kingdom in 1874. 48,000,000*l*. Hay-making machinery exhibited at Taunton, July, 1875. Mr. William A. Gibbs's apparatus, with artificial heat, tried at his place at Chingford, Essex, reported successful, 3 July, 1875; at other places in July, 1880.

Hayman Case, see *Rugby*.

Haymarket (Westminster), opened in 1664, was removed to Cumberland market, 1 Jan. 1831. The Haymarket theatre was opened in 1702; see *Theatres*.

Hayti, or **HAITI**, Indian name of a West Indian island discovered by Columbus in Dec. 1492, and named Hispaniola, and afterwards St. Domingo. Before the Spaniards fully conquered it, they are said to have destroyed, in battle or cold blood, three million of its inhabitants, including women and children, 1495. It now comprises the republics of St. Domingo in the east, and Hayti in the west. Population (1877) of Hayti, about 550,000; of St. Domingo, about 136,500.

Hayti seized by the filibusters and French buccaneers. 1630
The French government took possession of the whole colony. 1677
The negroes revolt against France. 23 Aug. 1791
And massacre nearly all the whites. 21-23 June, 1793
The French Directory recognize Toussaint l'Ouverture as general-in-chief. 1794
The eastern part of the island ceded to France by Spain, 1795
Toussaint establishes an independent republic in St. Domingo. 9 May, 1801
He surrenders to the French. 7 May, 1802
Is conducted to France, where he dies. 1803
A new insurrection, under the command of Dessalines; the French quit the island. Nov. "
Dessalines proclaims the massacre of all the whites, 29 March; crowned emperor of Hayti, as Jacques I., Oct. 1804
He is assassinated, and the isle divided. 17 Oct. 1806
Henry Christophe, a man of color, president in Feb. 1807; crowned emperor by the title of Henry I, while Pothouen rules as president at Port-au-Prince. March, 1811
Numerous black nobility and prelates created. "
Pothouen dies; Boyer elected president. May, 1818
Christophe commits suicide, Oct. 1820; the two states united under Boyer as regent for life, Nov. 1820; who is recognized by France. 1825
Revolution; Boyer deposed. 1843
St. Domingo and the eastern part of Hayti proclaim the "*Dominican republic*," Feb. 1844; recognized by France, 1848; Buenaventura Baez, president. 1849-53
Hayti proclaimed an empire under its late president. So louque, who takes the title of Faustin I., 26 Aug. 1849; crowned. 1st April, 1852
Sautana, president of the Dominican republic, 1853-6; succeeded by B. Baez. 1856-8
Faustin attacking the republic of St. Domingo, repulsed. 1 Feb. 1856
Revolution in Hayti: gen. Fabre Geffrard proclaims the republic of Hayti. 22 Dec. 1858
Faustin abdicates. 15 Jan. 1859
Geffrard takes oath as president of Hayti. 23 Jan. "
Sixteen persons executed for a conspiracy against Geffrard. Oct. "
José Valverde elected president of the republic of St. Domingo, or Dominican republic. March, 1858
Spanish emigrants land: a declaration for reunion with Spain signed 18 March, decreed by the queen. 18 May, 1861
Insurrection against Spain in St. Domingo. 18 Aug. 1863
A Spanish force sent; the insurgents generally defeated, 1864
Great fire at Port-au-Prince; 600 houses destroyed. 23 Feb. 1865
St. Domingo renounced by Spain. 5 May, "

Military insurrection under Salnave against Geffrard, 7 May; Cape Haytien seized. 9 May, 1865
Cabral provisional president of St. Domingo, Sept. 1866; B. Baez proclaimed president. 14 Nov. "
Valdrique, a rebel vessel, fires into British Jamaica packet, near Acuil, St. Domingo, 22 Oct.; Capt. Wake, H.M.S. *Bulldog*, threatens Valdrique; Salnave orders the removal of refugees from British consulate at Cape Haytien, shoots them, and destroys the building. The *Bulldog*, failing to obtain satisfaction, shells the fort, sinks the *Valdrique*, but gets on a reef; the crew is taken out, and she is blown up. H.M.S. *Galatea* and *Lily* take the other forts and give them up to Geffrard; the rebels flee inland. 9 Nov. "
Capt. Wake censured by court-martial for losing his ship, Jan. 1866

Hayti—another revolt against Geffrard suppressed, 5-11 July, "
Revolution; Geffrard flies; banished forever; Salnave president of Hayti. 27 March, 1867
New constitution. June, "
Revolution caused by Pimentel; Baez flies; Cabral becomes president of St. Domingo. June, "
Revolt against Salnave. Sept. "
The ex-emperor Faustin (born a slave, 1791), died. Aug. "
City of St. Domingo nearly destroyed by the hurricane, 30 Oct. "
B. Baez, president of Dominican republic. March, 1868
Insurrection against Salnave, 10 May; said to be successful, 26 May; English consul protecting foreigners, June, "
Salnave defeats insurgents, and kills his prisoners, 3 June, "
Salnave proclaims himself emperor, Aug.; offers an amnesty. Oct. "
Civil war continued; Saget and Dominguez proclaimed president by their respective followers. Oct. "
Salnave, finally defeated, flies to the woods, 18 Dec. 1868; captured, tried, and shot. 15 Jan. 1870
Sale of Samana bay to the United States discussed, Jan. "
Gen. Nissage Saget elected president of Hayti for four years (from 15 May). 19 March, "
Baez supports an insurrection against Hayti. Aug. 1871
Tranquillity of Hayti reported by Saget. 9 May, 1872
Gen. Ganier d'Aton, president of St. Domingo. Oct. 1873
Michel Domingue elected president of Hayti (from 15 May). 14 June, 1874
Insurrection in St. Domingo in favor of Baez. 30 Aug. 1875
Insurrection headed by Louis Tanis. about 7 March, 1876
Cruel executions of suspected persons by president Domingue. 20 March, "
Insurrection successful; Domingue flies to St. Thomas, middle of April, "
Election of Boisrond Canal as president of Hayti, 19 July, "
Peaceful revolution in *St. Domingo*; president Espaillet replaced by Gonzales. Oct. "
Insurrection in St. Domingo; city surrounded by Guillermo and Bellini; Baez almost powerless, about 22 Feb. 1877
Guillermo declared president. March, "
Revolution; hard fighting; Boisrond Canal resigns; about 17 July, 1879
Gen. Salmon elected president of Hayti. 22 Oct. "
Hayti reported tranquil. 1 Jan. 18. 0
Don Fernando Arturo de Marín, a priest, president of *St. Domingo*, Oct. 1880; said to become dictator, June, 1881

Head Act, see note to *Ireland*, 1465.

Health, GENERAL BOARD OF, was appointed by the act for the promotion of the public health, passed in 1848; see *Sanitary Legislation*. This board was reconstructed in Aug. 1854, and sir Benjamin Hall was placed at its head, with a salary of 2000*l*.; succeeded by W. F. Cowper, Aug. 1855, and by Ch. B. Adderley in 1858. The expenses for the year 1856-7 were 12,325*l*. In 1858 this board was incorporated into the privy council establishment; Dr. Simon being retained as a medical officer; see *Hygeiopolis*, *Sanitary Legislation*, etc.

Health, NATIONAL BOARD OF, in the United States, was established by act of congress approved March 3, 1879. National law of quarantine was passed June 3, 1879.

Hearth, or **Chimney**, **Tax**, on every fireplace or hearth in England, was imposed by Charles II. in 1662, when it produced about 200,000*l*. a year. It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution in 1689; imposed again, and again abolished.

Heat (called by French chemists *Caloric*). Little progress had been made in the study of the phenomena of heat till about 1757, when Joseph Black put forward his theory of latent heat (heat, he said, being absorbed by melting ice), and of specific heat. Cavendish, La-

volmer, and others continued Black's researches. Sir John Leslie put forth his views on radiant heat in 1804. Count Rumford put forth the theory that heat consists in motion among the particles of matter; which view he supported by experiments on friction (recorded in 1802). This theory (now called the dynamical or mechanical theory of heat, and used to explain all the phenomena of physics and chemistry) has been further substantiated by the independent researches of Dr. J. Meyer of Heilbronn and of Mr. Joule of Manchester (about 1840), who assert that heat is the equivalent of work done. In 1854, professor William Thomson of Glasgow published his researches on the dynamical power of the sun's rays. Thermo-electricity, produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, was discovered by Seebeck in 1823. A powerful thermo-electric battery was constructed by Marcus of Vienna in 1855. Professor Tyndall's "Heat, a Mode of Motion," first published Feb. 1863; third edition, 1868. The researches of philosophers are still devoted to this subject; see *Caloricence*. (Greatest heat in the hot summer of 1868: at Nottingham, in sun, 122.4°; in shade, 82.2°; 22 July, 1 p.m.; 14 Aug. 1876, 95.7° in the shade; 147° in sun; 26 June, 1878, 95° in the shade.)

Sir George Cayley invented a heated air engine in 1807, and Mr. Stirling applied it to raising water in Ayrshire in 1810. One invented by Mr. Wenham was described in 1873. Improvements have been made by Mr. C. Wm. Siemens. Capt. Ericsson constructed a ship, in which caloric, or heat, was the motive power. On 4 Jan. 1863, it sailed down the bay of New York at the rate of 14 miles an hour, it is said at a cost of 80 per cent. less than steam. Although caloric engines were not successful, Capt. Ericsson continued his experiments, and patented an improved engine in 1866. Mr. C. Prince states that on 14 July, 1947, the temperature was 90° in the shade at Uckfield, Sussex. In London 84.1° in the shade, 16 July, 1861.

Hebrews, see *Jews*.

Hebrides (the *Ebudes* of Ptolemy and the *Hebudes* of Pliny), western isles of Scotland, long subject to Norway; ceded to Scotland in 1264; and annexed to the Scottish crown in 1540 by James V. The heritable jurisdictions were abolished in 1747.

Hebron (in Palestine). Here Abraham resided, 1850 a.c.; and here David was made king of Judah, 1048 a.c. On 7 April, 1862, the prince of Wales visited the reputed cave of Machpelah, near Hebron, said to contain the remains of Abraham and his descendants.

Hecatombs, an ancient sacrifice of a hundred oxen, particularly observed by the Lacedaemonians when they possessed a hundred cities. The sacrifice was subsequently reduced to twenty-three oxen, and goats and lambs were substituted.

Hecla, Mount (Iceland). Its first recorded eruption is 1004. About twenty-two eruptions have taken place, according to Olafsson and Paulson. Great convulsions of this mountain occurred in 1766, since when a visit to the top in summer is not attended with great difficulty. Perhaps the most awful volcanic eruption on record took place in 1784-5, when rivers were dried up, and many villages overwhelmed or destroyed. The mount was in a state of violent eruption from 2 Sept. 1845, to April, 1846. Three new craters were formed, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 English feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice-stone and scoriae of 2 cwt. were thrown to a distance of a league and a half; the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries melted into prodigious floods.

Hegira, ERA OF ʾHIK, dates from the flight (Arabic *hijra*) of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina on the night of Thursday, 12 July, 622. The era commences on the 16th. Some compute this era from the 12th, but Cantimir proves that the 16th was the first day. 35 of its lunar years are equal to 32 of those of the vulgar era.

Heidelberg (Germany) was the capital of the Palatinate, 1562-1719. The Protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1688, a war ensued, in which the

castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. It was annexed to Baden in 1802. Here was the celebrated tun, constructed in 1843, when it contained twenty-one pipes of wine. Another was made in 1664, which held 600 hogheads. It was destroyed by the French in 1688; but a larger one, fabricated in 1761, which held 800 hogheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhenish wine, is said to be mouldering in a damp vault, empty since 1769.

Helder Point (Holland). The fort and the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to the British under the duke of York and sir Ralph Abercromby, for the prince of Orange, after a conflict. 540 British were killed, 30 Aug. 1799. The place was left in Oct.; see *Bergen*.

Helena, St., an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese under Juan de Nova Castilla, on St. Helena's day, 21 May, 1502. The Dutch afterwards held it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch until 1673, when Charles II., on 12 Dec., assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was the place of Napoleon's captivity, 16 Oct. 1815; and here he died, 5 May, 1821. His remains were removed in 1840, and interred at the Hôtel des Invalides, Paris; see *France*, 1840. The house and tomb have been purchased by the French government. The bishopric was founded in 1859. Governor, adm. sir Charles Elliot, 1868-9; adm. Charles George Edward Patey, 1869; Hudson Ralph Janisch, 1873. Population, 1871, 6241.

Heligoland, an island in the North Sea, taken from the Danes by the British, 6 Sept. 1807; made a depot for British merchandise; confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, 14 Jan. 1814. In a naval engagement off Heligoland, between the Danes and the Austrians and Prussians, the allies were compelled to retire, 9 May, 1866. Governor, col. Henry F. B. Manse, 1863. Population, 1877, about 2000.

Heliography (from *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *γράφω*, to describe).

A system of telegraphing by mirrors flashing the rays of the sun said to have been employed by the ancients in the time of Alexander about 333 a.c.

A portable heliograph, invented by Mr. H. Manco, of the Persian telegraph department, was announced in 1878. It was employed in India, 1877-8, and in the Afghan and Zulu campaigns, 1879-80; see also *Photography*.

Heliometer, an instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, invented by Savary in 1743; applied by M. Boquer in 1744. A fine heliometer, by Repsold of Hamburg, was set up at the Radcliffe observatory, Oct. 1849.

Heliocope, a peculiar sort of telescope prepared for observing the sun so as not to affect the eye, was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625.

Heliostat, an instrument invented to make a sun-beam stationary, or apparently stationary; invented by Gravesande about 1719, and greatly improved by Malus and others. One constructed by M. Foucault and Duboscq was exhibited at Paris in Oct. 1862.

Hellas, in Thessaly, the home of the Hellenes and the Greek race, which supplanted the Pelasgians from the fifteenth to the eleventh century a.c., derived its name from Hellen, king of Phthiotis, about 1600 a.c. The Hellenes separated into the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans. The present king of Greece is called "king of the Hellenes;" see *Greece*.

Hellenic Society, to promote Hellenic studies, formed at a meeting, 16 June, 1879, by Mr. C. T. Newton and others.

Hellespont (now the Strait of the Dardanelles) was named after Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned here. It is celebrated for the story of the loves of Hero of Sestos, and Leander of

Abydos: Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he was swimming across the Hellespont (about one mile), and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea, about 627 B.C. Lord Byron and lieut. Ekenhead also swam across, 3 May, 1810; see *Nerxes*.

Hell-fire Clubs. Three of these associations were suppressed, 1721. They met at Somerset House, and at houses in Westminster and in Conduit street.

Helmets, among the Romans, were provided with a vizor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and beaver to lower for eating; the Greek helmet was round, the Roman square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet; but most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor; and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306.—*Grillim*.

Helots, *captives*, derived by some from the Greek *ἑλός*, to take; by others from Helos, a city which the Spartans hated for refusing to pay tribute, 883 B.C. The Spartans, it is said, ruined the city, reduced the Helots to slavery, and called all their slaves and prisoners of war *Helots*. The number of the Helots was much enlarged by the conquest of Messenia, 668 B.C.; and is considered to have formed four fifths of the inhabitants of Sparta. In the Peloponnesian war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with liberty, 431 B.C.; but the sudden disappearance of 2000 manumitted slaves was attributed to Lacedæmonian treachery.—*Herodotus*.

Helvetian Republic. Switzerland having been conquered by the French in 1797, a republic was established April, 1798, with this title; see *Switzerland*.

Helvetii, a Celto-Germanic people who inhabited what is now called Switzerland. Invading Gaul, 61 B.C., they were defeated and massacred by Julius Cæsar, 58 B.C., near Geneva.

Hemp and Flax. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, 1532-3. "Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1783; and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1785 there were imported from Russia, in British ships, 17,695 tons of hemp and flax."—*Sir John Sinclair*. The importation of hemp and flax in 1870, 3,510,178 cwt.; in 1877, 3,502,447 cwt.; in 1879, 2,943,738. The cultivation of flax was revived at the dearth of cotton during the American civil war, 1861-4.

Hengestdown (Cornwall). Here Egbert is said to have defeated the Danes and West Britons, 835.

Henoticon (from the Greek *ἐνότης*, unity), an edict of union for reconciling the Eutychians with the church, issued by the emperor Zeno at the instance of Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, 482. It was zealously opposed by the popes of Rome, and was annulled by Justin I. in 518. The orthodox party triumphed, and many heretic bishops were expelled from their sees.

Heptarchy (or government of seven rulers) in England was gradually formed from 455, when Hengist became king of Kent. It terminated in 828, when Egbert became sole monarch of England. There were at first nine or ten Saxon kingdoms, but Middlesex soon ceased to exist, and Bernicia and Deira were generally governed by one ruler, as Northumbria; see *Britain* and *Otarchy*.

Heraclidæ, descendants of Hercules, who were expelled from the Peloponnesus about 1200 B.C., but reconquered it in 1048, 1103-4, or 1109 B.C., a noted epoch in chronology, all the history preceding being accounted fabulous.

Heraldry. Marks of honor were used in the first ages.—*Nisbet*. The Phrygians had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle; the Goths, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French, a lion, and afterwards the fleur-de-lis (*which see*). Heraldry, as an art, is ascribed first to

Charlemagne, about 800; and next to Frederick Barbarossa, about 1152; it began and grew with the feudal law.—*Mackenzie*. The great English works on Heraldry are those of Barham or Barkham, published by Gwillim (1610), Edmonson (1780), and Burke's "Armory" (1842; new ed., 1878, contains a history and the arms of above 60,000 British families).

Edward III. appointed two heraldic kings-at-arms for the south and north (Surroy, Norroy)..... 1340
Richard III. incorporated and endowed the **HERALDS' COLLEGE**..... 1483-4

Philip and Mary enlarged its privileges, and confirmed them by letters-patent..... 15 July, 1554
Formerly, in many ceremonies, the herald represented the king's person, and therefore wore a crown, and was always a knight.

The college has an earl-marshal, 3 kings-of-arms (Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy), 6 heralds (Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York), 4 pursuivants, and 2 extra heralds; see *Earl-marshal*, and *Kings-of-Arms*.

The building in Doctors' Commons, London, was erected by sir Christopher Wren (after the great fire in 1666). 1683
HERALDS' VISITATIONS were occasionally held in former times, at which the landed gentry were required to attend to prove their pedigrees, which were then entered in a book. The last is said to have been held in 1687. Some of the records have been printed.

Herat, on the confines of Khorasân, a strong city, called the key of Afghanistan. It was conquered by Persia, early in the sixteenth century; by the Afghans, in 1715; by Nadir Shah, 1781; recovered by the Afghans, 1749. The Persians, baffled in an attempt in 1838, took it 25 Oct. 1856, in violation of the treaty of 1853; and war ensued between Great Britain and Persia. Peace was made in April, 1857; and Herat was restored 27 July following. It was seized again by Dost Mahomed, 26 May, 1863; taken by Yakoob Khan, rebelling against his father, 6 May, 1871. Yakoob, reconciled to his father, was made governor, 16 Sept. 1871; see *Afghanistan*.

Ayoub governor for his brother Yakoob, ameer at Cabul.

May, 1879
Mutiny; many officials killed..... 5 Sept. "
Ayoub invades Candahar (*which see*); defeated, 1 Sept.
returns to Herat..... Sept. 1880
His levies in Candahar defeated..... June, 1881

Herbert Hospital FOR SOLDIERS, Woolwich, erected 1866.

Herculaneum, an ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of lava from Vesuvius, 23 or 24 Aug. 79. Successive eruptions laid them still deeper under the surface, and all traces of them were lost until excavations began in 1711; and in 1713 many antiquities were found. In 1738 excavations were resumed, and works of art, monuments, and memorials of civilized life were discovered. 150 rolls of MS. papyri were found in a chest in 1754; and many antiquities were purchased by sir William Hamilton, and sold to the British Museum, where they are deposited; but the principal relics are preserved in the museum of Portici. The "Antichità di Ercolano," 8 vols. folio, were published by the Neapolitan government, 1757-92.

Hereford was made the seat of a bishopric about 676. Putta being first bishop. The cathedral was founded by a nobleman named Milfride, in honor of Ethelbert, king of the East Saxons, who was treacherously slain by his intended mother-in-law, the queen of Mercia. The tower fell in 1786, and was rebuilt by Mr. Wyatt. The cathedral was reopened, after very extensive repairs, on 30 June, 1863. The see is valued in the king's books at 768*l.* per annum. Present income, 4200*l.*

BISHOPS

1803. Folliot H. W. Cornwall, translated to Worcester, 1808.
1804. John Luxmoore, translated to St. Asaph, 1815.
1815. George Isaac Huntingford, died 29 April, 1832.
1832. Hon. Edward Grey, died 24 June, 1837.
1837. Thomas Musgrave, translated to York, Dec. 1847.
1847. Renn D. Hampden, died 23 April, 1868.
1868. James Atlay; consecrated 24 June,

Heretics (from the Greek *αἵρεσις*, choice). Paul says, "After the way they call *heresy*, so worship I the

God of my fathers," 60 (Acts xxiv. 14). Heresy was unknown to the Greek and Roman religions. Simon Magus is said to have broached the Gnostic heresy about 41. This was followed by the Manichees, Nestorians, Arians, etc.; see *Inquisition*. It is stated that the promulgation of laws for prosecuting heretics was begun by the emperor Frederick II. in 1220, and immediately adopted by pope Honorius III.

Epiphanius chosen bishop of Constantius in Cyprus, 367; wrote "Panarium," a discourse against heresies; died 402
Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold (*Speed*). 1160
Laws against heretics repealed, 25 Henry VIII. 1534-5
The last person executed for heresy in Britain was Thomas Aikenhead, at Edinburgh 1696
(The orthodox Mahometans are Sunnites; the *Aheretics*, Shiites, Druses, etc.)

Heritable Jurisdictions (i. e. feudal rights) in Scotland, valued at 164,232*l.*, were abolished by the act 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), and restored to the crown for money compensation after 25 March, 1748. *Heritable and Movable Rights*, in the Scottish law, denote what in England is meant by real and personal property: *real* property in England answering nearly to heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights.

Hermadad, Santa (Spanish for "holy brotherhood"), associations of cities of Castile and Aragon to defend their liberties, began about the middle of the thirteenth century. The brotherhood was disorganized in 1498, order having been firmly established. It is said to have been continued as a species of voluntary police.

Hermas, author of "The Shepherd," a Christian apocryphal book, supposed to have been written about 131. Some believe Hermas to be mentioned in Romans xvi. 14.

Hermits, see *Monachism*.

Herne Bay, Kent, a watering-place, begun 1830; the pier, five eighths of a mile long, having decayed, a new one was opened, 27 Aug. 1873, by lord mayor Waterlow.

"Hero," British man-of-war, see *Wrecks*, 1811.

Herrera (Aragon). Here don Carlos of Spain, in his struggle for his hereditary right to the throne, at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and defeated gen. Buerens, who had not much above half that number of the queen of Spain's troops. Buerens lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, 24 Aug. 1837.

Herring-fishery was largely encouraged by the English and Scotch in very early times. The "statute of herrings," passed in 1357, placed the trade under government control. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1397.—*Anderson*. The British Herring-fishery Company was instituted 2 Sept. 1750. A scientific commission in relation to the fishery was appointed in 1862.

Herrings, BATTLE OF THE, fought 12 Feb. 1429, obtained its name from the duc de Bourbon being defeated while attempting to intercept a convoy of salt fish, on the road to the English besieging Orleans.

Herrnhuters, see *Moravians*.

Herschel Telescope, see *Telescopes*.

Hertford College, Oxford; founded in 1812; dissolved 1805; revived, and Magdalen Hall incorporated with it, 1874.

Heruli, a German tribe which ravaged Greece and Asia Minor in the third century after Christ. Odoacer, their leader, overwhelmed the Western empire and became king of Italy, 476. He was defeated and put to death by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 491-3.

Herzegovina, or **HERTZSEK** (European Turkey), originally a part of Croatia, was united with Bosnia in 1826, and made the duchy of St. Saba by the emperor Frederick III. in the following century. It was ceded

to Turkey in 1699 at the peace of Carlowitz. In Dec. 1861, an insurrection against the Turks broke out, fostered by the prince of Montenegro. It was subdued; and on 23 Sept. 1862, Vucatovitch, chief of the insurgents, surrendered, on behalf of his countrymen, to Kur-schid Pacha, and an amnesty was granted.

An insurrection against the Turks breaks out, chief leader said to be Lazzaro Socica; several conflicts with varying results. 1 July, 1875
Turks said to be defeated at Nevesinje. 12 July, "
The European powers counsel to send a commission to redress grievances. 23 Aug. "
Server Pacha unsuccessful; Turkish victories reported, Aug. "
The insurgents, in a document, describe their sufferings, as Christians; demand full and real freedom, and declare that they will not be subject to the Turks again, 12 Sept. "
Futile intervention of foreign consuls Sept. "
Sanguinary engagements; various results. . . 29 Sept., 13 Oct., 11-14 Nov. "
Insurgents defeated near Trebinje; Bacevics, a leader, killed. 18-20 Jan. 1876
Negotiations of the Austrian general Rodich fail; the insurgents ask too much. April, "
Mukhtar Pacha said to have defeated insurgents, and re-occupied Niksicah besieged. 29 April, "
Other engagements reported. May, June, "
The new sultan, Murad, grants an armistice for negotiation. June, "
All intelligence very uncertain July, 1875-July, "
(See Turkey.)

Herzegovina was occupied by the Austrians in Aug. 1878, in conformity with the treaty of Berlin. 13 July, 1878
Fighting at Mostar, the capital. 4 Aug. "
Novi-Bazar quietly occupied by the Austrians . . 8 Sept. 1879

Hesse (W. Germany), the seat of the Catti, formed part of the empire of Charlemagne; from the rulers of it in his time, the present are descended. It was joined to Thuringia till about 1263, when Henry I. (son of a duke of Brabant and Sophia, daughter of the landgrave of Thuringia) became landgrave of Hesse. The most remarkable of his successors was Philip the Magnanimous (1509), an eminent warrior and energetic supporter of the Reformation, who signed the Augsburg Confession in 1530 and the League of Smalcald in 1531. At his death, in 1567, Hesse was divided into HESSE-CASSEL and HESSE-DARMSTADT, under his sons William and George, and their descendants played an eminent part in the convulsions of Germany during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.* In 1803 Hesse-Cassel became an electorate, and in 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt a grand-duchy; which titles were retained in 1814. In 1807 Hesse-Cassel was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia, but in 1813 the electorate was re-established. Population (1875), grand-duchy, 884,218.

ELECTORS.

1803. William I.; born 3 June, 1743; succeeded as landgrave, 1785; made elector, 1803; deprived of his states, 1806; restored, 1813; died 27 Feb. 1821.

1821. William II.; born 28 July, 1777; died 20 Nov. 1847.

1847. Frederick William; born 20 Aug. 1802.

The elector, in 1850, remodelled the constitution given in 1831 (by which the chamber had the exclusive right of voting the taxes), and did not convene the chamber until the usual time for closing the session had arrived, when his demand for money for 1851 was laid before it. The chamber called for a regular budget, that it might discuss its items. The elector dissolved the chamber, and declared his dominions in a state of siege, 7 Sept. 1850.

He fled to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfurt; and on 14 Oct. he formally applied to the Frankfurt diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in Hesse. On 6 Nov. an Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men entered Hesse-Cassel, under the command of Prince Thurn und Taxis, who fixed his headquarters in Hanau; and on the next day a Prussian force entered Cassel. The elector returned to his capital, the taxes having been collected under threats of imprisonment, 27 Dec. 1850.

The constitution of 1831 was abolished, and a new one established, 1852.

The conflict was soon resumed, and continued till, by

* Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected, in 1756. The sum of 471,000*l.* three per cent. stock was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at 30*l.* per man, Nov. 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again brought to this realm at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798.

law of 20 Sept. 1866, Hesse-Cassel was annexed to Prussia, 8 Oct. 1866.

The ex-lector's property sequestrated for intriguing against Prussia, 2 Nov. 1868, and Feb. 1869. He died 6 Jan. 1875.

HESSIE-DARMSTADT. (Population, Dec. 1875, 884,218.)

GRAND-DUKES.

1806. Louis I.; born 14 June, 1753; died 6 April, 1830.

1830. Louis II.; born 26 Dec. 1777; died 16 June, 1848.

1848. Louis III.; born 9 June, 1806. By treaty with Prussia, 15 Sept. 1866, he ceded the northern part of Hesse-Darmstadt, and paid a war contribution; supported Prussia in the Franco-Prussian war, Aug. 1870; died 13 June, 1877.

1877. Louis IV., nephew, born 12 Sept. 1837; married princess Alice of Great Britain (born 25 April, 1843), 1 July, 1862; died of diphtheria after nursing her husband and children, 14 Dec. 1878.

Heir: Ernest Louis, born 25 Nov. 1868.

Frederick William, 2d son, killed by a fall, 29 May, 1873; and other children.

HESSIE-HOMBURG, a landgraviate, established by Frederick, son of George of Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1596. His descendant, Augustus Frederick, married (7 May, 1819) Elizabeth, daughter of George III. of England, who had no issue.

The landgraviate was absorbed into the grand-duchy of Hesse in 1866, but re-established in 1815 with additional territories. The landgrave Ferdinand succeeded his brother, 8 Sept. 1848, and died 24 March, 1866. Hesse Homburg annexed to Prussia, 8 Oct. 1866.

Heterogeny, see *Spontaneous Generation*.

Hewley's Charity, see *Unitarians*.

Hexameter, the most ancient form of Greek verse, six measures or feet, each containing two long syllables (a spondee), or a long one and two short (a dactyl), the form of verse in which Homer wrote his "Iliad" and "Odyssey," and Virgil the "Æneid."

Hexham, or **HAGULSTAD**, Northumberland. The see of Hexham was founded about 678; it had ten bishops successively, but by reason of the rapine of the Danes it was discontinued; the last prelate appointed 810. At the BATTLE OF HEXHAM the Yorkist army of Edward IV. obtained a complete victory over the Lancastrian army of Henry VI., 15 May, 1464.

Hibbert Fund. Robert Hibbert on 19 July, 1847, established a trust fund "for the promotion of comprehensive learning and thorough research in relation to religion as it appears to the eye of the scholar and philosopher, and wholly apart from the interest of any particular church or system."

Hibbert Lectures, first course of, seven by prof. Max Müller (given at Westminster) "On the Origin and Growth of Religion as Illustrated by the Religions of India". 25 April-30 May, 1878
Since given by M. Renouf, in 1879; M. Ernest Renan, 6-14 April, 1880; by Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, 26 April-24 May, 1881

Hibernia, **IBERNIA**, **IVERNIA**, and **IERNE**, a name given to Ireland by ancient writers (Aristotle, Ptolemy, etc.); see *Ireland*, and *Wrecks*, 1833.

Hicks's Hall, Clerkenwell, London. The sessions-house of the justices of Middlesex was long so named on account of its having been erected for them by sir Baptist Hicks, at his own expense, 1611-12.

Hieroglyphics (sacred engravings), picture-writing, the expression of ideas by representation of visible objects, used chiefly by the Egyptians; said to have been invented by Athotes, 2112 B.C.—*Usher*. Young, Champollion, Rosellini, and others (in the present century) have much elucidated Egyptian hieroglyphics; see *Rosetta Stone*.

High and Low Church, sections in the church of England, became prominent in the reign of Anne. Dr. Sacheverell, preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, was prosecuted for two seditious sermons preached (14 Aug. and 9 Nov. 1709) to create apprehension for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against dissenters. His friends were called High-church and his opponents Low-church, or moderate, men, 1720. The queen favored Sacheverell, and presented him with the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

High Commission, COURT OF, an ecclesiastical

court, erected by 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559, by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the crown. It originally had no power to fine or imprison; but under Charles I. and archbishop Laud it assumed illegal powers, was complained of by the parliament, and abolished in 1641.

High Constable, see *Constable*.

High Court of Justice, see *Supreme Court*.

High Court of Justiciary, see *Supreme Court and Law*.

Highgate Archway, over a road made to avoid the hill; first stone laid by Edward Smith, 31 Oct. 1812; toll through ceased 1 May, 1876.

Highgate School, founded by sir Roger Cholmeley, 1565.

Highlands (of Scotland), long held by semi-barbarous clans, were greatly improved by the construction of military roads by gen. Wade, about 1725-6; by the abolition of heritable jurisdiction of feudal rights in 1747, and by the establishment of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1784; see *Regiments*.

Highness. The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII.; and this, and sometimes *Your Grace*, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII.; but about the close of the reign of the latter, the titles of "Highness" and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of "Majesty." Louis XIII. of France gave the title of Highness to the prince of Orange in 1664; this prince had previously only the distinction of Excellency. Louis XIV. gave the princes of Orange the title of High and Mighty Lords, 1644.—*Henault*.

High-priest, see *Priest*.

High-treason. To regulate the trials for this crime, the statute so favorable to liberty, the 25th of Edward III. 1352, was enacted, by which two living witnesses are required; parliament having refused to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset. By the 40 Geo. III. 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high-treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an indictment for murder; see *Treason*.

The last two cases of execution for high-treason:

I. William Cundell, alias Connell, and John Smith; tried on a special commission, 6 Feb. 1812, being two of fourteen British subjects taken in the enemy's service in the isles of France and Bourbon. Mr. Abbot, afterwards lord Tenterden and chief justice, and sir Vicary Gibbs, attorney-general, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. (afterwards lord) Brougham defended the prisoners. The defence was, that they had assumed the French uniform to aid their escape to England. They were hanged and beheaded on the lodge of Horsemen-lane jail on 16 March, 1812.

All the other convicts were pardoned, upon condition of serving in colonies beyond the seas.

II. The *Cato-street Conspirators* (which see), executed 1 May, 1820.

Highways, see *Roads*.

Hill, Rowland, MEMORIAL FUND, see *Mansion House*.

Hillabee Towns, ATTACK ON, by gen. White, with 360 mounted Tennessee militia and some friendly Cherokees. This place is on the Tallapoosa, in Alabama. The attack was made on 18 Nov. 1813. 61 warriors were killed and 256 made prisoners without the loss of a man.

Hillsborough (Down, N.E. Ireland), founded by sir A. Hill, in the reign of Charles I. Here were held two great Protestant meetings in favor of the Irish church: (1) on 30 Oct. 1834, to protest against the "appropriation clause;" (2) 30 Oct. 1867, in consequence of a commission of inquiry into the Irish church establishment, and the agitation consequent thereon.

Himera (Sicily). Here (in 480 B.C.) Theron and Gelon of Agrigentum defeated the Carthaginians; and at Ecnomus, near here, the latter defeated Agathocles of Syracuse, 311 B.C.

Hindoo Era (see *Cali-yuga*) began 3101 B.C., or 756 before the Deluge, in 2348. The Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Samoat era begins 56 B.C.; the Saca era A.D. 79.

Hindustan, see *India*.

Hippodrome, a circus for horse-riding. One opened by Mr. John Whyte, near Notting hill, London, on 29 May, 1837, was closed in 1841 by the Kensington vestry.

Hippophagy, see *Horse*.

Hippopotamus (Greek *ἵπποπόταμος*, river-horse), a native of Africa, known to, but incorrectly described by, ancient writers. Hippopotami were exhibited at Rome by Antoninus, Commodus, and others, about 138, 180, and 218. The first brought to England arrived 25 May, 1850, and was placed in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London (died 11 March, 1878); another, a female, four months old, was placed there in 1854. One born here, 21 Feb. 1871, and another born 1 Jan. 1872, lived a few days only; another born 5 Nov. 1872. Two young ones, born at Paris in May, 1858, and June, 1859, were killed by their mother. One born at Amsterdam, 29 July, 1865.

Hispania, Latin name of Spain.

Hispaniola, see *Haiti*.

Histology (from *ἱστός*, a web), the science which treats of the tissues which enter into the formation of animals and vegetables; mainly prosecuted by the aid of the microscope. Schwann, Valentin, Kölliker, Quekett, and Robin are celebrated for their researches. Prof. Quekett's "Lectures on Histology" were published in 1852 and 1854.

History. The Bible, the Parian Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus ("the father of history") and Ctesias, and the poems of Homer are the foundations of early ancient history. Later ancient history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, 476. Modern history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about 800. There was not a professorship of modern history in either of our universities until the years 1724 and 1736, when Regius professorships were established by George I. and George II.—*Royal Historical Society*, London, established 1868, Earl Russell president, 1872. A commission was appointed 31 Aug. 1869, to examine historical MSS. in the possession of institutions and private families, and to publish any considered desirable. It has issued several reports, 1870 et seq.

Hittites, descendants of Heth, second son of Canaan, a commercial tribe, from whom Abraham bought a grave for his wife, 1860 B.C. (Gen. xiii.). They opposed Joshua, 1451 B.C.; and the Egyptians, about 1340 B.C.

The castle of Jerablus, a mound and ruins, 20 miles below Beledjik, on the Euphrates; was visited by Henry Maundrell, 1699; by Dr. Pococke, 1745; and by J. H. Skene and Mr. George Smith (died 1876), who agreed in considering the remains to be those of Carchemish, the ancient capital of the Hittites, captured and annexed by Sargon, king of Assyria (about 721 B.C.). The site had been held successively by Hittites, Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabs. A rich harvest may be expected from its exploration.

Hobart Town, or **HOBARTON**, a seaport and capital of Van Diemen's Land, was founded in 1804 by col. Collins, the first lieutenant-governor, who died here in 1810.

Hobhouse's Act, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 60, 1831, relates to vestries and charities.

Hobkirk's Hill, SOUTH CAROLINA, BATTLE AT, fought 25 April, 1781, between the British under lord Rawdon, and the Americans under Greene. The Americans were worsted and retired. British loss, 258; American, 266.

Hochkirchen (Saxony). Here, on 14 Oct. 1758,

the Prussian army, commanded by Frederick II., was surprised and defeated by the Austrians commanded by count Daun. Marshal Keith, a Scotsman, in the Prussian service, was killed. The Austrian generals shed tears, and ordered his interment with military honors. A conflict between the Russians and Prussians and the French, in which the last were victorious, took place 21 May, 1813.

Hochstadt, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria, near which several important battles have been fought: (1.) 20 Sept. 1703, when the Imperialists were defeated by the French and Bavarians under marshal Villars and the elector of Bavaria. (2.) 2 (N. S. 13) Aug. 1704, called the battle of Blenheim (*which see*). (3.) 19 June, 1800, when Moreau totally defeated the Austrians, and avenged the defeat of the French at Blenheim.

Hofwyl, see *Pestalozzian System*.

Hogue, see *La Hogue*.

Hohenlinden (Bavaria). Here the Austrians, commanded by archduke John, were beaten by the French and Bavarians, commanded by Moreau, 3 Dec. 1800. The peace of Lunéville followed.

Hohenstaufen, see *Germany and Guelphs*.

Hohenzollern, the reigning family in Prussia. Its origin is referred to Thassilo, about 800, who built the castle of Hohenzollern. In 1417, Frederick of Nuremberg, his descendant, was made elector of Brandenburg. The princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen abdicated in favor of the king of Prussia, 7 Dec. 1849. Charles, son of the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was elected prince of Roumania, 20 April, 1866; see *Danubian Principalities*. His brother Leopold, nominated candidate for the throne of Spain, withdrew July, 1870; see *Brandenburg and Prussia*.

Holbein Society, for obtaining photo-lithographic representations of ancient wood engravings, established in 1868, sir William Stirling Maxwell president.

Holborn (Holeborne, in Domesday-book), said to be identical with the river Fleet. Holborn hill, in the time of Stow, 1600, was termed "Heavy hill." Gerard, the herbalist, speaks of his "house in Holborne," 1597. The *Holborn theatre* was opened by Mr. Sefton Parry, 6 Oct. 1866, with "Flying Scud," a new piece by Mr. Dion Boucicault. The *Holborn amphitheatre* was opened 25 May, 1867. The Holborn Valley viaduct, founded by Mr. F. H. Fry, 3 June, 1867 (Mr. William Haywood chief engineer), was opened for foot-passengers 14 Oct., and inaugurated by the queen, 6 Nov. 1869. "Middle row" was pulled down in 1867. Western Approach street opened 25 June, 1868. The statue of prince Albert uncovered by the prince of Wales, 9 Jan. 1874. Holborn town-hall opened by the lord mayor, 18 Dec. 1879.

Holidays, see *Bank Holidays*.

Holland (*Hollow land*, or, some say, *Wooded land*), a kingdom, N. W. Europe, the chief part of the northern Netherlands, composed of land rescued from the sea, and defended by immense dikes. It was inhabited by the Batavi in the time of Cæsar, who made a league with them. It became part of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of the kingdom of Austrasia. From the tenth to the fifteenth century it was governed by counts under the German emperors. In 1861, the population of the kingdom in Europe was 3,521,416; of the colonies, 18,175,910; of both in 1863, 21,805,607; of the kingdom Jan. 1873, 3,767,263; 1876, 3,865,456; colonies, about 25,110,000; 1879, kingdom, 4,037,010.

The parties termed *Hooks* (followers of Margaret, countess of Holland) and *Codfish* (supporters of her son William, who endeavored to supplant her) create a civil war, which lasts many years. 1347
Holland united to Hainault, 1290; and Brabant. 1416
Annexed to Burgundy by duke Philip, who wrests it from his niece Jacqueline of Holland, daughter of the last count. 1436

Annexed to Austria through marriage of Mary of Burgundy with archduke Maximilian.....	1477	Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to its dominions.....	17 Nov. 1313
Government of Philip of Austria.....	1495	The prince of Orange proclaimed sovereign prince of the United Netherlands.....	6 Dec. "
Of Margaret of Austria and Charles V.....	1506	Religious discord between Holland and the southern provinces.....	1817, etc.
Of Philip II.....	1555	The revolution in Belgium.....	25 Aug. 1830
Philip II. establishes the Inquisition; the Hollanders having zealously embraced the Reformed doctrines; the Confederacy of Gueux (Beggars) formed by the nobles against it.....	1566	Belgium separated from Holland.....	12 July, 1831
Compromise of Breda presented.....	Jan.	Holland makes war against Belgium.....	3 Aug. "
Commencement of the revolt under William, prince of Orange.....	1572	Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London.....	19 April, 1839
Elizabeth of England declines the offered sovereignty, but promises help.....	1575	Abdication of William I.....	7-10 Oct. 1840
The pacification of Ghent—union of the north and south provinces.....	1576	Death of the ex-king William I.....	12 Dec. 1843
The seven northern provinces contract the league of Utrecht.....	1579	Louis Bonaparte, count de St. Leu, ex-king of Holland, dies of apoplexy at Leghorn.....	25 July, 1846
And declare their independence.....	29 Sept. 1580	The king agrees to political reform, March; a new constitution granted.....	17 April, 1848
Assassination of William of Orange.....	10 July, 1584	Death of William II.....	17 March, 1849
The ten southern provinces conquered by the prince of Parma.....	1585	Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy announced.....	12 March, 1853
The provinces solicit help from England and France; expedition of the earl of Leicester; English and Dutch disagree.....	1585-7	Inundations: 40,000 acres submerged; nearly 30,000 villages made destitute.....	Jan. and Feb. 1861
Battle of Zutphen—sir Philip Sidney mortally wounded.....	22 Sept. 1586	Great fire at Enschede, the Manchester of Holland, loss about a million pounds.....	7 May, 1862
Prince Maurice appointed stadtholder.....	1587	The states-general pass a law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies (after 1 July, 1863).....	6 Aug. "
Death of Philip II. His son Philip III. cedes the Netherlands to Albert of Austria and the infantia Isabella.....	1598	Treaty for capitalizing Scheldt dues signed.....	12 May, 1863
Campaigns of Maurice and Spinola.....	1599-1604	Slavery ceases in the Dutch West Indies.....	1 July, "
Maurice defeats the archduke at Nieuwport.....	2 July, 1600	50th anniversary of deliverance from France.....	17 Nov. "
The independence of the United Provinces recognized; truce of Antwerp for twelve years.....	9 April (30 March), 1609	Commencement of canal to connect Amsterdam with the North sea.....	8 March, 1865
Batavia in Java built.....	1610	The government undertake a canal to connect Rotterdam with the sea.....	March, "
Fierce religious dissensions between the Arminians and Gomarists.....	1610-19	Commercial treaty with France.....	7 July, "
Maurice favors the latter and intrigues for royal power.....	1616	New ministry (protectionist).....	1 June, 1866
Synod of Dort; persecution of the Arminians.....	1618-19	Correspondence with Prussia respecting the Prussian garrison in Luxemburg.....	July-Aug. "
Execution of the illustrious Barneveldt.....	13 May, 1619	The lower chamber barely passes a vote of censure on the ministry respecting government of Java, etc.; the king dissolves the chamber.....	10 Oct. "
Renewal of the war: Maurice saves Bergen-op-Zoom.....	1622	Alleged treaty with France respecting cession of Luxemburg (which see).....	22 March, 1867
His tyrannical government: plot against him, and sixteen persons executed.....	1623	The fortifications of Luxemburg razed.....	May, 1868
His death; his brother Frederick succeeds him, and annuls the persecution.....	1625	Long struggle between the ministry and the chambers, Nov. 1867-May, 1868; the ministry resign; a new ministry formed by M. de Thorbecke.....	June, "
Manhattan (now New York), North America, founded; massacre of English at Amboyna, East Indies.....	1624	International exhibition opened at Amsterdam by prince Henry.....	15 July, 1869
Victories of Van Tromp, who takes two Spanish fleets off the Downs.....	16 Sept. and 21 Oct. 1639	Meeting of the chambers; strict neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war to be maintained.....	19 Sept. 1870
Peace of Westphalia; the republic recognized by Europe.....	1648	Cession of Dutch possessions in Guinea to Great Britain, voted.....	7 July, 1871
War with England—naval actions. Blake defeats De Ruyter, 22 Oct.; but is surprised by Van Tromp, who takes some English ships, and sails through the Channel with a broom at his mast-head.....	29 Nov. 1652	Tercentenary celebration of the commencement of Dutch independence by the capture of Briel.....	1 April, 1872
Indecisive sea-fights, 12-14 June; death of Van Tromp, 21 July; peace follows.....	1653	Death of De Thorbecke, a great statesman.....	4 June, "
Victorious war with Sweden.....	1659	A new ministry formed by De Vries.....	29 June, "
Another war with England.....	1665	Discussions respecting the war against the sultan of Achin in Sumatra (which see).....	April, 1873
Indecisive sea-fights, 1-4 June; victory of Monk over De Ruyter.....	25 July, 1666	New port at Flushing opened by the king.....	8 Sept. "
Triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against France.....	1668	Expedition against the Achinese (see Sumatra) embarks.....	Dec. "
Charles II. deserts Holland; joins France.....	1670	New ministry, under Dr. Heemskirk.....	28 July, 1874
The French overrun Holland.....	1671	New penal code issued.....	Aug. 1875
Desperate condition of the states—the populace massacre the De Witts—William III. made stadtholder.....	1672	Tercentenary of the pacification of Ghent celebrated.....	Sept. 1876
The French repelled by the sluices being opened.....	1673-7	Canal between North sea and Amsterdam passed by a monitor (see 1865), 4 Oct.; inaugurated by the king.....	1 Nov. "
Indecisive campaigns.....	1677	New ministry; president, baron Kappelpine van de Coppello.....	3 Nov. 1877
William marries princess Mary of England.....	1678	Marriage of prince Henry, the king's brother, to princess Marie Elizabeth of Prussia.....	24 Aug. 1878
Peace with France (Nimeguen).....	1689	Death of prince Henry, the king's brother, aged 58.....	13 Jan. 1879
Sanguinary war with France.....	1689-96	New cabinet, under M. Van Lynden.....	19 Aug. "
Peace of Ryswick signed.....	20 Sept. 1697	PRINCES OF ORANGE (see Orange), STADTHOLDERS.	
Death of William.....	8 March, 1702	1502. Philibert de Chalon.....	
No stadtholder appointed—administration of Heinsius.....	"	1530. René de Nassau, his nephew.....	
War against France and Spain; campaigns of Marlborough.....	1702-13	1544. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to René, recovers the principality of Orange in 1569. Nominated STADTHOLDER, 1579; killed by an assassin hired by Philip II. of Spain, 10 July, 1584.	
Peace of Utrecht.....	30 March, 1714	1584. Philip William, his son; stolen away from the university of Louvain; the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces; died 1618.	
Holland supports the empress Maria Theresa.....	1743-8	1618. Maurice, the renowned general; became STADTHOLDER in 1584; he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.	
William Henry hereditary stadtholder.....	1747	1625. Frederick Henry (brother), STADTHOLDER.	
Peace of Aix la Chapelle.....	18 Oct. 1748	1647. William II., STADTHOLDER; married Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, by whom he had a son, who succeeded in 1672.	
War with England for naval supremacy—Holland loses colonies.....	1781-3	1650-72. John De Witt, grand pensioner; no stadtholder.	
Civil wars in the Low Countries.....	1787-9	1660. William Henry; STADTHOLDER in 1672; married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. of England, 1677.	
The French republicans march into Holland; the people declare in their favor.....	1793	1702-47. No STADTHOLDER.	
Unsuccessful campaign of the duke of York.....	1794	1702. John William, nephew of William III., loses the principality of Orange, which is annexed to France.	
The Batavian republic established in alliance with France	1795	1747. William Henry becomes HEREDITARY STADTHOLDER; married princess Anne of England; succeeded by his son.	
Battle of Camperdown, Duncan signally defeats the Dutch.....	11 Oct. 1797		
The Texel fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indianen, surrenders to the British admiral, without firing a gun.....	30 Aug. 1799		
A new constitution is given to the Batavian republic; the chief officer (B. J. Schimmelpenninck) takes the title of grand pensionary.....	26 April, 1805		
Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte, father of Napoleon III., declared king.....	5 June, 1806		
The ill-fated Walcheren expedition.....	July, Sept. 1809		
Louis abdicates.....	1 July, 1810		
Holland united to France.....	9 July, "		

1751. William IV.; retired on the invasion of the French in 1795; died in 1806.
 1795. [Holland and Belgium united to the French republic.]

KINGS.

1806. Louis Bonaparte made king of HOLLAND by his brother Napoleon, 5 June, 1806; abdicated, 31 July, 1810.
 1810. [Holland again united to France.]
 1813. *House of Orange* restored. William Frederick, prince of Orange (born 1772), proclaimed 6 Dec. 1813; took the oath of fidelity as sovereign prince, 30 March, 1814; assumed the style of king of the Netherlands, 16 March, 1815; formally abdicated in favor of his son, 7 Oct. 1840; died 12 Dec. 1843.
 1840. William II.; born 6 Dec. 1792; succeeded on his father's abdication; died 17 March, 1849, succeeded by
 1849. William III., son; born 19 Feb. 1817; married Sophia of Württemberg, 18 June, 1839. (She died 3 June, 1877.) Married Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, 7 Jan. 1879; issue: Wilhelmine, born 31 Aug. 1880.
Son: William, prince of Orange, born 4 Sept. 1840; died 11 June, 1879.
Heir: Alexander, born 25 Aug. 1851.

Holland, New, see *Australia and Australasia*.

Holloway College for the Higher Education of Women, near Virginia Water. First brick laid, 12 Sept. 1879. Mr. Holloway gave 250,000*l.*, and promised 100,000*l.* additional for endowment.

Holloway Hospitals. Thomas Holloway, proprietor of the popular ointment, etc., offered the government 250,000*l.* to erect for the use of the middle classes an asylum for the insane, and hospitals for incurables and convalescents. The asylum was erected at St. Anne's Hill, near Virginia Water, 1878 et seq.

Holmfirth Flood. On 5 Feb. 1852, the Bilberry reservoir above Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, burst its banks, and levelled four mills and many ranges of other buildings, killing more than 90 persons, and devastating property estimated at above half a million.

Holstein and Schleswig (N. W. Germany), duchies once belonging to Denmark. The country, inhabited by Saxons, was subdued by Charlemagne in the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards formed part of the duchy of Saxony. In 1106 or 1110, Adolphus of Schauenberg became count of Holstein: his descendants ruled till 1459, when Adolphus VII. died without issue, and the states of Holstein and Schleswig elected Christian, king of Denmark, his nephew, as their duke, through fear of his arms. In 1544, his grandson, Christian II., divided his states among his brothers, with the condition that the duchies should remain subject to Denmark. The eldest branch of the family reigned in Denmark till the decease of Frederick VII., 15 Nov. 1863. From a younger branch (the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp) descended, through marriage, the kings of Sweden from 1751 to 1818, and the reigning family in Russia since 1762, when the duke, as the husband of Anne, became czar. In 1773, Catherine II. of Russia ceded Holstein-Gottorp to Denmark in exchange for Oldenburg, etc. The duchies were occupied by the Swedes in 1813, but restored to Denmark in 1814, and on 28 May, 1831, constituent assemblies were granted to them. Since 1844 disputes have been rife between the duchies and Denmark, and in 1848 the states-general of the duchies voted their annexation to the German Confederacy, in which they were supported by Prussia; war ensued, which lasted till 1850, when they submitted to Denmark. The agitation in the duchies, encouraged by Prussia, revived in 1857. The Germans in Schleswig desired it to be made a member of the German Confederation, like Holstein; but both duchies demanded a local government more independent of Denmark, which changes were resisted by that power. For the events of the war of 1864, see *Denmark*. By the convention signed at Gastein (*which see*), 14 Aug. 1865, the government of Holstein was left with Austria, and that of Schleswig with Prussia. The whole of Holstein and part of Schleswig were ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Prague, signed 23 Aug. 1866. Population in 1860, 1,004,473. The 5th clause, directing N. Schleswig to be given to Denmark if the people voted for it, was not acted on, although claimed; and was abrogated, Feb. 1879.

Holy Alliance was ratified at Paris, 26 Sept. 1815, between the emperors of Russia (its originator) and Austria and the king of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions, with a view to perpetuating the peace they had achieved. The compact was severely censured in this country as opposed to rational liberty.

Holy Brotherhood, see *Hermandad*.

Holy Cross, SOCIETY OF, formed in 1855, by several clergymen of the church of England, "for deepening spiritual life in their brethren; president, the rev. A. H. Mackonochie. It favors auricular confession and other Romanist practices. One of its books, "The Priest in Absolution," was censured by the bishops in convocation, 6 July, 1877, and caused much public excitement.

Holy Ghost, see *Esprit*.

Holy Island, see *Lindisfarne*.

Holy League, see *Leagues*.

Holy Maid of Kent. Elizabeth Barton was incited by the Roman Catholic party to oppose the Reformation by pretending to inspirations from heaven. She foretold the speedy and violent death of Henry VIII. if he divorced Catherine of Spain and married Anne Bol-eyn, and direful calamities to the nation. She and her confederates were executed at Tyburn, 5 May, 1584.

Holy Places in PALESTINE. These places have been a source of contention between the Greek and Latin churches for several centuries. In the reign of Francis I. they were placed under Latin monks, protected by the French government; but the Greeks from time to time obtained firmans from the Porte invalidating the rights of the Latins, who were at last (in 1757) expelled from the sacred buildings, which were committed to the care of the Greeks by a hatti-scherif, or imperial ordinance.

The holy sepulchre partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt by the Greeks, who claim additional privileges, and cause fresh dissensions. 1808
 The Russian and French governments sent envoys (M. Dashkoff and M. Marcellus) to adjust the dispute; an arrangement prevented by the Greek revolution. . . . 1821
 The subject again agitated, and the Porte proposed that a mixed commission should adjudicate on the rival claims. M. Titoff, the Russian envoy, acting on behalf of the Greeks, and M. Lavalette, the French envoy, on that of the Latins, took up the question very warmly. A firman issued by the Porte, confirming and consolidating the rights previously granted to the Greek Christians, and declaring that the Latins had no right to claim exclusive possession of certain holy places specified, but permitting them to possess a key of the church at Bethlehem, etc., as in former times. 9 March, 1852
 The French government acquiesced with much dissatisfaction; but the Russian envoy still desired the key to be withheld from the Latin monks. M. D'Ozeroff made a formal declaration of the right of Russia to protect the orthodox in virtue of the treaty of Kainardji in 1774, and demanded that the firman of 9 March, 1852, should be read at Jerusalem, although it militated against his pretensions, which was accordingly done. The dispute still continued, the Porte being exposed to the attacks of both the Russian and French governments. March, 1853
 Prince Menschikoff arrives at Constantinople as envoy extraordinary, and, in addition to the claims respecting the holy places, made demands respecting the protection of the Greek Christians in Turkey which led to the war of 1854-5 (see *Russo-Turkish War*). . . . 28 Feb. "

Holy Roman Empire. The German empire received this title under the emperor Otho I. the Great, crowned at Rome by pope John XII., 2 Feb. 962; see *Rome and Germany*.

Holy Rood or Cross. A festival instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about 615. The feast of the Invention (or Finding) of the Cross is on 3 May; that of the Exaltation of the Cross, 14 Sept. At Buxley abbey, in Kent, was a crucifix, called the *Rood of Grace*; at the dissolution it was broken in pieces as an imposture by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, at St. Paul's cross, London, 1536.

ease which it has a tendency to induce, such disease disappears, because two similar diseased actions cannot simultaneously subsist in the same organ.—*Brande*. Infinitesimal doses of medicine, such as the millionth of a grain of aloes, have been employed, it is said, with efficacy. The system requires the patient to regulate his diet and habits carefully. It has led to a more accurate study of the materia medica. Introduced into England, 1827. The Hahnemann hospital was opened in Bloomsbury square, 16 Sept. 1850. "The World's Convention of Homœopathic Physicians" opened at Philadelphia, 26 June, 1876. London School of Homœopathy, founded 15 Dec. 1876. Homœopathic congress met at Liverpool, 14 Sept. 1877.

Homœouision and Homoiouision (Greek, *ὁμοούσιον*, same essence; *ὁμοιούσιον*, similar essence or being), terms employed with respect to the nature of the Father and the Son in the Trinity. The orthodox party adopted the former term as a party cry at the council of Nice, 325; the Arians adopted the latter at Seleucia, 359.

Homs, Syria. Here Ibrahim Pacha and the Egyptians severely defeated the Turks, 8 July, 1832.

Honduras, discovered by Columbus in 1502, and conquered by the Spaniards 1523, is one of the republics of Central America; see *America*. Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras, 28 Nov. 1859. President, gen. J. M. Medina, elected 1 Feb. 1864, and in 1869. Provisional president, C. Arias (Dec. 1872). P. Leiva, 1875; M. A. Soto, 29 May, 1877. War with San Salvador, May, 1871, and May, 1872. The town of Omoa, Spanish Honduras, was bombarded by H.M.S. *Niobe*, to obtain redress for injuries to British subjects, 19 Aug. 1873. Population, about 350,000 (1877).

British Honduras, Central America, was settled by English from Jamaica soon after a treaty with Spain in 1667. They were often disturbed by the Spaniards, and sometimes expelled, till 1783. Balize or Belize, the capital, is a great seat of the mahogany trade. In 1861 the population was 25,635, and the revenue, 35,757*l*. Governor, James R. Longden, 1867; William W. Cairns, 1870; major Robert Miller Mundy, 1874; F. P. Barlee, 1877.

Honeymoon. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days, or a moon's age, after a wedding feast, and hence arose the term *honeymoon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila the Hun drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage-day that he died of suffocation, 453.

Hong-Kong, an island off the coast of China, was taken by capt. Elliott, 23 Aug. 1839, and ceded to Great Britain 20 Jan. 1841. Its chief town is Victoria, built in 1842, and erected into a bishopric in 1849. Sir John Bowring, governor from 1854 to 1859, was succeeded by sir Hercules Robinson. Governors: sir Richard G. MacDonnell, 1865; sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, 1872; John Pope Hennessy, Nov. 1876.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, "Evil be to him who evil thinks." It is mythically said that the countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up and presented it to her with these words, which afterwards became the motto of the order of the Garter; see *Garter*.

Honor. Temples were erected to Honor by Scipio Africanus, about 197 B.C.; and by C. Marins, about 102 B.C.—The *Legion of Honor* was created by Bonaparte in 1802.

Honveds, the militia of Hungary. They supported the rebellion against the emperor in 1849, but on the completion of the changes whereby the independence of Hungary was secured, in 1868, they offered a loyal address to the emperor-king.

Hooks and Codfish, party names; see *Holland*, 1347.

Hoop-petticoat, see *Crinoline*.

Hops, in use in England in 1425.—*Harleian MS.* Introduced from the Netherlands into England about

1524, and used in brewing; but the physicians having represented that they were unwholesome, their use was prohibited in 1528.—*Anderson*. In the year ending 5 Jan. 1853, there were 46,157½ acres under hops in England and Wales, chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire, which paid 447,144*l*. duty; the quantity yielded was 51,102,494 lbs., whereof 955,855 lbs. were exported. The duty on hops was repealed in 1862, after many applications. An act for preventing fraud in the trade was passed in June, 1866.—The Hop and Malt Exchange, Southwark, was opened in Oct. 1867.—Large quantities are raised in the United States, especially in western New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, California, and Vermont. The production in the United States has rapidly increased. It amounted in 1850 to 3,497,029 lbs.; in 1860 to 10,991,996 lbs.; in 1870 to 25,456,669 lbs.

Horatii and Curiatii, see *Rome*, 669 B.C.

Horn; **Hornpipe**. The horn is thought to be, next to the reed, the earliest wind-instrument, and has been found among most savage nations. It was first made of horn, hence the name; afterwards of brass, with keys for the semitones, in the last century.—The dance called the Hornpipe is supposed to be so named from its having been performed to the Welsh *più-corn*, that is hornpipe, about 1300.—*Spencer*. Many hornpipes were composed in the eighteenth century. The "College Hornpipe" was very popular.

Horne Tooke, etc. The trial of Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of high-treason, caused a great sensation. They were taken into custody on 20 May, 1794. Mr. Hardy was tried 29 Oct., and, after a trial of eight days, was honorably acquitted. John Horne Tooke was tried and acquitted, 20 Nov.; and Mr. Thelwall was acquitted, 5 Dec.; the others were discharged. Acts were passed to prohibit Mr. Thelwall's political lectures in 1795.

Horology, see *Clocks*. The British Horological Institute, Clerkenwell, London, established in 1858, for the benefit of watchmakers, publishes a monthly journal.

Horse. The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably first among the Greeks who broke them in for service in war; whence probably arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. "Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen," 1014 B.C. 1 Kings iv. 26. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the ninth century horses were only shod in time of frost. Shoeing was introduced into England by William I., 1066; see *Races*.

The horse-tax was imposed in 1784. Its operation was extended, and its amount increased, in 1796; and again in 1808. The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only, in England, amounts to about 350,000*l*. per year. 1862
Annual license duty on horses and mules, 10*s*. 6*d*. each; horse-dealers' license, 12*l*. 10*s*. (act passed 1869). 1870
Mr. J. S. Rarcy, an American, made a great sensation in London by taming vicious and wild horses, and even a zebra from the Zoological Gardens. His system is founded on a profound study of the disposition of the animal, and on kindness. He initiated many illustrious persons in his method (on 20 March, lord Palmerston and twenty others) binding them to secrecy; from which they were released in June, when his book was reprinted in England without his consent. 1858
He was engaged to instruct cavalry officers and riding masters of the army. July, 1859
He gave a lecture to the London cabmen, which was well received, 12 Jan. 1860; and in the same year he received a present of 20 guineas from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. May, 1860
Great annual *horse-shows* held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, began. July, 1864
Horse-flesh. An establishment for the sale of it as human food was opened at Paris on 9 July, 1866, with success, and its use as food strongly advocated. About 150 persons (including sir Henry Thompson and sir John Lubbock) dined on horse-flesh at the Langham hotel, London. 6 Feb. 1868
A great Franco-Anglo-American horse, mule, and donkey banquet was held at Paris. 3 April, 1875
Subscriptions (of 100*l*. each person for five years) to improve the breed of horses, proposed by earl Calthorpe, headed by the prince of Wales, many nobles and gentlemen, the London General Omnibus Company, and others. June, "

Horse-shoes. Goodenough's American horse-shoes, made by machinery, put on cold (patented 1860), were used by the London General Omnibus Company, Oct.-Dec. 1868. The international horse-shoe company for adopting the patent was established early in..... 1870

Horse epidemic ("epizooty"), from Canada, at New York, Boston, etc., caused much inconvenience....Oct. 1872

Reported scarcity of horses in Britain; a commission of inquiry appointed, Feb.; reported (no result)....Aug. 1873

Stud Company, to improve the breed of horses, held first annual meetng.....20 Sept. "

Horse duty taken off.....1874

British Empire Horse-supply Association established, spring, 1878

English cart-horse Society established, earl of Ellesmere president.....3 June, "

Horse Guards. The regiment is said to have been instituted in the reign of Edward VI., 1550, and received by Charles II. 1661. The first troop of Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and was commanded by gen. Cholmondeley; and the second troop, commanded by lord Forbes, was raised in 1702. There was a reduction of the Horse and Grenadier Guards; and Life Guards, as now established, were raised in their room, 26 May, 1788.—*Philips*. The present edifice called the Horse Guards was erected about 1758. In the front are two small arches, where horse-soldiers, in full uniform, daily mount guard. In the building was formerly the office of the commander-in-chief, now in Pall Mall.

Horse-racing, see *Races*.

Hortensian Law, passed by Q. Hortensius, dictator, 286 B.C., after the secession of the plebeians to the Janiculum, affirmed the legislative power granted them by previous laws in 446 and 336 B.C.

Horticulture (from *hortus* and *cultura*), the art of cultivating gardens; see *Gardening*.

The (now royal) Horticultural Society of London founded by sir Joseph Banks and others in 1864; incorporated, 17 April, 1869; transactions first published..... 1812

Planting the garden at Chiswick begun..... 1822

Annual exhibitions..... 1831

The library sold..... 1859

Proposal for laying out a garden for the society on the Brompton estate, belonging to the Crystal Palace Commissioners, July, 1859; received the support of the queen, nobility, etc., and Mr. Nesfield's design was adopted, May, 1860; the new gardens opened by the prince consort, who planted a *Wellingtonia gigantea* (which see), 5 June. The queen planted one..... 24 July, 1861

Dr. John Lindley (who "raised horticulture from an empirical art to a developed science") secretary, 1822-62, died 1 Nov. 1865

The Albert memorial uncovered in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales..... 10 June, 1863

An International Horticultural Exhibition was opened in the gardens..... 23-31 May, 1866

Horticultural societies established at Edinburgh, 1809; at Dublin..... 1817

The oldest existing Horticultural Society in the United States is the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society, established..... 1829

Hosiery, see *Stockings* and *Cotton*.

Hospital Sundays are said to have begun at Birmingham, 13 Nov. 1859. Glasgow began hospital Sundays about 1841. It is said the present system of hospital Sunday began at Manchester in 1870. Near the end of 1872, it was proposed that collections for the benefit of hospitals and dispensaries in London should be annually made on one Sunday in the year at all places of worship. A committee for effecting this met at the Mansion House, 31 Jan. 1873; and, soon after, 15 June was appointed as the day for the collection. The hospital Sunday system was adopted in the United States in 1874.

HOSPITAL SUNDAYS IN LONDON:

1873. 15 June. About 25,511 $\frac{1}{2}$ received on the day from about 1200 places of worship, including Jews; 1859 $\frac{1}{2}$ received afterwards (July). 24,571 $\frac{1}{2}$ awarded to 54 hospitals; 2185 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 53 dispensaries.

1874. 14 June, about 29,417 $\frac{1}{2}$ received.

1875. 13 June. About 26,703 $\frac{1}{2}$ received.

1876. 18 June. About 27,042 $\frac{1}{2}$ received. (23,943 $\frac{1}{2}$ awarded to 73 hospitals; 2336 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 45 dispensaries, 9 Aug. 1876.)

1877. 17 June. 26,083 $\frac{1}{2}$ received; 25,870 $\frac{1}{2}$ distributed.

1878. 30 June. About 24,904 $\frac{1}{2}$ received, 25 July.

1879. 15 June. 26,501 $\frac{1}{2}$ received; 24,961 $\frac{1}{2}$ distributed.

1880. 13 June. 12,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ received, 16 June; 29,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 July; 30,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 July; 30,411 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 Oct.; total, 30,423 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov.

1881. 19 June. Received up to 29 June, 25,000 $\frac{1}{2}$

HOSPITAL SATURDAYS IN LONDON for workmen began 17 Oct. 1874, the movement being greatly promoted by capt. Charles Mercier and lord Brabazon; about 6463 $\frac{1}{2}$ said to have been collected:

1875. 31 July.....	5343 $\frac{1}{2}$	1878. 7 Sept.....	6528 $\frac{1}{2}$
1876. 2 Sept.....	5525 $\frac{1}{2}$	1879. 6 Sept.....	6122 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877. 1 Sept.....	4500 $\frac{1}{2}$	1880. 4 Sept.....	6604 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total distributed up to Jan. 1881, 33,251 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hospitallera, see *Malka*.

Hospitals, originally *Hospitia* for the reception of travellers. That at Jerusalem, built by the Knights of St. John, 1112, was capable of receiving 2000 guests, and included an infirmary for the sick. The richly endowed "five royal hospitals" under "the pious care of the lord mayor of London," etc., are St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and Christ's; which see, and *Infirmaries* and *Dispensaries*. Benjamin Atwood, who gave anonymously about 250,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ in checks of 1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ to hospitals, etc., died in 1874.

Bethlehem (oldest lunatic asylum in Europe except one at Granada), founded..... 1547

Cancer, Brompton..... 1861

Charing Cross, founded 1818; new hospital built..... 1831

Consumption, Brompton..... 1841

Dental..... 1868

Dreadnought ship (seaman's)..... 1821

Evelina (baron Rothschild's)..... 1869

Fever..... 1802

Free Royal, Gray's Inn lane..... 1836

German, Dalston..... 1845

Great Northern..... 1866

Guy's (see *Guy's*)..... 1721

Hahnemann (homœopathic)..... 1860

Idiots..... 1847

Incurables..... 1860

Jews..... 1747

King's College..... 1859

Lock..... 1746

London..... 1740

London Ophthalmic, Royal, Finsbury..... 1804

London Ophthalmic, Central, Gray's Inn road..... 1843

Lying-in, British..... 1749

" City of London..... 1750

" General, Lambeth..... 1765

" Queen Charlotte's..... 1752

" Queen Adelaide's..... 1824

Middlesex..... 1745

Orthopaedic..... 1838

Samaritan, Free, for women and children..... 1847

Sick Children, 1851; new building opened..... Nov. 1875

Small pox..... 1746

St. Bartholomew's (see *Bartholomew, St.*)..... 1102, 1546

St. George's..... 1733

St. John's, Leicester square (skin)..... 1863

St. Luke's (lunatics)..... 1751

St. Mark's..... 1836

St. Mary-le-bone..... 1871

St. Mary's, Paddington..... 1843

St. Thomas's (removed 1862 and 1871)..... 1553

Temperance Hospital, opened..... Oct. 1878

Throat and Ear Diseases, Gray's Inn road..... March, 1874

University College..... 1833

Westminster..... 1719

Westminster Ophthalmic, Royal..... 1816

Women's, Soho square..... 1843

Women and Children (superintended by women), Crawford street..... 1866

HOSPITALS IN THE UNITED STATES. The list of hospitals in the United States is a very long one. Following is a list of some of the most important:

Bellevue (800 beds), New York.....	1826
Boston Dispensary.....	1796
Brooklyn City, Brooklyn.....	1845
Charity Hospital, New Orleans (700 beds).....	1784
Cincinnati Hospital, Cincinnati.....	—
City Hospital, Boston.....	1864
Massachusetts General, Boston.....	1821
New York Hospital, New York, founded.....	1770
New York Dispensary, New York.....	1791
Northern Dispensary.....	1817
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.....	1760
St. Luke's, New York.....	1846

Host, ELEVATION OF THE, introduced into Roman Catholic worship, and prostration, said to have been enjoined about 1201. Pope Gregory IX. was the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as a signal for the people to adore the host, 1228.—*Rees*.

Hot Blast, see *Blowing-machine*.

Hôtel de Ville, Paris, the residence of the chief magistrate, the prefect of the Seine, was begun in 1683, and completed, after his own design, by Dominico de Cor-

tona, 1628. Here La Fayette introduced Louis Philippe, the citizen-king, to the people, Aug. 1830; and here the republic was proclaimed, 26 Feb. 1848. The communists, who had established themselves here, set fire to the building, 24 May, 1871, after their total defeat. The Hôtel was ordered to be rebuilt, April, 1873.

Hôtel Dieu, see *Paris*, 656, 1877.

Hour. The early Egyptians divided the day and night each into twelve hours, a custom adopted by Jews or Greeks probably from the Babylonians. The day is said to have been first divided into hours from 293 B.C., when L. Papirius Cursor erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Previously to the invention of water-clocks (*which see*), 158 B.C., the time was called at Rome by public criers. In England, the measurement of time was, in early days, uncertain: one expedient was by wax-candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax-candles burning twenty-four hours—said to have been invented by Alfred, A.D. 886; see *Day*.—For *Hours of Prayer*, see *Breviary*.—The *Hour*, daily conservative newspaper, first appeared 24 March, 1873; last time, 11 Aug. 1876.

House Duty was imposed in 1695. Its rate was frequently changed till its repeal. It was reimposed as a substitute for the window-tax in 1851. In the year 1872-3 it produced 1,243,818*l.*; in 1875-6, 1,421,052*l.*; see *Taxes*.

House of Commons, Lords, etc., see *Parliament, Lords, and Commons*.

Household Suffrage, after one year's residence, was introduced into parliamentary elections for boroughs by the reform act passed 15 Aug. 1867. Attempts have been frequently made to extend household suffrage to counties, and have failed: Mr. G. O. Trevelyan's proposal lost in the commons (287 to 173), 13 May, 1874; (268 to 166), 7 July, 1875; (264 to 165), 30 May, 1876; (276 to 220), 29 June, 1877; (271 to 219), 22, 23 Feb. 1878; (291 to 226), 4 March, 1879.

Houseless Poor Act (Metropolitan), passed 1864; made perpetual, 1865; see *Poor*.

Howard Association, instituted in 1866, under the patronage of the late lord Brougham, for the improvement of prison discipline and prevention of crime; see *Prisons*. The annual award of a Howard medal was determined on by the Statistical Society of London, Dec. 1873.

Howard Association, UNITED STATES. This voluntary organization distinguished itself for courageous self-sacrifice in caring for the sick of Southern cities during the yellow-fever epidemics of 1878-9. The members nursed 24,000 patients in New Orleans alone between 17 Aug. and 26 Oct. 1868, and expended in charity during the same time \$380,185.83. The association makes no distinction among sufferers on account of race or religion, and not the least of its services is the judicious dispensation of funds contributed by the charitable throughout the country.

Howard Family. John Howard, son of Margaret, the heiress of the Mowbrays, was created earl marshal and the seventh duke of Norfolk in 1483. He was slain with his master, Richard III., at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485. His son was restored to the earldom of Surrey in 1489; in reward for having gained the victory of Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513, he was created the eighth duke of Norfolk in 1514. Thomas, the tenth duke, was beheaded for conspiracy against queen Elizabeth on behalf of Mary queen of Scots, in 1572. Henry Fitzalan Howard, now the twenty-first duke of Norfolk, and the fifteenth of the Howard family, premier duke and earl of England and hereditary earl marshal, was born in 1817.

Howard Medal. One was awarded by the Statistical Society to the best essay "On the Improvements in Education during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries" in Nov. 1879.

Howitzer, a German piece of ordnance, ranking between a cannon and a mortar, came into use early in the eighteenth century.

Huascar, see *Peru*, 1877 and 1879.

Hubbardton (Vermont), BATTLE AT, 7 July, 1777.

Hubertsburg (Saxony). The treaty between the empress, the king of Prussia, and the elector of Bavaria, signed here 15 Feb. 1763, ended the Seven Years' war, whereby Prussia gained Silesia.

Huddersfield, a manufacturing town, W. R. Yorkshire, chiefly the property of the Ramsden family. Sir John Ramsden built the town-hall, 1765. The theatre was burned 15 Feb. 1880; the new market-hall opened 31 March, 1880.

Hudibras. The first three cantos of this political satire, by Samuel Butler, appeared in 1663; the other parts in 1664 and 1678.

Hudson's Bay, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1512, and rediscovered by capt. Henry Hudson when in search of a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, 1610, had been visited by Frobisher. The "governor and company of adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay" obtained a charter from Charles II. in 1670. The "fertile belt" was settled by lord Selkirk in 1812. For these territories the bishopric of Rupert's Land was founded, 1849. The charter having expired, the chief part of the company's territories, on the proposition of earl Granville, the colonial secretary (9 March. 1869), were transferred to the Dominion of Canada for 300,000*l.*, and a right to claim a certain portion of land within fifty years, and other privileges; the company having consented to this 9 April, 1869. A portion of the people resisted the annexation, and gen. Louis Riel proclaimed independence and seized the company's treasury, Jan. 1870. On 3 or 4 March he tried and shot Thomas Scott, a Canadian, who had escaped from his custody. Col. (afterwards sir) Garnet J. Wolseley conducted a Canadian expedition to the territories (now named Manitoba), and issued a proclamation to the loyal inhabitants, 23 July, saying "our mission is one of peace." Riel was unsupported and offered no resistance. The lieutenant-governor, Adams George Archibald, arrived 3 Sept.; see *Manitoba*.

Hue and Cry, the old common-law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon were taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies. The pursuit of a felon was aided by a description of him in the *Hue and Cry*, a gazette established for advertising felons in 1710.—*Ashe*.

Huguenots, a term (derived by some from the German *Eidgenossen*, confederates; by others from Hugues, a Genevese Calvinist) applied to the Reformed party in France, followers of Calvin. They took up arms against their persecutors in 1561. After a delusive edict of toleration, a great number were massacred at Vassy, 1 March, 1562, when the civil wars began, which lasted, with some intermission, till the edict of Nantes in 1598 (revoked in 1685). On the revocation of the edict of Nantes many Huguenots fled to the United States, settling in South Carolina, Virginia, and New York. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, 24 Aug. 1572, occurred during a truce; see *Calvinists, Protestants, Bartholomew, Edict, and Camisard*. S. Smiles's "History of the Huguenots" appeared in 1867. Baird's "Rise of the Huguenots" was published in 1879. The crypt in Canterbury cathedral assigned to French Protestants in 1550 is still used by them for divine worship.

Hull (E. Yorkshire), a rising commercial place in 1200, was named Kingston-upon-Hull in 1296 by Edward I., who purchased the town, formed the port, and granted a charter. Great fire, damage about 100,000*l.*, 15 Aug.

1864. Royal Albert dock opened by the prince of Wales, 21 July, 1869.

Hulse's Foundations. The rev. John Hulse, who died in 1790, bequeathed his estates in Cheshire to the university of Cambridge for the advancement of religious learning: by the maintenance of two scholars; the payment of a prize of 40*l.* annually for a theological dissertation; the establishment of the office of Christian advocate (made a professorship of divinity 1 Aug. 1860); and the payment of a lecturer, to be chosen annually. The first Hulsean lectures were given by the rev. Christopher Benson in 1820.

Humaitá, a strong post on the river Paraguay, fortified at a great cost with a battery of 300 cannon by Lopez, the president of Paraguay, and believed to be impregnable, was passed by the Brazilian iron-clads 17 Feb. 1868. On the 19th Casias, the Brazilian general, stormed a work to the north of Humaitá, and captured many stores. Humaitá itself, after a severe siege, was abandoned, 24 July, 1868.

Humane Society, Royal (London), for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774 by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettson, Hawes, and Cogan, but principally by the last three. The society has above 280 depots supplied with apparatus. The principal one was erected in 1794 on a spot of ground given by George III. on the north side of the Serpentine river, Hyde park. The motto of this society is appropriate: *Latent scintilla forsan*, "A small spark may perhaps lie hid;" see *Drowning*.

Humanism, a name given to the philosophical study of man's personality as distinguished from a class, especially advanced by Petrarch and other energetic advocates of the revival of the study of ancient classic literature, termed the "new learning," and ("litera humaniores") the age of the *renaissance*, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, whereby freedom of thought and language was greatly promoted.

Humanitarians, a small sect in London, founded by Mr. Kaspary, a German Jew. Their moral principles are set forth in "The Fifteen Doctrines of the Religion of God," written in 1866. These include pantheism and the transmigration of souls.

Humanity, RELIGION OF, see *Positive Philosophy* and *Secularism*.

Humiliati, a congregation of monks said to have been formed by some Milanese nobles who had been imprisoned by Frederick I., 1162. The order had more than ninety monasteries, but was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V., and the houses were given to the Dominicans, Cordeliers, and other communities in 1570.

Humming-birds. Mr. Gould's beautiful collection of the skins of these birds exhibited at the Zoological Gardens, London, in 1851, was bought, with other birds, for the British Museum for 3000*l.*, April, 1881. His elaborate work on them in five folio volumes, with richly colored plates, was completed in 1862.

Hundred, a Danish institution, was a part of a shire, so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families at the time the counties were originally divided, about 897. The hundred-court is a court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred instead of a manor.

Hundred Days, a term given to Napoleon's restoration, dating from his arrival in Paris, 20 March, to his departure on 29 June, 1815.

Hundred Years' War, in French history, commenced with the English invasion in 1337.

Hungary, part of the ancient Pannonia and Dacia, was subjected to the Romans about 106, and retained by them till the third century, when it was seized by the Goths, who were expelled about 376 by the Huns; see *Huns* and *Attila*. After Attila's death in 453, the Gepidae, and in 500 the Lombards, held the country. It was acquired by the Avars about 568, and retained by them

till their destruction by Charlemagne in 799. About 890 the country was settled by a Scythian tribe named Vengours, or Ungri (whence the German name *Ungarn*), and the Magyars, of Finnish origin. The chief of the latter, Arpad (889), was the ancestor of a line of kings (see *below*). The progress of the Magyars westward was checked by their defeat by the emperor Henry the Fowler, 934. Population of the kingdom, including Transylvania, Fiume, Croatia, and Slavonia, 31 Dec. 1869, 15,509,455; see *Austria*.

Stephen, founder of the monarchy of Hungary, embraces and establishes Christianity and subdues the Slavs, etc., receives the title of the *Apostolic king* from the pope. 997
The Poles overrun Hungary. 1061
Bela III. introduces the Greek civilization. 1174, etc.
Ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Genghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia. 1241 et seq.
Golden bull of Andrew II. granting personal rights. 1222
Death of Andrew III., end of the *Arpad dynasty*. 1301
Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia. 1344-82
He marches into Italy and avenges the murder of his brother Andrew, king of Naples. 1348
Sanguinary anarchy; Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned; and *king Mary*, the daughter, marries Sigismund of Brandenburg; they govern with great severity. 1382
[The Hungarians had an avers on to the name of *queen*; and whenever a female succeeded to the throne, she was termed *king*.]
Sigismund's atrocious cruelties compel his subjects to invite the assistance of the Turks. 1393
Battle of Nicopolis; Bajazet vanquishes Sigismund and a large army. 28 Sept. 1396
Sigismund obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected emperor of Germany. 1410
Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary. 1437
Victories of the great John Hunniades (reputed illegitimate son of Sigismund) over the Turks. 1442-4
Who obtain a truce of ten years. 1444
Broken by Ladislas, king of Hungary (at the pope's instigation); he is defeated and slain, with the papal legate, at Varna. 10 Nov. "
John Hunniades escapes; becomes regent. 1444-53
Raises siege of Belgrade, 14 July; dies. 10 Sept. 1456
Hungarians insult Turkish ambassadors; war ensues; Solyman II. takes Buda. 1526
Disastrous battle of Mohatz (*which see*). 29 Aug. "
Hungary subject to Austria. "
Peace of Vienna, granting toleration to Protestants, 23 June, 1608
John Sobieski defeats the Turks in several battles, and raises the siege of Vienna. 12 Nov. 1683
The duke of Lorraine retakes Buda (*which see*). 1696
Prince Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Salenckemen. 19 Aug. 1691
Prince Eugene defeats them at Zenta. 11 Sept. 1697
Peace of Carlowitz. 26 Jan. 1699
Pragmatic sanction, authorizing female succession to the throne. 1722-3
Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade. 1739
The Hungarians enthusiastically support Maria Theresa against France and Bavaria. 1740
The Protestants permitted to have churches. 1784
Independence of Hungary guaranteed. 1790
The diet meets; Hungarian academy established. 1825
The people, long discontented with the Austrian rule, break out into rebellion. 11 Sept. 1848
Murder of the military governor, count Lamberg, by a mob at Pesth; the Hungarian diet appoint a provisional government under Kossuth and Louis Batthyany, 28 Sept.; Hungarians defeat the ban of Croatia, 29 Sept. "
The diet denounces as traitors all who acknowledge the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary. 8 Dec. "
The insurgents defeated by the Austrians at Szalkszo, 21 Dec.; at Mohr by the ban Jellachich. 29 Dec. "
Buda-Pesth taken by Windischgratz. 5 Jan. 1849
Bem defeats the Austrians at Hermannstadt. 21 Jan. "
Hungary declares itself a free state; Kossuth supreme governor. 14 April, "
The Hungarians defeat the imperialists before Gran, 18 April, "
March of the Russian army through Galicia to assist the Austrians. 1 May, "
The Austro-Russian troops defeat the Hungarians at Peret. 20 June, "
Battles of Acs between the Hungarians and Austrians; the former retire. 2 10 July, "
Hungarians defeat Jellachich. 14 July, "
The Hungarians defeated by the Russians; Gorgey retreats after three days' battle. 15 July, "
Battle before Komorn between the insurgents and the Austro-Russian army. 16 July, "
Insurgents under Bem enter Moldavia, 23 July; defeated by the Russians at Schassburg. 31 July, "

- Utter defeat of the Hungarian army before Temesvar by gen. Haynau..... 10 Aug. 1849
 G6rgey and his army surrender to the Russians, 13 Aug. " "
 Kossuth, Andrassy, Bem, etc., escape to the Turkish frontiers, and are placed under protection at New Orsova (see *Turkey*)..... 21 Aug. " "
 Komorn surrenders to the Austrians; close of the war, 27 Sept. " "
 Louis Batthyany tried at Pesth, and shot; many other insurgent chiefs put to death..... 6 Oct. " "
 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home..... 16 Oct. " "
 Bem dies at Aleppo..... 10 Dec. 1850
 The country remains in an unsettled state; many executions..... 1853-5
 Crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia discovered and sent to Vienna..... 8 Sept. 1853
 Amnesty for political offenders of 1849-9..... 12 July, 1856
 The emperor and empress visit Buda..... 4 May, 1857
 During the Italian war in 1859, an insurrection in Hungary was in contemplation, and communications took place between Louis Napoleon and Kossuth, which circumstances, it is said, led the emperor of Austria to accede to the peace of Villafranca so suddenly, and shortly afterwards to promise many reforms and to grant more liberty to the Protestants in Hungary. Aug.-Oct. 1859
 Recall of archduke Albert; gen. Benedek appointed governor..... April, 1860
 Demand for restoration of the old constitution; ruin of the Banat and Voivodina with Hungary, etc..... Oct. " "
 Restoration of old constitution promised..... 20 Oct. " "
 Schmerling appointed minister..... 13 Dec. " "
 National conference at Gran..... Dec. " "
 Demand for the constitution of 1848..... Jan. 1861
 The emperor promulgates a new liberal constitution for the empire..... 26 Feb. " "
 Which does not satisfy the Hungarians..... March, " "
 Hungarian diet opened..... 6 April, " "
 Meeting of the Reichsrath at Vienna; no deputies present from Hungary or Croatia..... 29 April, " "
 Count Teleki (see *Austria*, 1860) found dead in his bed at Pesth; intense excitement..... 8 May, " "
 The diet votes an address to the emperor, desiring restoration of the old constitution..... 5 July, " "
 The military begin to levy the taxes..... July, " "
 Imperial rescript refusing the entire independence of Hungary, 21 July; the diet protests, 20 Aug.; and is dissolved..... 21 Aug. " "
 The archbishop of Gran, the primate, indignantly protests against the act of the imperial government. Sept.-Oct. " "
 Summoned to Vienna; he stands firm..... 25 Oct. " "
 The magistrates in the comitat of Pesth resign; military government established, passive resistance of the nobility..... Dec. " "
 Amnesty declared for political offences, and cessation of prosecutions..... 18 Nov. 1862
 Newspapers confiscated for publishing seditious speeches..... 29 March, 1863
 The emperor visits Buda-Pesth; well received; inauguration of a new policy; the rights of Hungary to be restored..... 6-9 June, 1865
 Imperial rescript, abolishing the representative constitution of the empire, with the view of restoring independence of Hungary, etc..... 21 Sept. " "
 The Deak or moderate party demand restoration of the monarchy, with a responsible government..... 11 Nov. " "
 The emperor visits Pesth; the diet opened, 14 Dec.; Carl Szentivanyi elected president..... 29 Jan. 1866
 Hungarian legions join the Prussian army, June (after the peace they were allowed to return to their allegiance)..... Oct. " "
 Prolonged political negotiations for autonomy; Deak and national party, wearied, threaten to break off, Oct. " "
 Hungarian diet opened by a conciliatory rescript, 19 Nov. " "
 Deak's address in reply, demanding the restoration of the constitution, adopted by the diet with a large majority..... 15 Dec. " "
 Much opposition to the convocation of the Reichsrath, Jan. 1867
 Restoration of the constitution of 1848; an independent ministry appointed, headed by count Julius Andrassy, 17 Feb. " "
 The Croats protest against incorporation with Hungary, 25 May. " "
 The emperor and empress crowned at Buda with the ancient ceremonies..... 8 June, " "
 Amnesty granted for all political offences..... 9 June, " "
 The coronation gift to the emperor of 50,000 ducats bestowed on orphans and invalids..... 10 June, " "
 Discussion between the Austrians and Hungarians respecting the division of the liability for the national debt..... Aug.-Sept. " "
 A financial convention signed by deputations..... 23 Sept. " "
 Kossuth's letter to his constituents at Waitzen, censuring Deak and the moderate party..... Oct. " "
 Deak joined by Klapka and other liberals..... Nov. " "
 The "Nazirenes," a sect resembling Quakers, become prominent..... Nov. " "
- Bills for financial arrangement with Austria and for Jewish emancipation received royal assent..... 29 Dec. 1867
 First trial by jury of press offences (fine and imprisonment inflicted for publishing a letter of Kossuth), 27 Feb. 1868
 Kossuth (elected a member of the legislature) resigns by letter..... 14 April, " "
 A Croatian deputation accepts union with Hungary, 27 May, " "
 Prince Jerome Napoleon's visit; warmly received, June, " "
 Dispute respecting the apportionment of the army settled..... 5 Dec. " "
 The diet of 1865 closed with an address from the emperor..... 10 Dec. " "
 Congress of Hungarian Jews opened; Joseph E6tv6s minister..... 14 Dec. " "
 Powerful counter-addresses from Andrassy and Kossuth published..... Jan. 1869
 Royal Hungarian guard organized..... 9 Feb. " "
 Chamber of deputies meet..... 22 April, " "
 Remains of Louis Batthyany (executed and privately buried, Oct. 1849), re-interred solemnly in the public cemetery, Pesth..... 9 June, 1870
 Joseph E6tv6s, author, patriot, and minister, died, deeply lamented, aged 58..... 3 Feb. 1871
 Autumn military manoeuvres near Waitzen, 22 Sept. et seq. " "
 Andrassy succeeds count von Beust as foreign minister at Vienna; count Lonyay, Hungarian premier, 14 Nov. " "
 The diet, after sitting three years, dissolved..... 16 April, 1872
 Elections; increased majority of the Deak or constitutional party, July; diet opened..... 4 Sept. " "
 Resignation of the count Lonyay ministry, 2 Dec.; " "
 Szlavy forms a ministry..... Dec. " "
 The Flume railway partly opened..... 24 June, 1873
 Buda-Pesth formally constituted the capital..... Nov. " "
 Ministry resigns; crisis; Bitt6 forms a cabinet, 20 March, 1874
 Parliament closes..... 14 Aug. " "
 Ministry resigns, 11 Feb.; coalition ministry under baron von Wenckheim formed, 26 Feb.-1 March..... 1875
 Elections; greatly in favor of government..... July, " "
 Tisza chief of the ministry..... 20 Oct. " "
 Death of the patriot Francis Deak, 28 Jan.; state funeral..... 3 Feb. 1876
 Ministerial crisis; Tisza resigns; remains in office, Feb. 1877
 Projected raid into Roumania to favor the Turks checked; censured by Klapka..... end of Sept. " "
 Miskolc nearly destroyed by a waterspout..... 30 Aug. 1878
 Resignation of Szell, finance minister, 26 Sept.; followed by that of the Tisza ministry..... 4 Oct. " "
 Tisza ministry retained modified..... 5 Dec. " "
 Distressing inundation at Szegedin; great loss of life and property (see *Inundations*), 12, 13 March, and 12 Dec. 1879
- SOVEREIGNS.
 997. St. Stephen, duke of Hungary (son of Geisa); established the Roman Catholic religion (1000), and received from the pope the title of Apostolic King, still borne by the emperor of Austria, as king of Hungary.
 1033. Peter, the German; deposed.
 1041. Aba, or Owen.
 1044. Peter, again; deposed; and his eyes put out.
 1047. Andrew I.; deposed.
 1061. Bela I.; killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.
 1074. Salamon, son of Andrew.
 1075. Geisa I., son of Bela.
 1077. Ladislav I., the Pious.
 1095. Coloman, son of Geisa.
 1114. Stephen II., named Thunder.
 1131. Bela II.; had his eyes put out.
 1141. Geisa II.; succeeded by his son,
 1161. Stephen III.; and Stephen IV. (anarchy).
 1173. Bela III.; succeeded by his son,
 1196. Emeric; succeeded by his son,
 1204. Ladislav II.; reigned six months only.
 1205. Andrew II., son of Bela III.
 1235. Bela IV.
 1270. Stephen IV. (or V.), his son.
 1272. Ladislav III.; killed.
 1290. Andrew III., surnamed the Venetian, son-in-law of Rodolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany (last of the house of Arpad); died 1301.
 1301. Wencelas of Bohemia, and (1305) Otho of Bavaria, who gave way to
 1309. Charobert, or Charles Robert, of Anjou.
 1342. Louis I., the Great; elected king of Poland, 1370.
 1382. Mary, called *King Mary*, daughter of Louis.
 1385-6. Charles Durazzo.
 1387. Mary and her consort Sigismund; the latter became king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor in 1410.
 1392. Sigismund alone (on the death of Mary).
 1437. Albert, duke of Austria, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund, and obtains the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany; dies suddenly.
 1439. Elizabeth alone; she marries.
 1440. Ladislav IV., king of Poland, of which kingdom he was Ladislav VI.; slain at Varna.
 1444. [Interregnum.]
 1445. John Hunniades, regent.
 1458. Ladislav V., posthumous son of Albert; poisoned.
 " Matthias Corvinus, son of Hunniades.

1490. Ladislas VI., king of Bohemia: the emperor Maximilian laid claim to both kingdoms.
1516. Louis II. of Hungary (I. of Bohemia); loses his life at the battle of Mohatz.
1526. { John Zapolski, vaivode of Transylvania, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the sultan Solyman; by treaty with Ferdinand, he founds the principality of Transylvania, 1536.
Ferdinand I., king of Bohemia, brother to the emperor Charles V.; rival kings.
1540. Ferdinand alone; elected emperor, 1558.
1563. Maximilian, son; emperor in 1564.
1572. Rodolph, son; emperor in 1576.
1608. Matthias II., brother; emperor in 1612.
1618. Ferdinand II., cousin, emperor.
1625. Ferdinand III., son; emperor, 1637.
1647. Ferdinand IV., son; died in 1654, three years before his father.
1655. Leopold I., brother; emperor, 1657.
1676. Joseph I., son; emperor in 1705.
1712. Charles VI. (of Germany), brother, and nominal king of Spain.
1741. Maria Theresa, daughter, empress; survived her consort, emperor Francis I., from 1765 until 1780; see *Germany*.
1780. Joseph II., son; emperor in 1765; succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.
1790. Leopold II., brother; emperor; succeeded by his son, 1792. Francis I., son (Francis II. as emperor of Germany); in 1804 he became emperor of *Austria* only.
1835. Ferdinand V., son; Ferdinand I. as emperor of *Austria*.
1848. Francis Joseph, emperor of *Austria*; nephew; succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, 2 Dec. 1849; crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; see *Austria*.

Hungerford Bridge,* over the Thames from Hungerford Stairs to the Belvedere road, Lambeth, opened 1 May, 1845, was taken down in July, 1862, to make way for the Charing-cross Railway bridge, and transferred to Clifton (*which see*). The market (opened in July, 1833), was removed at the same time.

Huns, a race of warlike Asiatics, said to have conquered China about 210 B.C., and to have been expelled therefrom about A.D. 90. They invaded Hungary about 876, and drove out the Goths. Marching westward, under Attila, they were thoroughly beaten at Châlons by the consul Aëtius, 451; see *Attila*.

Hunting, an ancient pastime. The "Bokys of Hawking and Huntynge," by Dame Julyana Barnes, was printed at St. Alban's, 1486.

Huntingdon, see *Whitefieldites*.

Hurricanes, see *Cyclones*.

Hussars, Hungarian militia, provided by the landholders; instituted by Matthias Corvinus, about 1359. (*Hussar* is derived from *huss*, 20; and *ar*, price.) The British Hussars were enrolled in 1759.

Hussites. After the death of Huss,† many of his followers took up arms in 1419, and formed a political party under John Ziska, and built the city of Tabor. He defeated the emperor Sigismund, 11 July, 1420, and a short truce followed. Ziska, blinded at the siege of Rabi, beat all the armies sent against him. He died of the plague, 18 Oct. 1424, and is said to have ordered a drum to be made of his skin to terrify his enemies even after death. Two Hussite generals, named Procopius, defeated the imperialists in 1431, and a temporary peace ensued. Divisions took place among the Hussites, and on 30 May, 1434, they were defeated, and Procopius the

elder slain at Bömischbrod or Lippau. Toleration was granted by the treaty of Iglau, and Sigismund entered Prague 23 Aug. 1436. The Hussites opposed his successor, Albert of Austria, and called Casimir of Poland to the throne; but were defeated in 1438. A portion of the Hussites existed in the time of Luther, and were called "Bohemian Brethren."

Hustings (said to be derived from *house court*, an assembly among the Anglo-Saxons), an ancient court of London, being its supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature. The court of *hustyns* was granted to the city of London, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052. One was held to outlaw defaulters, 6 Dec. 1870. Winchester, Lincoln, York, etc., were also granted hustings courts.

Hutchinsonians included many eminent clergy, who did not form any sect, but held the opinions of John Hutchinson of Yorkshire (1674-1737); they rejected the Newtonian system, and contended that the Scriptures contain a complete system of natural philosophy. His work, "Moses' Principia," was published in 1724. He derived all things from the air, whence, he said, proceeded fire, light, and spirit, types of the Trinity. In 1712 he invented a timepiece for finding the longitude, and died in 1737.

Hydaspes, a river in India, where Alexander the Great defeated Porus, after a severely contested engagement, 327 B.C.

Hyde Park (London, W.), the ancient manor of Hyde, belonging to the abbey of Westminster, became crown property at the dissolution, 1535. It was sold by parliament in 1652; but was resumed by the king at the restoration in 1660. The Serpentine was formed 1730-3.

Colossal statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and inscribed to "Arthur, duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, by their countrywomen," erected on 18 June, 1822

Hyde Park Corner entrance erected. 1828

Marble arch from Buckingham Palace set up at Cumberland Gate. 29 March, 1850

Crystal Palace erected for the great exhibition 1851

Disturbances in consequence of a Sunday bill having been brought before parliament by lord Robert Grosvenor, which was eventually withdrawn.

Riotous meetings held here, on account of the high price of bread. Sundays, 14, 21, 28 Oct. "

Democratic meetings on the Reform question. March, 1839

The queen reviewed 18,450 volunteers. 23 June, 1860

Great meeting of admirers of Garibaldi, 28 Sept.; who are violently attacked by the Irish; many persons wounded. 5 Oct. 1862

Public meetings in the park henceforth prohibited. 9 Oct. "

20,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales. 28 May, 1864

Proposed Reform meeting in the park opposed; great rioting; the palings broken down, and much damage done; fierce conflicts with the police, and many hurt. 23, 24 July, 1866

Peaceful Reform demonstrations in the park, 6 May and 5 Aug. 1867

Regulations with restrictions on public meeting in the parks issued (afterwards modified). Oct. 1872

Meeting of Fenian sympathizers in Hyde Park contrary to the regulations. 3 Nov. "

Odger and others prosecuted and fined Nov. "

The convictions confirmed by the judges on appeal, 22 Jan. 1873

Great meeting on behalf of the Tichborne claimant, Dr. Kenely and Mr. Guildford Onslow present, Easter-Monday, 29 March, 1875

Great meetings for and against government policy on the Eastern question. Sundays, 24 Feb. and 10 March, 1878

Great orderly meeting to protest against arrest of Irish agitators (Killen, Daly, and Davitt) 30 Nov. 1879

Hyderabad (S. India), the territory of the Nizam, who derives his authority from Azof Jah, a chief under Aurungzebe, who made him viceroy as Nizam-ool-Moolk, regulator of the state. He died in 1748.

Civil war between his descendants ensues. 1748-68

Nizam Ali dethroned his brother, 1761; ravaged the Car-

* It was 14 feet wide and 1342 feet long; the length of the central span, between the two piers, 676 feet; the height of the two towers, 55 feet above the footway and 84 above high water; the piers were in the Italian style, with the chains passing through the attic of each. The cost of the masonry was 60,000*l.*; of the ironwork, exceeding 700 tons in weight, 17,000*l.*; of the approaches, 13,000*l.*; total, 102,246*l.* Architect, I. K. Brunel.

† The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, John Huss (born in Bohemia in 1373), a zealous preacher of the Reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance, the emperor Sigismund sending him a safe conduct. He presented himself accordingly, but was thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive, which he endured with resignation, 6 or 7 July, 1416. Jerome of Prague, his intimate friend, who came to this council to support and second him, also suffered death by fire, 30 May, 1418, although he also had a safe conduct.

natic, 1765; made a treaty with the East India Company, 1766; he joined Hyder Ali; left him, 1768; acquired part of Tipoo Sultan's territories; and became feudatory of the British empire, 1799 et seq.; died... 1802
 One of his successors, Secunder Jah, ruled feebly; died, succeeded by an illegitimate son... 1829
 The Nizam died, leaving his young son in charge of Salar Jung; enjoining him to support the British during the mutiny, which he did faithfully... 1857-8
 Sir Salar Jung made K.C.S.I.; visits Europe; presented to the queen, 29 June; returned to Bombay... 24 Aug. 1876

Hydraulic Press, see under *Hydrostatics*.

Hydrochloric Acid, or **CHLORHYDRIC ACID**, the only known compound of chlorine and hydrogen, was discovered by Dr. Priestley, 1772; its constitution determined by Davy, 1810. It is also called *muratic acid* and *spirits of salts*; see under *Alkalies*.

Hydrogen (from the Greek *ὕδρω*, water, and *γεννᾶω*, I generate). Paracelsus observed a gas rise from a solution of iron in oil of vitriol, about 1500; Turquet de Mayerne discovered its inflammability, 1656; as did Boyle, 1672; Lemery noticed its detonating power, 1700. In 1766 Cavendish proved it to be an elementary body; and in 1781 he and Watt first showed that in the combination of this gas with oxygen, which takes place when it is burned, water is produced. Subsequently Lavoisier decomposed water into its elements, and gave hydrogen its present name instead of "inflammable air." One volume of oxygen combines with two volumes of hydrogen to form water. Hydrogen is never found in the free state. It was liquefied by Raoul Pictet and Cailletet, end of 1877.

Hydrogenium, a hypothetical metal. In a paper read before the Royal Society, 7 Jan. 1869, Mr. Thomas Graham, master of the mint, suggested that a piece of the metal palladium, into which hydrogen had been pressed, became an "alloy of the volatile metal hydrogeneum."

Hydrography is the description of the surface waters of the earth. The first sea-chart is attributed to Henry the Navigator, in the sixteenth century. There is a hydrographic department in the British admalty, by which a series of charts has been issued.

Hydrometer, the instrument by which are measured the gravity, density, and other properties of liquids. The oldest mention of the hydrometer occurs in the fifth century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found.—*Beckmann*. Archimedes was killed in 212 B.C., and Hypatia was torn to pieces at Alexandria, A.D. 415. Robert Boyle described a hydrometer in 1675. Baume's (1762) and Sykes's (about 1818) have been much employed.

Hydriopathy, a term applied to the treatment of diseases by cold water, practised by Hippocrates in the fourth century B.C., by the Arabs in the tenth century A.D., and revived by Dr. Currie in 1797. A system was suggested in 1825 by Vincenz Priessnitz, of Grafenberg, in Austrian Silesia. The rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by Dr. Sydenham before 1689. Priessnitz died 26 Nov. 1851.—*Brande*.

Hydrostatics, etc., were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school about 300 B.C.

Pressure of fluids discovered by Archimedes... about A.C. 250
 The forcing-pump and air-fountain invented by Hero, about 120
 Water-mills were known... about A.D. 1
 The science revived by Galileo, Castelli, Torricelli, and Pascal (who suggested the principle of the hydraulic press)... 17th century
 The theory of rivers scientifically understood in... 1697
 The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves explained by Newton... 1714
 A scientific form was given to hydro-dynamics by Bernoulli... 1739
 Joseph Bramah's *hydrostatic* or *hydraulic press* patented first in... 1785
 Sir William Armstrong's *hydraulic crane* patented... 1846
 John Crowther's... 1825

Hygieopolis (city of health), planned by Dr. B. Ward Richardson in 1876. A company was proposed for its erection, Jan. 1877. No result.

Hygiene (Hygieia, goddess of health), see *Life* and *Sanitary*.

Hygrometer, an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. That by Saussure (who died in 1799) is most employed. It consists of a human hair boiled in caustic lye, and acts on the principle of absorption.—*Brande*. Daniell's hygrometer (1820) is much esteemed.

Hymns. The song of Moses is the most ancient, 1491 B.C. (Exod. xv.). The Psalms date from about 1060 B.C. to about 444 B.C. (from David to Ezra). The hymns of the Jews were frequently accompanied by instrumental music. Paul (A.D. 64) speaks of Christians admonishing one another "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" (Col. iii. 16). Hilary, the bishop of Arles, in France, is said to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in Christian churches, about 431. The hymns of Dr. Watts (died 1784), of John Wesley (died 1791), and of his brother Charles (died 1788), are used by English churchmen and dissenters. "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," edited by rev. sir Henry Baker, first appeared in 1860.

Hypnotism (Greek *ὑπνος*, sleep), or nervous sleep, terms given by Mr. Braid (in 1843) to a sleep-like condition produced in a person by steadily fixing his mind on one particular object. Minor surgical operations have, it is said, been performed without pain on persons in this state.

Hypothec, Law of, in Scotland, gives landlords a preferential right to levy for rent and follow and seize crops and cattle. A bill for its abolition was brought in annually since 1874. One was read a second time 19 March, 1879, but did not pass till 24 March, 1880 (48 Vict. c. 12). It came into operation 11 Nov. 1881.

Hypsometer, a thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes, invented by F. J. Wollaston in 1817; much improved by Regnault about 1847.

Hyrcania, Asia, near the Caspian, a province subject to Persia, B.C. 334; held by Parthians, 244. It is now Mazenderan, a Persian province.

Hythe, Kent, a Cinque-port. A school of musketry was established here in 1854, under the charge of major-gen. Charles Crawford Hay. He resigned in 1867. Railway to Sandgate opened, 9 Oct. 1874.

I.

Iambic Verse. Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions; and from her, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*.—*Apollodorus*. Iambic verses were first written about 700 B.C. by Archilochus, who had courted Neobule, the

daughter of Lycambes; but, after a promise of marriage, the father preferred another suitor, richer than the poet; whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice that he hanged himself.—*Herodotus*.

Iberia, see *Georgia* and *Spain*.

Ioe. Galileo observed ice to be lighter than water,

about 1597; see *Congelation*, where is a notice of the ice-making machines of Harrison and of Siebe. In 1841 there were sixteen companies in Boston, U. S., engaged in exporting ice, brought from Wenham lake and Fresh and Spy ponds, about 7 miles from that city. The trade was begun by Mr. Tudor in 1806. 156,540 tons were sent from Boston alone in 1854. In New York, in 1855, 305,000 tons were stored up, of which 20,000 were for exportation. During the summer of 1880, in consequence of the mild winter preceding, ice was so scarce and costly in New York that a number of cargoes were imported from Norway. The Wenham Lake Company import ice largely from their ponds near Christiania, Norway, from whence 43,359 tons were shipped to Great Britain in 1865.

Regulation and other properties, exhibited by prof. Faraday. In 1850, became the subject of investigation by eminent physicists of the day, especially J. D. Forbes, Dr. Tyndall, and sir William Thomson. "Icy night" or "silver thaw" in London, 22 Jan. 1867. After a severe frost came rain freezing as it fell. Many accidents occurred in consequence of the glassy pavements and roads.

Iceland (North Sea), discovered by Norwegian chiefs, about 861; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate.

Colonized by Norwegians. 874
Had a republican government and a flourishing literature till it was subjected to Hakon, king of Norway. 1264
Christianity introduced. about 1000
The annual general assembly was termed *Althing*; there were four great schools, like universities, founded in the eleventh century; and education was general.
The great warrior, statesman, and poet Snorri Sturluson was murdered. 22 Sept. 1241
Protestantism introduced. about 1551
A new constitution signed by the king, 5 Jan., came into operation, 1 Aug., when king Christian of Denmark visited Iceland, and the thousandth anniversary of the colonization was celebrated at the capital, Reykjavik, 1 Aug. 1874

Cleasby's great Icelandic-English Dictionary published in England. 1869-73

Iceland has suffered much by volcanic eruptions, especially in 1783; and on 29 March, 1875, whole districts of pasture-land were devastated.
(See *Eldas* and *Hæla*.)

Iceni, a British tribe which inhabited chiefly Suffolk and Norfolk. In 61, while Suetonius Paulinus was reducing Mona (Anglesey), they marched southwards and destroyed Verulam, London, and other places, with great slaughter of the Romans; but were defeated by Suetonius, near London, and their heroic queen Boadicea, or Boudicea, died or committed suicide.

"*Ich dien*," *I serve*, the motto under the plume of ostrich feathers found in the helmet of the king of Bohemia after he was slain at the battle of Cressy, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army, 26 Aug. 1246. Edward the Black Prince, in respect to his father, Edward III., who commanded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted the motto, which has since been borne with the feathers by the heirs to the crown of England.

Ichthyology, the science of footprints, treats of the impression made in mud or sand by the animals of former ages. Dr. Duncan discovered the footprints of a tortoise in the sandstone of Annandale, in 1828; since then numerous discoveries have been made by Owen, Lyell, Huxley, and others.

Ichthyology, the science of fish. Eminent writers are Willoughby, Ray, Valenciennes, Cuvier, Owen, Agassiz, etc. Yarrell's "British Fishes" (1836-59) is a classical work; see *Fish*.

Iconium (Syria). Here Paul and Barnabas preached, 38. Soliman the Seljuk founded a kingdom here in 1074, which lasted till 1307, when it was conquered by the Turks. It had been subdued by the Crusaders in 1097 and 1190; see *Konieh*.

Iconoclasts (image-breakers). The controversy respecting images (which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about 300) was begun about 726, and occasioned much disturbance and loss of

life in the Eastern empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year, and enforced them with great rigor in 786. The defenders of images were again persecuted in 752 and 761, when Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored by Irene in 780. This schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, 787. Theophilus banished all the painters and statuary from the Eastern empire, 832. The iconoclasts were finally excommunicated at the eighth general council at Constantinople, 869-870. This controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. Many images in churches were destroyed in England and Scotland during the Reformation and the civil war, 1641-8.

Idaho, a northern territory of the United States of North America, was organized as such on 3 March, 1868.

Ides (Latin, *Idus*) were eight days in the Roman and church calendar, following the Nones. They were reckoned backward. In March, May, July, and October, the 8th Idus was on the 8th of the month, the 7th on the 9th, etc., the 1st, or *Ides*, being the 15th. In the other months the 8th *Ides* fell on the 6th, and the 1st on the 13th. On the Idus of March (the 15th), 44 B.C., Julius Cæsar was assassinated.

Idiots. About 1855 there were in England, exclusive of lunatics, pauper idiots, or idiots protected in national institutions—males, 3372; females, 3893; total, 7265; see *Lunacy*. The Idiot Asylum at Earlswood, near Reigate, Surrey, began in 1847; was chartered, 1862; additional buildings were founded by the prince of Wales, 28 June, 1869. The foundation of the Imbecile Asylum, Caterham, was laid by Dr. Brewer, M.P., 17 April, 1869. The number of idiots in the United States in 1870 was 24,527. There are many asylums for these unfortunates and some institutions for their improvement.

Idols. The public worship of idols was introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, 2059 B.C.—*Vossius*. Images are mentioned in Gen. xxxi. 19, 30, 1739 B.C. The Jews frequently deserted the worship of God for idols till their captivity, 588 B.C. Constantine, emperor of Rome, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed, and all sacrifices to cease, A.D. 330.—*Dufrenoy*. Idolatry was revived in Britain by the Saxons about 478, but it gave way in Britain, after the coming of Augustin, about 597; see *Iconoclasts*, *Week*.

Idstedt (N. Germany). Here the insurgent army of Holstein and Schleswig, commanded by William, was defeated by the Danes, 25 July, 1850.

Idumæa, the country of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob; see Gen. xxxvi., Josh. xxiv. 4.

The Edomites prevent the Israelites from passing through their country. B.C. 1453
They are subjugated by David. 1040
They revolt against Abaziah, 892; and are severely defeated by Amaziah. 827
They join the Chaldeans against Judah, and are annihilated in Pea. cxxxvii. about 570
John Hyrcanus, the Maccabee, subjugates and endeavors to incorporate them with the Jews. 125
Herod the Great, son of Antipater, an Idumæan, king of Judæa. 40

Ierne, see *Ireland*.

Iglau, see *Hussites*.

Idefonso, St. (Spain). Here was signed a treaty between France and Spain, 19 Aug. 1796; and another by which France regained Louisiana, 1 Oct. 1800.

Ilium (Asia Minor). A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B.C. Troy (*which see*), another city, was founded by Troas, about 1841 B.C.; and Ilus, his successor, called the country *Ilium*; see *Homer*.

Illinois, a western state of the United States, was settled by the French in 1749; acquired by the British, 1763; made a territory, 1809; and admitted into the

Union as a state, 3 Dec. 1818. Capital, Springfield. Population, 1880, 3,078,769.

Illuminated Books. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their portraits, about 70 B.C.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.* Some beautiful missals and other works were printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries et seq., and fine imitations have lately appeared.

Illuminati, heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alombrados, about 1575. After their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was friar Anthony Buchet. They professed to obtain grace and perfection by their sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name, opposed to tyranny and priestcraft, was founded in Ingolstadt, Bavaria, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776, and was suppressed in 1784-5.

Illustrated London News, the earliest publication of the kind, established by Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., first appeared on 14 May, 1842.

He purchased the *Illustrated Times*, first published 9 June, 1853, and incorporated it with the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, established by the Ingram family; first number..... 12 Oct. 1861
Mr. Ingram and his eldest son were accidentally drowned in the *Lady Elgin* in Lake Michigan (see *Wrecks*), 8 Sept. 1860

Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, begun..... 1874

Illyria (now Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia), after several wars (from 230 B.C.), was made a Roman province, 167 B.C. In 1809, Napoleon I. gave the name of Illyrian provinces to Carniola, Dalmatia, and other provinces, then part of the French empire, now Carinthia, Carniola, etc.

Ilnemum, a metal of the tantalum group, discovered by R. Hermann, about 1847, but rejected by chemists; its claims were reasserted by him in 1867.

Image-worship, see *Iconoclasts*.

"Imitation of Jesus Christ" (*De Imitatione Christi*). The author of this devotional work is unknown. It has been attributed to an abbot Gersen (whose very existence is doubtful); to Jean Gerson, the celebrated chancellor of Paris; and to Thomas à Kempis, said to have been merely a compiler and editor: he died 25 July, 1471.

Immaculate Conception, see *Conception*.

Immigration into the United Kingdom first estimated in the Emigration Report for 1875. In 1871, 49,157; in 1874, 118,129; in 1875, 94,228; in 1876, 93,557, in 1877, 81,848. Compare this with *Emigration*.

Immortals (Greek, ἀθάνατοι), the flower of the Persian army, limited to 10,000 in number, and recruited from the nobility alone, about 500 B.C. The name was also given to the body-guard of the emperors at Constantinople in the fourth and fifth centuries.

Impeachment. The first impeachment by the commons house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, was in 1386. By statute 12 & 13 Will. & Mary, 1700, it was enacted that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the commons in parliament.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings, 13 Feb. 1788 to 25 April, 1795; acquittal.

Impeachment of lord Melville, 9 April; acquittal, 12 June, 1806.

Inquiry into the charges preferred by col. Wardle against the duke of York, 27 Jan. to 20 March, 1809; acquittal.

Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of lords, commenced 16 Aug.; Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defence, 3 Oct.; and the last debate on the bill took place 10 Nov. 1820 (see *Queen Caroline*).

Impeachment in the United States. The only case in which a president of the United States has been impeached was that of president Andrew Johnson

for the removal of E. M. Stanton from office as secretary of war, contrary (as was alleged) to the Tenure of Office act.

Resolution of impeachment passed house of representatives..... 24 Feb. 1868
Articles of impeachment presented..... 29 Feb. "
Adopted by the house..... 2 March, "
Senate organized as a court..... 5 March, "
President appeared by counsel..... 23 March, "
Trial closed; president acquitted..... 26 May, "

Imperial Chamber, see *Aulic Council*.

Imperial Guard of France was created by Napoleon from the guard of the Convention, the Directory, and the Consulate, when he became emperor in 1804. It consisted at first of 9775 men, but was afterwards enlarged. It was subdivided in 1809 into the old and young guard. In Jan. 1814 it numbered 102,706. It was dissolved by Louis XVIII. in 1815; revived by Napoleon III. in 1854. It surrendered with Metz to the Germans, 27 Oct. 1870; and was abolished by the defence government soon after. It took part in the Crimean war in 1855.

Imperial Parliament, see *Commons, Lords, Parliament, and Reform*.

Imperial Theatre at the Aquarium, Westminster (*which see*).

Imperialism. The word was much used in 1878, to signify that which related to the welfare of the British empire as a whole, in contradistinction to that of Great Britain itself or any other separate part of the empire.

Imports of Merchandise. The vast progressive increase of our commercial intercourse with other countries is shown by our imports and exports (*which see*):

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In 1710.....£4,753,777	In 1861.....£217,485,024
1750.....7,289,582	1864.....274,952,172
1775.....14,815,855	1865.....271,072,285
1800.....30,570,605	1866.....295,290,274
1810.....41,136,135	1867.....275,183,137
1820.....36,514,564	1868.....294,693,606
1830.....46,245,241	1869.....295,460,214
1840.....62,004,000	1870.....303,296,082
1845.....85,281,958	1871.....331,015,480
1850.....95,252,084	1875.....373,939,577
1851.....103,579,582	1876.....375,154,703
1856.....172,544,154	1877.....394,419,682
1857.....187,844,441	1878.....368,770,742
1859.....179,182,355	1879.....362,991,875

From foreign countries.		Exports to	
1871	1875	1877	1877
£258,071,062	£289,515,606	£304,865,684	£176,593,870
From British possessions.			
£72,944,418	£84,423,971	£89,553,908	75,752,150

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

In 1821.....\$54,520,835	In 1865.....\$238,745,580
1830.....62,720,956	1866.....434,812,066
1840.....98,258,706	1867.....395,163,100
1850.....173,509,526	1868.....357,436,440
1851.....210,771,429	1869.....417,506,379
1852.....207,440,398	1870.....435,958,408
1853.....263,777,265	1871.....520,223,684
1854.....297,623,039	1872.....626,595,027
1855.....257,808,708	1873.....642,136,210
1856.....310,432,360	1874.....567,406,342
1857.....348,428,342	1875.....533,005,436
1858.....263,338,654	1876.....460,741,190
1859.....331,333,341	1877.....451,323,126
1860.....353,616,119	1878.....437,051,532
1861.....289,310,542	1879.....445,777,775
1862.....189,356,677	1880.....667,954,746
1863.....243,335,815	1881.....642,664,628
1864.....316,447,283	

Impostors. The following are among the most extraordinary:

Mahomet promulgated his creed, 604; see *Mahometanism*.
Aldebert, a Gaul, in 743, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem; he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and forests, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist. He was condemned by a council at Rome in 745.
Gonzalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael in 1359: he was burned by the Inquisition in Spain in 1360.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the son of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven: he denied the resurrection, preached in favor of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers; died at Baile, 1556, promising to rise again in three years.

Otrellaf, a monk, pretended to be Demetrius the son of Ivan, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place: he was supported by Poland; his success led the Russians to invite him to the throne, and deliver into his hands Feodor, the reigning czar, and all his family: his imposture discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Jews and Turks a long time at Constantinople and other places by personating our Saviour, 1666.

Joseph Smith; see *Mormons*.

Apparition of Our Lady of Salette; the imposture exposed and several persons prosecuted, April, 1846. The superstition revived and flourishing, Aug. 1872.

Pilgrimage of about 20,000 persons to Lourdes, in the Pyrenees, on account of alleged miracles (the Virgin was said to have appeared to two girls, 11 Feb. 1858), 6 Oct. 1872; see *France*.

IN BRITISH HISTORY.

A man pretending to be the Messiah, and a woman assuming to be the Virgin Mary, were burned, 1222.

Jack Cade assumed the name of Mortimer; see *Cade*, 1450.

In 1487, Lambert Simnel, tutored by Richard Simon, a priest, supported by the duke of Burgundy, personated the earl of Warwick. Simnel's army was defeated by Henry VII, and he was made a scullion in the king's kitchen.

For Warbeck's imposture in 1492, see *Warbeck*.

Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent, spirited up to hinder the Reformation by pretending to inspirations from heaven, foretelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain and married Anne Boleyn. She and her confederates were executed at Tyburn, 21 April, 1534.

In 1553 (first year of Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip of Spain), Elizabeth Croft, a girl 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she did penance.

William Hackett, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 1591.

Valentine Greatrix, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient: his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland and England about 1666. Boyle and Flamsteed believed in him.

Dr. Titus Oates, see *Oates*.

Robert Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility to a pretended association for restoring king James: the lords were imprisoned, but, the imposture being detected, Young was fined 1000*l.*, and put in the pillory, 1692. He was afterwards hanged for coming.

Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults; convicted as impostors, Nov. 1707.

Mary Tofts of Godalming, by pretending she bred rabbits within her, so imposed upon many persons (among others, Mr St Andre, surgeon to the king), that they espoused her cause, 1726.

The Cock lane ghost impostures by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762; see *Cock-lane Ghost*.

Johanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died 27 Dec. 1814.

W. Thom, see *Thomites*.

Louis XVII, see *France*, list of sovereigns.
(See *Abstinence*.)

Impressionistes, a name given to artists who aim at producing rapid unstudied effects independent of the canons of art, such as Manet, Duez, and others in France. In England Mr. Whistler exhibited such pictures in 1877, including moonlight scenes, etc., painted in two days, showing great sense of color. For Mr. Ruskin's criticisms, see *Trials*, 1878.

Impressment of Seamen, affirmed by sir M. Foster to be of ancient practice. The stat. 2 Rich. II. speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378. The first commission for it was issued 29 Edw. III. 1355. Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the parliament, Dec. 1641, but practised till present times. Impressment was not resorted to in the Russian war, 1854-5.

Imprisonment for Debt, see *Arrests*, *Debtors*, and *Ferrari's Arrest*.

Impropriation (applying ecclesiastical property to lay purposes). On the suppression of abbeys in 1539, their incomes from the great tithes were distributed

among his courtiers by Henry VIII.; and their successors constitute 7597 lay impropriators.

Incas, see *Peru*.

Incendiaries. The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions. In the reign of Edward I., incendiaries were burned to death. This crime was made high-treason by stat. 8 Hen. VI. 1429; and was denied benefit of clergy, 21 Hen. VIII. 1528. Great incendiary fires commenced in and about Kent, in Aug. 1830; and in Suffolk and other counties since. The punishment of death was remitted, except in special cases, in 1827. The acts relating to arson were amended in 1837 and 1844.

Incest. Marriage with very near relations, almost universally forbidden, took place in Egypt, Persia, and Greece. For recent cases, see *Portugal*, 1760, 1777, and 1826. The table of kindred in the Book of Common Prayer was set forth in 1563. For the Hebrew law, see *Leviticus*, chap. xviii. (1490 B.C.)

Inch. It was defined in 1824, by act of parliament, that 39.13929 inches is the length of a seconds pendulum in the latitude of London, vibrating *in vacuo* at the sea-level, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit; see *Candle and Standard*.

Inchcape Bell, see *Bell Rock*.

Inclosure Act, to facilitate the inclosure and improvement of commons, appointing commissioners, etc., 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, passed 8 Aug. 1845; another act passed in 1876; see *Commons*.

Income-tax. In 1512, parliament granted a subsidy of two fifteenths from the commons and two tenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France. In Dec. 1798, Mr. Pitt proposed and carried, amid great opposition, resolutions for increased taxes "as an aid for the prosecution of the war" with France.

Graduated duties on income imposed, beginning with 60*l.* per annum, by the act passed 9 Jan. 1799.

The "property tax" passed which levied a rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 150*l.* and lower rates on smaller incomes, 11 Aug. 1803.

Increased to 6*l.* per cent. 1805; 10 per cent., embracing the dividends at the bank, 1806.

In 1800 the tax produced 5,716,572*l.*; in 1804, 4,650,000*l.*; in 1806, 11,500,000*l.*; in 1808, 16,548,985*l.*; in 1815, 14,978,557*l.* The tax produced from lands, houses, rentages, etc., 8,657,937*l.*; from funded and stock properties, 2,885,506*l.*; the profits and gains of trade, 3,831,088*l.*; and salaries and pensions, 1,174,456*l.* Repealed 18 March, 1816, on motion of H. Brougham.

Sir Robert Peel's bill imposing the present tax at a rate of 7*d.* in the pound (2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per cent.) per ann. (for three years) passed 22 June, 1842.

It produced about 5,350,000*l.* a year; and led to repeal of about 12,000,000*l.* indirect taxes.

Renewed for three years, 1845; and 1848.

Large meetings assembled in Trafalgar square, London (for the ostensible purpose of opposing the income-tax); rioting ensued, which was soon quelled, 6, 7 March, 1848.

Tax continued for one year in 1851 and 1852.

The tax of 7*d.* limited to seven years (till 1860); to be gradually reduced in amount; but all incomes from 100*l.* to 150*l.* made liable to 5*d.* in the pound for all that period: the tax also extended to Ireland, June, 1853.

In consequence of the Crimean war, the rate was doubled, 14*d.*, 1854.

2*d.* (making 16*d.*) added to the tax on incomes above 150*l.*, and 11*d.* on those between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; the former being 1*s.* 4*d.*, the latter 11*d.* in the pound, 1855.

The former assessment reduced to 7*d.*, the latter to 5*d.*, 1857. Both became 5*d.*, 1858.

The former raised to 9*d.*, the latter to 6*d.*; and the tax on incomes, derived from lands, tenements, etc., raised from 3*d.* to 5*d.* for England, and from 2*d.* to 4*d.* for Scotland and Ireland, July, 1859.

The assessment on incomes raised—on those above 100*l.* to 7*d.*; on those above 150*l.* to 10*d.*

[The object of the increase was to provide for a deficiency occasioned by extra expenditure for defending the country, April, 1860.]

A committee to inquire into the working of the income-tax appointed, 14 Feb. 1861.

Reduction of the last assessment from 7*d.* to 6*d.*, and from 10*d.* to 9*d.* for three quarters of the financial year 1861-2.

The rates of 6*d.* and 9*d.* to continue, April, 1862.

The rate of 7*d.* on all chargeable incomes; 3*d.* on farms, etc., in England; and 2*d.* in Scotland and Ireland. Incomes

under 100*l.* a year exempted; those above 100*l.* and under 200*l.* allowed an abatement on 6*th* June, 1863.
 The rate of 6*d.* on chargeable incomes, with some exemptions and abatement, 13 May, 1864.
 The rate of 4*d.* on chargeable incomes, with same exemptions and abatement, May, 1865; continued, 1866 and 1867.
 Raised to 5*d.* (for year ending 1 April, 1868), to provide for Abyssinian war, Nov. 1867.
 Raised to 6*d.* (for 1868-9), May, 1868.
 Reduced to 5*d.* in the pound, April, 1869; to 4*d.*, April, 1870.
 Raised to 6*d.* on account of reorganization of army, abolishing purchase, 1871. Reduced to 4*d.*, April, 1872.
 Renewed agitation against the tax; conference at Birmingham, 22 May; at the Mansion House, London, proposed formation of a National Anti-Income-tax League, 13 Dec. 1872.
 Reduced to 3*d.* from 6 April, 1873; to 2*d.*, 23 April, 1874.
 Mr. C. Lewis's motion for reducing or abolishing the tax defeated (139-38), 3 July, 1874.
 Raised to 3*d.*; incomes under 150*l.* to be exempt; 120*l.* of incomes under 400*l.* exempt, April, 1876.
 Raised to 5*d.* (through preparations for war), April, 1878.
 Raised to 6*d.* by Mr. Gladstone, June; act passed, 12 Aug. 1880.
 Reduced to 5*d.* by Mr. Gladstone; budget 4 April, 1881.

PRODUCE OF THE INCOME-TAX.

1842.....	£571,035	1868 (31 March)....	£6,390,000
1844.....	5,191,597	1867 ".....	5,700,000
1846.....	5,395,391	1868 ".....	6,177,000
1852.....	5,609,637	1869 ".....	8,618,000
1855 (31 March)....	10,642,621	1870 ".....	10,044,000
1856 ".....	15,070,958	1871 ".....	6,350,000
1857 ".....	16,089,933	1872 ".....	9,084,000
1858 ".....	11,586,115	1873 ".....	7,403,736
1859 ".....	6,683,587	1874 ".....	5,641,791
1860 ".....	9,596,106	1875 ".....	4,315,132
1861 ".....	10,923,186	1876 ".....	4,109,000
1862 ".....	10,365,000	1877 ".....	5,284,091
1863 ".....	10,567,000	1878 ".....	5,820,000
1864 ".....	9,044,000	1879 ".....	8,710,000
1865 ".....	7,958,000	1880 ".....	9,230,000

(Estimated that 1*d.* in the pound yields 1,727,000*l.* a year, 1876; 1,900,000*l.*, 1878.)

UNITED KINGDOM.

Income-tax charged on

1875-6.....	£503,676,578
1876-7.....	490,344,906
1877-8.....	493,598,198

end of every session of parliament for persons who transgress through ignorance of the law. The practice began in 1716.

Independents, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, hold that each church or congregation is independent of all others in religious matters; that there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken for advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; and that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate. Robert Brown preached these doctrines about 1585, but, after thirty-two imprisonments, he eventually conformed to the Established church. A church was formed in London in 1593, when there were 20,000 Independents. They were driven by persecution to Holland, where they formed several churches; that at Leyden was under Mr. Robinson, often regarded as the author of *Independency*. In 1616 Henry Jacobs returned to England and founded a meeting-house. Cromwell, himself an Independent, obtained them toleration, in opposition to the Presbyterians. The Independents published an epitome of their faith, drawn up at a conference at the Savoy, in 1658; and the Congregational Union of England and Wales, formed in 1831, published their "declaration of faith, order, and discipline," in 1833. In 1851, they had 3244 chapels for 1,067,760 persons in England and Wales; see *Worship*. The first Independents in Scotland were the Glasites (*which see*). The first Independent church in America was founded by the followers of John Robinson, at Plymouth, New England, in 1620.

Congregational Fund Board to assist poor ministers, established..... 1695
 Congregational Board of Education, Homerton..... 1843
 Nonconformist Bicentenary fund begun..... 1862
 The Congregationalist Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, London, erected in memory of the ministers ejected in

ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	1814	1873	1814	1873	1854	1873
Real property, land, etc.....	53,495,000	175,280,000	6,643,000	23,068,000	11,892,000	14,647,000
Professions, trades, etc.....	34,288,000	170,685,000	2,771,000	18,437,000	4,780,000	8,115,000
	87,783,000	345,965,000	9,414,000	41,505,000	16,672,000	22,762,000

Income-tax in the UNITED STATES. The necessity of raising large revenues during the civil war led to the imposition of an income-tax in the United States in 1863. Under the first law, incomes of \$600 or less were exempt, and the tax was 5 per cent. on incomes between \$600 and \$5000, 7 per cent. on those above \$5000 and less than \$10,000, and 10 per cent. on all above \$10,000. Subsequent legislation raised the exemption first to \$1000 and then to \$2000. The largest amount collected from this tax in one year was \$61,000,000 in 1866. The tax ceased in 1872.

Incumbents' Resignation Act, with provision for pensions, passed 13 July, 1871.

Incurables. The Royal Hospital for Incurables, founded by Dr. Andrew Reed, at Carshalton, in Surrey, in 1850, has since been removed to Putney.

British Home for Incurables, Clapham Rise, established, 1861
 National Hospital for Incurables, Oxford..... 1874
 Home for Incurable Children, Maidstone..... 1873

Indemnity Bill, by which the minister of the crown or the government is relieved from the responsibility of measures adopted in extreme and urgent cases, without the previous sanction of parliament. One was passed 19 April, 1801; another to indemnify ministers against their acts during the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, was carried in the commons (principal divisions, 190 to 61); and in the lords (93 to 27), 10 March, 1818. In 1848 and 1857, bills of indemnity were passed for the suspension of the Bank Charter act by the ministry; see *Oblivion*. An indemnity bill is passed at the

1662, as a home for religious societies, was subscribed for and opened..... 19 Jan. 1875
 An important Congregationalist synod held in London, early in Oct. "
 Rev John Waddington's "Congregational History, 1200-1854," published..... 1869-78

Index Expurgatorius, a catalogue of the books, the reading of which is prohibited by the Church of Rome, first made by the Inquisitors, and approved by the Council of Trent, 1559. The Index by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain exceptions) to the laity was confirmed by a bull of pope Clement VIII. in 1595. Many of the works of the great authors of France, Spain, Germany, and England are thus prohibited. On 25 June, 1864, Hugo's "*Les Misérables*" and other books were added to the number; and many others since.

Index Society, established by the librarians of various London scientific and literary institutions and societies, and literary men, to form a library of indexes, and to make indexes to rare serial works, important books, etc., 17 Dec. 1877.

India, or HINDOSTAN. The Hindoo histories ascribe their origin to a period ages before the ordinary chronologies. A race of kings is mentioned as reigning 2300 B.C., and Buddhism is said to have been introduced 566 B.C. Several ancient nations, particularly the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on commerce with India. It was partially conquered by Darius Hystaspis, who formed an Indian satrapy, in 512 B.C., and by Alexander, 327 B.C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the

Roman empire was much increased. The authentic history of Hindostan commences with the conquest of Mahmud Ghuzni, 1001.—*Rennell. See Secretaries, Bengal, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Oude* for further details.* For the new route to India, see *Waghorn*. About 450 native states in India, 1876.

The religion of Brahma introduced.....	about B.C.	2000
Buddhism introduced.....	about	956
Invasion of Alexander.....		327
Irruptions of the Mahometans, under Mahmud Ghuzni, 1001-24. He captured Somnath.....	A.D.	1024
Extinction of the house of Ghuzni, 1186; rule of the slave-kings of Delhi, 1206-88; of the Kilghis and house of Toghlak, 1298-1412; of the Syuds, 1412-50; of the house of Lodi.....		1450-1526
Patan, or Afghan empire, founded.....		1205
Invasion of the Moguls under Genghis Khan, 1219; he died.....		1227
The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timour, or Tamerlane, invade Hindostan and take Delhi; defeat the Indian army, 1397; conquer Hindostan, and butcher 100,000 of its people.....		1394-9
Passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama.....		1497
The first European settlement (Portuguese) established by him at Cochim (S. coast).....		1502
Albuquerque governor-general, 1503; dies at Goa.....		1514
Conquest of India completed by the sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire.....		1519-26
Reign of his son Humayun.....		1531-56
Reign of Akbar, greatest sovereign of Hindostan.....		1556-1605
The Portuguese introduce tobacco.....		1600
The Dutch first visit India, 1601; establish a United East Company.....		1602
Tanquebar granted to the Danes.....		1619
Reign of Jehanghir.....		1605-27
Reign of Shah Jehad; golden age of the Moguls.....		1627-58
Aurangzeb dethrones his father and murders his brothers, 1658; reigns.....		1658-1707
French East India Company established.....		1664
Rise of the Mahratta power under Sevajee, 1659; he assumes royalty, 1674; dies.....		1680
Aurangzeb conquers Golconda, etc.....		1687
His prosperity wanes, 1702; dies.....		22 Feb. 1707
Bahadoor Shah succeeds, 1707; dies.....		1712
Johandor Shah, 1713; dethroned and killed.....		1718
Accession of Mahomed Shah.....		1719
Independence of the Nizam of the Deccan.....		1723
Rise of the Mahratta families, Holkar and Sindhi.....		1730
Invasion of the Persians Nadir Shah or Koul Khan; at Delhi he orders a general massacre, and 150,000 persons perish, carries away treasure amounting to 125,000,000 sterling.....		1739
Mahomed Shah dies.....		1748

[The Mogul empire now became merely nominal, independent sovereignties being formed by petty princes. In 1761, Shah Alum II., attacking the English, was defeated at Patna, 15 Jan. In 1764, after the battle of Buxar, he was thrown upon the protection of the English, who established him at Allahabad. After the victory at Delhi, in 1803, gen. Lake restored the aged monarch to a nominal sovereignty, which descended at his death to his son, Akbar Shah. Akbar died in 1837, and was succeeded by the last king of Delhi (his son), who received a pension of about 125,000l. per annum. He joined the mutiny in 1857; was tried in 1858, and transported to Rangoon; died there, 11 Nov. 1862.]

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Attempt made to reach India by the northeast and north-west passages.....	1528
Sir Francis Drake's expedition.....	1579
Levant Company's land expedition.....	1580
First commercial adventure from England.....	1591
First charter to the London company of merchants (see <i>India Company</i>).....	1600
Factories established at Surat, etc.....	1612
Sir Thos. Roe, first English ambassador.....	1615
Madras founded, 1604; made a presidency.....	1652
Bombay ceded to England as part of dowry of Catherine, queen of Charles II.....	1662

* British India extends from 8° to 34° N. lat., and from 70° to 90° E. long. (exclusive of the Burmese additions), about 1,500,000 square miles. The population in 1869, 155,348,029; 1871-2 (first regular census), 190,563,048. Cotton was planted in 1839, and the tea-plant in 1834. Railways (6985 miles in 1877) and the electric telegraph are being rapidly constructed, and canals for irrigation; see *Ganges Canal*. The Indan revenue in 1854-5 was 20,371,450l.; the expenditure, 22,915,160l. In 1858-9: revenue, 36,060,788l.; expenditure, 49,642,350l. In 1860-70: revenue, 52,942,482l.; expenditure, 56,184,489l. In 1873-4, about 125,000 Hindoos, 48,000 Mahometans, 15,000,000 casteless races; rest miscellaneous; revenue, 49,698,253l.; expenditure, 44,959,228l. In 1875-6: revenue, 52,515,788l.; expenditure, 55,117,539l. *Native troops* in British service, about 120,000 (19,000 cavalry). In 1877-8: revenue, 58,969,301l.; expenditure, 65,917,000l. In 1878-9: revenue, 68,207,194l.; expenditure, 67,545,201l.

French company established.....	1684
They settle at Pondicherry.....	1688
Calcutta purchased.....	1698
War between the English and French in India.....	1746-9
English besiege Pondicherry, the seat of the French government, without success.....	1748
Clive takes Arcot.....	1751
Peace made.....	1754
Soverndroog and other strongholds of the pirate Angria taken.....	11 Feb. 1756
Capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowla; suffocation of English in the Black Hole (which see).....	20 June, "
Calcutta retaken by Clive, 2 Jan.; he defeats the Soubah at Plassey.....	23 June, 1757
Fort William, the strongest fort in India, built.....	"
French successful under Lally.....	1758
But lose nearly all their power.....	1759
The French under Lally defeated by sir Eyre Coote near Wandewash.....	2 July, 1760
Hyder Ali usurps the sovereignty of Mysore.....	1763-4
Conquest of Patna.....	6 Nov. 1763
Battle of Buxar (which see).....	23 Oct. 1764
The nabob becomes subject to the English.....	1765
Lord Clive obtains the Dewanny by an imperial grant, which constitutes the company the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and gives the British the virtual sovereignty of these countries.....	12 Aug. "
Treaty with Nizam Ali: the English obtain the Northern Circars.....	12 Nov. 1766
Hyder Ali ravages the Carnatic.....	Jan. 1769
Frightful famine in Bengal.....	1770
Warren Hastings governor of Bengal.....	13 April, 1772
India bill: supreme court established (see <i>India Bill</i>).....	1773
Treaty with Bhootan.....	1774
Death of Clive; ungratefully treated.....	"
Accusations commence against Warren Hastings; accused of taking a bribe from a concubine of Meer Jaffer (see <i>Hastings</i>).....	30 May, 1775
Nunconar, a Brahmin, accuses Warren Hastings of receiving bribes.....	11 March, 1776
Is hanged for forgery.....	5 Aug. "
Pondicherry taken.....	11 Oct. 1778
Fortress of Gwalior taken by Popham.....	4 Aug. "
Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic, and defeats the British, 10 Sept.; takes Arcot.....	31 Oct. 1780
Hyder Ali defeated by sir Eyre Coote.....	1 July, 1781
Warren Hastings accused of taking more bribes (see <i>Chunar</i>).....	19 Sept. "
Bussy lands with a French detachment.....	March, 1783
War with Hyder Ali aided by the French.....	"
Hyder Ali overthrown by Coote.....	2 June, "
Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tippoo Sahib.....	Dec. "
Tippoo, who had taken Cuddalore, now takes Belmore.....	April, 1783
Pondicherry restored to the French, and Trincomalee to the Dutch.....	"
Fox's India bill thrown out.....	"
Pitt's India bill establishing the Board of Control (which see).....	1784
Ignoble peace with Tippoo.....	11 March, 1786
Charges against Warren Hastings.....	1786
His trial begun.....	13 Feb. 1788
War with Tippoo renewed.....	1790
Bangalore taken (see <i>Bangalore</i>).....	21 March, 1791
Cornwallis defeats Tippoo at Arikera.....	15 May, "
Fortress of Saverndroog taken.....	21 Dec. "
Definitive treaty with Tippoo; his two sons hostages.....	19 March, 1792
Civil and criminal courts erected.....	1793
Pondicherry again taken.....	"
Tippoo's sons restored.....	29 March, 1794
First dispute with the Burmese; adjusted by gen. Erskine.....	1795
Warren Hastings acquitted.....	23 April, "
Government of lord Mornington, afterwards marquess Wellesley.....	17 May, 1798
Seringapatam stormed by gen. Baird; Tippoo Sahib killed, 4 May; Mysore divided.....	23 June, 1799
Victories of the British; the Carnatic conquered.....	1800
The nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territories to the English for a pension.....	4 June, 1802
Important treaty of Bassein (with Mahrattas).....	31 Dec. "
<i>Mahratta war.</i> Victories of sir Arthur Wellesley and gen. Lake.....	1803
Wellesley's great victory at Assaye.....	23 Sept. "
Pondicherry (restored 1801) retaken.....	Dec. "
War with Holkar.....	1804-5
Capture of Bhurtapore.....	2 April, 1805
Lord Wellesley superseded by the marquess Cornwallis, who dies.....	5 Oct. "
The Mahratta chief, Scindiah, defeated by the British; treaty of peace.....	23 Nov. "
Treaty of peace with Holkar.....	21 Dec. "
Sepoy mutiny at Vellore; 800 executed.....	July, 1806
Cumona surrenders.....	21 Nov. 1807
Mutiny at Seringapatam quelled.....	23 Aug. 1809
Act opening the trade to Ind. A.....	July, 1813
War with Nepal.....	1814-15
Holkar defeated by sir T. Hislop.....	21 Dec. 1817

<i>Pindaree war.</i> English successful	1817-18
Peace with Holkar	6 Jan. 1818
<i>Burmese war.</i> The British take Rangoon	5 May, 1824
Lord Combermere commands in India	"
Malacca ceded, and Singapore purchased	"
Barrackpore mutiny; many sepoys killed	Nov. "
Gen. Campbell defeats the Burmese near Promo	25 Dec. 1825
Bhurtpore stormed by Combermere	18 Jan. 1826
Peace with the Burmese	24 Feb. "
[They pay 1,000,000. sterling, and cede a great extent of territory.]	
Abolition of suttees, or the burning of widows (see <i>Suttees</i>)	7 Dec. 1829
Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade, etc. to China, forming a new era in British commerce	28 Aug. 1833
Coorg annexed; rajah deposed	10 April, 1834
The natives admitted to the magistracy	1 May, "
The nawab Shumsoodien put to death for the murder of Mr. Frazer, British resident	8 Oct. 1835
Severe famine	1837-8
Slavery abolished	1 Aug. 1838
<i>Afghan war.</i> Proclamation against Dost Mahomed	1 Oct. "
The British occupy Candahar	21 April, 1839
Battle of Ghiznee; victory of sir John (afterwards lord) Keane (see <i>Ghiznee</i>)	23 July, "
Wade forces the Khyber pass	26 July, "
English defeat Dost Mahomed	18 Oct. 1840
Kurrooh Singh, king of Lahore, dies; at his funeral his successor is killed by accident, and Dost Mahomed, next heir, surrenders to England	5 Nov. "
Rising against the British at Cabul; sir Alex. Burnes and others murdered	2 Nov. 1841
Sir Wm. Macnaghten assassinated	23 Dec. "
Jellalabad held by sir R. Sale	1841-2
The British under a convention evacuate Cabul, placing lady Sale, etc., as hostages with Akbar Khan; a massacre ensues of about 16,000 men, women, and children	6-13 Jan. 1842
The British evacuate Ghiznee	1 March, "
Sortie from Jellalabad; gen. Pollock forces the Khyber pass	5 April, "
Ghiznee retaken by gen. Nott	6 Sept. "
Gen. Pollock enters Cabul	16 Sept. "
Lady Sale and other prisoners rescued by sir R. Shakespear; arrive at gen. Pollock's camp	21 Sept. "
Cabul evacuated after destroying the fortifications	12 Oct. "
<i>Scinde war.</i> Amcers defeated by sir Charles Napier at Meeanee	17 Feb. 1843
Scinde annexed to the British empire; sir Charles Napier governor	June, "
<i>Gwalior war.</i> Battles of Maharajpoot and Punnier; the strong fort of Gwalior, the "Gibraltar of the East," taken	29 Dec. "
Danish possessions in India purchased	1845
<i>Sikh war.</i> The Sikhs cross the Sutlej river and attack the British at Ferozepore	14 Dec. "
Sir H. Hardinge, after a long rapid march, reaches Moodkee; the Sikhs (20,000) make an attack; after a hard contest they retire, abandoning their guns (see <i>Moodkee</i>)	18 Dec. "
Battle of Ferozeshah (which see)	21, 22 Dec. "
Battle of Aliwal; the Sikhs defeated (see <i>Aliwal and Sutlej</i>)	28 Jan. 1846
Great battle of Sobraon; the enemy defeated with immense loss (see <i>Sobraon</i>)	10 Feb. "
Citadel of Lahore occupied by sir Hugh Gough, and the war terminates	20 Feb. "
Sir R. Sale dies of his wounds received at Moodkee (18 Dec. 1845)	23 Feb. "
The governor general and sir Hugh Gough raised to the peerage, as viscount Hardinge and baron Gough; receive the thanks of parliament and of the East India Company	2, 6 March, "
Treaty of Lahore signed	9 March, "
Vizier Lall Singh deposed	13 Jan. 1847
Mr. Vans Agnew and lieut. Anderson killed by the troops of the dewan Moolraj	21 April, 1848
Lieut. Edwards joins gen. Courtland, and most gallantly engages the army of Moolraj, which he defeats after a sanguinary battle of nine hours, at Kenyree	18 June, "
Gen. Whish raises the siege of Mooltan through the desertion of Shere Singh	22 Sept. "
Cavalry skirmish at Ramnuggur	22 Nov. "
Shere Singh, intrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, with 40,000 men and 28 pieces of artillery; gen. Thackwell crosses the river with 8 infantry regiments, with cavalry and cannon, 1 Dec., and attacks his left flank at Sadoolapore	3 Dec. "
Lord Gough attacks the enemy's advanced position; victory of Chillianwallah (which see)	13 Jan. 1849
Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Mooltan by Moolraj (see <i>Mooltan</i>)	22 Jan. 1849
Victory of Guzerat (which see)	21 Feb. "
Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief	7 March, "
The Sikhs surrender unconditionally	14 March, "
Formal annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions; Dhuleep Singh obtains a pension of 40,000.	29 March, "
Moolraj sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Agnew and lieut. Anderson, Aug.; committed to transportation for life	Sept. "
Sir Charles Napier disbands the 66th Bengal native infantry, for mutiny	27 Feb. 1850
Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, and his attendants, murdered by the Affredis	20 March, "
Embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrives in England (see <i>Nepaul</i>)	25 May, "
Resignation of his command in India by sir Charles Napier	2 July, "
His farewell address to the Indian army	15 Dec. "
<i>Burmese war.</i> Death of Bajee Rao, ex-peishwa of the Mahrattas. [His nephew Nana Sahib's claim for continuance of the pension (80,000.) refused]	28 Jan. 1851
A British naval force arrives before Rangoon, in the Burman empire, and commodore Lambert allows the viceroy thirty-five days to obtain instructions from Ava	29 Oct. "
The viceroy of Rangoon interdicts communication between the shore and the British ships of war; and erects batteries to prevent their departure	4 Jan. 1852
[Commodore Lambert blockades the Irrawaddy; the <i>Fox, Hermes</i> , etc., attacked by the batteries, destroy the fortifications, and kill nearly 300 of the enemy.]	
Martaban (5 April), Rangoon (14 April), and Haasin stormed by the British	19 May, "
Pegu captured, afterwards abandoned	4 June, "
Promo captured by capt. Tarleton	9 July, "
Pegu recaptured by gen. Godwin	21 Nov. "
Pegu annexed to our Indian empire by proclamation of the governor general	20 Dec. "
Revolution at Ava; the king of Ava deposed by his younger brother	Jan. 1853
Rangoon devastated by fire	14 Feb. "
Capt. Lock and many men killed in an attack on the stronghold of a robber chief, 3 Feb.; which is taken by s.r. J. Cheape	19 March, "
First Indian railway opened (from Bombay to Tannah),	16 April, "
Termination of the war	6 June, "
New India bill passed	29 Aug. "
Death of gen. Godwin	26 Oct. "
Assassination of capt. Latter	8 Dec. "
Rajah of Nagpore dies, and his territories fall to the East India Company	11 Dec. "
Opening of Ganges Canal	1854
(Opening of the Calcutta railway)	3 Feb. 1855
Treaty of friendship with Dost Mahomed of Cabul	30 March, "
Insurrection of the Sonthals (which see)	July, "
Which is only finally suppressed	May, 1856
Oude annexed (see <i>Oude</i>)	7 Feb. "

MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

Mutinies in the Bengal army: at Barrackpore, etc., several regiments disbanded	March, 1857
"India is quiet throughout."— <i>Bombay Gazette</i>	1 May, "
Mutiny at Meerut (near Delhi) † 10 May. The mutineers seize Delhi, commit dreadful outrages, and proclaim the king of Delhi emperor	11-12 May, etc. "
Three native regiments disbanded at Lahore by the energy of Mr. Montgomery and brigadier Corbett, who save the Punjab	12 May, "
Martial law proclaimed by the British lieut. governor, J. R. Colvin	May, "
British troops under gen. Anson advance on Delhi; his death	27 May, "
Mutineers often defeated	30 May-23 June, "
Mutiny at Lucknow	30 May, "
Neill suppresses the mutiny at Benares, 3 June; and recovers Allahabad	4 June, "

† On the introduction of the improved (Enfield) musket in the Indian army, greased cartridges had been brought from England. These were objected to by the native soldiers, and the issue of them was immediately discontinued by orders in Jan. 1857. A mutinous spirit, however, gradually arose in the Bengal native army. In March several regiments were disbanded, followed by others, till in June the army had lost by disbandment and desertion about 30,000 men. On 5 April, a sepoy, and on 20 April, a jemadar, or native lieutenant, were executed. At the end of May 34 regiments were lost. In April, 85 of the 3d Bengal native cavalry at Meerut refused to use their cartridges. On 9 May they were committed to jail. On Sunday, the 10th, a mutiny in the native troops broke out; they fired on their officers, killing col. Finnis and others. They then released their comrades, massacred many Europeans, and fired the public buildings. The European troops rallied and drove them from their cantonments. The mutineers then fled to Delhi (which see).

* Runjeet Singh, long the ruler of the Sikhs and the Punjab, lived in amity with the British. After his death, 27 June, 1839, several of his successors (children and grandchildren) were in turn assassinated. During the minority of his grandson Dhuleep Singh, the favorite of the Maha Ranee, Lall Singh, ruled; and, finding the army ungovernable, sanctioned the unprovoked attack on the British, as given above.

Mutiny spreads throughout Bengal: fearful atrocities committed*.....

Native troops disbanded at Mooltan, which is saved, 11 June,
Ex-king of Oude arrested..... 14 June,
Siege of the residency at Lucknow by the rebels commences..... 1 July,
Sir H. Lawrence dies of his wounds at Lucknow..... 4 July,
The liberty of the press restricted..... 4 July,
Sir H. Barnard commanding before Delhi dies of cholera, succeeded by gen. Reed..... 5 July,
Gen. Nicholson destroys a large body of rebels at Seal-cote..... 12 July,
Cawnpore surrenders to Nana Sahib, who kills the garrison, etc., 25 June; he is defeated by gen. Havelock, 16 July; who recaptures Cawnpore (see Cawnpore), 17 July,

Mutinies suppressed at Hyderabad, 18 July; and at Lahore..... 20 July,
Gen. Reed retires, and sir Archdale Wilson takes the command before Delhi..... 22 July,
Revolt at Dinapore; the British repulsed with severe loss at Arrah..... 25 July,
Heroic exertions and numerous victories of gen. Havelock and his army, although suffering from disease, 29 July-16 Aug.

Lord Canning's so-called "clemency" proclamation, 31 July,
Victory of Neill at Pandoo Nuddee..... 15 Aug.,
Gen. Nicholson's victory at Nujulghur (he dies 23 Sept.), 25 Aug.

Assault of Delhi, 14 Sept.; taken, 20 Sept.; the king captured, 21 Sept.; his son and grandson slain by col. Hodson..... 22 Sept.,
Sir James Outram joins Havelock and serves under him, 16 Sept.,
Havelock marches to Lucknow and relieves the besieged residency; retires and leaves Outram in command; Neill killed..... 25, 26 Sept.,
Col. Greathed defeats the rebels at Bolundshohur, 27 Sept.; destroys a fort at Molaghur, 29 Sept.; takes Allyghur, 5 Oct.; and defeats rebels at Agra..... 10 Oct.,
Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards lord Clyde) appointed commander-in-chief, 11 July; arrives at Cawnpore, 8 Nov.

Marches to Alumbagh, near Lucknow, 9 Nov.; and takes Secunderabagh..... 16 Nov.,
Joined by Havelock, he attacks the rebels and rescues the besieged in the residency..... 18-25 Nov.,
Havelock† dies of dysentery at Alumbagh..... 24 Nov.,
Gen. Windham (at Cawnpore) repulsed with loss in an attack on the Gwalior contingent, who take part of Cawnpore..... 27 Nov.,
Sir Colin Campbell arrives at Cawnpore, which he retakes, 28 Nov.; and defeats the Gwalior rebels, 6 Dec.,
The rebels defeated by Seaton, 14, 17, and 27 Dec.; at Goruckpore by Rowcroft, 27 Dec.; and at Futteghur by sir Colin Campbell..... 2 Jan. 1858

Lucknow strongly fortified by the rebels..... Jan.,
Generals Rose, Roberts, Inglis, and Grant victorious in many encounters..... Jan. and Feb.,
Trial of king of Delhi; sentenced to transportation, 27 Jan.-9 March,
Sir Colin Campbell marches to Lucknow, 11 Feb.; the siege commences, 8 March; taken by successive assaults; the enemy retreat; Hodson killed, 14-19 Mar.,
Severe proclamation of the governor-general in Oude,† 14 March,

Gen. Roberts takes Kotah..... 30 March,
Sir Hugh Rose beats the enemy severely, and takes Jhansi..... 4 April,
Gen. Whitlock takes Budion..... 19 April,
Death of capt. sir W. Peel of small pox at Cawnpore, 27 April,
Gen. Penny killed in Rohilcund..... 4 May,
Bareilly recaptured..... 7 May,

Sir Hugh Rose defeats the rebels several times—at Koo-

neh, May 11; and near Calpee, which he retakes, 23 May, 1858

Victory of sir E. Lugard at Jugdespore..... 25 May,
The rebels seize Gwalior, the capital of Scindiah, who escapes to Agra..... 13 June,

The rebels defeated by sir Hugh Rose (the heroic Ranees of Jhansi killed), 17 June; Gwalior retaken and Scindiah reinstated..... 19 June,

Tantia Topee heads a division of the rebels..... July,
Rajahs of Jeypore, etc., surrender; Rohilcund and other provinces tranquillized..... July,
Gen. Roberts destroys the remains of the Gwalior rebels, 14 Aug.

Many Oude chiefs surrender..... Aug.,
An attempt of disbanded regiments to retake their arms at Mooltan suppressed by major Hamilton (300 killed on the spot, and 800 slain or captured afterwards), 31 Aug.

The government of the East India Company ceases, 1 Sept.,
Gen. Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee near Rajghur, 15 Sept.,
The queen proclaimed throughout India—lord Canning to be the first viceroy..... 1 Nov.

Campaign in Oude begins; several chiefs submit, others subdued..... 1-30 Nov.,
At Dhodien Khara lord Clyde (formerly sir Colin Campbell) defeats Beni Mahdo..... 24 Nov.,
Flight of Tantia Topee—he is beaten in Guzerat by major Sutherland..... 25 Nov.

The ex-king of Delhi sails for the Cape of Good Hope, 4-11 Dec.; the colonists refuse to receive him; he is sent to Rangoon..... Dec.,
Brigadier John Jacob dies at Jacobabad (greatly lamented)..... 6 Dec.

Indecisive skirmishes with Ferozeeshah..... Dec.,
Who joins Tantia Topee: they are defeated in several small engagements..... Jan. 1859

Enforcement of the Disarming act in the northwest provinces..... Jan.,
The Punjab made a distinct presidency..... 1 Jan.,
Rebels completely expelled from Oude; enter Nepaul, Jan.

Guerilla warfare continues in Rohilcund..... Feb.,
Tantia Topee hemmed in; deserted by his troops, about 25 Feb.

Defeat of the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib by gen. Horsford..... 10 Feb.,
The new Indian tariff creates much dissatisfaction..... Mar.,
Maun Singh surrenders..... 2 April,

Tantia Topee taken, 7 April; hanged..... 18 April,
Thanksgiving in England for pacification of India 1 May,
Mutinous conduct of British troops lately in the Company's service at Meerut and other places on account of their transfer to the queen's service without bounty, 5 May,

Sir Hope Grant defeats Nana Sahib in the Jorwah pass, 23 May,

A court of inquiry appointed..... June,
Sir Charles Wood becomes secretary for India, 22 June,
Dissatisfaction among the troops at their transfer from the service of the Company to that of the crown without a bounty settled by discharge offered to them, which about 10,000 accept..... July,

Thanksgiving-day observed in India..... 28 July,
An income-tax bill (called "The Trades and Professions' Licensing Bill") passes the legislative council; great meetings at Calcutta and Madras protesting against it, Sept.

Rajah Jey-loll Singh hanged..... 1 Oct.,
Nana Sahib in force in Nepaul, on the frontiers of Oude, Oct.

Insurgents in Nepaul dispersed..... 24 Dec.,
Important financial changes made by Mr. James Wilson, new finance secretary..... Feb. 1860

Company formed to obtain cotton, flax, etc., from India, March,
Paper currency determined on..... March,

Bahadour Khan, ex-king of Bareilly, hanged for murders caused by him..... 2 March,

Sir Charles Trevelyan recalled from Madras for publishing a government minute against Mr. Wilson's commercial scheme..... May,

Sir Hugh Rose takes command of the Indian army, amalgamated with the British..... July,

Lord Clyde arrives in London..... 18 July,
Lord Canning's recommendation that the adopted successors of Indian princes should be recognized agreed to by the home government..... 21 July,

Death of sir H. Ward, new governor at Madras, 3 Aug.; and of Mr. James Wilson..... 11 Aug.,
Nana Sahib, supposed to have died of jungle fever in Aug. 1858, is said to be living in Thibet..... Dec.

Mutiny of 5th European regiment at Dinapore suppressed; breaks out again, 5 Oct.; is again suppressed, Wm Johnson shot and the regiment disbanded, 13 Nov.,
British troops repulsed at Sikkim..... Nov.

Agitation against the income-tax suppressed at Bombay and other places..... Dec.,
Excitement against sir Charles Wood's grant of 520,000 to descendants of Tipoo Sahib..... Dec.

Mr. Samuel Laing, successor to Mr. James Wilson, arrives..... 10 Jan. 1861

* At the end of June the native troops at the following places were in open mutiny: Meerut, Delhi, Ferozepore, Allyghur, Roorkie, Murlidani, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Nussurabad, Neemuch, Hansi, Hissar, Jhansi, Mehidpore, Jullundur, Azimghur, Futteghur, Jaunpore, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Allahabad. At the stations printed in italics European women and children were massacred.—The Relief Fund for the sufferers in India was commenced 25 Aug. 1857. The queen, the emperor Napoleon, and the sultan, gave each 1000*l*. In Nov. 1857, 280,749*l*. had been collected; in Nov. 1858, 433,620*l*. In Dec. 1861, 100,000*l*. had been distributed to sufferers in India, and 100,000*l*. to those at home; 245,039*l*. remained for the benefit of widows and orphans. A fast was observed on 7 Oct. † Born 5 April, 1795; educated at the Charterhouse, London, where he was called "Old Philo"; went to India, 1823; served in the Burmese war, 1824; and in the Sikh war, 1845. He was a Baptist.

† Lord Ellenborough, the minister for India, sent, unknown to his colleagues, a despatch severely censuring this proclamation. This despatch became public and led to his resignation, and very nearly to the defeat of the ministry, a vote of censure being moved for in both houses of parliament, but not carried.

- Awful famine in N.W. provinces through failure of the crops; immense exertions of the government and others to relieve the sufferers..... Jan.-June, 1861
Expedition marches against Sikkim; natives retire. Feb.
Disturbances in the indigo districts..... March
Kootob-ood-deen, grandson of Tippoo Sahib, murdered by his servants..... 31 March
British subscriptions for relief of the famine commence at the Mansion House, London, with 4000*l.*, 28 March;
52,000*l.* subscribed 20 April, closes with 114,807*l.* Nov.
Order of the "Star of India" (which see) constituted, 25 June.
Excitement through the printing and circulation of "Nil Darpan," a Hindoo drama labelling the indigo-planters, June.
The rev. James Long, the translator, sentenced to fine and imprisonment..... Aug.
New Indian council and new high court of judicature established..... Aug.
Mr. J. P. Grant, lieutenant-governor of Bengal (who had authorized the translation of "Nil Darpan") and Mr. Seton Kerr, his secretary (who had without authority distributed copies), are censured and resign..... Sept.
Law of property in India altered; sale of waste lands authorized..... Oct.
Lords Harris and Clyde, sir J. Lawrence, Dhuleep Singh, and others invested with the Star of India by the queen..... 1 Nov.
Reported prosperity of Indian finances; license-tax not to be reimposed..... 31 Dec.
First meeting of new legislative council; includes several Indian princes..... 18 Jan.
Lord Elgin, new governor-general, installed at Calcutta, 12 March.
Lord Canning arrives at Southampton, 26 April; dies, 17 June.
Mr. S. Laing returns to England through ill-health; censured by sir Charles Wood; he justifies himself and resigns..... July.
High court of judicature at Bengal inaugurated, 12 July.
Reported suspension of sale of waste lands..... Aug.
Rao Sahib hanged for murders during the revolt, 8 Sept.
Great increase in the cultivation of cotton in India reported..... Oct.
Sir Charles Trevelyan, new finance minister, arrives, 8 Jan. 1863
First agricultural exhibition at Calcutta..... 19-30 Jan.
Rise of Ram Singh, a fanatic, in N.W. provinces..... Oct.
War with warlike hill-tribes on the N.W. frontiers, Oct.; severe conflict, gen. Chamberlain wounded, 20 Nov.; command assumed by major gen. John Garcock, who totally defeated the enemy (about 15,000) in Chamtia pass, 15, 16 Dec.; war ended..... 29 Dec.
The Hindoo religion deprived of government support, Dec.
Death of the viceroy, lord Elgin..... 20 Nov. 1864
Sir John Lawrence, his successor, assumes office, 12 Jan.
Excitement among the Hindoos on account of government suppressing funeral rites on sanitary grounds, March.
Prosperous financial statement of sir Charles Trevelyan, April.
Mr. Ashley Eden, envoy at Bhootan, seized and compelled to sign a treaty giving up Assam..... about April.
Gold currency (a sovereign=10 rupees) ordered to be introduced at Christmas..... July.
Terrific cyclone—immense loss of life, property, and ships at Calcutta and elsewhere..... 5 Oct.
Grand durbar held by sir John Lawrence at Lahore; 604 native princes present..... 18 Oct.
War with the Bhootanese—fortress of Dhalimcote taken, 12 Dec.
Much commercial speculation at Bombay..... Dec.
The Bhootanese attack on Dewangiri repulsed with severe loss, 29 Jan.; evacuated by the British..... Feb. 1865
Opening of the Indo-European telegraph—a telegram from Kurrachee received..... 1 March.
W. Massey succeeds sir Charles Trevelyan as finance minister; he arrives at Calcutta..... 31 March.
Sir Charles Trevelyan declares a large deficit in the revenue..... 1 April.
Dewangiri recaptured by gen. Tombs..... 2 April.
Sir Hugh Rose retires from command of the army; which is assumed by sir William Mansfield..... 23 April.
Sir Charles Trevelyan's plans reversed by sir Charles Wood..... May.
Death of the able and beneficent hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, the recognized representative of the Hindoo community..... 31 July.
Negotiation with the Bhootanese..... July.
Shipwreck of the *Eagle Speed* near Calcutta; 265 coolies perish through neglect..... 24 Aug.
Peace with the Bhootanese signed..... 13 Nov.
Much dissatisfaction at mildewed cotton goods being received from England..... July-Oct.
Settlement of the question respecting marriage of Hindoo converts..... April.
"Simla Scandal." Trial of capt. E. Jervis; acquitted on charge of peculation of stores belonging to sir William Mansfield, commander-in-chief, but condemned for insubordination; sentence (dismissal from the service) approved by sir William Mansfield..... 17 Sept.
- Awful famine in Orissa, Bengal; about 1,500,000 perished..... Aug.-Nov. 1866
Relief by government..... Oct.
Dr. Cotton, bishop of Calcutta, accidentally drowned, 6 Oct.
Famine abating; official inquiry ordered..... Nov.
Great durbar held at Agra by sir J. Lawrence, 10-20 Nov.
Simla case; sentence against capt. Jervis confirmed, and sir William Mansfield censured by the duke of Cambridge by letter dated..... 17 Jan. 1867
Deficiencies in the revenue; Massey's proposed new license-tax much opposed..... April and May.
False rumor of mutiny at Meerut..... 20 May.
Report on Orissa famine; authorities blamed..... June.
Deficiency in revenue for 1867; 2,400,000*l.* reported, Aug.
Massacre of Hindoo chiefs by the nawab of Tonk (for which he was deposed)..... 1 Aug.
Grand durbar at Lucknow..... 9-17 Nov.
The fierce Waghheers of Kattywar, in a night attack, are nearly exterminated; captains Hibbert and La Touche killed..... 29 Dec.
Mr. Massey's budget; surplus of 800,000*l.*; license-tax abolished; tax on trades, etc., substituted, expenditure of 1,700,000*l.* on public works proposed, 14 March, 1868
War on the N.W. frontier; the Bazotoes, fanatical Mahometans, defeated by gen. Wilde; 30 killed and wounded; all dispersed, 4 Oct.; villages burned as punishment for outrages..... Oct.
Death of the begum of Bhopal, who helped the British during the mutiny..... 30 Aug.
The duke of Argyll secretary for India..... 9 Dec.
Arrival of the earl of Mayo, the new viceroy, at Calcutta, 12 Jan. 1869
Severe famine..... 1869-9
Sir R. Temple's budget; deficiency of about 2,750,000*l.*; a 1 per cent. income-tax put on (excessively opposed), March, 1869
Meeting of the viceroy and Shere Ali, the Afghan sovereign, who receives a subsidy and presents..... 27 March.
New divorce act in operation..... 1 April.
Rise of a body of Indian religious reformers termed the Brahmo-Somaj (see *Deism*)..... Aug.
Act for the better governing India and defining the governor-general's powers passed..... 11 Aug.
India visited by the duke of Edinburgh, Dec. 1869-April, 1870
Railway between Calcutta and Bombay completed, March.
Announced deficiency in the revenue; increased taxation proposed; much opposition to the income-tax, May.
Grand durbar at Bhurtpore..... 10 Oct.
Lamented death of sir H. Durand, by fall from an elephant..... 1 Jan. 1871
Sir Proby Cautley, designed Ganges canal-works, etc., died, aged 68..... 25 Jan.
Volunteer system proposed for India..... Jan.
Indian finance committee appointed..... Feb.
Sir R. Temple's budget..... 9 March.
Moulvi Liakat Ali, a cruel rebel who in 1857 ruled as viceroy at Allahabad, apprehended..... 5 July.
Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, opened by the duke of Argyll, secretary for India..... 6 Aug.
Justice Norman arrived at Calcutta, 20 Sept.; dies, 21 Sept.; assassin convicted, 28 Sept.; executed..... 4 Nov.
Much corrupt opposition to the income-tax reported, Nov.
Lord Mayo visits Palumpore fair, and holds a rural durbar..... 6 Nov.
Military expedition under gens. Nuthall and Bouchier, aided by the rajah of Munnipore, against the Looshais, about 13 Nov.; skirmishes..... 1 Dec.
Death of the earl of Ellenborough, a late governor-general (see *Somnath*)..... 22 Dec.
Skirmishes with the Looshais, 21, 23 Dec.; they sue for peace..... 29 Dec.
The king of Siam visits Calcutta..... 7-12 Jan. 1872
Outbreak of the Kookas, near Loodiana, severely suppressed by commissioners Cowan and Forsyth (see *Kookas*)..... 15-17 Jan.
Camp at Delhi; military manoeuvres by sir H. Tombs and others..... 13-23 Jan.
Looshais repulsed and strongholds taken..... 28 Jan.
The viceroy arrives at Rangoon, 28 Jan.; on his return, he visits the convict establishment in the Andaman Islands, and is assassinated at Port Blair by Shere Ali, a convict, while about to embark in the *Glasgow*, 8 Feb.
Lord Napier acts as viceroy..... 23 Feb.
Looshais surrender unconditionally, army returning, 28 Feb.
The Kamous tribe, while carrying off Looshai captives, defeated, and captives rescued; British returning to Calcutta..... 7 March.
Shere Ali hanged, without confessing associates..... 12 March.
Annual pension from Indian government to lady Mayo, 1000*l.*; grant of 20,000*l.* for children..... March.
Sir Richard Temple's budget favorable; income-tax to be reduced..... April.
Lord Northbrook sworn in as viceroy..... 3 May.
Liakat Ali, on confession, condemned to transportation for life..... 27 July.

Christian marriage bill passed. July,
The begum of Bhopal made a knight of the Star of India
at Bombay. 16 Nov.
The income-tax not renewed. 21 March,
Riots of the Moplahs, Mahometan fanatics, on coast of
Malabar, suppressed by military. about 13, 14 Sept.
New tax (road cess) reported successful. Oct.
Messrs. Bernard, Geddes, and Robinson appointed com-
missioners in anticipation of famine in Bengal. Nov.
Sir R. Temple appointed superintendent of relief in
Behar. Jan.
15 districts (25,000,000 inhabitants) much distressed; 11
districts (14,000,000) affected. middle of Jan.
Subscriptions at Mansion House (*which see*), London,
begun. 24 Jan.
1000*l.* given by the queen. 4 Feb.
The marquess of Salisbury secretary for India. 21 Feb.
Report from Calcutta: "People well employed on public
works; no adult should die now from starvation." 25 March,

A loan, not exceeding 10,000,000*l.*, for India government
authorized by parliament. 30 March,
Sir R. Temple installed lieutenant-governor of Bengal in
room of sir George Campbell; about 500 deaths from
disease and hunger reported. about 8 April,
The famine kept under; estimated net expenditure on re-
lief, 6,500,000*l.* (*see Mansion House*). May,
Crises of famine passed; reported declining; much rain;
good prospects. June,
Only 24 deaths from famine alone; 125,000*l.* raised for
relief in London. 27 July,
Abundance of rain. Sept.
Sadun Khan, a cruel leader in the mutiny, sentenced to
death. Sept.
A person said to be Nana Sahib captured at Gwalior by
the maharajah Scindiah (identity since disproved), 21 Oct.

Attempts to poison col. Phayre, resident at Baroda,
Nov.; he is replaced by col. Pelly. Dec.
Outrages of Duffla tribes on N.W. frontier (troublesome,
1838-9, 1852, Feb. 1873); expedition against them, Dec.
Mulhar Rao, gulowar of Baroda, carried to Calcutta for
trial for attempting to poison col. Phayre; his child
recognized as his successor provisionally. 14 Jan.
The Duffla tribes surrender and pay fine. 29 Jan.
The gulowar's trial begins: 3 native judges (Scindiah,
the maharajah of Jeypore, and one other) and 3 Brit-
ish. 23 Feb.
Lieut. Holcombe and a surveying party (about 70) in As-
sam massacred by Naga natives. about 24 Feb.
Close of inquiry into the conduct of the gulowar of
Baroda: verdict of 3 British judges, guilty; of 3 na-
tives, not proved, 30 March; he is deposed for mis-
government by the viceroy, and ordered to live in
British India with suitable provision; proclamation
that a successor be appointed. 23 April,
Naga tribes chastised severely; the objects of the ex-
pedition accomplished. 15-25 March,
Eldest son of the gulowar appointed successor. 22 May,
Difficulties with Burmah. May,
Mission of sir Douglas Forsyth to Mandalay (*see Bur-
mah*). June,
New gulowar of Baroda installed. 3 June,
Establishment of a new Mahometan college for the
N.W. provinces (chiefly by Ahmed Khan); announced
July,

Despatch from marquess of Salisbury on repeal of cotton
duties. Sept.
The prince of Wales sails for India, 11 Oct.; arrives at
Bombay, 8 Nov.; warmly received at Baroda, 9 Nov.;
at Goa, 27 Nov.; in Ceylon, 1-8 Dec.; at Madras, 13 Dec.;
at Calcutta, 23 Dec.; grand reception of Indian poten-
tates. 24 Dec.
Unveiled statue of lord Mayo at Calcutta. 1 Jan.
At Benares, Lucknow, etc., 5 Jan. et seq.; in Nepal, 12
Feb.; sails from Bombay. 13 March,
Lord Lytton, new viceroy, takes oath at Calcutta.

12 April,
The queen proclaimed empress of India in London 1 May,
Indian finances; deficiency through depreciation of sil-
ver currency; loss about 2,300,000*l.*; proposed loan of
4,000,000*l.*. 11 Aug.
Viceroyal proclamation of the queen's title, "Empress of
India" (to be proclaimed at Delhi, 1 Jan. 1877), 19 Aug.
Sir John Strachey appointed financial minister, about 17
Oct.; governor of N.W. provinces. Nov.
At Agra, Mr. Fuller slapped for neglect a native servant,
31 Oct. 1875, who died soon after; he was fined by a
magistrate; sentence considered too light by the high
court; the viceroy in a minute censured all; this
caused much dissatisfaction (lord Salisbury supported
the viceroy, 1877). July,
Famine in Bombay, Madras, etc. Nov., Dec.
Proclamation of the queen as empress of India with
much magnificence at Delhi, by the viceroy; also at
Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. 1 Jan.
Creation of the "Order of the Empire of India" an-
nounced. 1 Jan.
Sir R. Temple removed from Bengal to Bombay, 19 Jan.
Relief works organizing; favorable reports announced,
20 April,

1872 The raids of the Afreedees on N.W. frontiers suppressed;
announced. end of April, 1877
" Famine formidable, but energetically met. June, "
1873 Misery increasing; establishment of "Mansion House
relief fund" (*which see*). 12 Aug. "
" The secretary for India authorized by parliament to
raise a loan for 5,000,000*l.*. 14 Aug. "
" 919,771 employed by government; 1,326,971 relieved
gratuitously; reported. 29 Aug. "
" Disturbances on N.W. frontier; raids of the Jawakies,
or Jowakies, an Afreedee tribe; chastised by expedi-
tion under sir Richard Pollock, 20, 30 Aug.; again by
gen. Keyes. Nov. "
" Copious rain in the south reported; greatly improved
prospects. Sept., Oct. "
" Formation of a new N.W. government proposed,
Oct., Nov. "

" Mansion House Indian fund closed, by request of the
duke of Buckingham (by telegram). 5 Nov. "
" Jummah, the Jowakies' stronghold, taken; they are de-
feated and dispersed. Nov., Dec. "
" Sir John Strachey's budget; 1,500,000*l.* to be raised an-
nually for famines (they cost 16,000,000*l.* in five years);
taxation raised; trade licenses, etc. Dec. "
" "Imperial Order of the Crown of India" for ladies; in-
stituted. 31 Dec. "
" The Jowakies defeated by cavalry, 15 Feb.; surrender
unconditionally; announced. 22 Feb. 1878
" Bill to restrain license of the native press passed by the
council at Calcutta. 14 March, "
" The Indian press commission to help and control the
press established. "
" Budget; cost of famine about 3,450,000*l.*. March, "
" Native Indian troops sent to Malta, April; commended
by the duke of Cambridge, June; removed to Cyprus,
Aug. "

" War with Afghanistan (*which see*). Sept. "
" England now holds the passes through which India is ac-
cessible by land. Feb. 1879
" Revenue—Gross receipts, 65,207,694*l.*. 1878-9
" Expenditure, 67,546,201*l.*. "

" Treaty of peace signed at Gandamak (*which see*). 26 May, 1879
" Indian Railways Guarantee act passed. 11 Aug. "
" Loan of sum under 5,000,000*l.* for India; authorized by
act. 15 Aug. "

" Disaffection and plundering of the Rumpu hill tribes,
Aug.; subdued. Oct. "
" Mutiny and massacres at Cabul (*see Afghanistan*). 3 Sept. "
" Murder of Mr. Damant, commissioner, in Naga hills by
natives, during an outbreak. 14 Oct. "
" New stringent rules for newspaper correspondent with
army; issued. Oct. "
" Lord Lytton fired at by Bussa, a half-mad, intoxicated
East Indian; no injury. 12 Dec. "
" Rumpu rebellion in central India dying out; several de-
feats of rebels. "

" Naga raids and murders. Jan. 1880
" Indian budget, by sir John Strachey; surplus of 119,000*l.*
reported. 24 Feb. "

" Marquess of Ripon, new viceroy, arrives at Calcutta; col.
Gordon, his secretary. "
" Errors in the budget, through mistakes in estimating
Afghan war expenses; large deficiency; announced
May; sir John Strachey resigns (succeeded by major
Baring). June, "

" Deficiency stated to be about 9,000,000*l.* by marquess of
Hartington. 5 July, "
" By a landslide the hill station Nynee Tal, or Naini Tal, in
the Himalayas, destroyed; many lives lost (*see Land-
slips*). 18 Sept. "
" Sir Donald Stewart appointed commander-in-chief of the
Indian army. Jan. 1881

" Death of Gholam Hussein Khan, able and faithful friend
to the British. March, "
" War declared against the Waziris, 12 April; ends with
their submission. about 5 May, "
" Proposals for loan of 3,000,000*l.* issued. 27 June, "

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA, ETC.*

Warren Hastings assumes the government. 13 April, 1772
Sir John Macpherson. 1 Feb. 1785
Lord Cornwallis. 12 Sept. 1786
Sir John Shore (afterwards lord Teignmouth). 28 Oct. 1793
Lord (afterwards marquess) Cornwallis again; he relin-
quished the appointment. "
" Sir Alured Clarke. 6 April, 1796
" Lord Mornington (afterwards marquess Wellesley),
17 May, "
" Marquess Cornwallis again. 30 July, 1805
" Sir George Hilario Barlow. 10 Oct. "
" Lord Minto. 31 July, 1807
" Earl of Morra, afterwards marquess of Hastings. 4 Oct. 1813
" Hon. John Adam. 13 Jan. 1823
" George Canning; relinquished the appointment. "
" Will am, lord (afterwards earl) Amherst. 1 Aug. "

* Several of these appointments were provisional, as, for in-
stance, sir Alured Clarke, sir George Hilario Barlow, hon. Will-
iam Rutterworth Bayley, William Wilberforce Bird, etc. The
appointments of governors-general were, of course, of earlier
date than their assumption of office.

Hon. W. Butterworth Bayley.....	13 March,	1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.....	4 July,	"
[This nobleman became the first governor-general of India, under the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, Aug. 28, 1833.]		
Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe (afterwards lord Metcalfe).....	20 March,	1835
William, lord Heytesbury; did not proceed.....	"	"
George, lord Auckland (afterwards earl of Auckland),	4 March,	1836
Edward, lord Ellenborough.....	28 Feb.	1842
William Wilberforce Bird.....	15 June,	1844
Sir Henry (afterwards viscount) Hardinge.....	23 July,	"
James Andrew, earl (afterwards marquess) of Dalhousie,	12 Jan.	1848
Charles John, viscount Canning, appointed.....	1 July,	1855
Proclaimed the first viceroy throughout India.....	1 Nov.	1858
James, earl of Elgin, appointed Aug. 1861; died.....	20 Nov.	1863
Sir John Lawrence appointed.....	Dec.	"
Richard, earl of Mayo (see <i>Mayo</i>) appointed.....	Oct.	1868
[Assassinated 8 Feb. 1872.]		
Thomas George Baring, lord Northbrook.....	Feb.	1872
Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, lord Lytton, took oath at Calcutta.....	12 April,	1876
George Frederick Samuel Robinson, marquess of Ripon,	May,	1880

India Company, East. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies was a private adventure of three ships fitted out in 1591. Only one of them reached India; and, after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized his own; but his information gave rise to a mercantile voyage, and the establishment of a company, whose first charter, in Dec. 1600, was renewed in 1609, 1657, 1661, 1693, and 1744. Its stock in 1600 consisted of 72,000*l.*, when it fitted out four ships. Meeting with success, it continued to trade, and India stock sold at 500*l.* for a share of 100*l.* in 1683.

A new company (the "English") was chartered in 1698, and the old (the "London") suspended from trading for three years; the two were united.....	1702
New East India Company established.....	1708
Privileges of the company continued till 1783.....	1744
Affairs of the company were brought before parliament, and a committee exposed a series of intrigues and crimes.....	Aug. 1772
As remedial measures, two acts passed (one authorized a loan of 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> to the company; the other celebrated as the <i>India bill</i>) effected most important changes in the constitution of the company and its relations to India. A governor general was appointed to reside in Bengal, to which the other presidencies were then made subordinate; a supreme court of judicature was instituted at Calcutta; the salary of the governor was fixed at 25,000 <i>l.</i> per year; that of the council at 10,000 <i>l.</i> each; and of the chief judge at 8000 <i>l.</i> ; the affairs of the company were controlled; all the departments were re-organized, and all the territorial correspondence was henceforth to be laid before the British ministry, June,	1773
Mr. Pitt's bill appointing the Board of Control (<i>which see</i>), passed.....	18 May, 1784
The company's charter was renewed for twenty years.....	1793
Trade with India thrown open.....	1813
Trade to China opened; charter renewed till 1854.....	1833
The government of India was continued in the hands of the company till parliament should otherwise provide.....	1853
In consequence of the mutiny of 1857, and the disappearance of the company's army, the government of India was transferred to the crown, the Board of Control was abolished, and a Council of State for India instituted by the act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which received the royal assent.....	2 Aug. * 1858
The company's political power ceased on 1 Sept. and the queen was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, etc., in the principal places in India amid much enthusiasm.....	1 Nov. "
The company to be dissolved, 1 June, 1874, and dividends redeemed, by the "East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act," passed.....	15 May, 1873
The East India House built 1739; enlarged and a new front erected, 1799; sold with the furniture 1861; pulled down in Sept. and Oct.....	1862

India, Council of, established by act of parliament, 2 Aug. 1858, in the place of the Board of Control (*which see*). It consists of 15 members (salary 1200*l.* a year), 8

of whom were appointed by the queen, and 7 elected by the directors of the East India Company. The members may not sit in parliament. The council met first on 3 Sept. 1858, when lord Stanley, secretary of state for India, presided. The members of the *first* council are here recorded:

ELECTED.	
Charles Mills.	Sir J. Weir Hogg.
John Shepherd.	Elliot Macnaughten.
Ross D. Mangles.	Henry T. Prinsep.
William J. Eastwick.	
APPOINTED.	
Sir Frederick Currie.	Sir John Lawrence.
Sir Henry Rawlinson.	Sir Henry Montgomery.
Sir R. Hussey Vivian.	Sir Proby Cautley, and
J. Pollard Willoughby.	William Arbuthnot.

India, EMPRESS OF, queen Victoria so proclaimed in London, 1 May, 1876; in India, 1 Jan. 1877. Order of the Indian Empire instituted, 1 Jan. 1878.

India Museum, THE, was proposed by sir Charles Wilkins and approved by the East India Company in 1798. The valuable collections were removed from Leadenhall street to Fife House, behind the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and opened 24 July, 1861; removed to the East India Museum, which was opened to the public May, 1869; removed to South Kensington, opened June, 1875; closed 25 Oct. 1879, and the collections removed to Kew Gardens Museum; there reopened 17 May, 1880.

Indian Civil Service College, established at Cooper's Hill, Surrey, 1870.

Indian Education and Improvement. Many efforts were made for the education of the American Indians early in the history of the country, and one of the chief purposes of the foundation of William and Mary College in Virginia (1693) was to provide for the education of red men. In the Indian Territory (established 1833) a system of common schools exists, and the tribes settled there have made good progress in civilization. They have an organized government, farms, shops, etc., and even maintain a newspaper, printed partly in English and partly in an Indian dialect. Under the administration of president Hayes (4 March, 1877, to 4 March, 1881) much was done in the direction of education, in pursuance of a policy which contemplates the civilization of the wild tribes by the education of their children in the midst of civilized surroundings. The schools at Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton, Va., are largely employed in this work. So far as it is possible, the policy of the government now is to encourage agriculture and stock-raising among the Indians, and to induce them to abandon the tribal relation and accept lands in severalty; the purpose of this system is in the end to bring the Indians to the status of individual citizens, with the opportunities, the privileges, and the responsibilities of citizens. The following statement for 1880 indicates the extent of the progress made in this direction:

In the Indian Territory there are 60,560 civilized and 17,750 uncivilized, but controlled, Indians. The civilized tribes cultivated, in 1880, 314,398 acres of land, producing 336,424 bushels of wheat, 2,346,042 bushels of Indian corn, 124,568 bushels of oats and barley, and 16,800 bales of cotton. They owned 297,040 cattle and 400,282 hogs. Indians not belonging to the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory cultivated 170,847 acres producing 415,777 bushels of wheat, 666,430 bushels of corn, and 222,439 bushels of oats and barley, besides vegetables and hay. They owned 78,812 cattle and 864,137 sheep. Among the Indians not belonging to the five civilized tribes, there were 110 day schools, and 60 boarding schools, with 316 teachers and 7000 pupils. In all the schools special attention is given to industrial education.

Indian Institute, Oxford; established 1878; discussion respecting a proposed building in Nov. 1880.

Indiana, a western state of North America. It was included in Ohio till 1801; was constituted a territory in 1809, and admitted into the Union 11 Dec. 1816; capital, Indianapolis.

* Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for the purpose on 12 Feb., which was accepted by the house on 18 Feb. He resigned on the following day, and the bill dropped. A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Disraeli on 12 March; but, many of its details being objected to, it was withdrawn. On lord John Russell's proposition, the house proceeded to consider the matter by way of resolutions; on 17 June, lord Stanley brought in the above-mentioned bill, being the third on the subject introduced during the session.

Indians, the aboriginal inhabitants of North America. The total number of Indians within the United States, exclusive of Alaska, in 1880, was 255,938, of whom all but about 18,000 are under the control of the government agents.

The following are the principal events connected with the Indians:

Carried from South Carolina for slaves by the Spaniards.	1520
Massacre of Spaniards by the Indians.	1521
Alabama Indians fight De Soto.	1539-41
English treachery at Roanoke revenged.	1585
Manteo, a Hatteras chief, made lord of Roanoke.	1587
New England Indians kidnapped by the English and sold into slavery.	1614
Received the English kindly.	1620
King Philip's war in New England (<i>which see</i>).	1670
Join the French against the English.	1696
Burn Schenectady and Casco.	"
Attacked in Georgia by South Carolinians.	1703
Attacked by capt. Church.	1704
Burn Deerfield (Massachusetts).	"
Burn Haverhill (New Hampshire).	1708
War with the whites in North Carolina.	1711
Tuscaroras expelled from North Carolina.	1713
War upon the whites in South Carolina.	1715
Join the French in the war from.	1754-63
Braddock's defeat.	9 July-1755
Cherokees subdued.	1761
Pontiac's conspiracy.	1763
Active on both sides during the war of the Revolution.	1775-83
Cherry Valley massacre.	1778
Massacre of Wyoming.	3-5 July, "
Treaty with the Choctaws.	1786
Treaty with the Creeks.	1790
Defeat gen. Harmer near Chillicothe.	"
Defeat gen. St. Clair.	1791
Defeated by gen. Wayne.	1793
Treaty with Six Nations.	"
Treaty at Greenville.	1795
Treaty with Delawares.	1804
Defeated at Tippecanoe.	1811
Tecumseh defeated and killed.	1813
Creek war in Alabama.	1813-14
Treaty with Southern tribes.	1816
Indian land in Ohio ceded to the United States.	"
War with the Seminoles.	1817
Measures for removing Indians west of the Mississippi adopted.	1832
Black Hawk war.	"
Indian Territory established.	1833
Seminole war.	1835-42
Treaty with the Sioux and 5,000,000 acres of land west of the Mississippi obtained by the United States.	1837
Treaty with the Winnebagoes.	"
Oscola captured.	"
The Mandans destroyed.	"
Chippewas massacred by Sioux.	"
War with Oregon Indians.	1847
War in Oregon and Washington territories.	1855-6
Choctaws in Indian Territory join the rebellion.	1861
Sioux in Minnesota massacre 500 persons, including women and children.	17 Aug. et seq. 1862
[Gen. Sibley beat the Indians and rescued many captives soon afterward, and 38 Indians were executed as assassins.]	"
Fight with Cheyennes in Colorado.	11 April, 1864
Col. Chivington's Sand Creek massacre of 500 Indians who had asked protection and submitted to military authority, near Fort Lyon, Colorado.	29 Nov. "
A fierce war ensued.	1865-6
50 U.S. soldiers massacred at Fort Phil. Kearney, 21 Dec.	1866
Indians commit depredations along the line of the Union Pacific R.R. and seriously impede the work of construction.	summer, 1867
Severe fight near Fort Phil. Kearney.	2 Aug. "
Act forbidding the making of treaties with Indians, passed Congress.	29 March, "
Repealed.	June, "
Law authorizing Peace Commission.	20 July, "
Commission organized.	6 Aug. "
Secured a general suspension of hostilities.	autumn, "
Treaty with the Sioux.	3 March, 1868
Indians become troublesome in Colorado and Kansas.	summer, "
Severe fighting, 17 Sept., 18 Oct., 27 Nov., 25 Dec., conquering the Indians.	"
Board of Indian Commissioners established.	1869
Modoc war began.	autumn, 1872
Canby massacre (gen. Canby and commissioner Thomas, who with Mr. Meacham had met capt. Jack and other Modocs to negotiate, were treacherously set upon and killed, Meacham escaping with a wound).	11 April, 1873
Capt. Jack and his fellows captured.	about 1 June, "
Capt. Jack and two others hanged for the Canby massacre.	3 Oct. "
Sioux war began.	winter, 1876
Gen. Custer with his entire command (276 men) killed in a fight with Sioux under Sitting Bull.	25-26 June, "

War with the Nez Percés under chief Joseph and White Bird began. 14 June, 1877
 Joseph's famous retreat. 17 July-30 Sept. "
 Joseph captured, with 500 followers. 1 Oct. "
 Standing Bear, a Ponca chief, with 25 followers, who had been arrested in Dakota for abandoning their reservation and going back to their former home, were taken from the military authorities under writ of habeas corpus, the first ever issued in behalf of an Indian, 8-18 April, 1879

The question whether Indians were entitled to the legal status of persons and to relief under writs of habeas corpus was argued in the U.S. district court at Lincoln, Neb., before Judge Dundy, and decided in favor of the Indians 12 May, 1879. Standing Bear and his followers were released by order of the secretary of war, in obedience to this decision. 12 May, "
 Ute outbreak in Colorado; major Thornburgh's command ambushed and attacked, and agent Meeker killed in his house at the agency. 29 Sept. "
 Apache outbreak, New Mexico. Sept.-Oct. "
 Apaches under Victoria chased into Mexico; Victoria killed and most of his band killed or captured, spring, 1880
 1500 of Sitting Bull's Indians returned to the United States from British America and surrender. Nov. "

India-rubber, see *Caoutchouc*.

Indiction, a cycle of tributes of corn demanded every fifteen years, not known before the time of Constantine. The first examples in the Theodosian code are of the reign of Constantius, who died 361.—In memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which has its epocha 1 Jan. 313. It was first used by the Latin church in 342.

Indigo, the dye obtained from the woad plant, *Isatis tinctoria*, was used by the Egyptians and other ancient nations; and the processes are described by Pliny. After the passage of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, it was gradually superseded by the Eastern indigo, got from the *indigofera*. The mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840 was 5,831,269 lbs.; in 1845, 10,127,488 lbs.; in 1850, 70,482 cwt.; in 1859, 63,237 cwt.; in 1861, 83,109 cwt.; in 1866, 74,256 cwt.; in 1869, 86,721 cwt.; in 1870, 79,255 cwt.; in 1871, 106,307 cwt.; in 1874, 85,707 cwt.; in 1876, 88,722 cwt.; in 1877, 60,640 cwt.; in 1879, 80,146 cwt.

After long-continued experiments, especially by prof. A. Baeyer, the dye has been prepared artificially from its chemical elements in coal-tar. 1869-80
 Prof. H. E. Roscoe, at the Royal Institution, proved that the properties of the artificial and natural indigo were identical. 27 May, 1881

Indirect Claims, see *Alabama*; *Washington*.

Indium, a metal discovered in the arsenical pyrites of Freiberg, by F. Reich and T. Richter, in 1863. Its name is due to its giving an indigo blue ray in its spectrum.

Induction of electric currents, discovered by Faraday, and announced in his "Experimental Researches," published in 1831-2. Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil was constructed in 1850; see under *Electricity*.

Inductive Philosophy, based on the results of observations and experiments, really *common-sense*, is especially expounded by Bacon in the second book of his "Novum Organum," published 1620.

Indulgences, in the early church, were the moderation of ecclesiastical punishment. The papal system for the absolute pardon of sin, commenced by Leo III. about 800, were granted in the eleventh century by Gregory VII., and by Urban II. and by others in the twelfth century, as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517 Leo X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, and the resistance to them led to the Reformation.

Industrial and Provident Societies' Acts, 1852 and 1862, were amended by acts passed 1867, 1871, and 1876.

Industrial Exhibitions, in Great Britain, are now frequent. One for South London was opened at Lambeth, 1 March, 1864; for North London, by earl Russell, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, 17 Oct. 1864; for West London, at the Floral Hall, Covent Garden, 1 May, 1865; for the city of London, at Guildhall, 6 March, 1866; one was opened at York, 24 July, 1866; and several since. The Workmen's International Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, was opened 16 July; closed, 31 Oct. 1870.

Industrial Schools Act, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1857), was enacted to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children. Another act was passed 1861. These acts were consolidated by an act passed in Aug. 1866. Forty-seven of these schools had been certified under these acts up to 29 Sept. 1864. The act was extended to Ireland, 1868. England and Wales, 1872, 71 schools (4870 boys, 1516 girls).

Industrial Societies, see *Co-operative Societies*.

Industry, see *Scientific*.

Infallibility of the Pope, in regard to faith and morals, was decreed by the Vatican Council, and promulgated 18 July, 1870. The doctrine was much opposed in Germany, and led to the constitution of the church named "Old Catholics" (which see). Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets, "The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance," published Nov. 1874, and "Vaticanism," in Feb. 1875.

Infant Schools began in New Lanark, Scotland, in 1815; in London in 1818.

Infanticide, especially female, was very prevalent in barbarous countries. Lord Macartney stated that 20,000 infants were killed annually; it is now gradually decreasing in India. On 12 Nov. 1851, Mr. Kaikes induced the Chohan chiefs to agree to resolutions against it, and a great meeting in the Punjab was held for the same purpose, 14 Nov. 1853. Much suspicion was caused in London in 1867 through the deaths of children farmed out, or given up to persons advertising for children to adopt, with a premium. The agitation revived, June, 1870. Margaret Waters was convicted of the murder of John Cowen, an illegitimate infant, by poison and neglect, 23 Sept. 1870. She had adopted about 40 children, receiving a few pounds as premium; in four years many had died. John and Catherine Barnes of Tranmere, near Birkenhead, convicted of manslaughter, 29 Oct. 1879; a gross case; see *Trials*, 1879. The Infant Life Protection act passed 25 July, 1872. Female infanticide prohibited in China about June, 1873.

Infantry, foot-soldiers, their organization much improved during the wars of Charles V. and Francis I., in the sixteenth century. The British army comprised 99 regiments of regular infantry in 1858, when the Canadians raised a regiment, which is termed the 100th. The number, now 109, includes the nine regiments formerly in the pay of the East India Company, and several colonial corps. Marshal Soult (or marshal Bugeaud) said, "The British infantry is the finest in the world; happily there is not much of it." In 1875, 125,805.

Infants' Relief Act, passed 7 Aug. 1874, to amend the law relating to contracts made by persons under age.

Infernal Machine, see *France*, 1800, 1835, and 1858; *Bulric*, note, *Dynamite*; *Russia*, 1880-1; *Liverpool*, 1881.

Infirmaries. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick; diseased persons were carried to the temple of Esculapius for cure. Institutions for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent, and sick were founded by the emperor Julian about 362; and infirmaries or hospitals were frequently built to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There

were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople in the eleventh century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries occurs in 1457.—*Beckmann*. See *Hospitals*.

Influenza, an epidemic which prevailed in England in 1831, 1833, 1836, and 1847, appears to have been known in the sixteenth century.

Informers, upon penal statutes, compounding with defendants without leave of the court, were punishable with fine and pillory, by 18 Eliz. c. 5 (1576). Their share of a penalty was regulated by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71 (1839).

Infusoria, see *Animalcules*.

Ingor, a river rising in the Caucasus and falling into the Black Sea. Omar Pacha, marching to the relief of Kara, crossed this river on 6 Nov. 1855, with 10,000 men, and attacked the Russians, 12,000 strong, who, after a struggle, retreated with the loss of 400 men. The Turks had 68 killed and 242 wounded. Kara, however, was not saved.

Ink. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory-black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had ink of various colors, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made of vermilion and gum. INDIAN-INK was brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the East from the earliest ages. INVISIBLE, or SYMPATHETIC, inks were known at early periods. Ovid (A.D. 2) teaches young women to write with new milk. Receipts for preparing invisible ink were given by Peter Borel in 1653, and by Le Mort in 1669.—*Beckmann*.

Inkerman (Crimea). The Russian army (about 40,000) having received reinforcements, and being encouraged by the presence of the grand-dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the British (9000) near the old fort of Inkerman, before daybreak, 5 Nov. 1854. They were kept at bay for six hours till the arrival of 6000 French. The Russians were then repulsed, leaving 9000 killed and wounded. The loss of the allies was 462 killed, 1952 wounded, and 191 missing. Sir George Cathcart, and gens. Strangways, Goldie, and Torrens, were among the slain. On 15 Nov. 1855, an explosion of about 100,000 lbs. of gunpowder occurred near Inkerman, and caused great loss of life.

Inland Revenue Board was constituted in Feb. 1849. It comprises the boards of *Excise*, *Stamps*, and *Taxes* (which see). The law respecting the inland revenue amended 1871.

Innocents' Day, 28 Dec. in the Western church; 29 Dec. in the Greek or Eastern church, see *Childermas*.

Inns, at Rome, were regulated by laws; and Edward III. enacted that they should be subjected to inquiry, 1353; see *Taverns* and *Vicars*.

Inns of Court (London) were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. Annual revenue in 1873 said to be about 25,000*l*.

The Temple founded, and the church built by Knights Templar	1185
The Inner and Middle Temple made inns of law about 1340; the Outer about (Stow)	1500
Barnard's Inn, an inn of chancery	1445
Clement's Inn, 18 Edw. IV.	1470
Clifford's Inn, 20 Edw. III.	1345
Furnival's Inn, 6 Eliz.	1505
Gray's Inn, 32 Edw. III.	1367
Lincoln's Inn, 4 Edw. II.	1310 or 1313
Lyon's Inn	1420
New Inn, 1 Hen. VII.	1485
Sergeants' Inn, Fleet street	1430
Sergeants' Inn, Chancery lane (sold for 67,000 <i>l</i> , 25 Feb. 1877)	1005
Staples Inn, 4 Hen. V.	1415
Thavies's Inn, 10 Hen. VIII.	1519

Innsbruck, capital of the Tyrol, captured by Maurice of Saxony in 1552; by the Bavarians in 1709; by the French and Bavarians, 1805. Much fighting took place in 1809, and Innsbruck changed masters several times, being finally taken by the Austrians, 12 Aug.

Inoculation, see *Small-pox*. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation from small-pox to England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her son inoculated at Adrianople with success. She was allowed to have it first tried in England on seven condemned criminals, 1721; and in 1722 two of the royal family were inoculated. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and clergy until 1760. Dr. Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1754; and Dr. Dimsdale of London inoculated Catherine II., empress of Russia, in 1768. Of 5964 who were inoculated in 1797-9, only three died. An inoculation hospital was established in 1746. *Vaccine* inoculation was introduced by Dr. Jenner, 21 Jan. 1799; he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years. Inoculation was forbidden by law in 1840; see *Vaccination* and *Sheep*.

Inquesta, see *Coroner*.

Inquisition, or **HOLY OFFICE**. Previous to Constantine (306) heresy and spiritual offences were punished by excommunication only; but shortly after his death capital punishments were added, and inquisitors were appointed by Theodosius, 382. Priscillian was put to death in 384. Justinian decreed the doctrine of the four holy synods as to the Holy Scriptures and their canons to be observed as laws, 529; hence the penal code against heretics. About 800 the power of the Western bishops was enlarged, and courts were established for trying and punishing spiritual offenders, even with death; the punishment being termed in Spain *auto-da-fé*, "an act of faith." In the twelfth century many heresies arose; and during the crusades against the Albigenses, Gregory IX., in 1233, established by rules the inquisitorial missions sent out by Innocent III., 1210-15, and committed them to the Dominicans. Pietro da Verona (styled Peter Martyr), the first inquisitor who burned heretics, assassinated by an accused gonfalonier, 6 April, 1252, was canonized.

Pierre de Castelnau sent against the Albigenses, 1210; St. Dominic made the first inquisitor-general. 1215
The Inquisition constituted by Gregory IX., 1233; established in Aragon, 1233; Venice, 1249, France, 1255; Castile 1290
The Inquisition revived by a bull 1 Nov. 1478
The Holy Office was reconstituted in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella; Torquemada inquisitor-general. 1480
Nearly 3000 persons burned in Andalusia, and 17,000 suffer other penalties. 1481
"Instructions" of the new tribunal promulgated, 29 Nov. 1484
New articles were added. 1488 and 1498
Established in Portugal. 1520
The establishment resisted in Naples, and only introduced into other parts of Italy with jealous limitations by the temporal power. 1546-7
New ordinances in 81 articles compiled by the inquisitor-general Valdez. 1561
Suppressed in France by Edict of Nantes. 1598
Carnesecchi executed at Rome, 1567, and Galileo compelled to abjure his philosophical opinions. 1634
Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantes, but refused to introduce the Inquisition. 1685
20 persons perish at an *auto-da-fé* at Goa. 1717
Gabriel Malagrida, a Jesuit, burned at Lisbon. 1761
A woman accused of making a contract with the devil burned at Seville. 7 Nov. 1781
The tribunal abolished in Tuscany and Lombardy. 1787
Suppressed in Spain by Napoleon, 4 Dec. 1808, and by the Cortes. 12 Feb. 1813
Restored by Ferdinand VII. 21 July, 1814
Finally abolished by the Cortes. 1820
[Florente states that in 236 years the total number of persons put to death in Spain by the Inquisition was about 32,000; 291,000 were subjected to other punishments.]

Insanity, see *Lunatics*.

Insects. About 200,000 species known, Jan. 1877. An exhibition of these creatures, illustrating their structure, food, and habits, was opened in the gardens of the Tuileries at Paris, 7 Sept. 1874; at the Westminster Aquarium, 9 March, 1878; and in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, 1881; see *Entomology*.

Insolvency. The first insolvent act was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various

periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act known as the Great Insolvent Act was taken in England by 50,733 insolvents from the time of its passing (in 1814) to March, 1827—a period of thirteen years. Since then the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or being traders whose debts are less than 300*l.*, might petition the court of bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have *pro tem.* protection from all process against their persons and property, by 6 Vict. c. 116 (1842). In 1861, by a new bankruptcy act, the business of the insolvent debtors' court was transferred to the court of bankruptcy; and a number of imprisoned debtors were released in Nov. 1861.—In May, 1837, a commercial crisis occurred in the United States. Failures to the amount of more than \$100,000,000 occurred. Banks generally suspended specie payment. A general bankrupt law was passed by Congress, 9 Aug. 1841. Another crisis occurred in 1857. The banks throughout the United States suspended specie payment, but soon resumed. During the civil war of 1861-4 the banks suspended specie payment, which they resumed 1 Jan. 1879; see *Bankrupts*.

Institute of France, see *Academies* (Paris). On 25 Oct. 1795, all the royal academies—viz., the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres, that of the mathematical and physical sciences, of the fine arts, and of the moral and political sciences, were combined in one body, under the title of "Institut National," afterwards *Royal*, *Imperial*, and now *National*.

Institutes, see *Code*, *Actuaries*, *Architects*, *Chemistry*, *Inventors*, etc.

Institution, see *Royal*, *London*, and *Civil Engineers*.

Insurance on Ships and Merchandise. Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of the insurance of ships, A.D. 43.

Insurance in general use in Italy, 1194, and in England, 1550
Insurance policies first used in Florence. 1623
The first law relating to insurance was enacted. 1601
Insurance of houses and goods against fire, in London, began the year following the great fire of London. 1607
An office set up for insuring houses and buildings, chiefly on the plan of Dr. Barton, one of the first and most considerable builders of London. "
The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand*. 1696
First *Life*-insurance office (the *Amicable*) established. 1705
Swiss fire-office established. 1710
The first *Marine* insurance was the Royal Exchange Insurance, and the London Insurance. 1720
Duty first laid on insurances of 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.* insured, 1782; duty increased. 1797
In 1857, 1,451,110*l.* were paid as duty for fire insurances, on property amounting to 72,136,585*l.*
There were 33 London fire insurance offices, 25 country offices, 7 Scotch, and 2 Irish. 1859
165 such offices in London. "
A new Commercial Union fire insurance, founded in consequence of the increased charges of the companies, Sept. 1861
Rate of tax on insurance reduced from 3*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. on stock in trade, from 13 May, 1864, on household goods. 1865
Sea-insurance duties reduced. 31 May, 1867
Policies of Assurance act (enabling assurers of assurance to sue in their own names for policy moneys), passed. 20 Aug. "
Fire insurance duties totally repealed. 24 June, 1869
Albert Assurance Company fail for about 8,000,000*l.*, Aug. "
Acts amending the law respecting life-assurance companies passed. 1870-1-2
The "People's Provident Assurance Society" established 2 Sept. 1854; named *European Assurance Society*, 1869; said to have absorbed 44 other societies; brought into chancery, 1871; subjected to arbitration by act of parliament, 1872; first meeting before Lord Westbury, 22 Oct. 1873; successive arbitrators, Lord Romilly, Sir William James; Mr. Francis Reilly (last); final award signed 2 Sept. 1879. Immense loss to shareholders.

AMOUNT INSURED.

1782.	£130,000,000
1803.	220,000,000
1822.	399,000,000
1842.	852,000,000
1862.	1,007,000,000

Sum insured in 125 offices, about 338,000,000l.; accumulated life funds, 94,000,000l.; premium income nearly 11,000,000l.—*Board of Trade Report, 1874.*

Insurrections, see *Conspiracies, Massacres, Rebellions, Riots, etc.*

Intendment of Crimes. In cases of treason, wounding, burglary, etc., intention proved was made as punishable as crime completed, by 7 Geo. II. 1734. The rigor was modified by sir Robert Peel's revision of the statutes, 4-10 Geo. IV. 1823-9.

Interdict, or **ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE**, seldom decreed in Europe till the time of Gregory VII. (1073), but often afterwards. When a prince was excommunicated, all his subjects retaining their allegiance were excommunicated also, and the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of divine service, or any clerical duties, save the baptism of infants, and taking the confessions of dying penitents. In 1170, pope Alexander put all England under an interdict; and when king John was excommunicated in 1208, the kingdom lay under a papal interdict for six years. England was put under an interdict, on Henry VIII. shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535; and pope Sixtus V. published a crusade against queen Elizabeth of England in 1588, see *Excommunication*.

Interest, see *Usury*. The word interest was first used in an act of parliament of the 21st James I. 1623, wherein it was made to signify a lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. The rate fixed by the act was 8l. for the use of 100l. for a year, in place of usury at 10l. before taken. The commonwealth lowered the rate to 6l. in 1651; confirmed in 1660; and by an act of the 13th of queen Anne, 1713, it was reduced to 5l. The restraint being found prejudicial to commerce, it was totally removed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (1854).

Interim of Augsburg, a decree issued by the emperor Charles V. in 1548, with the view of attempting to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, in which it entirely failed. It was revoked in 1552. The term *interim* has been applied to other decrees and treaties.

Intermediate Education Act, for Ireland, passed 16 Aug. 1878.

Intermezzi, light dramatic entertainments, introduced between the acts of a tragedy, comedy, or grand opera; of very ancient origin. They became more important in the sixteenth century. Those connected with Bardi's "Amico Fido," 1589, were very fine.

Intermittent Filtration of Sewage, a process much advocated by Professor E. Frankland and others in 1875, and stated to have been successful at Merthyr-Tydvil since 1872.

International, see under *Chess, Cholera, Copyright, Education, Electricity, Exhibitions, Genera, Havre, Horticulture, Law, Literary, Statistics, Working-men, and Wounded*.

International Law, see *Neutral Powers*.

The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations first met at Brussels, 10 Oct. 1873; Geneva, 2-5 Sept. 1874; the Hague, Sept. 1875; Bremen, 1876; Antwerp, 30 Aug.-3 Sept. 1877; Frankfurt, about 20 Aug. 1878; London, 11 Aug. 1879; Berne, 24 Aug. 1880.

The Institute of International Law was organized at Ghent by Dr. Lieber and M. Moynier, in 1873. It has since met at Geneva; the Hague; Zurich, 1877; Paris; Brussels, Sept. 1879; Oxford, 6-10 Sept. 1880.

Interoceanic Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific; see *Panama*.

Interregnum, see *Commonwealth*.

Intransigentes, or **IRRECONCILABLES**, a party of extreme republicans in Spain, who withdrew from the Cortes and became very troublesome, 1 July, 1873; joined by communists, they held Carthage from August to 12 Jan. 1874.

Inundations. The following are among the most remarkable:

An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire laid under water many thousand acres (<i>Camden</i>)..... A.D.	245
Another in Cheshire, by which 3000 persons and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished.....	363
An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families (<i>Fordun</i>).....	788
The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country for 30 miles round.....	836
An inundation on the English coasts, demolished a number of seaport towns.....	1014
Earl Godwin's lands, exceeding 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and an immense sand-bank formed on the coast of Kent, now known by the name of the Godwin sands (<i>Camden</i>).....	1100
Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbor of Ostend totally immersed.....	1108
More than 300 houses overwhelmed at Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea.....	1280
At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam.....	1400
The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people (see <i>Dort</i>)..... 17 April,	1421
The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called the Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III. (<i>Holinshed</i>).....	1483
A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000.....	1530
The waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.....	1607
At Catalonia, where 50,000 persons perished.....	1617
An inundation in Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple (<i>vide Phil. Trans.</i>).....	1686
Part of Zealand overflowed, 1300 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburg.....	1717
At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility and other persons of distinction perished.....	1723
In Yorkshire, a dreadful inundation, called Ripon Flood, 1771	1771
In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains..... Sept.	1787
Inundation of the Liffey, which did immense damage in Dublin, 12 Nov. 1787; again..... 2, 3 Dec.	1802
Lorca, a city of Murcia, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 20 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle, 14 April, "	"
At Pesth, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away..... April,	1811
In the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, many persons and much stock perished, May, "	"
Dreadful inundation in Hungary, Austria, and Poland in the summer of.....	1813
Overflow of the Danube; a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Widdin, surprised, and met instant death..... 14 Sept.	"
In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost.....	"
At Strabane, Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, most destructive floods were occasioned..... 2 Jan.	1816
In Germany, the Vistula overflowed; many villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained..... 21 March, "	"
In England, 5000 acres were deluged in the Fen countries..... June,	1819
Inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes; by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and numerous lives lost..... 9 April,	1829
The "Meray Floods," caused by rainfall, when the Spey and Findhorn rose in some places 50 feet above their ordinary level, and caused great destruction of property. Many lives were lost, and whole families who took refuge on elevated places were with difficulty rescued (<i>see T. Dick Lauder</i>)..... 3, 4, 27 Aug.	"
At Vienna, the dwellings of 50,000 of its inhabitants laid under water..... Feb.	1830
10,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished at Canton, in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China..... Oct.	1833
Awful inundation in France; the Saône poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks, and covered 60,000 acres; Lyons was inundated; in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 218 houses were carried away at La Guillotière; and upwards of 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nîmes; the Saône had not attained such a height for 238 years..... 31 Oct.-4 Nov.	1840
Lamentable inundation at Brentford and the surrounding country; several lives lost, and immense property destroyed..... 16 Jan.	1841

Disastrous inundation in the centre, west, and south-west of France; numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vierzon viaduct, swept away; the latter had cost 6,000,000 francs. The damage done exceeded 4,000,000. sterling. The Loire rose twenty feet in one night. 22 Oct. 1846

Great inundation at New Orleans, Louisiana; 1600 houses flooded. 12 May, 1849

Lamentable catastrophe at Holmfrith (see *Holmfrith Flood*). 4 Feb. 1852

Inundation of the valleys of the Severn and Teme after a violent thunder-storm. 5 Sept.

Inundations of the basins of the Rhine and the Rhone, overflowing the country to a great extent. 19 Sept.

Hamburg half flooded by the Elbe. 1 Jan. 1855

Inundations in south of France, with immense damage (see *France*). May and June, 1856

In Holland, nearly 40,000 acres submerged. Jan. 1861

Great inundation through the bursting of the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn (see *Leeds*). 4-15 May, 1862

Another marsh-land sluice bursts; many acres inundated. 4 Oct. "

Bursting of the Bradfield reservoir (see *Sheffield*); about 250 persons drowned. 11 March, 1864

Great inundations in France. 26 Sept. et seq. 1856

Great floods in north of England, immense damage in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire; farms destroyed, mines flooded, mills thrown down, railways stopped; and much suffering at Leeds (about 20 drowned), Manchester, Preston, Wakefield, etc. 16, 17 Nov. "

Inundations at Cork, Dublin, and other places. about 30 Jan. 1869

Inundation at Rome, causing great distress; relieved by the king. 28, 29 Dec. 1870

Great inundations from the mountains in N. Italy; the Po and other rivers overflow; thousands of people unhoused; Mantua, Ferrara, etc., suffer much. latter part of Oct. 1872

Floods on banks of the Thames through very high tide. 20 March, 1874

Mill River Valley, near Northampton, Mass., U. S., several villages destroyed through the bursting of a reservoir, badly dammed; above 144 perished. 16 May, "

Eureka, Nevada; through rain and a waterpout; between 20 and 30 persons perish. 24 July, "

Pittsburgh and Allegheny, W. Pennsylvania; storm of rain; the rivers overflow; about 220 persons drowned. 26 July, "

A large part of Toulouse destroyed by the rising of the Garonne; about 1000 lives lost and much property (St. Cyprien quarter a sepulchre). June, 1875

Heavy rains cause inundations in west of England and Wales; destruction and loss of life at Newport and Monmouth, 15, 16 July; in the midland and western counties, especially near Nottingham, about 17-23 Oct.; again. 13-16 Nov. "

Great storms in India; Ahmedabad inundated; about 20,000 homeless. 22-24 Sept. "

Severe inundations in Holland and France. March, 1876

Severe floods in England through heavy rain, 25-31 Dec. Piers at Folkestone, Dover, and Hastings much injured. 1 Jan. 1877

Much damage through floods on banks of the Thames, and throughout the country. middle of June, "

Inundations in London through heavy rain, 10, 11 April, 1878

Szegedin, Hungary; through storms and rain, the dams of the river Theiss gave way; the town was nearly destroyed; out of 6566 houses, only 331 stood; about 77 persons drowned; thousands homeless, 12, 13 March, 1879

North Italy; much damage through overflowing of the Po and Mincio. June, "

Inundations in Murcia, Spain, through heavy rains; provinces of Andalusia, Alicante, Almaria, and Malaga; about 1000 lives lost; much damage to property; about 2000 houses destroyed. 16, 17 Oct. "

Again in Hungary. about 10 Dec.

Midland counties of England; much damage. about 8-11 Oct. 1880

(See *Mansion-house Funds*.)

Terrible inundations in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; many lives lost and incalculable damage to property. Feb. 1882. Governor of Mississippi issued appeal for aid. 22 Feb. 1882

Invalides, *HÔTEL DES*, founded in 1671 by Louis XIV. Its chapel contains the body of Napoleon I., deposited there 15 Dec. 1840.

Invasions OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS, see *Britain* and *Dunes*. From the death of Edward the Confessor, only the following invasions marked (s) have been successful:

William of Normandy (s) 29 Sept. 1066
The Irish 1069
The Scots; king Malcolm killed. 1091
Robert of Normandy 1103
The Scots 1136

The empress Maud 1139
Ireland, by Fitz-Stephen (s) 1169
Ireland, by Edward Bruce 1315
Isabel, queen of Edward II. (s) 1326
Duke of Lancaster (s) 1399
Queen of Henry VI. 1462
Earl of Warwick (s) 1470
Edward IV. (s) 1471
Queen of Henry VI. 1471
Earl of Richmond (s) 1485
Lambert Simnel 1487
Perkin Warbeck 1495
Spaniards and Italians, Ireland 1580
Ireland, Spaniards 1601
Duke of Monmouth 1685
William of Orange (s) 1688
James II., Ireland 1689
Old Pretender 1708
Pretender again 1715
Young Pretender 1745
Ireland (see *Thurot*) 1760
Wales, the French 1797
Ireland; the French land at Killala (which see) 1798

Invention, see *Cross*, *Patents*.

Inventors' Institute, established in May, 1862; first president, sir David Brewster.

Inverary, Argyllshire, made a royal burgh, 1648. The duke of Argyll's castle, rebuilt by Adam, 1745-8, was greatly injured by fire, 12 Oct. 1877.

Inverness (N.W. Scotland), a city of the Picts up to 843. It was taken by Edward I.; retaken by Bruce, 1313; burned by the lord of the Isles, 1411; taken by Cromwell, 1649; and by prince Charles Edward in 1746. He was totally defeated at Culloden, about five miles from Inverness, 16 April, 1746.

Investigation, see *Delicate*.

Investiture OF ECCLESIASTICS, was a cause of discord between the pope and temporal sovereigns in the middle ages; and led to actual war between Gregory VII. and the emperor Henry IV., 1075-85. The pope endeavored to deprive the sovereign of the right of nominating bishops and abbots, and of investing them with the cross and ring. Henry V. gave up the right, by treaty, Feb. 1111; but other sovereigns resolutely refused to concede it.

Invincible Armada, or SPANISH ARMADA, see *Armada*.

Invocation OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS to intercede with God. This practice of the Roman Catholic church has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, 593. The Eastern church began (in the fifth century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices.

Iodine (from the Greek *ιώδης*, violet-like), was discovered by M. De Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris in 1812, and investigated by M. Clement, 1813. On the application of heat it rises in the form of a dense violet-colored vapor, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees; it changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven-thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow color, and starch into a purple.

Iona, *Ioolmkill*, or *Hii*, one of the Hebrides. About 565 St. Columba founded a monastery here, which flourished till the eighth and ninth centuries, when it was frequently ravaged by the Norsemen. Other religious bodies afterwards were formed here, and the isle was long esteemed sacred.

Ionian (Asia Minor). About 1040 B.C. the Ionians, a Pelasgic race, emigrated from Greece, and settled here and on the adjoining islands. They built Ephesus, Smyrna, and other noble cities. They were conquered by the great Cyrus about 548 B.C.; revolted 504, but were again subdued. After the victories of Cimon, Ionia became independent and remained so till 387, when it was once more subjected to Persia. It formed part of the dominions of Alexander and his successors; was annexed to the Roman empire, 133, and conquered by the Turks.—Ionia was renowned for poets, historians, and philosophers.

Ionian Islands (on W. coast of Greece): Corfu (the capital), Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Maura, Cerigo, and Paxo. They were colonized by the Ionians, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people; were subject to Naples in the thirteenth century, and in the fourteenth to Venice. Population in 1862, 234,123.

The islands ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio. 17 Oct. 1797
 Formed into the republic of the seven islands under Russia and Turkey. 21 March, 1800
 Restored to France by treaty of Tilsit. 7 July, 1807
 Taken by the English. 3-12 Oct. 1809
 Formed into an independent state under the protection of Great Britain (sir Thomas Maitland lord high commissioner). 5 Nov. 1815
 A constitution ratified. 11 July, 1817
 A university established at Corfu. 1823
 The constitution liberalized during the government of lord Seaton. 1848-9
 In consequence of complaints, Mr. W. Gladstone went out on a commission of inquiry, etc. Nov. 1858
 Sir H. Storks, lord high commissioner. Feb. 1859
 The parliament declare for annexation to Greece. March, 1861, and April, 1862
 The islands annexed to Greece, 28 May; the British troops retired, 2 June, and king George I. arrived at Corfu (see Greece). 6 June, 1864

Ionic Order of ARCHITECTURE, an improvement on the Doric, was invented by the Ionians about 1350 B.C.—*Vitruius*. Its distinguishing characters are the slenderness and flutings of its columns, and the volutes of rams' horns that adorn the capital.

Ionic Sect of PHILOSOPHERS, founded by Thales of Miletus about 600 B.C., distinguished for its abstruse speculations under his successors and pupils, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates. They held that the world is a living being, and that water is the origin of all things.

Iowa, a western state of the United States, was organized as a territory 12 June, 1838; and admitted into the Union 28 Dec. 1846. Capital, Des Moines.

Ipsus (Phrygia), BATTLE OF, Aug. 301 B.C., when Seleucus was confirmed in his kingdom of Syria by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. The latter led into the field an army of about 70,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The former had 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots.—*Plutarch*.

Ipswich (Suffolk), the Saxon Gippeswic, was ravaged by the Danes, 991 and 1000. Wolsey was born here, 1471; and founded a school in 1525. The port was greatly improved by the erection of wet-docks, 1837-42. The railway to London was opened 25 June, 1846; and the new town-hall, 29 Jan. 1868.

Iquique, see *Chili*, 1879.

Ireland, anciently named Eri or Erin, Ierne and Hibernia, is said to have been first colonized by Phœnicians. Some assert that Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B.C.; that the descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B.C.; and that this was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings; see *Church of Ireland and Population*.

	1849.	1857.
Paupers in workhouse.	630,000	65,000
Notes in circulation.	3,850,450l.	7,150,000l.
Bullion in banks.	1,625,000l.	2,492,000l.
Deposits in Irish joint-stock banks, 1862, 22,672,000l.; in 1871, 20,049,000l.		
Deposits in Irish savings-banks, 1869, 2,452,898l.; 1871, 2,794,027l. Capital: 1877, 2,271,883l.; also in post-office savings-banks, 1,256,724l.		

Arrival of St. Patrick. about A. D. 432
 Christianity established. about 448
 The Danes and Normans, known by the name of Easter-linge, or Æstmen, invade Ireland. 795
 They build Dublin and other cities. about 800
 Brian Boroihme totally defeats the Danes at Clontarf; and is killed. 23 April, 1014
 (In the twelfth century Ireland is divided into five kingdoms, viz.: Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster, besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually warred with each other.)

Adrian IV. permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland, on condition that he compelled every Irish family to pay a carolus to the holy see, and held it as a fief of the church. 1155
 Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, driven from his throne for his oppression. 1166
 Flees to England, where he takes an oath of fidelity to Henry II., who promises to restore him. 1168
 Invasion of the English under Fitz-Stephen. 1169
 Landing of Strongbow at Waterford. " "
 Dermot dies. 1171
 Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives the submission of the princes of the country, settles the government, and makes his son John lord of Ireland, May. 1177
 The English settlers generally adopt Irish names and manners about. 1200
 Ireland reduced to temporary obedience by king John. 1210
 Invasion of Edward Bruce, 1315; crowned king. 1316
 Defeated and slain at Foughart, near Dundalk. 1318
 Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., marries Elizabeth de Burgh, heiress of Ulster. 1361
 Statute of Kilkenny passed by him (which see). 1367
 Richard II. lands at Waterford with a train of nobles, 4000 men-at arms, and 30,000 archers; gains the affection of the people by his munificence, and confers the honor of knighthood on their chiefs. 1394
 Richard again lands in Ireland. 1399
 The sanguinary Head act passed at Trim by the earl of Desmond, deputy. This act ordained "That it shall be lawful to all manner of men that find any thieves robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or steal, or any persons going or coming, having no faithful man of good name and fame in their company, in English apparel, that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king. And of any head so cut off in the county of Meath, that the cutter and his ayders there to him cause the said head so cut off to be brought to the portreffe to put it upon a stake or spear, upon the castle of Trim; and that the said portreffe shall testify the bringing of the same to him. And that it shall be lawful for the said bringer of the said head to distrain and levy by his own hand (as his reward) of every man having one ploughland in the barony, two pence; and of every man having half a ploughland, one penny; and of every man having one house and goods, value forty shillings, one penny; and of every other cottier having house and smoke, one half penny," &c. Much slaughter is said to have ensued. 1465
 Apparel and Surname act (the Irish to dress like the English, and to adopt surnames). "
 "Poynings's law," subjecting the Irish parliament to the English council. 1494
 Great rebellion of the Fitzgeralds subdued. 1534
 Henry VIII. assumes the title of king, instead of lord, of Ireland. 1542
 The Reformed religion embraced by some of the English settlers in the reign of Edward VI. 1547
 Ireland finally divided into shires. 1569
 Printing in Irish characters introduced by N. Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's. 1571
 700 Italians, headed by Fitzmaurice, land in Kerry; they are treacherously butchered by the earl of Ormond. 1580
 O'Neill revolts, 1597; defeats the English at Blackwater. 14 Aug. 1598
 He invites over the Spaniards, and settles them in Kinsale; defeated by the lord deputy Mountjoy. 1601-2
 In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures, 511,465 acres of land in the province of Ulster became vested in the crown; and James I., after removing the Irish from their hills and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scottish Protestant subjects as choose to settle there (see *Irish Society*). 1609-12
Ulster civil war: More and Maguire's rebellion; the Catholics said to conspire to expel the English, and massacre the Protestant settlers in Ulster, commenced on St. Ignatius's day (some doubt the massacre), 23 Oct. 1641
 O'Neill defeats the English under Monroe at Benburb. 6 June, 1646
 Massacre and capture of Drogheda by Cromwell, 11 Sept. 1649
 Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience. 1649-56
 Landing of James II. 12 March, 1689
 3000 Protestants attainted. July, "
 William III. lands at Carrickfergus. 14 June, 1690
 Battle of the Boyne; James defeated. 1 July, "
 Treaty of Limerick (see *Limerick*). 3 Oct. 1691
 Linen manufacture encouraged. 1696
 Popery act passed. 1704
 Excitement against Wood's half-pence (which see). 1724
 Thurot's invasion (see *Tawrot*). 1760
 Indulgences granted to the Catholics by the relief bill. 1778
 Ireland admitted to a free trade. 1779
 Released from submission to an English council; Poynings's law repealed. 1782
 Genevieve refugees received in Ireland, and an asylum given them in Waterford. 1783
 Order of St. Patrick established. "
 Society of United Irishmen founded. 1791
 Orange clubs, &c., formed (see *Diamond*). 1796

Irish rebellion commenced, 4 May, 1798; cost 150,000 Irish lives, 20,000 English; gradually suppressed.....	1799	Dublin Exhibition closed.....	1 Nov. 1863
Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland.....	1 Jan. 1801	Train wilfully upset after an Orange demonstration at Londonderry; one person killed and many hurt, 15 Sept. 1864	1864
Emmett's insurrection.....	23 July. 1803	A pardon granted to O'Brien; he shortly after returned to Ireland.....	3 May. 1866
English and Irish exchequers consolidated.....	1 Jan. 1817	Religious riots at Belfast.....	Sept. 1867
Visit to Ireland of George IV.....	11 Aug.-16 Sept. 1821	Progress of cardinal Wiseman in Ireland.....	Sept. 1868
The currency assimilated.....	1 Jan. 1826	A packet from Galway reaches North America in six days.....	Sept. "
Roman Catholic Emancipation act passed.....	13 April. 1829	Proclamation against secret societies.....	Nov. "
Customs consolidated.....	6 Jan. 1830	Arrests of members of Phoenix Society.....	Dec. "
Dr. Whately, supporter of Irish national-school system, becomes archbishop of Dublin.....	1831	Proposed demonstration of landlords (headed by marquis of Downshire) given up.....	27 Jan. 1839
Irish Reform act passed.....	7 Aug. 1832	National Gallery founded.....	Feb. "
Poor laws introduced; act passed.....	31 July. 1838	Agitation against the Irish national-school system, Sept. 1840	Sept. "
"Young Ireland" (which see) party formed.....	1840	Religious revival movement in the north, particularly at Belfast.....	Oct. "
Population by census, 8,196,597.....	1841	Great emigration to America in the spring.....	1860
Great Repeal movement; meeting at Trim (see <i>Repeal</i>).....	16 March. 1843	Many Irishmen enlist in the service of the pope, May, June; many return dissatisfied.....	July, "
O'Connell's trial (for political conspiracy), found guilty (see <i>Trials</i>).....	15 Jan.-12 Feb. 1844	The remainder taken prisoners by the Sardinians are released, and return to Dublin, where they receive an ovation.....	Nov. "
Appointment of new commissioners of charitable bequests (rank of the R. C. bishops recognized).....	18 Dec. 1845	Attempted revival of Repeal agitation.....	Dec. "
Irish National Education Board incorporated.....	23 Sept. 1845	Agrarian outrages; alderman Sheehy murdered.....	23 Oct. "
Commitment of William Smith O'Brien to the custody of the sergeant at arms for contempt in not obeying an order of the house of commons to attend a committee.....	30 April. 1846	Census taken; population, 5,798,967.....	8 April. 1861
Failure of the potato crop throughout Ireland; sufferers relieved by parliament.....	"	Suspension of picket service between Galway and America through the company's breach of contract.....	23 May, "
William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland," or physical force, party secede from the Repeal Association.....	25 July, "	Visit of the prince of Wales, 29 June; and the queen and prince consort.....	24-31 Aug. "
O'Connell's last speech in the commons.....	28 Feb. 1847	Irish Law Court commission appointed.....	13 Dec. "
Grants from parliament amounting to 10,000,000, to relieve the people suffering from famine and disease.....	"	Numerous agrarian murders: Gustav Thiebault, 28 April; Francis Fitzgerald, 16 May (and others); Michael Hayes shoots Mr. John Braddell.....	30 July. 1862
Death of O'Connell at Genoa, on his way to Rome, in his 73d year; he bequeathed his heart to Rome.....	15 May, "	The primate, J. G. Beresford, archbishop of Armagh, dies, aged 89.....	19 July, "
Deputation, from the Irish people (?)—Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, etc.—to Lamartine and others, members of the provisional government at Paris.....	3 April. 1848	Building for the Catholic university founded.....	10 July, "
Great meeting of "Young Irelanders" at Dublin, 4 April. Arrest of Mitchell, editor of the <i>United Irishman</i>	"	An Orange demonstration at Belfast leads to destructive riots.....	17 Sept. "
State trials in the Irish Queen's Bench.....	13 May, "	Great agricultural distress; many murders and outrages, end of 1862, beginning of 1863	1863
Mitchell found guilty and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.....	15-27 May, "	Galway packet service restored by subsidy of 70,000, (see <i>Galway</i>).....	Aug. "
Arrest of Gavan Duffy, Martin, Meagher, Boheny, etc., for felonious writings, speeches, etc.....	26 May, "	Insignificant "Nationalist" meeting.....	15 Aug. "
Confederate clubs prohibited.....	8 July, "	Death of archbishop Whately.....	8 Oct. "
The Habeas Corpus act suspended.....	26 July, "	Great emigration of able-bodied laborers.....	"
O'Brien's rebellion suppressed.....	29 July, "	Appearance of the Fenians (which see).....	Jan. 1864
Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles, he is conveyed to Kilmainham jail, Dublin.....	5 Aug. "	Death of Smith O'Brien, descendant of king Brian Boru.....	16 June, "
Arrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue, etc.....	12 Aug. "	Address of the "National Association" to liberate tenant capital, recover the property of the Catholic church, etc.....	12 Jan. 1865
Martin sentenced to transportation.....	14 Aug. "	Opening of the International Exhibition at Dublin by the prince of Wales.....	9 May, "
Encumbered Estates act passed.....	Sept. "	General election favorable to the government and liberal party.....	July, "
Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the other confederates tried and sentenced to death.....	9 Oct. "	Importation of cattle from England prohibited on account of the plague.....	25 Aug. "
The Irish Court of Queen's Bench gives judgment on writs of error sued out by the prisoners convicted of high-treason, and confirms the judgment of the court below.....	16 Jan. 1849	Seizure of the newspaper <i>Irish People</i> and thirty Fenians (see <i>Fenians</i>).....	15-17 Sept., 14 Oct. "
O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue transported.....	9 July, "	International Exhibition closed.....	9 Nov. "
Orange and Catholic affray at Dolly's Brae; several lives lost.....	12 July, "	Stephen's escapes from jail.....	24-26 Nov. "
Her majesty visits Ireland, and holds her court at Dublin Castle.....	5 Aug. "	Fenian trials begun at Dublin, 27 Nov.; Thomas Clarke Luby convicted of treason-felony; sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.....	1 Dec. "
First court under the Encumbered Estates act (which see) held in Dublin.....	24 Oct. "	O'Leary and others convicted, Dec.: O'Donovan, or Rossa, sentenced to imprisonment for life.....	13 Dec. "
Queen's University in Ireland established.....	15 Aug. 1850	More Fenians arrested and convicted at Cork and Dublin.....	Jan., Feb. 1866
Synod of Thurles condemns queen's colleges.....	22 Aug. "	Discovery of an arms manufactory at Dublin; the city and county proclaimed as put under the provisions of the Peace Preservation act.....	11 Jan. "
Census taken; population, 6,574,278.....	30 March. 1851	Habeas Corpus act suspended; many Fenians free.....	17 Feb. "
Roman Catholic university originated, and large sums subscribed.....	5 May, "	Agitation respecting Irish church; debates in parliament.....	April, "
Death of R. Lalor Sheil at Florence.....	25 May, "	Lord Abercorn made lord lieutenant.....	1 July, "
McManus escapes from transportation, and arrives at San Francisco, in California.....	5 June, "	About 320 suspected Fenians remain in prison.....	1 Sept. "
The Irish Tenant League hold a meeting on the site of the battle of the Boyne.....	14 July, "	Great seizure of fire arms.....	15 Dec. "
First meeting of the "Catholic Defence Association".....	17 Oct. "	Clare and other counties proclaimed under Peace Preservation act.....	Dec. "
Meagher escapes from Van Diemen's Land, and arrives at New York.....	24 May, 1852	Election riots at Dungarvan; capt. Bartholomew Kelly killed.....	28 Dec. "
Cork National Exhibition opened.....	10 June, "	Death of Wm. Dargan, promoter of Irish Exhibition.....	7 Feb. 1867
Irish Industrial Exhibition set on foot; Mr. Dargan, a railway contractor, contributes towards it 25,000.....	24 June, "	Irish college of science established at Dublin.....	early in March, "
"Tenant Right" demonstration at Warrenstown dispersed by the magistrates.....	13 July, "	Another Fenian outbreak (see <i>Fenians</i>).....	5-13 March, "
Fierce religious riots at Belfast.....	14 July, "	Appointment of commission respecting church of Ireland agreed to.....	24 June, "
Fatal election riot at Six-mile Cross.....	22 July, "	Chancery and Common-law Offices act passed.....	20 Aug. "
Irish members of parliament found a "Religious Equality Association".....	10 Sept. "	Irish church commission appointed, earl Stanhope chairman.....	30 Oct. "
Cork Industrial Exhibition closed.....	11 Sept. "	More trials of Fenians.....	Nov. "
Income-tax extended to Ireland.....	June. 1853	Execution of Fenians (Allen, Gould, and Larkin) for murder of Brett, a policeman, at Manchester.....	23 Nov. "
Mitchell escapes from Hobart Town.....	9 June, "	Funeral demonstrations for them at Cork, 24 Nov.; Dublin and Limerick.....	1 Dec. "
Dublin Exhibition opens.....	12 May, "	Party funeral processions prohibited.....	12 Dec. "
Queen visits Ireland.....	29 Aug. "	Protest of Irish men and gentlemen against Irish church.....	about 12 Dec. "
Tenant Right League conference.....	4 Oct. "		
Dreadful railway accident near Dublin.....	5 Oct. "		

Declaration of many Roman Catholic clergy professing loyalty, but claiming self-government for Ireland, 23 Dec.

Bishop Moriarty, of Kerry, publishes a circular censuring the funeral processions for Fenians 30 Dec.
Prosecution of the *Irishman* newspaper for sedition, 10 Jan.

Arrest of Geo. Francis Train on his arrival from America, on suspicion of Fenianism; soon discharged (claimed 10,000l.). 18 Jan.

Publication of facts proving the increased prosperity of the country. 28 Jan.

Great Protestant defence meeting at Dublin, many peers present. 6 Feb.

Habeas Corpus act suspended till 1 March, 1869 (83 persons detained on suspicion). Feb.

Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott convicted of seditious libels in their newspapers (the *Weekly News* and *Irishman*); sentenced to imprisonment and fine. 18, 19 Feb.

Mr. Johnston, grand-master of an Orange lodge, imprisoned for infraction of Party Processions act, March, Train arrested for debt. 3 March.

Four nights' debate on Ireland in the Commons ended (Mr. Gladstone declared for disestablishment of the Irish Protestant church). 16 March.

Irish Reform bill introduced into the commons, 19 March, Debate on Mr. Gladstone's proposal for a committee on his resolutions for the disestablishment of the church (carried by 328 to 272), 30 March to early morning of 4 April.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, J.P., a deputy-lieutenant, shot dead while returning from Dublin (he had recently raised the rent of his tenants). 15 April.

Visit of prince and princess of Wales; arrive at Dublin; intense enthusiasm. 15 April.

The prince and princess at Punchestown races. 16 April.

The prince installed as a Knight of St. Patrick. 18 April.

The prince and princess at review in Phoenix park, 20 April; leave Dublin. 24 April.

Increased emigration to United States. April.

Mr. Gladstone's first resolution passed in the commons (by 330 to 265) early on 1 May; second and third resolutions passed. 7 May.

Irish archbishops and bishops present address to the queen at Windsor, on behalf of the Irish church establishment. 14 May.

Irish Church Commission recommend consolidation of dioceses and other reforms (first report). 27 July.

Earl Spencer lord lieutenant. Dec.

Visit of prince Arthur. 5 April et seq.

Many murders: Mr. Anketell, 3 March; Mr. Bradshaw, J.P., 24 April; Capt. Tarleton. 28 April.

Mayor of Cork, for a speech eulogizing Fenians, 27 April, compelled to resign. 11 May.

Address of abp. Leahy condemning agrarian murders, 16 May.

Irish Church bill introduced into the commons, 1 March; after much opposition passed. 26 July.

Irish mixed schools denounced by abp. Cullen; support for a Catholic university demanded in a circular dated 18 Aug.

Great agitation for amnesty to the Fenian convicts, Oct. Tenant-right agitation; a conference at Cork, 10 Sept.; county meeting at Kilkenny. 18 Oct.

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, a Fenian convict, elected M.P. for Tipperary. 25 Nov.

Many agrarian outrages. Jan. Feb.

O'Donovan Rossa's election annulled. 10 Feb.

Irish Church convention met. about 21 Feb.

Irish Land bill read a second time in commons (442 against 11), 1 A.M., 12 March; read second time in the lords. 17 June.

New Irish Peace Preservation act passed. 4 April.

Eight counties placed under this act. 29 April.

Reported growth of a "Nationality" party among the Protestants. July.

Irish Land act passed. 1 Aug.

The "Home Government Association," to include all parties, meet at Dublin. 1 Sept.

Aggressive outrages and murders. Nov.

Some Fenian convicts released from prison. Jan.

John Martin, a nationalist, elected M.P. for Meath. 5 Jan.

Census taken; population, 5,492,759. 3 April.

Bill for protection of life and property in Westmeath brought in (and soon passed) on account of ribandism, 2 May.

Chief constable Talbot shot, night of 11 July; died, 15 July.

Visit of the prince of Wales to open the Royal Agricultural exhibition. 1 Aug.

Riot through attempted repression of Fenian sympathizers; several killed. 7 Aug.

French deputation (comte de Flaugny and others) to thank the Irish for the assistance of the Irish ambulance during the war; warmly received; with seditious demonstrations against England. 16-28 Aug.

Mr. Isaac Butt, leader of home-rule movement, elected M.P. for Limerick. 20 Sept.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Derry, the O'Donoghue, and others, declare against the movement, Jan.; members in its favor elected for Galway and Kerry. Feb.

Peaceful state of the south; few prisoners for trial, March, 1872

Mrs. Neill murdered at her own door near Dublin, 27 May, "

Capt. Nolan, M.P. for Galway, unsentenced for intimidation by his agents; the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy severely censured by Justice Keogh in giving sentence, about 27 May, "

O'Byrne v. Marquess of Hartington and others (police) for exceeding duty in suppressing a meeting in Phoenix park, Dublin, in Aug. 1871; verdict for plaintiff, 25l. damages. 11 July, "

Fathers Loftus and Quinn tried for undue interference in Galway election; jury disagreed. 10-14 Feb. 1874

Mr. Gladstone brings into the commons the Irish University bill (rejected and withdrawn). 13 Feb. "

The Roman Catholic bishop of Clonfert, Dr. Duggan, tried and acquitted (see *Dublin*). 15-19 Feb. "

Trial, O'Keefe v. Cardinal Cullen, begins (see *Trials*). 12 May, "

Home rule and amnesty associations active. Oct.

Motions in favor of home rule (which see) defeated in parliament. 20 March and 3 July, "

Ireland reported very prosperous. Aug.

John Mitchell (see above, 1848, 1853), elected M.P. for Tipperary, 16 Feb.; election declared null by the commons; he died 20 March; his friends, John Martin, M.P., died 29 March; and sir John Gray, M.P., 9 April, 1875

Mitchell's election declared void. 26 May, "

Peace Preservation act renewed. 28 May, "

Centenary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell celebrated at Dublin, many foreign Roman Catholic dignitaries present; much dissension at the banquet between the clerical and home-rule parties. 6 Aug. "

Mr. McSwiney, lord mayor of Dublin, endeavors to form a new party for "faith and fatherland," opposed to home rule. Aug.-Sept. "

Catholic synod at Maynooth; mixed education censured, Sept. "

Riots at Callan, Mr. O'Keefe's chapel and house attacked (28 men committed for trial). 11 Oct. "

Dissension between members of O'Connell centenary committee, which is dissolved. 26 Nov. "

Agrarian outrage, Mr. Bridges and party fired on in daylight, the coachman killed; several wounded at Mitchelstown, Cork (Crowe convicted of murder 25 July, executed 25 Aug.). 30 March, 1876

O'Keefe (see above, May, 1874) submits to cardinal Cullen for compensation. May, 1869

An Irish University bill introduced by Mr. Butt (withdrawn). 16 May, "

County Officers and Courts act passed. 14 Aug. 1877

Supreme Court of Judicature act for Ireland, passed, 14 Aug. "

Temporary strike of men on Great Southern and Western railway. about 14-22 Sept. "

Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic bishop of Kerry, patriotic, judicious. died 1 Oct. "

Mr. Gladstone's private visit. 17 Oct. et seq. "

The Judicature act comes into operation. 1 Jan. 1878

The earl of Leitrim (eccentric), his clerk, and driver shot dead near his lodge, Manor Vaughan, Donegal, 2 April, Bill for reducing Irish borough suffrage to 1l. rejected in the commons (232-26). 15 May, "

Irish Sunday Closing (public-house) bills much opposed; passed. 18 Aug. "

Irish Intermediate Education act passed. 16 Aug. "

Irish Volunteer bill lost. 7 Aug. 1879

Bill to abolish the Queen's University, and to establish a new university (for Roman Catholics), introduced by lord chancellor Cairns, 30 June; carried in commons (287-90), 25 July; passed. 15 Aug. "

An Irish national convention to meet at Dublin proposed by Mr. Parnell (see *Home Rule*). 11 Sept. "

Progresses of Mr. Parnell; much anti-rent agitation, autumn, "

Appeal for the Irish National Land League by Mr. Parnell, soliciting subscriptions to buy the land for the tenants. 9 Oct. "

Exciting speeches of Mr. Parnell at Navan. 11, 13 Oct. 1871

James Bryce Killen, barrister; J. W. Daly, proprietor of *Connaught Telegraph*; and Michael Davitt, ex-Fenian (on ticket-of-leave), arrested at Dublin for sedition (at anti-rent meeting at Gurteen, Sligo, 2 Nov. (prosecution lapsed). 19 Nov. "

Great orderly meetings held at Dublin, Balla, etc., 21 Nov. et seq. "

Government arrangements for relieving distress published in Dublin. 22 Nov. "

Pastoral by abp. McCabe against the agitation; read, 23 Nov. "

Thomas Brennan arrested for seditious speech (at Balla, on 23 Nov.). 5 Dec. "

The duchess of Marlborough (the vicerey's wife) appeals for help for distress in the west (*Times*) (see under *Mansion House*, 1879). 18 Dec. "

Mr. Parnell arrives at New York to agitate for help to relieve Ireland politically and pecuniarily. 2 Jan. 1880

Riots at Carraroe, Connemara, and other places in Galway, in consequence of notices of eviction. 2 Jan. et seq. "

Contributions to the famine funds arrive from Canada, Australia, India, United States, etc. . . . Jan.-Feb. 1880
 Mr. Parnell's agitation said to be a dead failure. . . . Feb. 20, 1880, received from lord mayor of London (Dublin county returns, 82,422.) . . . 28 Feb.
 Seed Supply act passed. . . . 1 March.
 Relief of Distress (Ireland) act passed. . . . 15 March.
 Relief fund: 129,000l. received up to 25 March; 141,562l. up to 17 April.
 Charter for new Irish university signed by the queen. . . . 19 April.
 Relief for Irish distress brought in the *Constellation* from United States; arrives at Cork. . . . 20 April.
 Received for Irish distress, 177,401l.; distributed, 170,357l. . . . up to 23 July.
 Compensation for Disturbance bill (to check evictions, restrain landlords, and benefit tenants), second reading in commons (235-217), 5, 6 July; passed in commons (303-237), 27 July; rejected by the lords (262-51), 3 Aug.
 Mr. Thomas Boyd, crown solicitor, and sons fired at and wounded (Charles killed) at Shanlough, near New Ross, Sunday, 8 Aug.
 40 cases of arms (350 weapons) stolen from the *Junco*, a Norwegian vessel, in the docks at Cork, 11 Aug.; some found concealed. . . . 13 Aug.
 Rioting at Dungannon, Belfast. . . . 15-18 Aug.
 Violent speech of Mr. Dillon, M.P., at Kildare, in favor of the Land League, 15 Aug.; termed "wicked and cowardly" by Mr. W. E. Forster, who justifies the terms in parliament. . . . 23 Aug.
 Mr. Parnell proposes that tenant should become owner of land after paying 35 years' just rent. . . . Sept.
 The duchess of Marlborough's relief fund; total received from all parts, 135,245l., and 119l. interest from the Bank of Ireland; reported. . . . 19 Sept.
 Lord Mountmorres shot at Rathen near Clonbar, Galway, about 8 P.M. . . . 25 Sept.
 Progress of agitation; exciting speeches of Messrs. Parnell, Redpath, Dillon, and others. . . . Sept.-Oct.
 105 leading land owners with agents wait on the lord lieutenant at Dublin, describing the terrorist state of the south and west of the country and need of protection. . . . 7 Oct.
 Roman Catholic abp. McCabe's pastoral against agitation and murders; read in chapels. . . . 10 Oct.
 Agrarian outrages; John Downing, a driver, killed by a shot aimed at his employer, Mr. Samuel Hutchins, near Drimoleague, Cork. . . . 16 Oct.
 Arrest of Timothy M. Healy, Mr. Parnell's secretary, and Mr. Walsh, for intimidation of Mr. Manning (on 16 Oct.). . . . 26, 27 Oct.
 Messrs. Parnell and others arrested for conspiracy and intimidation to prevent tenants paying rent, etc. (19 counts); notices served. . . . 3 Nov. et seq.
 Mr. Boycott of Lough Mask farm, near Ballinrobe, Mayo, besieged; his laborers threatened; his tradesmen refuse to supply him; his crops gathered by immigrant laborers, protected by military, etc. . . . 11, 12 Nov.
 Mr. Henry Wheeler, land agent, murdered. . . . 12 Nov.
 Mr. Forster, Irish secretary, sends a circular to the magistrates reminding them of their statutory powers. . . . about 8 Dec.
 Mr. W. Benze Jones of Ballinascoorthy treated like Mr. Boycott. . . . Dec.
 Three Judges (Fitzgerald, Barry, and Dowse) deliver alarming charges on state of country. . . . Dec.
 Trial of Mr. Parnell and others for conspiracy begins (see *Trials*). . . . 28 Dec.
 Jury disagree; discharged. . . . 25 Jan. 1881
 About 25,000 soldiers in Ireland. . . . Jan.
 Report of Agricultural Commission (for Ireland) issued; great distress, 1877-9; good harvest, 1880; it opposes the three F's; recommends emigration in some districts. . . . Jan.
 Bill for protection of life and property (termed *Coercion bill*) brought in by Mr. Forster, 21 Jan.; long debates; much obstruction (see *Parliament*); passed commons (281-36), 25, 26 Feb.; passed lords, 1-3 March; royal assent. . . . 3 March.
 Peace Preservation bill (Arms bill); introduced 1 March; passed commons, 11, 12 March; passed lords, 18 March; royal assent. . . . 21 March.
 Many agitators arrested; 23 in Kilmainham (on) 10 March.
 "Clan na Gael" secret society to replace Fenians said to be formed. . . . March.
 Irish Land bill ("legalized confiscation" - *Boycott bill*) introduced into the commons by Mr. Gladstone, 7 April.
 More arrests (total about 40), up to 20 April.
 Cruel outrages in different places; Dublin city proclaimed under Coercion act, 1 May; John Dillon, M.P., arrested (released Aug.). . . . 2 May.
 Division in Irish parliamentary party: Mr. Parnell and others oppose the Land bill. . . . about 5 May.
 Increase in amount of crime. . . . April, May.
 Total arrests, 54; increase of evictions. . . . May.
 Irish Land bill read second time (352-176); Mr. Parnell and about 20 retire, 19, 20 May; third time (230-14) 29 July.
 Agrar outrages, 439, Jan.; 159, Feb.; 146, March; 209, April; 238 in three weeks. . . . March, April, May.
 Riots connected with evictions at Scariff county Clare; some persons killed; many injured. . . . 2 June,

Rioting at various places in county Cork, etc., 5, 6, 7 June, 1881
 Population diminished one ninth in ten years (by census), June, "
 Land bill in house of lords; read second time, 2, 3 Aug.; third time (with amendments), 8 Aug.; the commons reject some of the amendments, 12 Aug.; the lords resist, 13 Aug.; the commons modify the amendments, 15 Aug.; the lords yield, 16 Aug.; royal assent, 22 Aug. "

KINGS AND GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.*

KINGS.

979 or 980. Maol Ceachlin II. (Malachi) deposed.
 1001 or 1002. Brian Boru or Borombe; slain after totally defeating the Danes at Clontarf, 23 April, 1014.
 1014. Maol Ceachlin II. restored; dies 1022 or 1023.
 [Disputed succession.]
 1058. Donough, or Denis, O'Brian, son.
 1072. Tirlooh, or Turlough, nephew; dies 1086.
 1086-1132. The kingdom divided; fierce contests for it.
 1132. Tordel Vach; killed in battle.
 1166. Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor.
 1172. Henry II. king of England.
 [The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Henry VIII., who first styled himself king.]

GOVERNORS OF IRELAND (with various titles).†

1172. Hugues de Lasci. 1173. Rich. Fitz-Gualbert, earl of Pembroke. 1176. Raymond le Gros. 1177. prince John (afterwards king), made lord of Ireland.
 1184 et seq. Justiciars. *The changes were so frequent that the more important offices only are given.* See Gilbert's "History of the Viceroys," 1865.
 1189, 1203, 1205. Hugues de Lasci.
 1199, 1204. Meiller Fitz-Henri (son of Henry II.).
 1215, 1226. Geoffrey de Marreia.
 1229-32-33. Maurice Fitzgerald.
 1308. Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall. 1312. Edmund le Botiller. 1316. Roger de Mortimer. 1320. Thomas Fitzgerald. 1321. John de Bermingham. 1327. earl of Kildare. 1328 and 1340. Prior Roger Ulagh. 1332, sir John d'Arcy. 1337, sir John de Cheriton. 1344, sir Raoul d'Ufford. 1346, sir Roger d'Arcy; sir John Moriz. 1348, Walter de Bermingham. 1355, Maurice, earl of Desmond. 1356. Thomas de Rokeby. 1367, Almeric de St. Amand. 1359, James, earl of Ormond. 1361, Lionel, duke of Clarence. 1367, Gerald, earl of Desmond. 1369 and 1374, William de Windsor. 1376, Maurice, earl of Kildare, and James, earl of Ormond. 1380, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March. 1385, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford. 1389 and 1398, sir John Stanley. 1391, James, earl of Ormond. 1393, Thomas, duke of Gloucester. 1395, Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, killed. 1398, Reginald Grey and Thomas de Holland.
 1401 and 1408, Thomas, earl of Lancaster. 1413, sir John Stanley and sir John Talbot. 1420, James, earl of Ormond. 1423, Edmund de Mortimer, earl of March. 1425, sir John Talbot. 1427, sir John de Grey. 1429, sir John Sutton, lord Dudley. 1431 and 1435, sir Thomas Stanley. 1438, Leon, lord de Welles. 1446, John, earl of Shrewsbury. 1449, Richard, duke of York. 1461, George, duke of Clarence. 1470, earl of Worcester. 1478, John de la Pole, earl of Suffolk. 1481, Richard, earl of Kildare. 1483, Gerald, earl of Kildare. 1484, John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln. 1485, Jasper, duke of Bedford. 1494, Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. (his deputy, sir E. Poynings). 1496, Gerald, earl of Kildare, and in 1504, 1513, 1521, Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey. 1529, Henry, duke of Richmond. Gerald, his son, 1556-61. Thomas, earl of Sussex. [Among the lord deputies, 1560, etc., sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. 1584, sir John Perrot.] 1599, Robert, earl of Essex.
 1603. Sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, made earl of Devonshire. 1640, Thomas, viscount Wentworth, earl of Strafford. 1643 and 1648, James, marquess of Ormond. 1647, Philip lord Esle. 1649, Oliver Cromwell. 1657, Henry Cromwell. 1662, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1669, John Roberts, lord Roberts. 1670, John,

* The list of Irish sovereigns printed in previous editions has been omitted. The Irish writers carry their succession of kings very high. The learned antiquary Thomas Innes, of the Scots' College of Paris, expressed his wonder that "the learned men of the Irish nation have not, like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations, in order to separate what is fabulous, and only grounded on the traditions of their poets and bards, from what is *certain history*." O'Flaherty, Keating, Toland, Kennedy, and other modern Irish historians have rendered all uncertain by deducing their history from the Deluge with as much assurance as they deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time - *Anderson*. The "Annals of the Four Masters," edited by Dr. Donovon, were published in Irish and English in 1848.

† Lord justices and deputies, and latterly LORD-LIEUTENANT. It has been several times proposed to abolish the viceroyalty of Ireland, but without success. The last time 25 March, 1858.

lord Berkeley. 1672, Arthur Capel, earl of Essex. 1677, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1685, Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon. 1687, Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel. 1690, Henry Sydney, lord Sydney. 1695, Henry Capel, lord Capel.

1700. Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. 1703, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1707, Thomas, earl of Pembroke. 1709, Thomas, earl of Wharton. 1710, James, duke of Ormond, again. 1713, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury. 1717, Charles, duke of Bolton. 1721, Charles, duke of Grafton. 1724, John, lord Carteret. 1731, Lionel, duke of Dorset. 1737, William, duke of Devonshire. 1745, Philip, earl of Chesterfield. 1747, William, earl of Harrington. 1751, Lionel, duke of Dorset, again. 1755, William, duke of Devonshire. 1757, John, duke of Bedford. 1761, George, earl of Halifax. 1763, Hugh, earl of Northumberland. 1765, Francis, earl of Hertford.
1767. George, viscount Townshend, 14 Oct.
1772. Simon, earl of Harcourt, 30 Nov.
1777. John, earl of Buckinghamshire, 25 Jan.
1780. Frederick, earl of Carlisle, 23 Dec.
1782. William Henry, duke of Portland, 14 April.
" George, earl Temple, 15 Sept.
1783. Robert, earl of Northampton, 3 June.
1784. Charles, duke of Rutland, 24 Feb.; died 24 Oct. 1787.
1787. George, marquess of Buckingham (late earl Temple), again, 16 Dec.
1790. John, earl of Westmorland, 5 Jan.
1795. William, earl Fitzwilliam, 4 Jan.
" John, earl Camden, 31 March.
1798. Charles, marquess Cornwallis, 20 June.
1801. Philip, earl of Hardwicke, 25 May.
1806. John, duke of Bedford, 18 March.
1807. Charles, duke of Richmond, 19 April.
1813. Charles, earl Whitworth, 26 Aug.
1817. Charles, earl Talbot, 9 Oct.
1821. Richard, marquess Wellesley, 29 Dec.
1824. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, 1 March.
1829. Hugh, duke of Northumberland, 6 March.
1830. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, again, 23 Dec.
1833. Marquess Wellesley, again, 26 Sept.
1834. Thomas, earl of Haddington, 29 Dec.
1835. Henry, marquess of Normanby, 23 April.
1839. Hugh, viscount Ebrington, afterwards earl Fortescue, 3 April.
1841. Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, 15 Sept.
1844. William, lord Heytesbury, 13 July.
1846. John William, earl of Hesseborough, 9 July; died 16 May, 1847.
1847. George William Frederick, earl of Clarendon, 26 May.
1852. Archibald William, earl of Eglinton, 28 Feb.
1853. Edward Granville, earl of St Germans, Jan.
1855. George, earl of Carlisle, March.
1858. Archibald, earl of Eglinton, again, Feb.; resigned.
1859. George, earl of Carlisle, again, June; died 5 Dec. 1864.
1864. John, lord Wodehouse, afterwards earl of Kimberley, 1 Nov.
1866. James, marquess of Abercorn, July; made duke, 6 Aug. 1868.
1868. John, earl Spencer, Dec.
1874. James, duke of Abercorn, Feb.
1876. John, duke of Marlborough, 28 Nov.
1880. Francis T. de Grey, earl Cowper, 5 May.

Ireland Forgeries. In 1786 W. H. Ireland made public the Shakespeare manuscripts which he had forged, and deceived many critics. The play "Vortigern" was performed at Drury-lane theatre on 2 April, 1796. He shortly after acknowledged the forgery, and published his "Confessions" in 1805. He died in 1835.

Ireland, Young, a party (or rather "school") formed for the regeneration of the country, founded by Thos. Osborne, Charles Gavan Duffy (who established and conducted *The Nation* from 1842 to 1855), Smith O'Brien, and others in 1840. Some of their proceedings led to the state trials of 1843 and 1848. Mr. Duffy (afterwards premier of Victoria, Australia, and K. C. M. G.) published "Young Ireland, a Fragment of Irish History, 1840-50," in 1880.

Iridium and Osmium. In 1804 Tennant discovered these two rare metals in the ore of platinum, in which, in 1845, Claus discovered a third, Ruthenium. Iridium is said to be the heaviest known metal, 1878; see *Weights*.

Irish Church, see *Church of Ireland*. The Irish Presbyterian Church act, passed 16 June, 1871, regulates the management of certain trust properties for that church.

Irish Land Bills, see *Ireland*, 1870, 1880-1, and *Addenda*.

Irish Society, THE HONORABLE, the name given

to a committee of citizens of twelve London companies invited by king James I. to colonize the confiscated lands in the north of Ireland, termed the Ulster plantations, including Londonderry and Coleraine, 1613. The committee received a charter, which was taken away in 1637, and restored after various changes 1670. The affairs of this company and its methods of business were discussed in parliament in 1868 and 1869.

Irish University Bill (to combine Trinity College and the Catholic College), introduced by Mr. I. Butt, 16 May, 1876; withdrawn.

Iron found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forest having been burned by lightning, 1432 B.C.—*Arundelian Marbles* [1407, *Hales*; 1283, *Clinton*]. The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves, and referred glass to the Phœnicians. Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain (Gen. iv. 22). Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Dannemora is the greatest mine of Sweden.—The weekly publication *Iron* began 18 Jan. 1873; see *Steel*.

Belgium an early seat of the iron manufacture; coal said to have been employed at Marche-les-dames, 1340.

British iron cast by Ralph Page and Peter Baude in Sussex, 1543.—*Rymers's Fæderia*.

Iron-mills used for slitting iron into bars for smiths by Godfrey Bocha, 1590.

Tinning of iron introduced from Bohemia, 1681. Till about 1730 iron ores were smelted entirely with wood charcoal, which did not wholly give way to coal and coke till 1788.

The operation termed *puddling*, and other very great improvements in the manufacture, invented by Mr. Henry Cort, about 1781, who did not reap the due reward of his ingenuity. He died in 1800.

Mr. Henry Bessemer patented his method of manufacturing iron and steel, 17 Oct., 5 Dec. 1855; 12 Feb. 1866.

Strike of the puddlers and lock-out of the masters in Staffordshire, Northumberland, etc., lasted during March, April, and May, 1865.

Iron-workers of Great Britain determine to form one trades-union, with one executive, Oct. 1866.

Strike of iron-workers in the north over, 31 Dec. 1866.

Mr. Wm. Robinson announced a method of making wrought iron from cast iron by means of magnetism, July, 1867.

Mr. John Heaton's process for making steel announced about Nov. 1867; discussed Oct. 1868.

One of the finest, thickest, and heaviest armor-plates ever rolled in the world was pressed into the very perfection of a manufactured armor-plate at the great Atlas Iron-works of sir John Brown & Co., Sheffield. The size of it when in the furnace was a little over 20 feet long by about 4 feet broad and 21 inches thick. Its rough weight was over 21 tons. It was built up in the furnace before being rolled by five mould plates, each 3 inches thick, and one solid plate of 6 inches. This mass, when reduced by intense heat to the consistency of dough, was withdrawn from the furnace, and in the course of less than a quarter of an hour was passed between the enormous rollers many times, was reduced to a compact slab of iron of a uniform thickness of 15 inches, and then passed on to its bed to cool till fit for having its rough edges planed down to the proper dimensions, 6 Sept. 1867. Armor-plate 24 inches thick rolled at same works, Oct. 1876.

Iron forts (cost about 1,000,000*l.*; made by Whitworth & Co. at Manchester) put up at Spithead early in 1872.

Mr. Crampton's iron furnace, in which definite proportions of coal-dust and air are introduced under pressure, was tried at Woolwich and was reported successful, May, 1873.

Ironstone miners in Yorkshire; great strike through reduction in wages, May, 1874.

Iron trades, see *Employers*.

Iron merchant-vessels: built in 1860, 181; in 1877, 545.

IRON PRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1740.....	59 furnaces.....	17,350 tons.
1788.....	77 ".....	61,920 "
1796.....	121 ".....	124,789 "
1802.....	168 ".....	227,000 "
1806.....	227 ".....	250,000 "
1820.....	260 ".....	400,000 "
1825.....	374 ".....	581,367 "
1840.....	402 ".....	1,396,400 "
1848.....	623 ".....	1,998,558 "
1852.....	655 ".....	2,701,000 "

In 1855, 3,217,154 tons of pig-iron were produced; in 1857, 3,659,447 tons; in 1865, 4,819,254 tons; in 1869, 5,445,757 tons; in 1873, 6,666,451 tons; in 1876, 6,555,997 tons; in 1879, 5,996,337 tons.

Iron Manufacture: between 1865-75 the capital invested rose from 7,000,000*l.* to 29,000,000*l.* Number of puddling furnaces rose from 3462 to 7159; also great increase in blast furnaces.

Great depression since 1876: due to excessive production and increased and cheap manufacture of steel, 1878-9.

Exports of Iron and Steel from United Kingdom: 1860, 1,502,500 tons; 1865, 1,687,071 tons; 1870, 2,825,575 tons; 1875, 2,457,306 tons; 1879, 2,883,484 tons.

The production of pig-iron in the United States in net tons was, for 1870, 2,052,821; for 1880, 3,781,021.

The total iron and steel production in the United States in net tons was: 1870, 3,655,215; 1880, 7,265,140.

Iron and Steel Institute, the duke of Devonshire, president, held its first meeting in London, 22 June, 1863, first provincial meeting at Merthyr-Tydvil, 6 Sept. 1870; first foreign meeting at Liege, 18 Aug. 1873; second at Paris, 16 Sept. 1878.

Iron Cross, an order of knighthood established by Frederick William III. of Prussia, 10 March, 1813, to honor patriotic bravery in the war against France; was revived by William I. in the Franco-Prussian war, and awarded by him to his son for his victory at Wissembourg, 4 Aug. 1870. About 40,000 persons were decorated in 1870-1.

Iron Crown (of Italy), of gold and precious stones, set in a thin ring of iron, said to have been forged from a nail of Christ's cross, was made by order of Theodelinde for her husband, Agilulf, king of the Longobards, 591. She presented it (to be kept) to the church at Monza. Charlemagne was crowned with this crown, and after him all the emperors who were kings of Lombardy; Napoleon I. at Milan, on 26 May, 1805, put it on his head, saying, "*Dieu me l'a donnée; gare à qui y touchera*" ("God has given it to me; woe to him who touches it"). The crown was removed from Monza to Mantua by the Austrians on 23 April, 1859. After the peace of Vienna in 1866, the crown was given up to gen. Menabrea on 11 Oct., and presented to king Victor Emmanuel at Turin on 4 Nov. The order of the "Iron Crown of Italy," instituted by Napoleon, 26 May, 1805, was abolished in 1814, but revived by the emperor of Austria, 12 Feb. 1816; see *Gotha*. The order of the Crown of Italy was instituted by king Victor Emmanuel, 20 Feb. 1868.

Iron Mask, THE MAN WITH THE.* A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask and closely confined under M. de St-Mars, at Pignerol (1679), Exilles (1681), Sainte-Marguerite (1687), and at the Bastille (1698), where he died, 19 Nov. 1703. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect; but his keepers had orders to despatch him if he uncovered. M. de St-Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence.

Iron-clads, see *Circular, Navy, and United States*, 1862; *Germany*, 1878.

Iron-plated Ships, see *Iron-clads*.

Irridenta Cry, see *Italy*, 1878.

Irrigation, practised in the East and in Egypt from the most remote ages. It was strenuously advocated for India by sir A. Cotton and others at the Social Science Congress at Manchester, Oct. 1866. In 1865 acts were passed for utilizing London sewage in the irrigation of grass land, and the results are said to be generally favorable. The subject was much discussed, Aug. 1873. A method of producing artificial rain from ponds by means of steam-power, patented by Isaac Brown of Edinburgh, was tried by Mr. Coleman at Stoke

Park, and reported successful; see *Sewage and Intermittent Filtration*.

Irun, a frontier village of Spain. On 16 May, 1837, the British auxiliary legion, under gen. Evans, marched from St. Sebastian to attack Irun (held by the Carlists), which, after a desperate resistance, was carried by assault, 17 May.

Irvingites, followers of Edward Irving,† now called the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a liturgy (framed in 1842 and enlarged 1858), and have church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, etc. In 1852 lighted candles were placed on the magnificent altar, and burning of incense during prayers was prescribed. The Gothic church, in Gordon square, was solemnly opened 1 Jan. 1854. It is said that all who join the church offer it a tenth of their income. They had 80 chapels in England in 1851.

Isandula, ISANDLANA, or ISANDLWANA, termed the "English Cremera;" see *Zululand*, 22 Jan. 1879.

Isauria, a province in Asia Minor, conquered by the Romans B.C. 78; by the Saracens A.D. 650; was retaken by the emperor Leo III., who founded the Isaurian dynasty, 718, which ended with Constantine VI. in 797. Isauria was incorporated with Turkey 1387.

Isaernia (S. Italy). Here the Sardinian general Cialdini defeated the Neapolitans, 17 Oct. 1860.

Islam, or ISLĀM, submission to God, the name given to *Mahometanism* (which see).

Isle of France, *Man*, &c.; see *Mauritius, Man*, etc.

Isles, BISHOPRIC OF. This see contained not only the Hebrides, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for nearly 400 years had been a separate bishopric. The first bishop of the Isles was Amphibalus, 360; see *Iona*. Since the revolution (when this bishopric was discontinued) the Isles have been joined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles were made a seventh post-revolution and distinct bishopric; see *Bishops*.

Isly (N.W. Africa). Here Abd-el-Kader, the Arab chief, was totally defeated by the French, under Bugeaud, 14 Aug. 1844.

Ismail (Bessarabia). After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm, 22 Dec. 1790; when Suwarrow, the most merciless warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison (30,000 men) to the sword and delivered up Ismail to pillage, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women. It was again captured by the Russians 26 Sept. 1809, and retained till the treaty of Paris in 1856, when it was ceded to Moldavia.

Ispahan was made the capital of Persia by Abbas the Great, in 1590. It lost its supremacy in 1796, when Teheran became the capital.

Israel, KINGDOM OF, see *Jews*.—Handel's oratorio "Israel in Egypt" first performed 4 April, 1789.

Issus (Asia Minor), the site of Alexander's second great battle with Darius, whose queen and family were captured, Oct. 333 B.C. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse; 61,000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners. Here the emperor Septimius defeated his rival Niger, A.D. 194.

Istamboul, see *Constantinople*.

† Edward Irving was born 15 Aug. 1792, and was engaged as assistant to Dr. Chalmers, at Glasgow, in 1819. In 1823 he attracted immense crowds of distinguished persons to his sermons at the Scotch church, Hatton Garden. A new church was built for him in Regent square in 1827. Soon after he propounded new doctrines on the human nature of Christ; and the " utterances of Unknown Tongues," which began in his congregation with a Miss Hall and Mr. Taplin, 16 Oct. 1831, were countenanced by him as of divine inspiration. He was expelled from the Scotch church 15 March, 1833. His church, reconstituted with the threefold cord of a sevenfold ministry, was removed to Newman street. He died 8 Dec. 1834.

* The following conjectures have been made as to his identity: An Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople (who died ten years before the mask); the duc de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., reported to have perished in the camp before Duxmude; the duc de Beaufort, whose head is reported to have been taken off before Candia; James, duke of Monmouth, executed on Tower hill; a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., either by cardinal Mazarine or by the duke of Buckingham; the twin brother of Louis XIV. (a conjecture received by Voltaire and others); Fenouquet, an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV.; and a count Mattholi, secretary of state to Charles III., duke of Mantua. M. Delort and the right hon. Azar Ells (afterwards lord Dover) endeavored to prove Mattholi to have been the person. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron, but of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock.

Ister, see *Danube*.

Isthmian Games received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed; instituted by Sisyphus about 1406 B.C., in honor of Melicertes, a sea-god.—*Leglet*. Re instituted in honor of Neptune by Theseus about 1239 B.C.; and their celebration was held so sacred that even a public calamity did not prevent it. The games were revived by Julius Cæsar, 60 B.C.; and by the emperor Julian, A.D. 362.

Istria was finally subdued by the Romans, 177 B.C. After various changes it came under the rule of Venice in 1378, and was annexed 1420. It was obtained by Austria, 1796; by France, 1806; by Austria, 1814.

Italia Irredenta ("unredeemed Italy"), a secret society which first appeared in Italy Nov. 1877, and said to have 200 committees, the chief at Naples. Its professed object is to add to the Italian kingdom Trieste, the Tyrol, and other Austrian provinces on the Adriatic.

In 1879 col. Haymerle, an Austrian military resident at Rome, published "*Res Italice*," freely discussing the subject. The Italians were much annoyed, and the publication was disavowed by the Austrian government.

Italian Association for the Advancement of Science, first met at Pisa, under the patronage of the grand-duke of Tuscany, in 1837. It met in Rome 20 Oct. 1873.

Italian Benevolent Society, London, founded by the king of Italy and others, 1861.

Italian Catholic Church (between two and three thousand persons); first bishop, Domenico Pannelli; a synod met at Naples in 1875.

Its statute (of 62 articles) asserts that the Catholic church is nothing but the society of all believers in Jesus Christ, and that he only is its supreme head and pastor; rejects all miracles since the death of the Apostles; declares that the Catholic faith is only that revealed in the Holy Scriptures, etc.

Italian Language, based on Latin, is said by Dante to be formed of a selection of the best portions of the different dialects. Pure elegant poetry was written by Guido Cavalcanti, who died 1301; and good prose by Malaspini, about 1250.

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN AUTHORS.

Born		Died			
Dante.....	1265	1321	Goldoni.....	1707	1795
Petrarca.....	1304	1374	Parini.....	1729	1799
Boccaccio.....	1313	1375	Alfieri.....	1749	1803
Machiavelli.....	1469	1527	Volta.....	1745	1826
Ariosto.....	1474	1533	Monti.....	1764	1828
Guicciardini.....	1482	1540	Leopardi.....	1798	1837
Tasso.....	1544	1595	Ghiberti.....	1801	1852
Galileo.....	1564	1642	Nicolini.....	1782	1861
Metastasio.....	1698	1782	Manzoni.....	1784	1873

The following terms are often used with reference to certain periods in the history of Italian literature and art:

1. **Trecento** (three hundred), from the birth of Dante (1265) to the death of Boccaccio (1375), which two, with Petrarca, are styled "the triumvirate of the Trecento."
2. **Quattrocento** (four hundred), from 1375 to the revival of Italian literature by Lorenzo de' Medici in the fifteenth century. During this period Latin was revived, to the prejudice of Italian.
3. **Cinquecento** (five hundred), from about 1480 to 1596. A sensuous style of art, founded on the heathen mythology, began to prevail.
4. **Sixcento** (six hundred), from 1590 to 1700. The bad taste which prevailed during this period is ascribed to the influence of the Spaniards and the Jesuits throughout Italy. *Scientiati* is a term of reproach.

The *Trecento* and *Cinquecento* were the most flourishing periods.

Italian Republic was the name given to the remodelled Cisalpine republic. Napoleon Bonaparte presided, Jan. 1802.

Italy (either from *Italus*, an early king, or *italus*, a bull calf) was called the garden of Europe. The invading Pelasgians from Greece, and the Aborigines (Umbrians, Oscans, and Etruscans) combined, form the Latin race, still possessing the southern part of Europe. The history of Italy is soon absorbed into that of Rome, founded 753 B.C. Previous to the fifteenth century it was desolated by intestine wars and the interference of

the German emperors; since then Spain, France, and Germany struggled for the possession of the country, which has been divided among them several times. Spain predominated in Italy during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; yielded to the house of Austria at the beginning of the eighteenth. The victories of Bonaparte in 1797-8 changed the government of Italy; but the Austrian rule was re-established at the peace in 1814. In 1848 the Milanese and Venetians revolted and joined Piedmont, but were subdued by Radetzky; see *below*. The hostile feeling between Austria and Piedmont gradually increased till war broke out in April, 1859. The Austrians were defeated, and the kingdom of Italy, comprising Piedmont, Sardinia, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Romagna, Naples, and Sicily, was re-established 17 March, 1861, by the Italian parliament (consisting of 443 deputies from 59 provinces). On 29 Oct. 1861, the internal government was reorganized; the 59 provinces were placed under prefects, subject to four directors-general. In 1861 the population was 21,728,529. War with Austria was declared 18 June, 1866; and on 3 Oct. peace was signed at Vienna, and Venetia was ceded to Italy; see *below* for the events. The kingdom of Italy was consummated by the occupation of Rome as the capital, 1870. Estimated population of the kingdom, 1862, 25,003,635 (Rome was aided in 1870); 1878, 28,209,620. For other details see *Rome* and the various Italian cities throughout the volume.

Italy (Saturnia) fabled to have been ruled by Saturn during the golden age..... B.C. 2450
Arrival of Enotrus from Arcadia, 1710; and of Evander; reign of Latinus..... about 1240
Æneas the Trojan said to land in Italy, defeat and kill Turnus; marry Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus; and found Lavinium in South Italy..... 1182, etc.
Greek colonies (see *Magna Græcia*) founded..... 974-448
Romulus builds Rome..... 753

(For subsequent history, see *Rome*.)
Odoacer, leader of the Heruli, establishes the kingdom of Italy..... A.D. 476
The Ostrogoths invade Italy, 488, and retain it till..... 491
They are expelled by the imperial generals Narses and Belisarius..... 552

(See *KINGS OF ITALY*, p. 381, and *Iron Crown*.)
Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany, 568; who overrun Italy..... 596
Invasion and defeat of Constantine II..... 662
Venice first governed by a doge..... 697
Pepin gives Ravenna to the pope..... 754
Charlemagne invades Italy, 774; overcomes the Lombards; crowned emperor of the West at Rome by pope Leo III..... 25 Dec. 800
The Saracens invade Italy and settle at Bari..... 842
Invasion of Otto I, 951; crowned emperor..... 2 Feb. 962
Genoa becomes important..... 1000
The Saracens expelled by the Normans..... 1016-17
The Normans acquire Naples from the pope..... 1061
Pope Gregory VII., Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty, in which he is assisted by Matilda, countess of Tuscany, mistress of the greater part of Italy..... 1073-86

Disputes between the popes and emperors, relative to ecclesiastical investitures, begin (and long agitate Italy and Germany)..... about 1073
Rise of the Lombard cities..... about 1120
Who war with each other..... 1144
The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors..... 1125

Wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines (which see) begin about 1161

Frederick I. (Barbarossa) interferes; his wars..... 1154-75
Lombard League formed..... 1167
His defeat at Legnano..... 29 May, 1176
Peace of Constance..... 1183
Civil wars again..... 1199, etc.
Rise of the Medici at Florence..... about 1251
Wars of Frederick II. and the Lombard League..... 1236-50
His natural son, Manfred, king of Sicily, defeated and killed at the battle of Benevento by Charles of Anjou, 26 Feb. 1266

Who defeats Conradin at Tagliacozzo..... 23 Aug. 1268

The Visconti rule at Milan..... 1277

The Sicilian Vespers; massacre of the French, who are expelled from Sicily..... 30 March, 1282

Clement V. (pope, 1305) fixes his residence at Avignon in France..... 1309

Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of imperial vicar..... 1328

First doge of Genoa appointed..... 1339

Luca independent..... 1370

Rome again the seat of the pope..... 1377

Charles VIII. of France invades Italy, 1494, and conquers Naples, 1495; loses it in..... 1496

Louis XII. joins Venice and conquers Milan (soon lost). 1499
 League of Cambray (1508) against Venice, which is despoiled of its Italian possessions. 1509
 Leo X., pope, patron of literature and art. 1513-22
 Wars of Charles V. and Francis I. 1515-21
 Francis defeated and prisoner at Pavia. 24 Feb. 1525
 Parma and Placentia made a duchy for his family by pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese). 1545
 Peace of Cateau-Cambresis. 1559
 War of the Mantuan succession. 1627-31
 Catinat and the French defeat the duke of Savoy at Marsaglia. 4 Oct. 1693
 War of Spanish succession commences in Italy. 1701
 Battle of Turin. 7 Sept. 1706
 Division of Italy at the peace of Utrecht. 11 April. 1713
 The duke of Savoy becomes king of Sardinia. 1720
 Successful French campaign in Italy. 1745
 Milan, etc., obtained by the house of Austria, 1706; confirmed by treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. 1748
 Italy overrun by the French. May-Dec. 1796
 Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio; Cisalpine republic founded. 17 Oct. 1797
 Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte. Feb. 1798
 The Russians, under Suwarrow, defeat the French at Trebia, etc. 1799
 Bonaparte crosses the Alps, 16-20 May; defeats the Austrians at Marengo. 14 June. 1800
 The *Cisalpine* becomes the *Italian* republic (Bonaparte president). Jan. 1802
 Napoleon crowned king of Italy. 26 May. 1805
 Eugène Beauharnois made viceroy of Italy. " "
 Austria loses her Italian possessions by the treaty of Presburg; ratified. 1 Jan. 1806
 The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon, 1814; the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established for Austria. 7 April. 1815
 Formation of the Young Italy party by Mazzini; insurrections. 1831-3
 Italian Association for Science first met (at Pisa). 1837
 Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice, March; supported by the king of Sardinia and by the pope. April. 1848
 The king, defeated at Novara, abdicates, 23 March; and Lombardy reverts to Austria. May. 1849
 (See *Sardinia and Austria*.)
 "Napoleon III. et l'Italie" published. Feb. 1859
 The Austrian ultimatum, rejected by Sardinia. 26 April. "
 The Austrians cross the Ticino, 27 April; and the French enter Genoa. 3 May. "
 Peaceful revolution at Florence, 27 April; Parma, 3 May; Modena. 15 June. "
 The Austrians defeated at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30, 31 May; Magenta, 4 June; Marignano, 8 June; Solferino. 24 June. "
 Provisional governments established at Florence, 27 April; Parma, May; and Modena (the sovereigns retire). 15 June. "
 Insurrection in the papal states Bologna, Ferrara, etc. 13-15 June. "
 Massacre of the insurgents at Perugia by the Swiss troops. 20 June. "
 The allies cross the Mincio. 1 July. "
 Armistice between Austria and France. 8 July. "
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca; Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia. 11 July. "
 Italy dismayed at the peace; agitation at Milan, Florence, Modena, Parma, etc.; resignation of count Cavour as minister. July. "
 The pope appeals to Europe against the king of Sardinia. 12 July. "
 Garibaldi exhorts the Italians to arm. 19 July. "
 Grand-duke of Tuscany abdicates. 21 July. "
 Constitutional assemblies meet at Florence, 11 Aug.; and at Modena. 16 Aug. "
 Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna enter into a defensive alliance, and declare for annexation to Piedmont, 20 Aug.-10 Sept.; fiscal restrictions between them and Piedmont abolished. 10 Oct. "
 Assassination of col. Anviti at Parma. 5 Oct. "
 Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans; subscriptions in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians. Oct. "
 Tuscany, etc., choose the prince Eugène of Carignan Savoy as regent of central Italy, 5 Nov.; the king of Sardinia refusing his consent, the prince declines the office, but recommends the chevalier Buoncampani, 14 Nov. "
 Treaty of Zurich (establishing Italian confederacy, etc.), signed. 10 Nov. "
 Garibaldi retires from Sardinian service. 18 Nov. "
 New Sardinian constitution proclaimed. 7 Dec. "
 The pope condemns the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès." 31 Dec. "
 The emperor Napoleon recommends the pope to give up the legations. 31 Dec. "
 The pope refuses and denounces the emperor. 8 Jan. 1860
 Count Cavour charged with the formation of a ministry, 16 Jan. "
 Annexation to Sardinia voted for (by universal suffrage) in Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, 13 March; Tuscany, 16 March; accepted by the king. 18-22 March, "

Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France signed, 24 March; approved by the Sardinian parliament. 29 May, 1860
 The French troops retire from Italy. May. "
 Vain insurrections in Sicily. 4 April, 2 May. "
 Garibaldi lands at Marsala in Sicily, 11 May; assumes the office of dictator, 14 May; defeats the Neapolitans at Calatimi, 15 May; and at Melazzo, 20 July; by a convention the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (see *Sicily*). 30 July. "
 Garibaldi lands at Reggio in Calabria, 18 Aug.; enters Naples; king Francis retires. 7 Sept. 1861
 Insurrection in Papal States, 8 Sept.; the Sardinians enter, 11 Sept.; defeat the papal troops at Castel-Bardo, 18 Sept.; take Ancona. 17-29 Sept. "
 Victor Emmanuel takes the command of his army, 4 Oct. "
 The Sardinians enter kingdom of Naples, 15 Oct.; defeat Neapolitans at Isernia. 17 Oct. "
 Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans at the Volturro, 1 Oct. 1860; meets Victor Emmanuel, and says, "King of Italy!" the latter replies, "I thank you!" 28 Oct. "
 By universal suffrage (plebiscitum), Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia. 21 Oct. "
 Capua bombarded; the Neapolitans retire, 2 Nov.; and are defeated at the Garigliano. 3 Nov. "
 Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as king, 7 Nov.; Garibaldi resigns the dictatorship and retires to Caprera, 9 Nov. "
 Victor Emmanuel receives homage from the Neapolitan clergy, etc.; gives money to encourage education; appoints a ministry, including Poerio, etc. Nov. "
 Siege of Gaeta commences; attack by sea prevented by the presence of the French fleet. 3 Nov. etc. "
 Treaty of Zurich signed (see *Zurich*). 10 Nov. "
 Decree in honor of Garibaldi's army. 16 Nov. "
 Reactionary movements suppressed. Nov-Dec. "
 Prince of Carignano-Savoy appointed lieutenant of Naples. Jan. 1861
 The French fleet retires from Gaeta, 19 Jan.; after severe bombardment it surrenders; Francis II. retires to Rome. 13 Feb. "
 Monastic establishments in Naples abolished, with compensation to the inmates; schools established. Feb. "
 Assembly of the first Italian parliament, 18 Feb.; which decrees Victor Emmanuel king of Italy, 26 Feb. and 14 March. "
 Naples unsettled through reactionary intrigues of the papal party. March and April. "
 Italy recognized by Great Britain. 31 March. "
 Order for the levy of 70,000 soldiers. April. "
 Cavour forms a new ministry, including members from all parts of Italy. April. "
 The pope protests against the kingdom. 15 April. "
 Alteration in parliament between Cavour and Garibaldi, 18 April; reconciled. 25 April. "
 Bourbonist bands defeated. 7 May, etc. "
 Prince of Carignan resigns; San Martino appointed lieutenant at Naples. 13 May. "
 Death of count Cavour, aged 52. 6 June. "
 Ricasoli forms a ministry to continue Cavour's policy, 11 June. "
 The kingdom recognized by France. 24 June. "
 San Martino resigns the government of Naples; active measures taken against the insurgents and brigands by Cialdini, his successor, appointed. 16 July. "
 The king opens the exhibition of Italian industry at Florence. 14 Sept. "
 The kingdom recognized by Portugal and Belgium, 1 Oct.; divided into fifty-nine prefectures, etc., 13 Oct. "
 Skirmishes in the south with brigands and foreign emissaries in the cause of Francis II. Oct. "
 Cialdini retires, and La Marmora becomes lieutenant-general of Naples. 2 Nov. "
 Brigandage still prevailing in the south, aided by the king of Naples; insurgents defeated, and many killed, 19 Nov. "
 José Borges, a Spaniard, lands in Calabria, 15 Sept.; calls on the people to rise for Francis II., Sept. 1, takes and shot. 8 Dec. "
 The reactionist warfare continues; cruelties of the brigands lead to reprisals. Dec. 1861. Jan. and Feb. 1862
 Ricasoli compelled to resign by court influence, 1 March; Rattazzi forms an administration. 3 March. "
 The kingdom recognized by Prussia. 1 March. "
 Surrender of Civatella del Tronto, the last Bourbon fortress in Sicily. 14 March. "
 Triumphant progress of Garibaldi through Italy, establishing rifle clubs. March and April. "
 Mr. J. F. Bishop, an active English Bourbonist propagandist, captured. 2 April. "
 Conspiracy among the Neapolitan soldiers at Milan suppressed. 19 April. "
 The king received at Naples with great enthusiasm, 29 April. "
 The French general Guyon aids in the suppression of the Bourbonist brigands. April. "
 The kingdom recognized by Russia. 3 July. "
 Garibaldi proceeds to Sicily; at Marsala he calls for volunteers, giving as his watchword, "Rome or death!" 19 July. "

Calls on the Hungarians to rise.	26 July, 1862	The kingdom recognized by Spain	June, 1865
The king issues a proclamation against his proceedings, as tending to rebellion.	3 Aug. "	Mr. Moens released after a ransom of 5000 <i>l.</i> had been paid.	26 Aug. "
Garibaldi enters Catania, and organizes a provisional government.	19 Aug. "	Bank of Italy established.	7 Nov. "
Sicily proclaimed to be in a state of siege, 21 Aug.; and put under gen. Cialdini.	22 Aug. "	French troops leaving Italy; general election, the moderate party predominate.	Nov. "
Garibaldi issues his last proclamation; embarks at Catania; lands at Melito, in Calabria, and marches towards Reggio, 25 Aug.; La Marmora proclaims a state of siege, 26 Aug.; Garibaldi and his followers fall in with the royalists under Pullavicini, at Aspromonte, where, after a short skirmish, he is wounded and taken prisoner, 29 Aug.; removed to Varignano, near Spezzia, 1 Sept. "	1 Sept. "	The new parliament meets at Florence.	18 Nov. "
Mr. J. F. Bishop sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, 6 Sept. "	6 Sept. "	Serious financial deficiency; heavy taxation proposed, 13 Dec.; much dissatisfaction; the ministers resign, 21 Dec.; a new ministry formed under La Marmora, 31 Dec. "	31 Dec. "
Gen. Durando issues a diplomatic circular condemning Garibaldi's proceedings, yet asserting the necessity of the Italian government possessing Rome.	10 Sept. "	Death of the patriot and soldier, Massimo d'Azeglio, 15 Jan. 1866	15 Jan. 1866
A subscription in England enables professor Partridge, of King's College, London, to go to Garibaldi. 19 Sept. "	19 Sept. "	Formation of the "Consorzio Nazionale," a public subscription for reducing the national debt.	27 Feb. "
Princess Maria Pia married by proxy to the king of Portugal.	27 Sept. "	Massacre of Protestants at Barletta, Naples; attributed to priests.	19 March, "
Garibaldi issues a rhetorical appeal to the English nation, urging its intervention for the cause of liberty, 28 Sept. "	28 Sept. "	Alliance with Prussia.	12 May, "
Inflammatory manifesto addressed to the people of Italy by Joseph Mazzini.	Sept. "	Volunteers numerous enlisted.	7 June et seq. "
Amnesty granted to Garibaldi and his followers.	5 Oct. "	War declared against Austria.	18 June, "
Sharp reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Durando's note, 8 Oct. "	8 Oct. "	New ministry formed under Ricasoli.	20 June, "
End of state of siege in Naples and Sicily.	17 Oct. "	Royal manifesto to the people.	20 June, "
Disorderly encounter between Italians and Austrians on the banks of the Po.	1 Nov. "	The army, headed by the king, crosses the Mincio, 23 June; defeated at Custoza.	24 June, "
Father Passaglia and 10,000 (out of 80,000) Italian priests sign a declaration against the temporal authority of the pope.	Nov. "	Venetia ceded to France by the emperor of Austria, 3 July, "	3 July, "
Garibaldi removed to Pisa, 9 Nov.; ball extracted from his foot by Zanetti.	23 Nov. "	Fruitless conflicts; the volunteers under Garibaldi defeated at Monte Suello.	4 July, "
Meeting of parliament; determined opposition to Rattazzi, 18 Nov.; he resigns.	30 Nov. "	Bill for suppression of monasteries and confiscation of property passed.	7 July, "
New ministry formed by Farina.	9 Dec. "	Cialdini crosses the Po, and enters Venetia.	8 July, "
It declines further negotiations with France on the Roman question.	18 Dec. "	Naval battle near Lissa; Italians defeated by Austrians (<i>Rè d'Italia</i> and <i>Palestro</i> blown up).	20 July, "
Commercial treaty with France signed.	17 Jan. 1863	The Italians beaten at Vërza; the last conflict.	26 July, "
Farina resigns; Minghetti succeeds.	24 March, "	Armistice for four weeks signed.	12 Aug. "
Grand Cavour Canal for irrigation of Piedmont opened, 1 June, "	1 June, "	Volunteers disbanded; Garibaldi retires to Caprera.	15 Aug. "
Income-tax bill passed.	July, "	Treaty of peace with Austria signed at Vienna, 3 Oct.; ratified.	12 Oct. "
Tristany and other bandits captured.	July, "	Court constituted at Florence to try admiral Persano for neglect of duty at battle of Lissa.	11 Oct. "
Commercial treaty with Great Britain signed.	6 Aug. "	The Austrians retire from Peschiera, 9 Oct.; Mantua, 10 Oct.; Verona, 16 Oct.; Venice.	17 Oct. "
Death of Farina.	5 Sept. "	Gen. Menabrea pays to count Mensdorff a sum of money, and receives the iron crown of Italy.	11 Oct. "
Several bandits captured on board the French ship <i>Aunia</i> ; given up to France, July; restored to Italy, 12 Sept. "	12 Sept. "	National loan freely subscribed.	Oct. "
The army of Piedmont (50,000) consolidated by La Marmora and expanded into the "army of Italy" (250,000), Oct. "	Oct. "	Plebiscitum in Venetia; for annexation with Italy, 641,758; against, 69.	21 Oct. "
The king visits Naples; reviews National Guard, etc., 11-17 Nov. "	11-17 Nov. "	This result reported, and the iron crown presented to the king at Turin.	4 Nov. "
General election; triumph of the moderate party.	Jan. 1864	The king enters Venice, 7 Nov.; visits Verona, Mantua, etc.	Nov. "
Garibaldi's visit to England amid much enthusiasm, April, "	April, "	Circular of Ricasoli to the prefects, recommending industrial development and commerce, forbidding agitation, and enjoining neutrality regarding Rome, 15 Nov. "	15 Nov. "
Franco-Italian convention signed (French troops to quit Rome in two years (from 6 Feb. 1863), Florence to be the capital of Italy, etc.).	15 Sept. "	Letter from Ricasoli to the clergy recommending a free church in a free state.	26 Nov. "
Riots at Turin in consequence; many persons killed by the military.	21, 22 Sept. "	Persano committed for trial; examination begins, 1 Dec. "	1 Dec. "
Minghetti and his colleagues blamed; resigned; a ministry formed by La Marmora.	24 Sept. "	Parliament opened by the king, who declares that "Italy is now restored to herself"	15 Dec. "
Garibaldi denounces the convention.	10 Oct. "	Sig. Tonello received by the pope, 15 Dec.; many bishops return to their dioceses.	Dec. "
Desperate state of the finances announced by Sella, the minister; he proposes stringent remedies.	Nov. "	Persano acquitted of cowardice at Lissa.	30 Jan. 1867
Railway from Turin to Florence opened.	4 Nov. "	Government proposal for investing part of the property of the religious bodies for support of clergy (Free Church and Ecclesiastical Liquidation bill) brought forward.	Jan. "
The convention approved by the chamber of deputies, 19 Nov.; by the senate (after an able speech by Cialdini, 6 Dec.).	9 Dec. "	Great reduction in the army (to 146,000) ordered.	Jan. "
Decree for transfer of the capital published.	11 Dec. "	Defeat of the ministry on question of the right of public meetings in Venetia, 11 Feb.; parliament dissolved, 13 Feb. "	13 Feb. "
Prince Humbert resides at Naples.	Dec. "	Ricasoli reconstructs his ministry.	17 Feb. "
Stated that 346 brigands had been killed in action; 453 taken in action, and 132 surrendered; about 300 remain to be tracked; many pretend to be subjects of the ex-king Francis II. of Naples.	Dec. "	The pope accepts Italian help to suppress brigandage, March, "	March, "
Demonstration against the king of Turin, 30 Jan.; he goes to Florence.	3 Feb. 1865	Elections give a majority for government.	March, "
Amnesty for political offences published; brigandage in the Neapolitan and Roman states increasing.	March, "	Resignation of Ricasoli, 5 April; a ministry formed by Rattazzi.	8 April, "
Fruitless negotiations with the pope by Vegezzi respecting the position of bishops.	April to July, "	Persano condemned: degraded and dismissed the service for disobedience, incapacity, and negligence.	15 April, "
The king and court proceed to Florence, 13 May; he opens the Dante festival, the 600th anniversary of the poet's birth.	14 May, "	Treaty of commerce with Austria signed at Florence, 23 April, "	23 April, "
Mr. Moens, a British subject, seized and retained by brigands.	15 May, "	Public funeral of the patriot Carlo Poerio.	1 May, "
45 monks and others arrested at Salerno on charge of a Bourbonist conspiracy.	12 June, "	Italy joins in the conference at London respecting the Luxemburg question.	7-11 May, "
Inauguration of a national rifle meeting at Florence; the king fires the first shot.	18 June, "	National financial embarrassments; the king gives up part of his civil list; proposed sale of church lands, and reduction of expenditure.	May et seq. "
Numerous atrocities committed by brigands; Giardullo and 8 brigands captured.	19 June, "	17,200,000 <i>l.</i> advanced for church lands by Fould and others of Paris.	May, "
		Church Property bill passed.	Aug. "
		Garibaldi, about to enter the Roman territory with volunteers, captured by Italian government at Sinalunga (or Asinalunga) and sent to Alessandria.	23 Sept. "
		Sent to Caprera, 27 Sept.; escapes to Leghorn and is sent back.	2 Oct. "
		Bands of Garibaldians invade Roman territories.	Sept.-Oct. "
		Garibaldi escapes from Caprera.	15 Oct. "
		Embarkation of French troops at Toulon suspended by the resignation of Rattazzi and his ministry.	20 Oct. "
		Cialdini tries to form a ministry in vain.	21-25 Oct. "

Garibaldi at Florence announces an expedition against Rome.....	22 Oct.	1867	Roman provinces united into one, with five sub-prefectures.....	19 Oct.	1870
The French minister Moustier's circular against the invasion.....	25 Oct.		Ministerial changes completed.....	30 Oct.	
Garibaldians defeated at Viterbo.....	25 Oct.		Ricasoli retires into private life.....	about 14 Nov.	
Enter Roman territories, defeat papal troops, and take Monte Rotondo.....	26, 27 Oct.		Amadeus, duke of Aosta, the king's second son, elected king by the Spanish cortes.....	16 Nov.	
Menabrea's ministry formed; proclamation of Victor Emmanuel against the Garibaldian invasion.....	27 Oct.		Elections favorable to the government; all the ministers elected.....	about 28 Nov.	
Riots at Naples, Turin, Pavia, and other places suppressed.....	26-28 Oct. et seq.		Parliament meets; the king declares Rome to be the capital of Italy.....	5 Dec.	
French army arrives at Civita Vecchia, 28 Oct.; two brigades enter Rome.....	30 Oct.		Bills introduced for the transfer of the capital and the preservation of the pope's rights.....	about 10 Dec.	
Royal Italian troops enter papal territory; Menabrea's Justificatory circular; suppression of insurrectional committees in Italy.....	30 Oct.		The Cenis tunnel completed.....	25 Dec.	
De Moustier's reply.....	1 Nov.		Great inundation; the king visits Rome.....	31 Dec.	
Garibaldi defeated at Montana, 3 Nov.; retreats into Italy with his son; captured and sent to Varignano, gulf of Spezzia.....	4 Nov.		The senate vote the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome (94 to 39).....	26 Jan. 1871	
Fiery manifesto of Mazzini.....	8 Nov.		The king and ministers remove to Rome, 1, 2 July, which is inaugurated as the capital.....	3 July	
Garibaldi sent to Caprera.....	25 Nov.		The parliament opened there by the king.....	27 Nov.	
French proposal of a European conference on Roman question discussed.....	9 Nov.-Dec.		Telegraphic conference at Rome.....	18 Dec.	
French troops left Rome for Civita Vecchia.....	3 Dec.		Joseph Mazzini dies at Pisa.....	10 March, 1872	
Meeting of parliament; judicious firmness; an amnesty for Garibaldians proclaimed.....	5 Dec.		Elections favorable to the liberals.....	Aug.	
Long army debate; vote against the ministry (201 to 199); Menabrea resigns.....	22 Dec.		Great inundations in the valley of the Po, etc.; loss of life and of much property; much saved by the exertions of the military.....	Oct.	
His ministry reconstituted.....	5 Jan.		Opposition to the income-tax in the assembly; majority for government (144 to 116).....	Dec.	
M. Cambray Digny's financial statement: great deficit; a grist-tax proposed.....	21 Jan.		Great sorrow at the death of Napoleon III. 9 Jan.; proposals for a monument in Milan.....	Jan. 1873	
Exculpatory letter of La Marmora issued.....	Feb.		Bill dealing with the religious establishments at Rome introduced.....	April	
Government financial measures announced.....	Feb.		The Lanza-Sella ministry resign; but resume office at the request of the king.....	about 4 May	
New order of knighthood, the "Crown of Italy," constituted.....	20 Feb.		Death of Alessandro Manzoni.....	22 May	
Grist-tax adopted after 21 days' debate.....	1 April		Death of Urbano Rattazzi.....	5 June	
Enthusiastic reception of the crown-prince of Prussia, 20, 21 April.....	20, 21 April		Law for expulsion of Jesuits passed (see <i>Jesuits</i>).....	25 June	
Marriage of prince Humbert to his cousin Margherita at Turin.....	22 April		Lanza and Sella resign, 26 June; a ministry formed by Minghetti.....	10 July	
Fr. ghful atrocities committed by brigands in south Italy, April, May.....	April, May		The king's visit to Vienna, 17 Sept.; to Berlin, 22-26 Sept. Monuments to Cavour at Turin inaugurated by the king, 8 Nov.....	8 Nov.	
Grist-tax adopted by the senate.....	June		The king opens parliament with congratulatory speech, 15 Nov.....	15 Nov.	
Arrangement made for debt of the late papal provinces, 30 July.....	30 July		Academy of San Luca replaced by a new academy, Jan. 1874.....	Jan. 1874	
Government tobacco monopoly ordered to be farmed; resignation of the ministers Lanza and Sella.....	8 Aug.		National festival on the 25th anniversary of the king's accession.....	23 March	
Long-continued rain; dreadful inundations in the Alpine regions; great storm.....	27 Sept.		Minghetti ministry defeated on a finance bill; their resignation not accepted by the king.....	24 May	
Meeting of chamber of deputies; Garibaldi withdraws, 24 Nov.....	24 Nov.		Accottellatori (secret assassinating societies) reported in Ravenna and other places.....	Sept.-Oct.	
Ministerial victory respecting the grist-tax in the chambers.....	26 Jan.		About 80 secret extortioners (see <i>Camorra</i>) in Naples seized and transported.....	Sept.-Oct.	
Thomas, duke of Genoa, entered a pupil at Harrow (see <i>Spain</i> , 1870).....	April		Teodall, a papal chamberlain, seized by brigands, ransomed for 2000l.....	about 8, 9 Oct.	
Circular of Menabrea against the council at Rome, 5 Oct.....	5 Oct.		The <i>Orénoque</i> (French) sails from Civita Vecchia, 13 Oct.....	13 Oct.	
Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand, son of prince Humbert, born at Naples.....	11 Nov.		Jesuits ordered to quit their establishments.....	15 Oct.	
Serious illness and recovery of the king.....	6-20 Nov.		Result of elections in support of government.....	Nov.	
Offered resignation of Menabrea, about 19 Nov.; Cialdini and Sella unable to form a ministry, 10 Dec.; Lanza and Sella succeed.....	13 Dec.		The Camorra, Maffei, and Brigantaggio (terrorist secret societies) prevalent in south Italy.....	1874-5	
Œcumenical council at Rome (see <i>Rome, Councils</i>) opened, 8 Dec.....	8 Dec.		Garibaldi declines a sum of money (3500l.) voted to him, 31 Dec. 1874.....	31 Dec. 1874	
Republican risings in Pavia and other places quelled, about 24 March.....	about 24 March		He enters Rome amid great excitement, takes his seat in the chamber of deputies, and takes the oath to the king.....	24 Jan. 1875	
Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war announced, 18 July; additional armaments ordered.....	4 Aug.		Accepts the sum voted and devotes it to improvement of the Tiber, etc.....	12 Feb.	
Mazzini arrested at Palermo and sent to Gaeta, 14 Aug.....	14 Aug.		The emperor of Austria and king of Italy meet at Venice.....	5-7 April	
Fruitless mission of prince Napoleon to obtain help for France.....	21-25 Aug.		Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, to expire 26 June, 1876, announced.....	June	
Circular note from the government recounting the failure of all attempts to conciliate the pope since 1860, and proposing favorable terms.....	29 Aug.		Synod of Italian Catholic church (which was held at Naples.....	Aug.	
French vessel <i>Orénoque</i> placed at Civita Vecchia on behalf of the pope.....	Aug.		Elections of parish priests declared valid in opposition to the bishops.....	July-Aug.	
Respectful letter from the king to the pope, announcing the occupation of Rome necessary to order.....	8 Sept.		Michael Angelo fete at Florence.....	12 Sept.	
The Italian troops enter the papal territories (see <i>Rome</i>); occupy Viterbo and other places.....	12 Sept.		Italian Catholic congress, blessed by the pope, meets at Florence; scanty attendance.....	23-25 Sept.	
Gen. Bixio marches towards Rome.....	18, 19 Sept.		Visit of the emperor of Germany to Milan; warmly received by the king and people.....	18-23 Oct.	
After a short resistance, the Italians under gen. Cadorna enter Rome (for details, see <i>Rome</i>).....	20 Sept.		Minghetti ministry defeated on the budget, 18 March; resign.....	19 March, 1876	
<i>Plebiscite</i> in papal territories: for union with the kingdom of Italy (out of 167,548 voters), 131,681; against, 1807.....	2 Oct.		Agostino Depretis forms a cabinet.....	March	
The king receives the result of the <i>plebiscite</i>	8 Oct.		The <i>Duilio</i> , great iron clad, launched at Castellamare in presence of the king.....	8 May	
Rome incorporated with Italy by royal decree, gen. La Marmora governor.....	9 Oct.		Discovery of a "black book" in the Home office, recording misdeeds of many officials, etc.; gives much offence.....	June	
Arrival of La Marmora at Rome as viceroy; reported agitation in Nice for reunion with Italy or autonomy, Oct.....	Oct.		Italian Geographical Society's expedition in Africa; ill-treated at Zulla; the khedive informed.....	July	
Capture and death of Pilone, a great Bourbonist brigand chief.....	14 Oct.		Marchese Mantegazza tried for forging the signatures of the king and prince Humbert on bills and letters to obtain money; confessed, but refused to disclose name of associate or instigator, 18 Aug.; sentence, 8 years' penal servitude.....	31 Aug.	
Mazzini arrives at Florence.....	15 Oct.		Elections; great majority for Depretis ministry, about 6 Nov.....	6 Nov.	
Amnesty to political offenders proclaimed, 10 Oct.; including Mazzini.....	16 Oct.		Maria Vittoria, duchess of Aosta, ex queen of Spain, aged 28, dies, greatly lamented.....	8 Nov.	
Diplomatic circular announcing the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy.....	18 Oct.		Parliament opened by the king.....	20 Nov.	
			Discovery near Verona of above 50,000 coins of Gallienus and others, chiefly bronze.....	Jan. 1877	

Bill for repressing clerical abuses adopted by the deputies; the pope expresses great displeasure in his circular to foreign powers, 21 March; the bill rejected by the senate, 7 May, 1877

Antonelli Case.—Countess Loreta Lambertini claims property of her alleged father, cardinal Antonelli; resisted by his brothers, 30 June; trial; her case not proved, 6 Dec.

Ministerial changes, 12 Nov.

Monument at Montana (which see) inaugurated, 25 Nov.

Resignation of the ministry, 15 Dec.; Depretis reforms his ministry (Nicotera replaced by Crispi), 15-26 Dec.

Father Curci (see *Jesuita*) publishes "Dissidio Moderno fra la Chiesa e l'Italia," against the pope's temporal power, 1 Dec.

Death of La Marmora, aged 74, 5 Jan.; death of king Victor Emmanuel II. 9 Jan.; his funeral; procession 2 miles long; buried in the Pantheon, Rome, 17 Jan. 1878

Death of pope Pius IX., 7 Feb.; election of Leo XIII., 20 Feb.

Antonelli Case.—The countess permitted to appear in court; the case deferred, 10 Feb.

Resignation of the Depretis ministry, 10 March.

Cairoli forms a liberal ministry, Corti foreign minister; new men, 23 March.

Seismet Doda, finance minister, announces probable surplus, 1 June.

Dandolo, largest Italian iron-clad, launched at Spezia in presence of the king, 10 July.

Popular discontent at the Berlin treaty; desire for acquiring Trent and Trieste; cry of "Italia Irredenta!" meetings at Rome, etc., about 21 July.

Death of Giorgio Pallavicino, senator, patriot, friend of Cavour, aged 84, 3 Aug.

David Lazzaretti, "the saint," a peasant, aged 48, founder of a religious socialistic sect in 1863, with 12 apostles, etc., and creed somewhat Protestant; proposed to erect seven hermitages; marched towards Arcidosso, in Tuscany, with between two and three thousand followers; David, clad in a half-regal, half pontifical costume, proclaiming the Christian republic, resisted dispersion by the police, who, when fired on, fired and killed David and one of his followers; these retired, carrying off David's body, 18 Aug.

Ministerial crisis; resignation of Corti and others, 19 Oct.; of all the Cairoli ministry, 22 Oct.

Sig. Cairoli reconstitutes the ministry, 25 Oct.

Attempted assassination of the king at Naples by Giovanni Passanante, an internationalist, aged 29; the king and Cairoli, the minister, slightly wounded, 17 Nov.

"Pietro Barsanti" clubs (in memory of a sergeant executed for gross insubordination a few years ago) become prominent; oppose ministry, autumn.

The Cairoli ministry defeated on vote of confidence (263 to 189), 11 Dec.; resign., 12 Dec.

Sig. Depretis's ministry takes office, 19 Dec.

Passanante condemned to death at Naples, 7 March; to perpetual imprisonment (by the king), 29 March.

Antonelli Case.—The countess Lambertini's appeal rejected, 3 July.

Government defeated on the grist-bill (251 to 159); resigns, 3 July.

Sig. Cairoli forms a ministry, 8-12 July.

New clerical conservative party issues a manifesto, 12 Aug.

"*Res Italica*" pamphlet (see *Italia Irredenta*), 12 Nov.

The followers of Lazzaretti tried and acquitted, 12 Nov.

Cairoli ministry reconstructed, 18-24 Nov.

First publication of *Aurora*, a papal daily newspaper, at Rome, 1 Jan.

Parliament opened by the king; relief of taxation promised, 17 Feb.

Majority in chamber against ministers, 17 Feb.; its resignation not accepted by the king, 29 April; dissolution of the chamber, 2 May.

Elections: absolute majority for the Cairoli ministry; parliament meets, 26 May.

Cordigliani, a half mad tailor, condemned to imprisonment for throwing paving-stones at a group of deputies (25 June), 26 Aug.

Celebration of capture of Rome by Italians in 1870, 20 Sept.

Italia, great iron-clad, launched at Castellamare, 29 Sept.

Garibaldi and his son Menotti resign as deputies on account of the imprisonment of his son-in-law, gen. Canzio, for republican manifestations, 27 Sept.; Garibaldi goes to Genoa, Oct.; Canzio released, 10 Oct.

Col. John Whitehead, "Garibaldi's Englishman," dies, aged 69, 21 Nov.

Resignation of Cairoli and his cabinet, 8 April; return to office; censured on account of the Tunis affair, 18 April, 1881

The Cairoli ministry again resigns, 14 May.

M. Depretis forms a ministry, 28 May.

Father Curci publishes "New Italy and Old Zealots," June,

KINGS OF ITALY.

476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invades Italy, and becomes king; conquered and slain by
403. Theodoric, king of the *Ostrogoths*, an able prince. He put to death the philosophers Boethius and Symmachus, falsely accused, about 525.
526. Athalaric, his grandson, dies of the plague.
534. Theodatus elected; assassinated.
535. Vitiges elected.
540. Theodebald (Hildibald) elected; assassinated.
541. Totila, or Badila, a great prince; killed in battle against the imperial army under Narses.
552. Theias falls in battle.
- Italy subject to the Eastern empire till
568. Alboin, king of the *Lombards*, with a huge mixed army, conquers Italy; poisoned by his wife Rosamond for compelling her to drink wine out of a cup formed of her father's skull.
573. Cleopha; assassinated.
575. Autharis; poisoned.
591. Agilulph.
615. Adaloald; poisoned.
625. Ariold.
636. Rotharis; married the widow of Ariold; published a code of laws.
652. Rodolald (son); assassinated.
653. Aribert I. (uncle).
661. Bertharic and Godebert (sons); dethroned by
662. Grimoald, duke of Benevento.
671. Bertharic re-established.
686. Cunibert (son).
700. Luitbert; dethroned by
701. Ragimbert.
- " Aribert II. (son).
712. Ansprand elected.
- " Luitprand (son), a great prince, and a favorite of the church.
744. Hildebrand (nephew); deposed.
- " Rachis, duke of Friuli, elected; became a monk.
749. Astolph (brother).
756. Desiderius (Didier), quarrelled with the pope Adrian, who invited Charlemagne into Italy, by whom Desiderius was deposed, and an end put to the Lombard kingdom.
781. Pepin, or Carloman (son of Charlemagne).
812. Bernard.
820. Lothaire (son of Louis le Débonnaire).

EMPERORS.

875. Charles the Bald.
877. Carloman.
879. Charles the Fat.
888. Berenger I.
889. " and Guy.
894. " and Lambert.
921. " and Rudolph of Burgundy.
926. Hugh of Provence.
945. Lothaire II.
950. Berenger II. and Adalbert his son; deposed in 931 by the emperor Otto the Great, who added Italy to the German empire.

MODERN KINGS OF ITALY.

1805. Napoleon I. proclaimed king of Italy, 18 March; crowned at Milan, 26 May; abdicated 1814.
1861. Victor Emmanuel II. (of Sardinia, which see), born 14 March, 1820; declared king of Italy by the parliament, 17 March, 1861; died 9 Jan. 1878.
1878. Humbert (son), born 14 March, 1844; married his cousin, Margherita (born 20 Nov 1851), 22 April, 1868.
- Heir:* Victor Emmanuel (son), prince of Naples, born 11 Nov. 1869.

Ithaca, kingdom of Ulysses, see *Ionian Isles*. It was explored by Dr. Schliemann in 1878, few discoveries being made.

Itineraries. The Roman Itinerarium was a table of the stages between important places. The "Itineraria Antonini," embracing the whole Roman empire, usually ascribed to the emperor Aurelius Antoninus and his successors, A.D. 138-180, was probably based upon the survey made by order of Julius Caesar, 44 B.C. The "Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum" was drawn up for the use of the pilgrims about A.D. 333.

Ivory was brought to Solomon from Tarshish, about 992 B.C. (1 Kings x. 22). The colossal statues of Jupiter, Minerva, etc., by Phidias, were formed of ivory and gold, 444 B.C. Ivory tusk, 7 feet long, sent by the Zulu king Cetwayo to lord Chelmsford, as a token of peace, summer, 1879.

Ivry (near Evreux, N.W. France). Here Henry IV. totally defeated the duc de Mayenne and the League army, 14 March, 1590.

J.

J was distinguished from **I** by the Dutch scholars of the sixteenth century, and introduced into the alphabet by Giles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1550.—*Dufremoy*.

Jacobins, the original name of the Dominicans (*schick see*). The Jacobin Club (first called "Club Breton") consisted of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who met in the hall of the Jacobin friars at Paris, in Oct. 1789, to discuss political and other questions. Similar societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. The club was closed 11 Nov. 1794.

Jacobites, a Christian sect, so called from Jacob Baradeus, a Syrian, about 541; *see Eutychians*.—The partisans of James II. (Latin, Jacobus II.) were so named after his expulsion from England in 1688.

Jacobus, a gold coin, so called from king James I. of England, in whose reign it was struck, 1603–25.

Jacquard Loom, for figured fabrics, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard of Lyons, and patented 23 Dec. 1801.

Jacquerie, a term applied to bands of revolted peasants (headed by one Caillot, called Jacques Bonhomme), who ravaged France during the captivity of king John in 1358, and were quelled with much bloodshed. Similar insurrections occurred in Germany. One was termed the *Bundschuh*, from the large shoe especially worn by peasants, in 1502; and another termed the Bund (or league) of the Poor Conrad, 1514 and 1524, which also cost about 100,000 lives, and led to the insurrection of the Anabaptists.

Jaffa, a seaport of Syria, celebrated in Scripture as Joppa, whence Jonah embarked (about 862 B.C.), and where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead (A.D. 38); in mythology the place whence Perseus delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by the caliph Omar in 636; by the Crusaders, 1099; by Saladin, 1193; by Louis IX., 1252; and by Bonaparte, 7 March, 1799: the French were driven out by the British in June, the same year. Here, according to sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 2800 prisoners by Bonaparte; but this is doubted. Jaffa suffered by an earthquake in Jan. 1837, when it is said that 13,000 persons were killed.

Jagellons, a dynasty which at times reigned over Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, beginning with Jagellon, duke of Lithuania (husband of Hedwig, daughter of Louis of Hungary, 1384), who became king of Poland as Ladislas III. or V. in 1399, and ending with Sigismund II., who died in 1572.

Jail Distemper, *see Old Bailey*.

Jails, *see Prisons*.

Jains, *see Jeynes*.

Jamaica, a West India island, discovered by Columbus, 3 May, 1494, and named St. Jago. It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, with land forces commanded by Venables, 3 May, 1655, and settled soon after. Population in 1861, 13,816 whites, 81,074 colored, 346,374 blacks; in 1871, 506,154: whites, 13,101; colored, 100,346; blacks, 392,707.

An awful earthquake here. 2 June, 1692
The Maroons (runaway slaves) permitted to settle in the north of the island. 1738
Devastating hurricanes in 1722, 1734, and 1751
In June, 1795, the Maroons rose against the English, and were not quelled till. March, 1796
Many transported to Sierra Leone. 1800
Slave trade abolished. 1 May, 1807
Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and 1000 persons drowned. Oct. 1815
Bishopric established. 1824
Insurrection of the negro slaves; numerous plantations burned; the governor, lord Belmore, declared martial law. 22 Dec. 1831

Emancipation of the slaves. 1 Aug. 1834
About 50,000 die of cholera in 1850

In May, 1863, the dissension between the colonial legislature and sir Charles Grey, the governor, occasioned his recall; his successor, sir H. Barkly, arrived. Oct. 1853
Bishopric of Kingston established. 1856
Charles Henry Darling appointed governor. 1857
Edward John Eyre appointed governor. July, 1864

Negro insurrection begins at Morant Bay by resisting the capture of a negro criminal, 7 Oct.; the court-house fired on; baron Ketelholdt, rev. V. Herschell, and others cruelly murdered, and many wounded. 11 Oct. 1865

Rebellion spreads, and many atrocities are committed; it is suppressed by the energy of the governor, the military and naval officers, volunteers, the Maroons, and the loyal negroes. 13–24 Oct. "

George William Gordon, a colored member of the legislature, convicted of encouraging the rebellion, 21 Oct.; executed. 23 Oct. "

Paul Bogle executed. 24 Oct. "

Numerous executions. Oct. and Nov. "

Sir Henry Storks summoned from Malta, and sent to Jamaica, with Messrs Russell Gurney and John B. Maule as commissioners, to inquire respecting the disturbances, and the measures taken in suppressing them. 11 Dec. et seq. "

Governor Eyre temporarily suspended; sir Henry Storks arrives in Jamaica. 6 Jan. 1866

The legislative assembly of Jamaica dissolves itself, and abrogates the constitution (which had existed 200 years). 17 Jan. "

1600, subscribed at Jamaica for defence of governor Eyre, Feb. "

Commission opened 23 Jan.; closed. 21 March, "

They receive evidence of the existence of widely spread discontent during 1865; they reported that 439 persons had suffered by martial law; that about 1000 dwellings had been burned; that about 600 (many women) had been flogged; that they considered the punishments inflicted excessive, the executions unnecessarily frequent, the burning of houses wanton; and that they saw no proof of Gordon's complicity in the outbreak, or in an organized conspiracy against government, 9 April, "

The Jamaica Government act passed in England, 23 March, "

Sir J. P. Grant gazetted governor in room of governor Eyre. 16 July, "

A "Jamaica committee," J. S. Mill chairman, propose prosecution of governor Eyre. 27 July, "

He arrives at Southampton, 12 Aug.; welcomed by a banquet. 21 Aug. "

A committee for his defence formed. Sept. "

The governor, sir J. P. Grant, promulgates the new constitution; opening of the legislative council (consisting of the governor and six members). 16 Oct. "

G. D. Ramsay, accused of murder, discharged by grand-jury. 18 Oct. "

Warrants issued against governor Eyre, col. Nelson, and lieut. Brand, Feb.; the grand-jury discharges the bills against Eyre, 29 March, and the others. 11 April, 1867

A bill of indictment for misdemeanor against governor Eyre brought in, 15 May; discharged by grand-jury, 2 June, 1868

Chief-justice Cockburn disclaimed agreement with part of justice Blackburn's charge on the occasion; an almost unexampled case. 8 June, "

Trial of Phillips v. Eyre (for beating and imprisonment during the rebellion of 1866); Eyre pleaded act of indemnity; verdict for defendant. 29 Jan. 1869

Episcopal church disestablished. 31 Dec. "

Appeals in England for its support. July, 1870

Legal expenses of Mr. Eyre ordered to be paid, after discussion in the commons. 8 July, 1872

Many estates in Jamaica offered for sale in the London papers. July, "

Returning prosperity reported. May, 1873

Sir William Grey appointed governor. March, 1874

Sir Anthony Musgrave appointed governor. Nov. 1876

Edward Everard Ruahworth. April, 1877

James's Hall, St., near Piccadilly, erected for public meetings, etc., was opened on 25 March, 1858, with a concert for the benefit of the Middlesex hospital. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect. The "Popular Monday Concerts" here began 14 Feb. 1859.

James's Palace, St., etc., London, was built by Henry VIII. on the site of a hospital of the same name, 1530–6. It has been the official town residence of the English court since the fire at Whitehall in 1698.

The Park a marsh till Henry VIII. enclosed and laid it out in walks. 1880

Much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Nôtre to plant lime-trees, and to lay out "the mall," for the purpose of playing a game with a ball called a mall. . . 1668
 William III. granted a passage into it from Spring gardens. . . 1699
 A grand display of fireworks took place here at the peace, when the pagoda bridge erected here by sir W. Congreve was burned. . . 1 Aug. 1814
 The park improved by Geo. IV. . . 1827 et seq.
 The enclosure first opened to the public in Jan. 1829; the opening by Carlton steps in. . . 1831
 The marble arch at Buckingham palace removed to Cumberland gate, Hyde park. . . 29 March, 1851
 An iron bridge over the ornamental water constructed. . . 1857

James's Theatre, St., erected by Beazley for John Braham, the singer; opened 14 Dec. 1835.

Jamestown (Virginia). The first permanent English settlement within the present limits of the United States was made at Jamestown, 1607. Capt. John Smith was a prominent member of the expedition. A battle was fought here between the Americans under Wayne and the British under Cornwallis, 1781.

Janina, see *Albania*.

Janissaries (Turkish *ieni tchéri*, new soldiers), an order of infantry in the Turkish army, originally, young prisoners trained to arms; were first organized by Orcan, about 1330, and remodelled by his son Amurath I., 1360; their numbers being increased by following sultans. In later days they degenerated from their strict discipline, and several times deposed and killed the sultans. During an insurrection, 14, 15 June, 1826, when nearly 3000 of them were killed, the Ottoman army was reorganized by Mahmud II., and a firman was issued on 17 June abolishing the Janissaries.

Jansenists, persons who embraced the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, who died in 1638. The publication of his "Augustinus," 1640, in which he maintained the doctrine of free grace, kindled a fierce controversy, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII. in 1642. Through the Jesuits, Jansenism was condemned by Innocent X. in 1653, and by Clement XI. in 1713, by the bull *Unigenitus*. This bull the French church rejected. Jansenism still exists at Utrecht and Haarlem; see *Port-Royalists*. Loos, archbishop of Utrecht, died, June, 1873.

January derives its name from Janus, an early Roman divinity. January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B.C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. In 1751 the legal year in England was ordered to begin on 1 Jan. instead of 25 March.

Janus, TEMPLE OF, at Rome, was erected by Romulus, and kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. During above 700 years it was shut only under Numa, 714 B.C.; at the close of the first Punic war, 235 B.C.; and under Augustus, 29, 25, and 5 B.C.

Japan, an Asiatic empire, composed of Japan, or Nippon, and about 3850 isles, with between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 inhabitants. It was visited by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, in the thirteenth century, and by Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, about 1535 or 1542; whose countrymen shortly after obtained permission to found a settlement. The Jesuit missionaries followed, and made a number of converts, who sent a deputation to pope Gregory XIII. in 1585; but a fierce persecution of the Christians began in 1590, aggravated, it is said, by the indiscreet zeal and arrogance of the Jesuits, thousands of the converts suffered death; and the Portuguese were utterly expelled, 1637-42. The Dutch trade with Japan commenced about 1600 under severe restrictions, and has since been frequently suspended; other nations, except Chinese, being excluded. The learned Engelbert Kämpfer visited Japan in 1690, and published an account of it with plates.

Sir Rutherford Alcock's "Japan" published. . . 1863
 Sir Edward J. Reed's "Japan," and Miss Isabella Bird's "Uncubated Tracks in Japan," in. . . 1880

An American expedition under commodore Perry

reaches Jeddo, and is favorably received; but remains only a few days. . . 8 July, 1853
 A treaty of commercial alliance concluded between the two countries. . . 31 March, 1854
 A similar treaty with Great Britain. . . 14 Oct. "1855
 With Russia. . . 26 Jan. 1856
 Nagasaki and Hakodadi opened to European commerce. 1856
 Commercial treaty with Russia. . . 19 Aug. 1858
 Lord Elgin visits Japan, with a present of a steamer for the emperor, and is honorably received, July; obtains the treaty of Jeddo, opening Japan to British commerce. . . 26 Aug. "
 The secular emperor dies (aged 36). . . 16 Sept. "
 Mr. (afterwards sir) Rutherford Alcock appointed consul-general, Dec. 1854; envoy extraordinary. . . Nov. 1859
 A Japanese embassy visits Washington, New York, etc., United States. . . 14 May-30 June, 1860
 Attack on the British embassy at Jeddo; some persons wounded. . . 5 July, 1861
 Embassy received at Paris, 13 April; London, June; in Holland, Prussia, etc. . . July-Sept. 1862
 Another attack on the English chargé d'affaires frustrated. . . 26, 27 June, "
 Foreign ministers transfer the residence from Jeddo to Yokohama. . . 27 June, "
 Mr. Richardson murdered and his companions cruelly assailed by a Japanese noble and his suite. . . 14 Sept. "
 The batteries and vessels of the prince of Nagato fire on an English and a French vessel at the entrance of the straits of Simonosaki. . . 15, 19 Nov. "
 Some English, French, and American vessels bombard his forts and his vessels. . . 15-19 July, 1833
 Reparation demanded; 100,000*l.* paid by the government; the prince of Satsuma resists payment of 25,000*l.*, his portion; admiral Kuper enters the bay of Kagosima, and is fired upon; whereupon he bombards the town and burns the prince's steamers. . . 15 Aug. "
 The Japanese minister announces that the ports opened by virtue of the treaties will be closed. . . 24 June, "
 The prince of Satsuma pays the 25,000*l.*. . . 11 Dec. "
 The Japanese government refuse to abide by the treaties; a combined fleet enters the straits of Simonosaki, 4 Sept., and attacks and destroys the Japanese batteries, . . . 5, 6 Sept. 1864
 Major Baldwin and lieut. Bird murdered, 20 Nov.; two assassins executed. . . Dec. "
 Sir Harry Parkes appointed to succeed sir R. Alcock as envoy. . . April, 1865
 Treaties with England, France, etc., ratified. . . 25 Nov. "
 Two more ports opened. . . Jan. 1866
 Death of the tycoon; his successor said to be favorable to foreigners. . . Sept. "
 Civil dissensions reported. . . Oct. "
 Town of Yokohama and third part of European settlement destroyed by fire. . . 26 Nov. "
 Jeddo and other places opened to trade by the government. . . 25 April, 1867
 Visit of sir Harry Parkes to the tycoon, Stots Bashii, . . . 1 May, "
 Prince Minbontaiyou, brother of the tycoon, arrives at Dover, 2 Dec.; presented to the queen. . . 4 Dec. "
 Osaka and Niogo opened to European commerce, 1 Jan. 1868
 Insurrection of the Daimios; rivalry between the mikado and tycoon, Dec.; foreigners neutral. . . 27 Jan.-Feb. "
 Japanese outrages on French sailors; culprits executed, 16 March; further outrages punished. . . 23 March, "
 The mikado's troops defeat the tycoon's, who flies, 26-30 Jan.; the mikado's defeated near Jeddo. . . 10-17 May, "
 After long war and varying success the rebellion ends; the mikado re-established. . . July, "
 Majority of the mikado proclaimed. . . Nov. "
 His marriage, 9 Feb.; another rebellion of the tycoon's partisans. . . Feb. 1869
 Visit of the duke of Edinburgh, 29 Aug.; received by the mikado. . . 22 Sept. "
 The tycoon submits to the mikado. . . Dec. "
 Great progress of internal improvements, and assimilation to European civilization; proposed establishment of railways, telegraphs, etc. . . 1870-71
 Industrial exhibition opened at Kioto. . . 10 April, 1872
 Destructive fire at Jeddo. . . May, "
 Embassy of distinguished Japanese arrives at Washington, 4 March; in London. . . 17 Aug. "
 Pacific mail screw steamer *America* burned at Yokohama; about 40 killed. . . 24 Aug. "
 First railway (from Yokohama to Shinagawa) opened, 12 June, to Jeddo; opened by the mikado. . . Oct. "
 Japanese ambassadors received by queen Victoria, 5 Dec. "
 English proposed as the national tongue. . . Dec. "
 Insurrection through desire for war with Corea; soon suppressed. . . Feb.-April, 1874
 A successful expedition against Formosa to chastise savage tribes for massacring Japanese sailors, May; Chinese protest, Aug.; Japanese withdraw (see *Formosa*), announced. . . Nov. "
 Mr. I. Haber, German consul, murdered at Hakodadi, by a fanatic, 8 Aug.; executed. . . 26 Sept. "
 The Japanese minister received by queen Victoria. . . 3 March, 1875
 The mikado decrees a new constitution; two chambers, etc. . . 14 April, "

The mikado opens a parliament of officials, nominated by himself, in Jeddo. 20 June, 1875
 Industrial exhibition. 1876
 Insurrection of Satsuma and other clans specially against the ministry. Feb.; suppression announced. Sept. 1877
Pao-Soo, iron-clad man-of-war, launched at Poplar, London; Chinese ambassador present. 14 April, "
 Insurrection suppressed; power of the Daimios virtually suppressed; principals only punished; announced. 13 Oct. "
 Progress in Japan: 3744 post-offices; 22,053,430 letters, and 7,372,565 domestic newspapers sent by post; two railways in operation; 34 light-houses; ample religious freedom and virtual free trade. "
 Okubo, able reforming minister of the interior, killed by six men (political motives). 14 May, 1878
 Scientific works in English, published by Tokio University. 1879-80

REIGNING EMPEROR OR MIKADO.

Moutz Hito, born 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867.

Jargonium, a new metal discovered by professor A. Church in combination with the zircon of Ceylon. The spectrum was shown by Mr. H. Sorby, 6 March, 1869.

Jarnac (W. France). On 13 March, 1569, the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, here defeated the Huguenots under Louis, prince of Condé, who was killed in cold blood by Montesquieu. The victor (seventeen years of age), on account of his success here and at Moncontour, was chosen king of Poland.

A Jarnac Stroke, a term of opprobrium, is derived from the Seigneur de Jarnac, who, in a duel with La Chataigneraie, for a great insult, disabled his antagonist by an unexpected wound in the ham 1547

Jasmine, or **JESSAMINE** (*Jasminum officinale*), native of Persia, etc., was brought hither from Circassia before 1548. The Catalonian jasmine came from the East Indies in 1629, and the yellow Indian jasmine in 1656.

Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, frequently occupied by the Russians; taken by them in 1739, 1769, and 1828. A treaty between them and the Turks was signed here, 9 Jan. 1792.

Java, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, is said to have been reached by the Portuguese in 1511, and by the Dutch in 1595. The latter, who now possess it, built Batavia, the capital, about 1619; see *Batavia*. The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740. The island capitulated to the British, 18 Sept. 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June, 1813. Java was restored to Holland in 1814. The English promoted free labor instead of forced; but the Dutch reverted to the old system, and in 1830 abolished free labor, introducing the "culture system," by which the government controls the cultivation of the land and buys the produce at its own price. In Aug. 1860, the Swiss soldiers here, aided by the natives, mutinied, but were soon reduced, and many suffered death. The diminished prosperity of Java led to warm discussions in the Dutch chamber in 1866.

Jawakies, see *India*, 1877-8.

Jean de Luz, St. (S. France, near the Pyrenees). Soult's strong position here was taken by gen. Hill and marshal Beresford, 10 Nov. 1813.

Jedda, the port of Mecca, Arabia. On 15 June, 1858, the fanatic Mahometans massacred 26 of the Christian inhabitants, among them the English and French consuls and part of their families; but many fled to the shipping. On the delay of justice, commodore Pullen, with the *Cyclops*, bombarded the town, 25, 26 July. On 6 Aug. eleven of the assassins were executed; the ring-leaders afterwards.

Jeddo, or **YEDDO** (the name was changed to Tokio about 1869), the capital of Japan, on the island of Nippon. Here was signed the treaty with Great Britain, 26 Aug. 1858; see *Japan*. 5000 houses destroyed by fire, 8 Dec. 1873.

Jehad, see *Jihad*.

Jellalabad, Afghanistan, defended by sir Robert Sale from 8 Jan. to 5 April, 1842, when the siege was raised by gen. G. Pollock, who destroyed the fortifications.

"Je Maintiendrai"—"I will maintain," the motto of the house of Nassau. When William III. came to the throne of England, he continued this, but added "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion," at the same time ordering that the old motto of the royal arms, "*Dieu et mon droit*," should be retained on the great seal, 1689.

Jemappes (N. W. Belgium), the site of the first pitched battle gained by the French republicans (under Dumouriez), in which 40,000 French troops drove out 19,000 Austrians, who were intrenched in woods and mountains, defended by redoubts and many cannon, 6 Nov. 1792. The number killed on each side was reckoned at 5000.

Jena and Auerstadt (Central Germany), where two battles were fought, 14 Oct. 1806, between the French and Prussians. The French were commanded at Jena by Napoleon, and at Auerstadt by Davoust; the Prussians by prince Hohenlohe at the former place, and the king of Prussia at the latter. The Prussians were defeated, losing nearly 20,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, and 200 field-pieces; the French lost 14,000 men. Napoleon advanced to Berlin, and issued the Berlin decree (*which see*).

Jenkins's Ear, an ear of Robert Jenkins, captain of a merchant-vessel, was torn off, with many insults, by a Spanish pirate in 1731. He appeared before parliament in 1738, when the convention of the Pardo was severely discussed.

Jennerian Institution, founded 1803; see *Vaccination*.

"Jephthah", Handel's last oratorio, composed 21 Jan.-30 Aug. 1751; performed 26 Feb. 1752.

Jersey. The chief island of the Channel archipelago (which includes Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, etc.), formerly held by the Romans in the third and fourth centuries after Christ—Jersey being termed *Cæsarea*. The isles were captured by Rollo, and thus became an appanage of the duchy of Normandy, and were united to the crown of England by his descendant, William the Conqueror. The inhabitants of the Channel Islands preferred to remain subjects of king John at the period of the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus, and, while retaining the laws, customs, and (until lately) the language of their continental ancestors, have always remained firm in their allegiance to England. Almost every war with France has been characterized by an attack on Jersey, the most formidable of which, under the baron de Rullecour, was defeated by the English garrison and Jersey militia, commanded by major Pierson, 6 Jan. 1781. Mr. J. Bertrand Payne, in his "Armorial of Jersey" and his "Gossiping Guide," has exhaustively treated the general and family history of the island. Jersey became a place of refuge for M^r. Rouher, Baroche, Drouin de Lhuys, and other distinguished French imperialists, Sept. 1870. Some of the Trappists and other monks expelled from France settled in Jersey, 1880-1. The population of the Channel Isles in 1861 was 90,978, in 1871, 90,563.

Jerusalem, called also **SALEM**, 1918 B.C. (Gen. xiv. 18). Its king was slain by Joshua, 1451 B.C. It was taken by David, 1048 B.C., who dwelt in the fort, calling it the city of David; see *Jews* and *Holy Places*. Population about 28,000.

The first temple founded by Solomon, 1012 B.C.; and solemnly dedicated on Friday. 30 Oct. 1804
 (See under article *Jews*.)

Jerusalem taken by Chosroes the Persian, A.D. 614; retaken by the emperor Heraclius, 628; by the Saracens, 637; and by the Crusaders, when 70,000 infidels were put to the sword; a new kingdom founded. 15 July, 1099
 The "Assize of Jerusalem," a code of laws, established by Godfrey of Bouillon, king. 1200

King Guy defeated at Tiberias, and Jerusalem taken by Saladin.....	2 Oct.	1187
By the Turks, who drive away the Saracens.....	1217 and	1239
Surrendered to the emperor Frederick II. by treaty.....		1228
Surrendered to the Crusaders.....		1243
Taken by 'Arismians.....		1244
Taken from the Christians.....		1291
Taken by the Turks.....		1516
Held by the French under Bouaparte.....	Feb.	1799
Jerusalem visited by the prince of Wales, etc., 31 March.		
Convention for the preservation of the holy sepulchre signed on behalf of Russia, France, and Turkey, 5 Sept.		
Jerusalem and the neighborhood surveyed by a party of royal engineers since.....	Sept.	1864
Visited by the prince of Prussia, 4 Nov.; by the emperor of Austria.....	9 Nov.	1869

CHRISTIAN KINGS.

Godfrey of Bouillon (styled himself "baron of the holy sepulchre").....		1099
Baldwin I.....		1100
Baldwin II.....		1118
Fulk of Anjou.....		1131
Baldwin III.....		1144
Amalric (or Almeric).....		1162
Baldwin IV.....		1173
Sibyl, then his son Baldwin V.....		1185
Guy de Lusignan.....		1186
Henry of Champagne.....		1192
Amalric de Lusignan.....		1197
Jean de Brienne.....		1210
Emperor Frederick II.....		1229-39

Protestant Bishopric of Jerusalem, erected under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia:
 S. M. S. Alexander consecrated bishop.....7 Nov 1841
 Samuel Gobat, bishop, 1846; died.....11 May, 1879
 Joseph Barclay, LL.D., consecrated.....28 July, "

"*Jerusalem Delivered*," the great Italian epic by Tasso, was published in 1580.

Jervis's Acts, 11 & 12 Vict. cc. 42, 43 (1848), relate to legal proceedings against criminals.

Jester is described as "a witty and jocosely person kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and of those of others, under the disguise of a waggish story." Several of our kings, particularly the Tudors, kept jesters. Rahere, the founder of St. Bartholomew's priory, West Smithfield, London, 1133, is said to have been a court jester and minstrel. There was a jester at court in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards.

Jesuits, the Society or Company of Jesus, was founded by Ignatius Loyola, a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, subsequently an officer in his army, and afterwards canonized. Having been wounded in both legs at the siege of Pampeluna, in 1521, he devoted himself to theology, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. He dedicated his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation of his society at Paris, 16 Aug. 1534. He presented his institutes in 1539 to pope Paul III., who made many objections; but Ignatius adding to the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, 27 Sept. 1540. The number of members was not to exceed sixty, but that restriction was taken off by another bull, 14 March, 1543; and popes Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII. granted many privileges. Loyola died 31 July, 1556. Francis Xavier and other missionaries, the first brethren, carried the order to the extremities of the habitable globe; but it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly in Paris; see *Paraguay* and *Jansenists*. The order still exists in many European states contrary to the laws.

The society condemned by the Sorbonne, Paris, 1584; expelled from France, 1594; resubmitted, 1604; but after several decrees is totally suppressed in France and its property confiscated.....1764
 Ordered by parliament to be expelled from England, 1579, 1581, 1586, 1602; and by the Catholic Relief act in.....1829
 Expelled from Venice, 1607; Holland, 1708; Portugal, 1759; Spain.....1767
 Abolished by Clement XIV.....21 July, 1773
 Restored by Pius VI.....7 Aug. 1814
 Father Pierre J. Beckx elected general.....1853
 Expelled from Belgium, 1818; Russia, 1820; Spain, 1820, 1836; France, 1831, 1846; Portugal, 1834; Sardinia, Austria, and other states, 1843; Italy and Sicily.....1860

The chief of the order appeals to the king of Sardinia for redress of grievances.....24 Oct. 1860
 Report of the order: total number of Jesuits, 8167; in France, 2422, in.....1866
 In consequence of the activity of the order on behalf of the papal supremacy, a bill for its expulsion from Germany passed by the parliament at Berlin (131-93). 19 June; promulgated.....5 July, 1872
 The headquarters of the order proposed to be removed from Rome to Malta.....Oct. 1873
 Expulsion of the Jesuits from Italy, decreed 25 June; carried into execution.....20 Oct.-2 Nov. "
 Father Cured, orthodox and eloquent, resigned (virtually expelled) for recommending the pope to submit to loss of temporal power, Oct. 1877; publishes "Il Moderno Dissidio fra la Chiesa e l' Italia," Dec. 1877; reconciled to the new pope, Leo XIII., in.....1878
 27 Jesuits' colleges in France; 848 teachers.....1879
 The order in France dissolved by decree.....30 March, 1880
 Decree for expulsion of Jesuits and other orders from France, 30 March; carried out.....30 June, "

Jesuit's Bark, called by the Spaniards fever-wood, from the cinchona (or chinchona) tree, discovered, it is said, by a Jesuit, about 1535 (and used by the order). Its virtues were not generally known till 1633 or 1638, when it cured of fever the wife of the viceroy (Chinchona) at Peru; hence termed *Puleis comitissa*. It was sold at one period for its weight in silver, and was introduced into France in 1649; and is said to have cured Louis XIV. of fever when he was dauphin. It came into general use in 1680, and sir Hans Sloane introduced it here about 1700. The cinchona plant, largely planted in the Neilgherry hills, India, in 1861, is said to be thriving greatly, and also in Ceylon; see *Quinine*.

Jesus Christ, the SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, stated to have been born on Monday, 25 Dec. A.M. 4004, in the year of Rome 752; but this event should be dated four years before the commencement of the common era; see *Nativity*. The following dates are given by ecclesiastical writers:

Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry (Eng. lish Bible).....	A.D.	27
He celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament on Thursday.....	2 April,	33
Was first crucified on 3 April, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose.....	5 April,	"
Ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet.....	14 May,	"
The Holy Spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost.....	24 May,	"
The divinity of Christ, denied by the Arians, was affirmed by the council of Nice.....		325

Jeu de Paume (the tennis court). The king having closed the hall of the assembly at Versailles, the third estate (*tiers-état*) met in this place, and swore not to dissolve till a constitution was established, 20 June, 1789. (It is the subject of a painting by David.)

Jewel Robberies, see *Trials*, 1871, 1873.

The countess of Dudley's jewels (value 15,000*l.*) stolen at Great Western railway station.....12 Dec. 1874
 Messrs. Williams, of Hatton Garden, London, robbed of 25,000*l.* worth.....25 March, 1876
 Duchess of Cleveland, at Battle Abbey, Sussex, robbed of between 5000*l.* and 10,000*l.* worth.....early in Feb. 1877
 Countess of Aberdeen's (value above 5000*l.*) stolen, Halesstead place, Sevenoaks, Kent.....19 Nov. "

Jewelry was received by Rebekah as a marriage gift, 1857 B.C. (Gen. xxiv. 53). Pliny the elder says he saw Lollia Paulina (wife of Caius Caesar, and afterwards Caligula) wearing ornaments valued at a sum equal to 322,916*l.* sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel in 1434, and encouraged in England about 1685. The standard of gold for jewelry, except wedding-rings, was lowered by parliament in 1854.

Jewish Disabilities, see under *Jews*, 1269-1867.

Jewish Era and Calendar. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucids until the fifteenth century, when a new mode of computing was adopted. They date from the Creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years. The Jewish year consists of either twelve or thirteen months, of 29 or 30 days. The civil year commences with the month Tisri, immediately af-

ter the new moon following the autumnal equinox; the ecclesiastical year begins with Nisan.

CIVIL YEAR, 5628.

Tisri .....	..... began 30 Sept.	1867
Marchesvan .....	..... 30 Oct.	"
Chislew .....	..... 29 Nov.	"
Thebet .....	..... 27 Dec.	"
Shebat .....	..... 26 Jan.	1868
Adar .....	..... 24 Feb.	"
Nisan, or Abib .....	..... 24 March.	"
Ijar .....	..... 22 April.	"
Sivan .....	..... 22 May.	"
Thammuz .....	..... 21 June.	"
Ab .....	..... 20 July.	"
Elul .....	..... 19 Aug.	"

Jewish year 5628, 8 Sept. 1867-27 Sept. 1878.

Jews, the descendants of Abraham, with whom God made a covenant, 1898 B.C. (Gen. xvii.); see *Jerusalem*.

Call of Abram .....	..... B.C.	1921
Isaac born to Abraham .....	.....	1896
Birth of Isaac and Jacob .....	.....	1837
Death of Abraham .....	.....	1822
Joseph sold into Egypt .....	.....	1729
The male children of the Israelites thrown into the Nile; Moses born .....	.....	1871
The Passover instituted, the Israelites go out of Egypt, and cross the Red Sea .....	.....	1491
The law promulgated from Mount Sinai .....	.....	1491
The tabernacle set up .....	.....	1490
Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan .....	.....	1451
The first bondage (Gideon, judge, 1405) .....	.....	1413
The second bondage (Ehud, 1325) .....	.....	1343
The third bondage (Deborah and Barak, 1285) .....	.....	1305
The fourth bondage (Gideon, 1245) .....	.....	1262
The fifth bondage (Jepphat, 1187) .....	.....	1205
The sixth bondage .....	.....	1157
Samson slays the Philistines .....	.....	1135
Samuel governs as judge, about .....	.....	1120
Samson pulls down the temple of Dagon .....	.....	1117
Saul made king .....	.....	1096
David slays Goliath, about .....	.....	1063
Death of Saul, David made king .....	.....	1055
David besieges and takes Jerusalem, and makes it his capital .....	.....	1048
Solomon king, 1015, lays the foundation of the temple, 1012, which is dedicated .....	.....	1004
Death of Solomon, the kingdom divided .....	.....	975

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

Jeroboam establishes idolatry .....	.....	975
Bethel taken from Jeroboam, 600,000 Israelites slain .....	.....	957
Israel afflicted with the famine predicted by Elijah .....	.....	906
The Syrians besiege Samaria .....	.....	901
Elijah translated to heaven .....	.....	896
Miracles of Elisha the prophet .....	.....	895
The Assyrian invasion under Pul .....	.....	771
Pekah besieges Jerusalem .....	.....	741
Samaria taken by the king of Assyria, the ten tribes are carried into captivity and an end is put to the kingdom of Israel .....	.....	721

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and pillages the temple .....	.....	971
Abijah defeats the king of Israel; 60,000 men are slain in battle .....	.....	957
Assa defeats the Ethiopians, abolishes idolatry .....	.....	941
Jehoshaphat enters the law to be taught, 912, defeats the Ammonites, etc. .....	.....	896
Usurpation and death of Athaliah .....	.....	884
Hazael desolates Judah .....	.....	857
Pekah, king of Israel, lays siege to Jerusalem, 120,000 of the men of Judah are slain in one day .....	.....	741
Hosekiah abolishes idolatry .....	.....	726
Sennacherib invades Judea, but the destroying angel ruins the camp of the Assyrians, and in one night destroys 185,000 of them .....	.....	710
Holofernes and to have been killed at the siege of Bethulia by Judith .....	.....	656
In repairing the temple, Hilkiah discovers the book of the law and Josiah keeps a solemn passover .....	.....	624
Nebuchadnezzar subjugates Judea .....	.....	605
He takes Jerusalem after a long siege .....	.....	588
Jerusalem fired, the temple burned, the walls razed to the ground .....	.....	587

KINGS.

Saul began to reign .....	..... B.C.	1005
David, king of Judah, 1055; of all Israel .....	.....	1048
Solomon .....	.....	1015

PROPHETS.

B.C. Kings of Judah.	Kings of Israel.	Abijah.
975. Rehoboam	Jeroboam I.	Abijah.
958. Abijah	"	"
955. Asa	Nadab (954)	Azariah.
953. "	Baasha	Hasani.
950. "	Eliab	Jehu.
929. "	Zimri	"
925. "	Omri	"
918. "	Ahab	Elijah.

B.C. Kings of Judah.	Kings of Israel.	Prophets.
914. Jehoshaphat	Ahab	Elijah.
897. "	Ahasiah	Elisha.
884. "	Jehoram, or Joram	Jehaziel.
889. Jehoram	"	"
885. Ahasiah	"	"
884. Athaliah	Jehu	"
878. Joash, or Jehoash	"	"
867. "	Jehoahaz	"
859. Amaziah	Jehoash (841)	"
825. "	Jeroboam II.	Joash.
810. Uzziah or Azariah	"	Hosea.
784. "	"	Amos.
773. "	[Anarchy.]	"
773. "	Zechariah	Jool.
772. "	Shallum	"
761. "	Menahem	"
769. "	Pekahiah	"
769. "	Pekah	"
758. Jotham	"	{ Isaiah and Micah.
742. Ahaz	"	"
730. "	Hoshea	"
728. Hezekiah	[Captivity, 721.]	Nabum.
608. Manasseh	"	"
643. Amon	"	Jeremiah.
641. Josiah	"	Zephaniah.
610. { Jehoahaz	"	Nabakkuk.
{ (Shallum)	"	"
{ Jehoakim	"	"
{ Jehoachin	"	Daniel.
590. { (Coniah)	"	Ezekiel.
{ Zedekiah	"	"

BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY.

Daniel prophesies at Babylon .....	..... B.C.	605
Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, refusing to worship the golden image are cast into a fiery furnace, but are delivered by the angel .....	.....	587
Obadiah prophesies .....	.....	"
Daniel declares the meaning of the handwriting against Belshazzar, cast into the lion's den; prophesies the return from captivity, and the coming of the Messiah .....	.....	538

RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY.

Cyrus, sovereign of all Asia, publishes an edict for the return of the Jews and rebuilding of the temple .....	.....	536
Haggai and Zechariah prophets .....	.....	520
The second temple finished .....	..... 10 March.	515
The Jews delivered from Haman by Esther .....	.....	510
Ezra, the priest, arrives in Jerusalem to reform abuses .....	.....	458
Here begin the 70 weeks of years predicted by Daniel, being 490 years before the crucifixion of the Redeemer .....	.....	457
The walls of Jerusalem built .....	.....	445
Malachi, the prophet .....	.....	418
[The scripture history of the Jews ends, according to Eusebius, in 442 A.C., and from this time Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews.]	.....	"
Alexander the Great marches against Jerusalem to besiege it, but it is said, on seeing Judas, the high-priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen such a figure in Macedonia, inviting him to Asia, and promising to deliver the Persian empire to his hands, he goes to the temple, and offers sacrifices to the God of the Jews .....	.....	332
Jerusalem taken by Ptolemy Soter .....	.....	330
Ptolemy Philadelphus said to employ 72 Jews to translate the Scriptures .....	..... about	325
The Sadducees sect formed .....	.....	350
Jews massacred at Alexandria .....	.....	314
Antioch us takes Jerusalem, pillages the temple, and slays 40,000 of the inhabitants .....	.....	170
Government of the Maccabees begins .....	.....	168
Treaty with the Romans, the first on record with the Jews .....	.....	161
Judas Hyrcanus Aristobulus assumes the title of "king of the Jews" .....	.....	107
Alexander Jannæus suppresses a rebellion of Pharisees .....	.....	88
Jerusalem taken by the Roman legions under Pompey .....	.....	63
The temple plundered by Crassus .....	.....	54
Antipater made Intendant of Judea by Julius Cæsar .....	.....	49
Herod, son of Antipater marries Mariamne, granddaughter of the high priest .....	.....	43
Invasion of the Parthians .....	.....	40
Herod employs the aid of the senate, they decree him to be the king .....	.....	"
Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Roman general Sosius .....	.....	37
Herod & his Mariamne, 29, rebuilds the temple .....	..... 29-15	"
Jesus Christ born .....	.....	4
Pontius Pilate is made procurator of Judea .....	..... A.D.	26
John the Baptist begins to preach .....	.....	"
Christ's ministry and miracles, 27-33, his crucifixion and resurrection .....	.....	30
The Jews persecuted for refusing to worship Caligula .....	.....	36
Receiv the right of Roman citizenship .....	.....	41
Claudius banishes Jews from Rome .....	.....	50
Invasion of Vespasian .....	.....	67
Jews settle at Merida, Spain .....	.....	69

Titus takes Jerusalem; the city and temple sacked and burned, and 1,100,000 of the Jews perish.....	8 Sept.	70	Alderman Salomons elected member for Greenwich,	28 June,	1851
Targum of Onkelos written.....	about	100	Neither permitted to sit.....	"	"
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem (calling it <i>Ælia Capitolina</i>), and erects a temple to Jupiter.....		130	The Jews' Oaths of Abjuration bill passed the house of commons.....	3 July,	"
Rebellion of Bar chochebas; takes Jerusalem, 132; killed in war with Julius Severus, 135; desolation of Judea.....	135-6	"	Baron Rothschild again returned for the city of London at the general elections, July, 1852; March, 1857; July, 1857; and.....	July, 1865	"
More than 580,000 of the Jews are slain by the Romans, Jews favored by Antoninus Pius; college of Jamnia opened.....		138	Violent outbreak against the Jews in Stockholm, 3 Sept. 1852	1852	"
The Mishna (see <i>Talmud</i>) written by rabbi Judah, the prince.....		141	The Jewish Oath bill passed in commons, 15 April; thrown out in the lords.....	29 April,	1853
The Jews favored by Severus, 196; by Constantine, 310; by Julian, 363; persecuted by Constans.....		353	Alderman Salomons the first Jewish lord mayor of London.....	9 Nov.	1855
Jews massacred at Alexandria.....		415	The Jewish Oath bill several times passed in the commons and thrown out in the lords.....	1854-7	"
The Babylonian Talmud completed.....		504	Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, forcibly taken from his parents by order of the archbishop of Bologna, on the plea of having been baptized when an infant by a Roman Catholic maid-servant.....	24 June,	1858
Jerusalem taken by Omar.....		655	An act passed enabling Jews to sit in parliament by resolution of the house.....	July,	"
Jews first mentioned in English chronicles.....		740	Baron Lionel de Rothschild takes his seat as M. P. for London.....	26 July,	"
Formation of the sect termed Karaites (<i>whick see</i>) by Anan.....	about	754	To commemorate this event he endowed a scholarship in the City of London School.....	"	"
Jewish college founded at Cordova.....		948	The French government having in vain urged Mortara's restoration to his parents, sir Moses Montefiore proceeds to Rome (but obtains no redress).....	22 Dec.	"
Talmud translated into Arabic.....		1006	Alderman Salomons elected M. P. for Greenwich (died 18 July, 1873); baron Meyer de Rothschild for Hythe, 15 Feb. 1859	1859	"
Jews said to be banished from England by Canute.....		1020	Protest respecting the seizure of the boy Mortara, signed at London by the archbishop of Canterbury, and bishops, noblemen, and gentlemen, sent to the French ambassador, Oct.; and presented to lord John Russell, Nov.	"	"
Polygamy in Christian countries prohibited by the Jewish synod at Worms.....		1030	Oppressive laws against the Jews in the Austrian empire annulled.....	6, 10 Jan.	1860
Jews return to England.....		1066	Act passed permitting Jewish M. P.'s to omit from the oath the words "on the faith of a Christian".....	6 Aug.	"
[chiefly settled in London and Lincoln.]			Additional political privileges granted to the Jews in Russia, 26 Jan.; and in Poland.....	June,	1862
The Jews massacred in London, on the coronation-day of Richard I., at the instigation of the priests.....		1189	Jews persecuted at Rome.....	Dec.	1864
500 Jews, besieged in York castle by the mob, cut each other's throats to avoid their fury.....		1190	Alderman Benjamin Samuel Phillips second Jewish lord mayor.....	9 Nov.	1865
Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes or teeth plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered, by king John. The rabbi Moses Maimonides died.....		1204	Persecution of Jews at Bucharest reported.....	July,	1866
700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2s. per week as interest on a loan of 20s. (<i>Stow</i>).....		1262	A synagogue at Berlin, said to be the largest and most beautiful in the world, consecrated.....	5 Sept.	"
Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold.....		1269	Jewish Emancipation bill, Hungary, received royal assent.....	29 Dec.	1867
Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast, signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm (<i>Stow</i>).....		1274	Benjamin Disraeli, of Jewish extraction, premier of England.....	29 Feb.	1868
267 Jews hanged and quartered, accused of clipping coin, All Jews (16,511) banished from England (<i>Rapin</i>).....		1278	Jews' synagogue at Barnsbury, London, N., founded by baron F. Rothschild, 24 Dec. 1867; consecrated 29 March, Jews permitted to return to Spain.....	Oct.	"
Much pillaged and persecuted in France during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.		1290	Jewish congress at Pesth opened by the minister of public worship, Eötvös.....	14 Dec.	"
A fatal distemper raging in Europe; they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and numbers are massacred (<i>Lenfant</i>).....		1348	It closes and presents the new statutes to the ministers, 25 Feb. 1869	"	"
Jews banished from Spain, Portugal, and France (considered by them as great a calamity as the destruction of Jerusalem).....	1492-4		Jewish reform convention at Philadelphia, U. S., alterations in rituals, etc., resolved on.....	Oct.	"
Edicts against Jews rescinded by pope Sixtus V.....	1585		Alfred Davis, a Jew, a munificent benefactor of education, Jewish and Christian, died.....	7 Jan.	1870
Jews favored in Holland.....	1603		New central synagogue in Great Portland street, W., founded by baron Rothschild, 18 March, 1869; 7 April, "Hebrew Literature Society" established in London, 29 June,	"	"
After having been banished from England 370 years, they are permitted to return by Cromwell.....	1650		Anglo-Jewish Association constituted for the moral, social, and intellectual progress of Jews (a branch of the Universal Israelitish Alliance, whose central seat is at Paris).....	2 July,	"
Who grants a pension to Manasseh ben-Israel.....	1655		The emperor of Brazil attended worship at the West Central London synagogue.....	8 July,	"
First Portuguese synagogue, King street, Duke's place, erected.....	1656		Jews permitted to work on Sundays by a Workshops act Society formed at Birmingham to resist proselytism.....	"	"
Statute to compel them to maintain their Protestant children enacted.....	1702		<i>Congregation of British Jews</i> , formed in 1840 and 1841 by certain families of Spanish and German Jews, for uniting two sections of the community, diminishing the influence of Talmudism, and simplifying the rituals—recognizing the Mosaic Scriptures as the only authority for faith and practice, and rejecting the oral law, or Talmudic rabbins, as not binding on the consciences of Reformed Jews. Their West London Synagogue in Burton street opened 1 Jan. 1842; removed to Margaret street, Regent street, 1849; superseded by a magnificent synagogue, Berkeley street, consecrated (see <i>Karaites</i>).....	22 Sept.	"
Jews acquire right to possess land in England.....	1723		A Jew made M. A. at Oxford (after the abolition of tests), 22 June, 1871	1871	"
Bill to naturalize the professors of the Jewish religion in Ireland (where 200 Jews then resided) refused the royal assent.....	1746		Sir George Jessel, a Jew, solicitor-general, Nov. 1871; master of the rolls.....	29 Aug.	1873
Statute to naturalize them in England passed.....	1753		Estimated number of Jews in Great Britain, 51,520; in London, 39,833.....	1876	"
Repealed on the petition of all the cities.....	1754		New synagogue founded at Bayswater.....	7 June,	1877
The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France.....	1790		Movement against the Jews in Berlin, etc. (<i>Judenhasse</i> and <i>Judenhetze</i>); opposed by Mommsen, Virchow, and others; censured by the crown-prince; debate in the chambers; no vote, 22 Nov. Many Jews leave Berlin, Dec. 1880	1880	"
Sitting of the great Sanhedrim of Paris convened by the emperor Napoleon.....	18 Sept.	1806	Anti-Semitic League formed; presents a petition to Bismarck, signed by 255,000.....	13 April,	1881
Jews' hospital, London, founded.....	"	"			
London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews established.....	1808				
Jews' free school, Spitalfields, London, established.....	1817				
Alexander of Russia grants land on the Sea of Azof to converted Jews.....	1 Sept.	1820			
The brothers Rothschild made barons of the Austrian empire.....	1822				
Jews' Orphan Asylum founded.....	1831				
Mr. David Salomons elected sheriff of London (the first Jewish one); an act passed to enable him to act, 24 June, 1835					
Bill for Jewish emancipation in England lost on the second reading by a majority in the commons (228 against 165).....	17 May,	1836			
Moses Montefiore, esq., elected sheriff of London, and knighted by the queen, being the first Jew on whom that honor has been conferred.....	9 Nov.	1837			
Ukase of the emperor of Russia permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it.....		1839			
Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Damascus (see <i>Damascus</i>), 1 Feb. 1840					
Jewish mission to the East, under sir Moses Montefiore. Congregation of British Jews formed (see <i>below</i>).....	1840-1				
Act to relieve Jews elected to municipal offices from taking oaths, etc., 9 Vict.....		1848			
Baron Lionel de Rothschild returned to parliament for the city of London by a majority of 6619 votes; his opponent, lord John Manners, polling only 3104.....	3 July,	1849			

Jews severely persecuted at Kief and other places in South Russia..... May, 1881
 About 60,000 Russian Jews request permission to return to Spain, granted..... June, "

Jew's Harp (probably Jaws' harp), an ancient instrument. Charles Eulenstein produced remarkable effects with Jew's harps at the Royal Institution, London, 15 Feb. 1828.

Jeynes, or Jains, a sect of Buddhists in India. They do not recognize a creator, but believe matter to be eternal, and refrain from destroying life, considering animals to be sacred.

Jeypoor, one of the four principal Rajpoot states of India, tributary to the British. The new capital, Jeypoor, termed the Paris of India, was built in the last century. The Maharaja, friendly to the British, by whom he was supported, died in Sept. 1880; he nominated a successor, installed 30 Sept. 1880.

Jihad, or religious warfare against unbelievers, although inculcated in the Mahometan law, was prohibited by the Sheehs, and only permitted by the Sunnites in some cases; certainly not with any nation with whom they had made a treaty of peace. The jihad was preached by fanatics in India in 1871, and prohibited by government.

A jihad against the Russians was announced by the sheikh-ul-Islam, at Constantinople..... about 28 May, 1877
 A jihad against the British in Afghanistan, proposed by Sher Ali..... Oct. 1878

Jingo Party, a name given (in 1878) to persons who preferred war with Russia to submission to her aggressive policy. A popular song said—

"We don't want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do.
 We've got the ships, we've got the men, and we've got the money too."

"By jingo" occurs in Jarvis's "Don Quixote," and in the "Vicar of Wakefield."

Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, born at Domremy, imagined that she had a divine commission to expel the English, who, under the earl of Salisbury, were besieging Orleans. Charles VII. entrusted her with the command of some French troops, and she raised the siege, and entered Orleans with supplies, 29 April, 1429; and the English, who were before the place from 12 Oct. preceding, abandoned the enterprise 8 May following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, 18 June, 1429. She was wounded several times herself, but never shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiègne, 25 May, 1430; and, after a trial, burned for a witch at Rouen, 30 May, 1431. A statue of Joan of Arc, the work of the late princess Marie of France, was inaugurated at Orleans, 13 Sept. 1851, and the 435th anniversary of the deliverance of the city was celebrated there on 14 May, 1865; see *Patay*. The anniversary of her death celebrated 30 May, 1878.

Jockey Club, instituted in the reign of George II. (1727-60), is mentioned in Heber's "Racing Calendar," 1758. Rules were made in 1828, afterwards revised; see *Races*.

John Bull, a nickname given to Englishmen, is said to be derived from Dr. Arbuthnot's satire "John Bull," published 1712.—*Brewer*.—"John Bull," a comedy, by George Colman the younger, was performed 1805.—The *John Bull*, a Tory newspaper, supported by Theodore Hook, was first published 1820.

John Doe and Richard Roe, names well known, as standing pledges for the prosecution of suits. In early times real and substantial persons were required to pledge themselves to answer to the crown for an amercement, or fine, set upon the plaintiff, for raising a false accusation, if he brought an action without cause, or failed in it; and in 1285, 13 Edw. I., sheriffs and bailiffs were, before they made deliverance of the distress, to receive pledges for pursuing the suit, and for the return of the property, if return were awarded. But this becoming a matter of

form, the fictitious names of Doe and Roe were used, until the form was declared to be no longer necessary by the Common-law Procedure act, 1852.

John O'Groat's House, an ancient house formerly situated on Duncan's Bay Head, the most northerly point of Great Britain, deriving its name from John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, originally from Holland, said to have settled here about 1489.

The house was of an octagon shape, being one room, with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table. Each came in by this contrivance at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head.

John, St., see *Ambulance, Newfoundland, Cambridge, New Brunswick, and Oxford*.

St. John's Night, or Midsummer-eve, 23 June: bonfires are still made in Ireland, and in some parts of England, and thought to be the relic of a pagan custom—resembling the Phœnician worship of Baal.

John, St., Knights of, see *Malta*.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN (*Johanniterrittler*), a Lutheran order of high rank, founded by Frederick William III. of Prussia, 23 May, 1812, and reorganized 15 Oct. 1852. These knights co-operated with the Knights of St. John of Malta and various other bodies in rendering energetic assistance to the wounded during the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870-1; the chief office being at the ancient gate of the priory of St. John, Clerkenwell, London, E. C.; the duke of Manchester being a prior of the order.

The *St. John Ambulance Association* originated with the order of St. John in 1877; its object is to disseminate practical information respecting first aid to sufferers by accidents, and to register names of persons qualified to act as nurses in time of war; 75 centres have been established in Great Britain, and, independently of these, 70 classes have received instruction. Sir E. A. Lechmere, chairman; John Furley, Esq., director; capt. Perrott, secretary.

John's Gate, St. (St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London), a fine vestige of monastic building, was the gate of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem (suppressed in 1540), and was the place where the *Gentleman's Magazine* was first published, 6 March, 1731. The house was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and their friends. The gate was purchased for the Order of the Knights of St. John by sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bt., secretary of the English league. The first meeting held here 24 June, 1874.

Johnson's Club, see *Literary Club*.

Joint-stock Companies (good and bad) have been very numerous during the present century (especially in 1825, 1846, 1866, and 1872). Many acts have been passed for their regulation; the most important in 1844, 1855, 1857, and 1858. An important act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of trading companies and other associations, passed in 1862, was amended in 1867; see *Companies and Limited Liability*.

Jonathan, Brother. This national name for America is attributed to Washington's reliance for advice and support on Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, whom he termed "the first of patriots." (Trumbull died 9 Aug. 1785).—*Brewer*.

Joshua, successor of Moses, led the Israelites into Canaan, B.C. 1451; see *Bible*.—Handel's 14th oratorio, "Joshua," was finished 19 Aug. 1747; produced 9 March, 1748. It contained "See the Conquering Hero Comes," afterwards transferred to "Judas Maccabæus."

Journal des Savants, see *Reviews*.

Journals, see *Newspapers*.

Journals of CONGRESS, UNITED STATES, have been kept and published from the first assembling of the continental congress at Philadelphia, Sept. 1774, to the present time.

Journals of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, commenced in 1547, first ordered to be printed in 1752, when 50000*l.* were allowed to Mr. Hardinge for the execution of the work. The journals of the HOUSE OF PEERS (commencing 1509) were ordered to be printed in 1767.

Jowakies, see *India*, 1877-8.

Juan Fernandez, an island in the Pacific, named from its discoverer in 1567. Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, left on shore here by his captain in Nov. 1704, and lived alone till he was discovered by capt. Rogers in 1709. He died lieutenant of H.M.S. *Weymouth*, 1723. A monument to his memory was erected on the island in 1868, then colonized by Germans. From his narrative De Foe is said to have derived his *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, first published in 1719.

Juan, San, a small island near Vancouver's Island. The possession of this island, on account of its commanding the straits between British Columbia and the United States territories, led to disputes between the two countries, owing to the doubtful interpretation of the treaty of Washington respecting the boundaries, 12 June, 1846; see *United States*, 1859 and 1860. The matter (by the treaty of Washington, 8 May, 1871) was referred for arbitration to the emperor of Germany, who decided in favor of the United States, Oct. 1872. The isle was evacuated by the British 22 Nov. following.

Jubilees. The Jews were commanded to celebrate a jubilee every fifty years, 1491 B.C. (Lev. xxv. 8). Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII. in the year 1300. It was ordered to be celebrated every fifty years by pope Clement VI.; and by Urban VI. every thirty-third year; and by Sixtus V. every twenty-fifth year.

National Jubilee in England on account of George III. entering the 50th year of his reign. 25 Oct. 1809
Jubilee in celebration of the general peace, and of the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family, 1 Aug. 1814

The 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of American Independence (4 July, 1826) was celebrated as a jubilee. Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the document, and John Adams, its most earnest supporter, both signers, and both afterwards chosen president of the United States, died on that day.

Shakespeare's Jubilee, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 1769
A Shakespeare festival at Stratford. 23 April, 1836
A Shakespeare festival at Stratford. 23 April, 1865
The Scott centenary celebrated (he was born 15 Aug. 1771). 9 Aug. 1871
International musical jubilee at Boston, U. S. (see *Boston*). 17 June-4 July, 1872

Judah, see *Jews*.

"**Judas Maccabæus**," Handel's 12th oratorio, composed 9 July-11 Aug. 1746; produced 1 April, 1747; see *Maccabees*.

Judenhasse, and **JUDENHETZE** (hatred of the Jews), a term applied to the movement against them in Germany in 1880, through jealousy of their prosperity and alleged obtrusiveness; see *Jews*.

Judge Advocate General, and **JUDGE MARTIAL OF ALL THE FORCES**, an ancient office, held by patent from the crown. He is the legal adviser of the commander-in-chief in military cases, and by his authority all general courts-martial are held. An advocate-general accompanied the army to France in 1625, and the office was constituted soon after the Restoration. Dr. Samuel Barrow was appointed 1666.

Sir Colman O'Loughlin succeeded John Robert Mowbray, Dec. 1868; resigned. Nov. 1870
John R. Davison appointed Dec. 1870; died 15 April. 1871
Sir Robert Phillimore (admiralty judge) acted provisionally. 1871-3
Acton S. Ayrton. 21 Aug. 1873-Feb. 1874
Stephen Cave. Feb. 1874-Nov. 1875
George A. F. Cavendish Bentinck. 25 Nov. "

Judges appointed by God, when the Israelites were in bondage, ruled from 1402 B.C. till the election of Saul as king, 1095; see *Jews*, *Chancellors*, *Justices*, *Circuits*, *Lords Justices*, *Vice-Chancellors*, and *Privy Councils*.

Judges punished for bribery and Thomas de Weyland banished. 1280
William de Tyngh hanged for bribery. 1351
John de Cavendish beheaded by the Suffolk rebels. 1381
Tresilian, chief justice, executed for favoring despotism, and other judges condemned. 1388

The prince of Wales said to have been committed by judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the bench. 1412
Sir Thomas More, late lord chancellor, beheaded. 6 July, 1535
Judges threatened with impeachment, and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed by the commons, on a charge of treason. 13 Feb. 1641
Three judges impeached for favoring the levying ship-money. 1680
Judge Jefferies committed by the lord mayor to the Tower, where he died. 1689
The judge's office made tenable for life (during good behavior) instead of during the pleasure of the crown by 13 Will. III. c. 2. 1702
Their commissions made permanent, notwithstanding the demise of the crown, by 1 Geo. III. c. 23. 1761
Three additional judges appointed, one to each law court, 1784; and again in. 1830
A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor. 5 May, 1813
Two new vice-chancellors appointed. 1841
A third vice-chancellor and two new chancery judges (styled lords-justices) appointed. 1851

Judges in the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States consists of eight justices appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for life. There have been but seven chief-justices appointed since the foundation of the government, viz.: John Jay, of New York, 1789; William Cushing, of Massachusetts, 1796; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, 1796; John Marshall, of Virginia, 1801; Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1836; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, 1864; and Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, the present chief-justice, 1874. There are nine circuit and fifty-three district judges of the United States. The judges of state courts are appointed or elected under state laws; see *Supreme Court*.

Judicature, see *Law*; *Supreme Court*.

Judicial Committee of the PRIVY COUNCIL, see *Privy Council*.

Judicial Separation of married persons may now be decreed by the Divorce Court, established by act of parliament in 1857. The persons separated may not marry again.

Juggernaut, or "Lord of the World," one of the incarnations of Krishna, is an idol formed of an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes, the nose and mouth are painted vermilion. The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually. Formerly some were crushed by the wheels of the car (so lately as Aug. 1864); a great many never returned, and, to the distance of fifty miles, the way was strewn with human bones. The temple of Juggernaut has existed about 800 years. The state allowance to the temple was suspended by the Indian government in June, 1851. The festival was kept, June, 1872. Twelve persons were said to be killed by accident, Aug. 1873. The festival of 1878 reported a failure.

Jugurthine War. Jugurtha murdered his cousin, Hiempsal, king of Numidia, and usurped his throne, 118 B.C. He gave Adherbal a share in the government, but killed him in 112. He then provoked the Romans to war. Cæcilius Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles; and Marius brought him in chains to Rome to adorn his triumph, 106 B.C., where he was put to death in 104. This war has been immortalized by the pen of Sallust.

Julian Period (by Joseph Scaliger, about 1583), a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time to avoid the ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian period, our era is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714. For *Julian era*, see *Calendar* and *Year*.

Juliers, a Prussian province; made a duchy in 1356; became the subject of contention on the extinction of the ruling family in 1609; was allotted to Neuburg in 1659; seized by the French in 1794; and ceded to Prussia in 1815.

July, the seventh, originally fifth, Roman month, named by Marc Antony from *Julius Cæsar*, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it.

June, the sixth month, owes its name to *Junius*, which some derive from *Juno*, and others from *Juniores*, this being the month for the young, as May was for aged persons. Ovid, in his "Fasti," introduces Juno as claiming this month.

Junius's Letters began in the *Public Advertiser*, 21 Jan. 1769.

They have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton), sergeant Adair, the rev. J. Rosenbagen, John Roberts, Charles Lloyd, Samuel Dyer, gen. Lee, the duke of Portland, Hugh Boyd, lord George Sackville, and sir Philip Francis. The last named is generally considered to have been the author. Junius said, "I am the depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me." The work of Mr. Chabot and hon. E. T. B. Twissleton was considered decisive of sir Philip Francis being Junius, May, 1871.

Junker Party (*Junker*, German for *young noble*), a term applied to the aristocratic party in Prussia, which came into power under Otho von Bismarck-Schönhausen, appointed prime-minister, 9 Oct. 1862. Their political organ is the *Kreuz-Zeitung*.

Juno, the planet discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal, near Bremen, 1 Sept. 1804. Its distance from the sun is 254 millions of miles, and it accomplishes its revolution in four years and 128 days, at the rate of nearly 42,000 miles an hour. Its diameter is estimated by German astronomers at 1424 English miles.

Junonia, festivals in honor of Juno (the Greek Hera, or Here) at Rome, and instituted 481 B.C.

Junta. The Spanish provincial juntas, or councils, declared against the French in 1808, and incited the people to insurrection.

Jupiter, known as a planet to the Chaldeans, it is said, 3000 B.C. The discovery of the satellites, incorrectly attributed to Simon Mayr (Marius) in 1609, was made by Galileo on 8 Jan. 1610; see *Planets*. Jupiter's moons were all invisible on 21 Aug. 1867; a very rare occurrence.—**JUPITER AMMON'S** temple in Libya was visited by Alexander, 332 B.C. Cambyses's army sent against it perished miserably, 525 B.C. The Greek Zeus was the Roman Jupiter.

Juridical Society was established in Feb. 1855, and opened with an address by sir R. Bethell on 12 May following.

Juries. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible, with their whole estates, real and personal, for false verdicts.—*Lambard*. By most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred about 886. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one half denizens, and the other half aliens, stat. 28 Edw. III. 1353. By the common-law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers. An act for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was passed in 1815. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland was passed 4 Will. IV. 1833. A new act respecting juries, regulating their payment, etc., was passed 9 Aug. 1870. The clause respecting their payment was rescinded by act passed 28 Feb. 1871. Laws respecting juries in Ireland amended, 14 Aug. 1871. New Juries bill brought in by the attorney-general, sir John Coleridge, Feb. 1873. Juries are summoned to assist the coroner in investigating the causes of sudden or violent death.—**GRAND JURIES** (of not less than 12 or more than 23 persons) decide whether sufficient evidence is ad-

duced to put the accused on trial. The constitution of 1791 established the trial by jury in France. An imperial decree abolished trial by jury throughout the Austrian empire, 15 Jan. 1852. Trial by jury began in Russia, 8 Aug. 1866. A true bill for libel granted against alderman sir F. Truscott in his absence, who was honorably acquitted, 18 Sept. 1879.

CORRECTION OF JURIES.—It is said that in early times the suits used to feed the jury empannelled in their action, and hence arose the common-law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink, or fire, candle-light excepted, till they are unanimous. Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it.—*Leon Dyer*, 137. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, 9 Oct. 1791.—*Phillips*. In Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey, and France, juries decide by a majority; in France, since 1831, a majority of two thirds is required.

"Juste Milieu," according to Louis Philippe (in 1830), is the only principle of government which can secure the welfare of France.

Justices, Lords, were appointed by English sovereigns to govern during their absence; especially by William III., and George I. and II. (1695-1760). George III. never left England. In Sept. 1821, when George IV. went to Hanover, lords justices were appointed, the duke of York being the first. No such appointment has been made during the present reign, it having been decided by the law authorities in 1843 to be unnecessary when the queen went to France. Ireland was sometimes temporarily ruled by lords justices.—Two lords justices of the court of appeal in chancery, having rank next after the chief baron of the exchequer, were appointed from 1 Oct. 1851, salary 6000*l*. For recent changes see *Court of Judicature and Appeal*.

1851. Sir James L. Knight-Bruce, resigned Oct., died 7 Nov. 1866.

" Robert, lord Cranworth (afterwards lord chancellor).

1853. Sir George James Turner, Jan., died 9 July, 1867.

1866. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, 29 Oct., became lord chancellor 29 Feb. 1868.

1867. Sir John Rolt, July; resigned Feb. 1868.

1868. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, 8 Feb., died 11 Aug. 1869.

" Sir William Page Wood, March; lord chancellor, 2 Nov.

1869. Sir George M. Giffard, Dec., died 13 July, 1870.

1870. Sir George Mellish, July; died 15 June, 1877.

PRESIDENT LORDS JUSTICES.

1875. Sir Richard Bagallay, Nov.

1876. Sir George W. W. Bramwell.

" Sir William Balliol Brett.

1877. Sir Henry Cotton.

1880. Sir Robert Lush.

Justices of the Peace are unpaid local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supersession and punishment by the King's Bench for an abuse of their authority. They were first nominated by William I. in 1076.—*Stor*. Persons termed conservators of the peace in each county were appointed by 1 Edw. III. c. 2, 1327; and their duties were defined in 1360. The form of a commission of the peace settled by the judges, 23 Eliz. 1580.—*Hawkins*. See *Eyre*.

Justiciars. In ancient times the kings of England used to hear and determine causes; but it is declared by law that if the king cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labor among persons, men of wisdom and fearing God, and out of such to appoint judges. The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the king's deputy. After the Norman conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of *Capitalis Justiciarius*, or *Justiciarius Angliæ*. These judges continued until the erection of the courts of King's Bench and the Common Pleas. The first justiciars of England were Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborne, in 1067; and the last was Philip Basset, in 1261, or Hugh le Despencer, 1263 (Henry III.). Authorities vary.

Justiciary, COURT OF, see *Court of Justiciary*.

Justinian Code compiled by a commission appointed by the emperor Justinian I. Feb. 528, wherein was written what may be termed the statute law (scattered through 2000 volumes reduced to fifty). It was promulgated April, 529. To this code Justinian added the Digest or Pandects, the Institutes, and Novels, promulgated 16 Nov. 534. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the Body of Civil Law (*Corpus Juris Civilis*).

Jute, the fibres of two plants, the chonch and isbund (*Corchorus olitorius* and *Corchorus capsularis*), since 1830 extensively cultivated in Bengal for making gunny-cloth, etc. Jute has been much manufactured at Dundee as a substitute for flax, tow, etc., and in July,

1862, assertions were made that it could be employed as a substitute for cotton. In 1853, 275,578 cwt.; in 1861, 904,092 cwt.; in 1871, 8,454,120 cwt.; in 1874, 4,270,164 cwt.; in 1875, 3,416,617 cwt.; in 1877, 3,649,877 cwt. of undressed jute were imported into the United Kingdom.

Jutland (Denmark), the home of the Jutes who settled in our southern counties. South Jutland was taken by the allies in 1813, and restored in 1814.

Juvenile Offenders. In 1838 an act was passed for instituting a prison for instructing and correcting juvenile offenders, and the military hospital at Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight was appropriated for this purpose. An act for their committal to reformatories was passed in 1854.

K.

Kaaba, see *Caaba*.

Kabyles, see *Algiers*.

Kadseah, see *Parsee*.

Kaffraria, an extensive country in S. Africa, extending from the north of Cape Colony to the Orange River. Our war with the natives began in 1798.

The Kaffirs, headed by Mokanna, a prophet, attack Grahamstown; repulsed with much slaughter. 1819
Again defeated, 1828, 1831. 1834
The Kaffirs rise; sir Harry Smith, the governor, proclaims martial law, and orders the inhabitants to rise en masse to defend the frontier. 31 Dec. 1850
Disastrous operations against the Kaffirs in the Waterkloof follow; col. Fordyce and several officers and men of the 74th regiment killed. 6 Nov. 1851
Wreck of the *Birkenhead* with reinforcements from England (see *Birkenhead*). 26 Feb. 1852
The hostilities of the Kaffirs having assumed all the features of regular warfare, the governor-general, Cathcart, attacked and defeated them. 20 Dec. "
The conditions offered by Cathcart accepted, and peace restored. 9 March, 1853
Death of Makomo, an eminent chief. 11 Sept. 1873
Alleged insurrection of Langalibalele suppressed (see *Natal*). 1874
Krell, a Galeka chief in the Transkei territory, attacks the Fingoes and their British protectors; repulsed at Ibeka. 24 and 29 Sept. 1877
Sir Bartle Frere, the governor-general, with officers and volunteers, proceeds to the spot; Krell defeated by commandant Griffith; his kraal burned, 9 Oct.; deposed and his lands annexed. Oct. "
Galekas defeated and expelled from their territories. 2 Dec. "
Rise of the Gaikas under Sandilli, an old chief (who after education relapsed into barbarism), about 30 Dec. "
Cetywayo, king of the Zulus, troublesome; sir Bartle Frere requests help; 90th regiment and a battery of artillery sent from England. Jan. 1878
British advance; rebels defeated, 24, 26 Jan.; at Quintana, 7 Feb., by gen. Thesiger (about 400 Kaffirs killed; Sandilli escapes), 18, 19 March; again (capt. Donovan, lieut. Ward, and capt. Shawo killed), about 21 March; continued fighting, sometimes severe. March-May, "
Sandilli and other chiefs reported dead; his sons captured; Kaffir refugees in dreadful condition. June, "
Amnesty proclaimed to all surrendering rebels, about 2 July, "
Thanksgiving day for restoration of peace. 1 Aug. "
War still lingered on the borders during. Aug. "
Tini Macomo and Gangubele condemned to death as traitors; intercession for them in London; reprieved, Sept. "
For the war, see also *Basuto Land*, *Transvaal*, and *Zululand*.

Kagosima, see *Japan*, 1863.

Kainardji (Bulgaria). Here a treaty was signed, July, 1774, between the Turks and Russians, which opened the Black Sea and gave the Crimea to the latter.

Kalafat, on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Widdin. This place was fortified by the Turks under Omar Pacha when they crossed the river, 28 Oct. 1853. In December, prince Gortschakoff, with the Russian

army, determined to storm their intrenchments. The conflict lasted from 31 Dec. to 9 Jan. 1854, when the Russians were compelled to retire. Among these conflicts one occurred at Citate, 6 Jan.; see *Citate*. Kalafat was invested 28 Jan., and gen. Schilders attacked it vigorously on 19 April without success, and the blockade was raised 21 April.

Kalakh, ancient capital of middle Assyria; where many discoveries have been made by Layard and others; see *Assyria*.

Kaleidoscope, an optical instrument, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, produces a symmetrical reflection of various transparent substances placed between, was invented by Dr. (afterwards sir David) Brewster of Edinburgh; it was suggested in 1814 and perfected in 1817; see *Debusscope*.

Kali Yugh, see *Cali Yugh*.

Kalitsch (Poland). Here the Russians defeated the Swedes, 19 Nov. 1706; and here the Saxons under the French general Reynier were beaten by the Russians under Winzingerode, 13 Feb. 1813.

Kalmar, see *Culmar*.

Kalmuck, see *Tartar*.

Kalunga Fort (E. Indies), attacked unsuccessfully by the British forces, and gen. Gillespie killed, 31 Oct. 1814; and again unsuccessfully, 25 Nov. It was evacuated by the Nepaulese, 30 Nov. same year.

Kamptulicon, a substance used for flooring, patented by Elijah Galloway in 1843, and manufactured since 1851 by Messrs. Tayler, Harvey, & Co. It is composed of India-rubber and cork, combined by masticating machines.

Kamtschatka, a peninsula, E. coast of Asia, was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, 1690; taken possession of by Russia in 1697; and proved to be a peninsula by Behring in 1728. Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being winter. The amiable capt. Clarke, a companion of capt. Cook, died in sight of Kamtschatka, 22 Aug. 1779, and was buried in the town of St. Peter and Paul, in the peninsula.

Kandahar, see *Candahar*.

Kangaroos, animals indigenous to Australia (first seen by capt. Cook, 22 June, 1770), were bred at San Donato, the estate of prince Demidoff, in 1853, and since.

Kansas, a western state of the United States, organized as a territory 30 May, 1854; admitted into the Union 29 Jan. 1861. During the greater part of 1855 et seq. this state was a scene of anarchy and bloodshed

through fruitless efforts to make it a slave state; see *Slavery in America*.

Karaites (or **READERS**), the Protestants of Judaism, a remnant of the Sadducees, formed into a sect by Anan-ben-David in the eighth century. They profess adherence to the Scriptures alone, and reject the Talmud and Rabbinical traditions. They still exist in Turkey, Poland, the Crimea, and other parts of the East. Their name is of uncertain origin.

Karrack, see *Currack*.

Kars, a town in Asiatic Turkey, captured by the Russians under Paskiewich, 15 July, 1828, after three days' conflict. In 1855 it was defended by gen. Fenwick Williams, with 15,000 men, and with three months' provisions and three days' ammunition, against the Russian general Mouravieff, with an army of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. The siege lasted from 18 June to 28 Nov. 1855. The sufferings of the garrison were very great from cholera and want of food. The Russians made a grand assault on 29 Sept., but were repulsed with the loss of above 6000 men, and the garrison were overcome by famine alone.—*Sandwith*. Kars was restored to Turkey, Aug. 1856.

On accepting gen. Williams's proposal for surrendering, gen. Mouravieff said: "Gen. Williams, you have made yourself a name in history; and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation that will satisfy the demands of war, without disgracing humanity." In 1856 the general was made a baronet, with the title of sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, and granted a pension.

The Russians besieging Kars compelled to retire by Mukhtar Pacha. . . . about 13 July, 1877
Under the grand-duke Michael and Loris Melikoff, defeated 2, 4 Oct.; defeat the Turks at Aladja Dag (which see) 14, 15 Oct. "
Kars taken, after 12 hours' fighting, by surprise (it is said by treachery). 17, 18 Nov. "
[Killed and wounded: Russian, about 2500; Turkish, 5000, with loss of 10,000 prisoners, 100 guns, etc.]
Kars ceded to Russia by the Berlin treaty 13 July, 1878

Kashgaria, central Asia; subdued by China; annexed by Keen Lung, 1760; insurrections subdued, 1826 et seq. Mahomed Yakoub Beg, during an insurrection of the Tungani, made himself ruler of Kashgaria, 1866, and sent envoys to London, etc., 1867. He was at length attacked by the Chinese, totally defeated, and said to have been assassinated, 1 May, 1877. The capital, Kashgar, was taken, and the country regained by China, Nov.; and the war closed, Dec. 1877.

Katharine's Hospital, St., founded about 1148, by Matilda, queen of Stephen, and refounded by Eleanor, queen of Henry III., 1273. The hospital was removed to Regent's Park in 1827, the site having been bought for 163,000*l.* by the St. Katharine's Dock Company. The brethren are in orders, and restricted from marriage; the sisters are unmarried or widows. A school, attached in 1829, was enlarged in 1849. New arrangements, recommended by a royal commission in 1869, have not yet been approved by the crown.

Order of St. Katharine for nurses instituted by the queen; annual payment 50*l.* for 3 years, badge for 1*l.*; first investiture. 4 June, 1879

Katzbach (Prussia). Near this river the Prussian general Blucher defeated the French under MacDonald and Ney, 26 Aug. 1813. He received the title of prince of Wahlstatt, the name of a neighboring village.

Keating's Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67 (1855), relates to bills of exchange.

Keble College (Oxford), founded in memory of the rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," born 25 April, 1792; died 29 March, 1866. The first stone of the building was laid by the archbishop of Canterbury, 25 April, 1868; the building was dedicated 23 June, 1870; the chapel, the gift of William Gibbs, was dedicated and the library opened 25 April, 1876.

Keeper of the King's Conscience. The early chancellors were priests, and out of their supposed moral

control of the king's mind grew the idea of an equity court in contradistinction to the law courts. A bill in chancery is a petition through the lord chancellor to the king's conscience for remedy in matters for which the king's common-law courts afford no redress. The keeper of the king's conscience is therefore now the officer who presides in the court of chancery; see *Chancellor* and *Lord Keeper*.

Keeper (Lord) of the Great Seal of England differed only from the lord chancellor in that the latter had letters-patent, whereas the lord keeper had none. Richard, a chaplain, was the first keeper under Ranulph, in 1116. The two offices were made one by 5 Eliz. 1562.—*Cowell*. See *Chancellor*.—The office of lord keeper of the great seal of SCOTLAND was established in 1708, after the Union.

Kenilworth Castle (Warwickshire) was built about 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, whose grandson sold it to Henry III. It was enlarged and fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom Henry gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor. Queen Elizabeth conferred it on her favorite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. His entertainment of the queen commenced 19 July, 1575, and cost the earl daily 1000*l.*

After the battle of Evesham and defeat and death of Simon de Montfort, by prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.), 1265, Montfort's younger son, Simon, shut himself up in Kenilworth castle, which sustained a siege for six months against the royal forces of Henry III., to whom it at length surrendered. Upon this occasion was issued the "Dictum de Kenilworth," or "ban of Kenilworth," enacting that all who had borne arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for periods varying from 7 years to 6 months.

Kennington Common (Surrey). The Chartist demonstration, 10 April, 1848, took place on the common. It was directed to be laid out as a public pleasure-ground in 1852.

Kensal Green, see *Cemeteries*.

Kensington. The palace was purchased by William III. from lord chancellor Finch, who made the road through its park. The gardens were improved by queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline, who died here. Here died George, prince of Denmark, and George II.; and here queen Victoria was born, 24 May, 1819.

By permission of the government, a military band played in Kensington Gardens on Sundays Aug. 1865
Objected to; discontinued. 1866
New parish church erected by sir Gilbert G. Scott was consecrated. 14 May, 1872
New town hall by R. Walker opened by the duchess of Teck. 7 Aug. 1880

Kent, see *Britain* and *Holy Maid*. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror, was made earl of Kent, 1067; and Henry Grey was made duke of Kent in 1710; he died without male heirs in 1740. Edward, son of George III., was created duke of Kent in 1799; was father of queen Victoria, and died 23 Jan. 1820; see *England*.

"**Kent**," an East-Indiaman, of 1350 tons burden, left the Downs, 19 Feb. 1825, bound for Bombay. In the Bay of Biscay she encountered a dreadful storm, 28 Feb. On the next day she accidentally took fire, and all were in expectation of perishing, either by the tempest or the flames. The *Cumbria*, capt. Cook, bound to Vera Cruz, providentially hove in sight, and nearly all on board were saved. The *Kent* blew up, 2 March.

Kentish Fire, a term given to the continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent, 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief bill.

Kentish Petition to the house of commons, censuring its proceedings, was signed at Maidstone, 29 April, 1701. It gave much offence.

Kentish Town, N.W. London, an old manor, church property, originally formed part of the great forest of Middlesex. Since 1855 building has very greatly increased, and two railway-stations have been erected.

Kentucky, a western state of the United States, admitted into the Union 1792. It declared for strict neutrality in the conflict between the North and South in April, 1861, but was invaded by the Southern troops in August. On their refusal to retire, after much correspondence, the legislature of Kentucky gave in its adhesion to the Union, 27 Nov. 1861. In the campaign that ensued sharp skirmishes took place, and on 19 Jan. 1862, the confederates under Zollicoffer were defeated and himself killed at Mill Spring, and in March no confederate soldiers remained in Kentucky; see *United States*.

Keroselene, a new anæsthetic, derived from the distillation of coal-tar by Mr. W. B. Merrill, of Boston, Mass., U. S., was tried and made known early in 1861.

Kertch, formerly Panticapæum, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosphorus, late a flourishing town on the strait of Yenikale, Sea of Azof. It was entered by the allies (English and French), 24 May, 1855; the Russians retired after destroying stores, etc. The place was dismantled by the allies, and most of the inhabitants removed.

Ket's Rebellion: a revolt in July, 1549, instigated by William Ket, a tanner, of Wymondham, Norfolk. He demanded the abolition of enclosures and the dismissal of evil counsellors. The insurgents amounted to 20,000 men, but were quickly defeated by the earl of Warwick. More than 2000 fell; Ket and others were tried 26 Nov., and hanged soon after.

Kettle Creek (Georgia) **BATTLE AT**, fought 14 Feb. 1779. American patriots under Pickens attacked and routed a tory force under Boyd.

Kew (Surrey). The palace was successively occupied by the Capel family and Mr. Molyneux; by Frederick, prince of Wales, 1730, and George III. Queen Charlotte died here, 4 Nov. 1818. A new palace erected by George III., under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was pulled down in 1827. The gardens contained a fine collection of plants, and were decorated with ornamental buildings, most of them erected by sir William Chambers, about 1760.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Mr. Aiton retired from his office of director, after fifty years' service. 1841
Succeeded by sir William Hooker, at whose recommendation the gardens were opened to the public daily. The royal kitchen and forcing gardens incorporated with the botanic gardens. 1847
Collections in the Museum of Economic Botany began with the private collection of sir William Hooker, given by him in.
Under his charge the gardens were greatly improved, and magnificent conservatories erected.
He died 12 Aug. 1865, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. (now sir) Joseph D. Hooker. 1865
687,972 (great increase) visitors in. 1877
The Meteorological Observatory presented to the British Association, 1842; purchased by J. P. Gassiot for 10,000*l.*, and presented to the Royal Society. 1871
Great damage done to conservatories and plants by storm (cost about 2000*l.*) 23 Aug. 1879

Keys. The invention is ascribed to Theodore of Samos, by Pliny, about 730 B.C.

Khedivé, or Kedervi, king or lord, a title given to the viceroy of Egypt, instead of vali or viceroy, 14 May, 1867.

Khelat, see *Belochistan*.

Kherson, an ancient Dorian colony (deriving its name from Chersonesus, a peninsula), came under the sway of the great Mithridates about 120 B.C.; and afterwards of that of Rome, A.D. 30. It continued important, and its possession was long disputed by the Russians and Greeks. Justinian II. cruelly treated it. It was taken by Vladimir, grand-duke of Russia in 988, when he and his army received Christian baptism, and he married the emperor's sister Anne, who obtained Kherson as her dowry. The city was destroyed by the Lithuanians; and the Turks found it deserted when they took possession of the Crimea in 1475. What ancient

remains the Turks and Tartars had spared, the Russians conveyed away for the construction of Sebastopol.

Kherson, a Russian city on the Dnieper, founded 1778. Potemkin, the favorite of Catherine, who died at Jassy in 1791, is buried here, and John Howard, the English philanthropist, who died here, 20 Jan. 1790, is buried about three miles from the town, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory by the czar Alexander I.

Khiva (formerly Carasnia), in Turkestan, Asia, governed by a khan, Muhammed Rachim. An expedition sent against it by the emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1839 perished through the rigor of the climate in 1840. Russian influence is extending. Population: Uzbeks (Turk Tartars), about 100,000; Tadjiks, 100,000; Persians, 40,000; Nomads, etc., 100,000.

To obtain redress for many outrages, a Russian expedition sent to Khiva. Feb. 1873
After several defeats, the town, Khiva, surrendered unconditionally. 10 June, "
The khan fled, but returned, and became a vassal of the czar. 5 July, "
An insurrection against the Russians repressed and punished. Aug. "
Part of Khiva annexed. 15 Oct. "
The country disturbed by revolts. 1873-4

Khokand, a khanate in central Asia, subject to China about 1760; rebelled and became tributary only, 1812. A rebellion, which broke out in Sept., was suppressed Oct. 1874.

War with Russia; gen. Kaufmann defeats about 30,000 men, 4 Sept.; entered Khokand without resistance, and the khanate virtually subdued. 16 Sept. 1875
He defeats 5000 more. 21 Sept. "
The people expel the new khan. 21 Oct. "
Part of Khokand annexed by Russia. 21 Oct. "
The people rise and massacre Russian garrison, announced. 28 Nov. "
Rebels totally defeated at Assake (chiefs submit). 30 Jan. 1876
Khokand formally annexed as Ferghana. 29 Feb. "

Khuschk, see *Kuschk*.

Khyber Pass (the principal northern entrance into Afghanistan from India). It is ten miles west of Peshawur, extending about thirty-three miles towards Jellalabad; lying between lofty slate cliffs, varying from 600 to 1000 feet in height; held by Afreedees and other warlike tribes, to whom Dost Mahomed formerly paid subsidies, which were discontinued by his son Shere Ali, ameer of Afghanistan.

The pass forced by col. Wade, 26 July; and gen. sir John Keane retired through it after his victorious campaign. 1839
Again forced by gen. (afterwards sir George) Pollock, on his way to chastise Cabul for the massacres in the previous winter. 5-14 April, 1842
At Ali Muzjid, a fort in the pass, the further advance of sir Noville Chamberlain on a mission from the viceroy to the ameer was forbidden, with threats of violence, 22 Sept. 1875
The pass held by the British. till March, 1881
(See *Afghanistan*.)

Kidderminster (Worcestershire), renowned for its carpet manufactures, established about 1735. It was made a parliamentary borough again in 1832. The statue of Richard Baxter, the nonconformist, was unveiled by Mrs. Philpotts, wife of the bishop of Worcester, 28 July, 1875; an address was delivered by dean Stanley.

Kidnapping Acts (1872 and 1875), passed to prevent and punish criminal outrages upon natives of the islands in the Pacific Ocean; see *Slavery and Melanesia*.

Kiel, chief town of Holstein, a seaport, and a member of the Hansatic league in 1300. The university was founded in 1665. By a treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, signed here 14 Jan. 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden; see *Norway*. An extraordinary assembly of the revolted provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, met here 9 Sept. 1850. By the convention of Gastein between Austria and Prussia, 14 Aug. 1865, the former was to govern Holstein, but Kiel to be

held by Prussia as a German federal port. This was annulled in 1866 by the issue of the war.

Kilcullen (Kildare). Here a large body of the insurgent Irish defeated the British forces commanded by gen. Dundas, 23 May, 1798. The general, in a subsequent engagement, overthrew the rebels near Kilcullen bridge, when 300 were slain.

Kildare (E. Ireland). The Curragh, or race-course, here was once a forest of oaks. Here was the nunnery of St. Bridget, founded by her in the fifth century, and here was a building called the fire-house, where, it is supposed, the nuns kept the inextinguishable fire which existed till the Reformation. The see was one of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland; St. Conlath, who died 519, the first prelate. The first Protestant bishop was Thomas Lancaster, in 1550. The see is valued, by an extent returned 39 Hen. VIII., at 69*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*. Irish per year. Kildare was united to Dublin in 1846; see *Dublin*. The insurrection in Kildare, which swelled into the rebellion, commenced 23 May, 1798. On that night, lieut. Gifford of Dublin and a number of other gentlemen were murdered by insurgents. This rebellion was quelled in 1799. The Curragh is now a military camp.

Kilfenora (Clare), a bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Fachnan. Cardinal Paparo, in 1152, rendered it a suffragan see to Cashel, but in 1660 it was annexed to Tuam, and to Killaloe in 1752.

Kilkenny (S.E. Ireland), an English settlement about 1170. The castle was built 1195, by Wm. Marshall, earl of Pembroke. At the parliament held here by Lionel, duke of Clarence, 1367, the statute of Kilkenny was passed.* After a siege, the town surrendered to Cromwell, 28 March, 1650, on honorable terms.

Killala (Mayo) was invaded by a French force, landing from three frigates, under gen. Humbert, 22 Aug. 1798. The invaders were joined by the Irish insurgents, and the battles of Castlebar and Coloneoy followed; and the French were defeated at Ballynamuck, 8 Sept. same year.

Killala (Sligo), an early see. The author of the Tripartite life of St. Patrick says that "in 434 he came to a pleasant place where the river Muadas (Moy) empties itself into the ocean; and on the south banks of the said river he built a noble church called Kil-Aladh, of which he made one of his disciples, Muredach, the first bishop." The see of Achonry was united to Killala in the seventeenth century; and both were united to Tuam in 1839; see *Tuam* and *Bishops*.

Killaloe (Clare), a see supposed to have been founded by St. Molua, whose disciple, St. Flannan, son to king Theodoric, consecrated at Rome by John IV. in 639, was also bishop. At the close of the twelfth century, Roscrea was annexed to Killaloe, and Kilfenora has been held with it. Cloufent and Kilmacduach were united to them in 1836.

Killiecrankie (a defile in Perthshire). Here the forces of William III., commanded by gen. Mackay, were defeated by the adherents of James II. under Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory, 17 or 27 July, 1689.

Kilmacduach (Galway). This see was held with Cloufent, from 1602. St. Coleman was its first bishop, in the seventh century. It was valued, 29 Eliz., 1586, at 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum. It is united to Killaloe.

Kilmalmain Hospital (Dublin), the noble asylum of aged and disabled soldiers in Ireland, built by

Wren, was founded by Arthur, earl of Granard, marshal-general of the army in Ireland, 1675; and the duke of Ormond perfected the plan in 1679.

Kilmallock (Limerick). An abbey was founded here by St. Mochoallóg, or Molach, about 645, and an abbey of Dominicans was built in the thirteenth century.—*Warr*. A charter was granted to Kilmallock by Edward VI., and another by Elizabeth in 1584. The town was invested by the Irish forces in 1598, but the siege was raised by the earl of Ormond. There was much fighting here in 1641 and 1642; see *Fenians*, March, 1867.

Kilmore (Armagh), an ancient town, whose bishops were sometimes called Brefinenses, from Brefney, and sometimes Triburnenses, from Triburna, a village; but, in 1454, the bishop of Triburna, by assent of pope Nicholas V., erected the parish church of St. Fedleimid into a cathedral. Florence O'Connacy, the first bishop, died in 1231. Valued, 15 Jas. I., with Ardagh, at 100*l*. per annum. The joint see of Elphin and Ardagh was united to it in 1841.

Kilsyth (central Scotland). Here Montrose defeated the Covenanters, 15 Aug. 1645, and threatened Glasgow.

Kimberley's Act, see under *Crime*.

Kimberidge Clay. Rev. H. Moule announced his successful use of this clay for fuel and gas-making, March, 1874; practicability doubted.

Kinburn, a fort, at the confluence of the rivers Bug and Dnieper. Here Suwarrow defeated the Turks, 28 June, 1788. Kinburn was taken by the English and French, 17 Oct. 1855. Three floating French batteries, said to be the invention of the emperor, on the principle of horizontal shell-firing, were very effective. On the 18th the Russians blew up Oczakoff, a fort opposite.

Kinder-garten (children's garden), a system of education devised by Froebel, but practically carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge, in Germany, in 1849, and in England in 1851. The system, founded mainly on self-tuition, and enlivened by toys, games, and singing, is set forth in Ronge's "Kinder-garten," published in 1858; and has been partially adopted in English schools. The Froebel Society established 1874.

Kindred, TABLE OF, in the Book of Common Prayer, was set forth in 1563; see Lev. xviii., 1490 B.C.

Kinematics (Greek *κίνησις*, I move), the science of motion. Reuleaux's "Kinematics of Machinery," translated by A. B. W. Kennedy; published June, 1876. "Kinematism" is a method of treating certain diseases by movement. Prof. Rankine's "Machinery and Mill-work" first appeared 1809; new ed. 1876; see *Motion*.

King: German, *König*. The Latin, *Rex*; Scythian, *Reis*; Spanish, *Rey*; Italian, *Rè*; French, *Roy*; Hebrew, *Rosch*, chief or head. Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom, 2245 B.C.—*Dufresnoy*. Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth, 2188 B.C. The "manner of the king" is set forth in 1 Sam. viii., 1112 B.C. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1095 B.C. Most of the Grecian states were originally governed by kings; and kings were the first rulers in Rome.

King of England.—The style was used by Egbert, 828; but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the heptarchy; see *Britain*. The plural phraseology, see, *us*, *our*, was first adopted among English kings by John..... 1199
The title of "king of France" assumed, and the French arms quartered, by Edward III., in right of his mother, Pope Leo X. conferred the title of "Defender of the Faith" on Henry VIII..... 11 Oct. 1521
Henry VIII. changed *Lord* of Ireland into king..... 1542
The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne..... 1707
That of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus: "*Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor*."—"George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of

* It enacted among other things, "that the alliance of the English by marriage with any Irish, the nurture of infants, and gossiping with the Irish, be deemed high-treason." And again, "if any man of English race use an Irish name, Irish apparel, or any other guise or fashion of the Irish, his lands shall be seized, and his body imprisoned, till he shall conform to English modes and customs." Said never to have been enforced.

Great Britain and Ireland, king, Defender of the Faith" (France being omitted). 1 Jan. 1801
 Hanover omitted in the queen's style. 21 June, 1837
 The queen was proclaimed in all the important places in India, as "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, queen," etc. (see *Empress*), 1 Nov. 1858
 The national assembly decreed that the title of Louis XVI. "*king of France*," should be changed to "*king of the French*." 16 Oct. 1789
 The royal title in France abolished. 1792
 Louis XVIII. styled "by the grace of God king of France and Navarre." 1814
 Louis Philippe I. was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "king of the French" 9 Aug. 1830
 The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors, in their own lifetime politically obtained them the title of "*king of the Romans*." The first emperor so elected was Henry IV. 1055
 Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he was elected "king of the Romans" (but failed in succeeding to the imperial crown). 1256
 The style "king of Rome" was revived by Napoleon I. for his son, born 20 March, 1811
 The title "king of Italy" conferred on Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia by Italian parliament. 17 March, 1861

King Philip's War. Philip, son of Massasoit, the friend of the Pilgrim fathers at New Plymouth, New England, was induced by real and imaginary wrongs to make war upon the European settlers in order to exterminate them. His home was at Mount Hope, R. I. He struck his first blow at Swansea on the 4th of July, 1675. The white settlers sprang to arms. Philip ordered other New England tribes to join him, and during the remainder of that year and the spring of 1676, there was alarm and bloodshed in nearly all the more remote New England settlements. The Indians were finally subdued; Philip was chased from one hiding-place to another; and finally, in 1676, he was shot in a swamp by a faithless Indian. His head was carried in triumph to Plymouth, and his little son, the last survivor of his family, was sold for a bond-slave in Bermuda.

King-of-arms: three for England—Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; Lyon king-at-arms for Scotland, and Ulster for Ireland. These offices are very ancient: Clarenceux is so named from Lionel, third son of Edward III., the sovereign who founded the order of the Garter; see *Garter*. Lionel having by his wife the honor of Clare, was made duke of Clarence; which dukedom afterwards escheating to Edward IV., he revived the office of Clarence king-at-arms. The office of Bath king-of-arms, created in 1725, was changed to Gloucester king-of-arms, 14 June, 1726. Ulster was substituted, it is said, in lieu of Ireland king-of-arms, by Edward VI., 1553; but the monarch himself named it as a new institution.

King's Advocate, see *Queen's*.

King's Bench, or **QUEEN'S BENCH,** COURT OF, obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. This court in ancient times was called *Curia Domini Regis*. The court of queen's bench sat for the last time July, 1875; see *Supreme Court*. Chief-justice Cockburn received the freedom of London, 9 March, 1876; said to be the first case of the kind. The queen's bench division of the high court of justice till 1881 consisted of the chief-justice of England and four judges. The chief-justice of the queen's bench division is now chief-justice of England; the exchequer and common-pleas division were abolished in 1881.

CHIEF-JUSTICES IN ENGLAND FROM HENRY VIII.

1509. John Fineux.	1556. Sir Edward Saunders.
1526. John Fitz-James.	1559. Sir Robert Catlyn.
1539. Sir Edward Montagu.	1573. Sir Christopher Wray.
1546. Sir Richard Lyster.	1591. Sir John Popham.
1552. Sir Roger Cholmely.	1607. Sir Thomas Fleming.
1553. Sir Thomas Bromley.	1613. Sir Edward Coke.
1554. Sir William Portman.	1616. Sir Henry Montagu.

1620. Sir James Ley.	1725. Sir Robert Raymond,
1624. Sir Ranulph Crewe.	aft. lord Raymond.
1626. Sir Nicholas Hyde.	1733. Sir Philip Yorke, aft.
1631. Sir Thomas Richardson.	lord Hardwicke and
1635. Sir John Brampton.	lord chancellor.
1643. Sir Robert Heath.	1737. Sir William Lee.
1648. Henry Rolle.	1754. Sir Dudley Ryder.
1655. John Glyn.	1756. Wm. Murray, lord,
1659. Sir Richard Newdigate.	afterwards earl of Mans-
" Robert Nicholas.	field.
1660. Sir Robert Foster.	1788. Lloyd, lord Kenyon, 9
1663. Sir Robert Hyde.	June.
1665. Sir John Kelyng.	1802. Sir Edward Law, 12
1671. Sir Matthew Hale.	April; afterwards lord
1676. Sir Richard Raynesford.	Ellenborough.
1678. Sir William Scroggs.	1818. Sir Charles Abbott, 4
1681. Sir Francis Pemberton.	Nov.; afterwards lord
1683. Sir Edmund Saunders.	Tenterden.
" Sir George Jefferies,	1832. Sir Thomas Denman, 7
aft. lord Jefferies and	Nov.; aft. lord Den-
lord chancellor.	man: resigned.
1685. Sir Edward Herbert.	1850. John, lord Campbell,
1687. Sir Robert Wright.	March; afterwards
1689. Sir John Holt.	lord chancellor.
1709. Sir Thomas Parker, aft.	1859. Sir Alexander Cockburn,
lord Parker, earl of	June (died 20 Nov.
Macclesfield, and lord	1880).
chancellor.	1880. John Duke, lord Cole-
1718. Sir John Pratt.	ridge, 26 Nov.

CHIEF-JUSTICES IN IRELAND (see *Supreme Court*).

1690. Sir Richard Reynell, 6	afterwards lord Kil-
Dec.	warden (killed in Em-
1695. Sir Richard Pyne, 7	met's insurrection, 23
June.	July, 1803).
1709. Allan Brodrick, 24 Dec.	1803. William Downes, 12
1711. Sir Richard Cox, 5 July.	Sept.; afterwards lord
1714. W. Whitshed, 14 Oct.	Downes.
1727. John Rogerson, 3 April.	1822. Charles Kendal Bushe,
1741. Thomas Marlay, 29 Dec.	14 Feb.
1751. St. George Caulfield, 27	1841. Edward Pennefather, 10
Aug.	Nov.
1760. Warden Flood, 31 July.	1846. Francis Blackburne, 23
1764. John Gore, 24 Aug.; aft.	Jan.
earl Annaly.	1852. Thomas Lefroy, March.
1784. John Scott, 29 April;	1866. James Whiteside, July;
afterwards earl of	died 25 Nov. 1870.
Clonmel.	1877. George Augustus Chi-
1798. Arthur Wolfe, 13 June;	chester May, 9 Feb.

King's Bench Prison (Southwark), near the site of one of the oldest prisons of London, long used for the confinement of debtors. Here, it is said, prince Henry (afterwards Henry V.) was committed by justice Gascoigne. The prison was burned down by the London rioters, 7 June, 1780; see *Gordon's No-Popery Riots*. It was rebuilt in 1781, and contained about 230 rooms. Formerly, the debtors were allowed to purchase the liberties, to enable them to have houses or lodgings without the walls, or to purchase day-rules, to go out of the prison under certain regulations. The rules included St. George's Fields, etc. A consequence of the bankruptcy act, 1861, was the release of many insolvent debtors; and an act was passed in 1862 "for discontinuing the queen's prison and removal of the prisoners to Whitecross street prison." The buildings, used as a military prison, were pulled down and the site sold, 1879-80.

King's Book, or "*Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Henrici VIII.*," the return of the commissioners appointed in 1534 to value the first-fruits and tenths granted to the king. An edition by John Bacon ("*Liber Regis*") was published in 1780, and it was printed for the Record Commission, 1810-25.

King's Bounty, an annual grant of 1000*l.*, began early in the reign of George III. and continued till 10 George IV. 1829.

King's Colleges, see *Aberdeen and Cambridge*. King's College, London, incorporated 14 Aug. 1829, and opened 8 Oct. 1831. It was incorporated with the university of London in 1837. The hospital was founded in 1839. The dining-hall and kitchen fell in, through drainage, 8 A.M., 6 Dec. 1869; no lives were lost.

King's Counsel, the first under the degree of sergeant was sir Francis Bacon, made so, *honoris causa*, without patent or fee, in 1604, by James I. The first modern king's counsel was sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper, in 1663.

King's County (Ireland), formed out of confiscated

property, and so named from Philip, king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary of England, in 1556.

King's Cross Market, N. London, opened 7 Aug. 1668; did not succeed.

King's Evil (scrofula), formerly supposed to be cured by the king's touch; the first being Edward the Confessor, in 1058. In the reign of Charles II. 92,107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, 12 March, 1712, her intention to touch publicly. The custom was dropped by George I., 1714.

King's Mountain, BATTLE OF. Major Patrick Ferguson was sent by Cornwallis to embody the loyal militia west of the Broad River, in South Carolina. With 1500 of them he was on his way to join the main army, when, on 7 Oct. 1780, while encamped upon a spur of King's Mountain, he was attacked by 1800 federal militia under several colonels, and totally defeated. Shelby, Cleveland, and Campbell were the chief leaders of the federals. Ferguson was killed, and a small monument marks the spot of his burial. 300 of his men were killed or wounded, and about 800 of them made prisoners, with 1500 stand of arms. The Americans lost only 20 men.

King's Speech. The first from the throne is said to have been by Henry I., 1107.

King's Theatre, see *Opera-house*.

Kingsdown's Act, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 114 (1861), relates to wills.

Kingston, the shire town of Ulster county, N. Y., was settled by the Dutch and Huguenots. It is memorable in the United States as the place where the first constitution of the state of New York was framed, in 1777, and the first legislature was convened under it; also as having been wantonly destroyed by a British marauding expedition up the Hudson in the autumn of the same year.

Kingston, Jamaica, was founded in 1693, after the great earthquake in 1692 which destroyed Port Royal; it was constituted a city, 1802. An awful fire here ravaged a vast portion of the town, and consumed 500,000*l.* of property, 8 Feb. 1782; another fire in 1843. The bishopric was established in 1856; see *Jamaica*.

Kingston Trial. The duchess of Kingston was arraigned before the lords in Westminster Hall, on a charge of bigamy, having married first capt. Hervey, afterwards earl of Bristol, and next, during his lifetime, Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston, 15-22 April, 1776. She was found guilty, but, on pleading the privilege of peerage, the punishment of burning in the hand was remitted, and she was discharged on paying the fees.

Kingstown (Dublin). The harbor here was commenced in June, 1817. The name was changed from Dunleary in compliment to George IV., who here embarked for England at the close of his visit to Ireland, 3 Sept. 1821. The Kingstown railway from Dublin was opened 17 Dec. 1834.

Kissing the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, 1 Sam. x. 1, etc. The "kiss of charity," or "holy kiss," commanded in the Scriptures (Rom. xvi. 16, etc.), was observed by the early Christians, and is still recognized by the Greek church and some others. Kissing the pope's foot (or the cross on his slipper) began with Adrian I. or Leo III. at the close of the eighth century.

Kit-kat Club, of above thirty noblemen and gentlemen, instituted in 1703, to promote the Protestant succession. The duke of Marlborough, sir Richard Walpole, Addison, Steele, and Dr. Garth were members. It took its name from its dining at the house of Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook in King street, Westminster.

Kitt's, see *Christopher's*, St.

Kladderadatsch, the German "Punch," first published in Berlin, by Albert Hoffmann, the proprietor, originally a bookseller's assistant. He amassed a fortune, and died 10 Aug. 1880, aged 62.

Kneeling. The knee was ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus (see Phil. ii. 10), about the year 1275, by the order of the pope. The ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord is said to have begun in the eighth century.

Knights. The word knight is derived from the Saxon *Cniht*, a servant (i. e. servant to the king, etc.). The institution of the Roman knights (*Equites* or horsemen, from *equus*, a horse) is ascribed to Romulus, about 750 B.C., when the curiæ elected 300. Knighthood was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstane, by Alfred, A.D. 900.—*Spelman*. The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honor of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100.—*Ashmole's Institutes*. All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Hen. III. 1254.—*Salmon*. On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign; his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, to make property secure, and to protect the ladies, binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow and the sanction of a religious ceremony. Cervantes' "Don Quixote," a satire on knight-errantry, was published in 1605; see *Runneret*, *Chicubry*, *Tournaments*, *Holy Sepulchre*, *John*, and *Michael*.

PRINCIPAL MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.*

Albert, Saxony.....	1850
Albert the Bear, Anhalt.....	1836
Alcantara, instituted.....	about 1156
Alexander Nevskoi, St. Russia.....	1722
Amaranta, Sweden (<i>female</i>).....	1645
Andrew, St. Russia.....	1698
Andrew, St. Scotland (see <i>Thistle</i>).....	787, 1540, 1687
Angelic Knights, Greece.....	337, 1191
Anne, St. Holstein, now Russia.....	1736
Annonciada, Savoy.....	about 1360
Anunciada, Mantua.....	1618
Anthony, St. Bavaria.....	1392
Anthony, St. Hainaut.....	about 1162
Aviz, Portugal.....	about 1162
Bannerets; see <i>Bannerets</i>	
Bath, England, 1399; revived (see <i>Bath</i>).....	1725
Bear, Switzerland.....	1213
Bee, France (<i>female</i>).....	1708
Bento d'Aviz, St. Portugal.....	1162
Black Eagle, Prussia.....	1701
Blaise, St. Armenia.....	12th century
Blood of Christ, Mantua.....	1608
Bridget, St. Sweden.....	1366
Brownflowers, France.....	1234
Brotherly (or Neighborly) Love, Austria (<i>female</i>).....	1708
Calatrava, Castle, instituted by Sancho III.....	1158
Catherine, St. Palestine.....	1063
Catherine, St. Russia (<i>female</i>).....	1714
Charles, St. Württemberg.....	1789
Charles III. (or the Immaculate Conception), Spain.....	1771
Charles XII., Sweden.....	1811
Chasse, Württemberg.....	1702
Christ, Livonia.....	1203
Christ, Portugal.....	1317
Christian Charity, France.....	1558
Cincinnati, America.....	1793
Compostello; see <i>St. James</i>	
Conception of the Virgin.....	1618
Concord, Prussia.....	1660
Constantine, St. Constantinople, about 313; by emperor Isaac, 1190; Parma, 1699; since removed to Naples	
Crescent, Naples, 1268; revived.....	1464
Crescent, Turkey.....	1801
Cross of Christ.....	1217

* Enlarged and corrected from Edmondson, Carlisle, and the "Almanach de Gotha;" the early dates are doubtful. Many orders were instituted after the settlement of Europe in 1815.

Cross of the South, Brazil.....	1822	Lily of Navarre.....	about 1043
Crown, Prussia.....	1861	Lion, Holland.....	1815
Crown, Württemberg.....	1818	Lion (see Sun).....	1808
Crown of India (<i>female</i>).....	31 Dec. 1877	Lion of Zähringen, Baden.....	1812
Crown of Italy.....	1868	Lioness, Naples.....	about 1399
Crown of Oaks, Netherlands.....	1841	Loretto, Lady of.....	1587
Crown Royal, France (Friesland).....	802	Louis, Bavaria.....	1827
Danebrog, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1219; revived by Christian V.....	1671	Louis, Hesse-Darmstadt.....	1807
Death's Head (<i>female</i>), by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe-Masburg.....	1709	Louis, St., France.....	1893
Denis, St., France.....	1267	Louisa, Prussia (<i>female</i>).....	1814
Dog and Cock, France.....	600	Malta; see <i>Hospitaliers</i>	
Dove of Castile.....	1379	Maria de Merced, St., Spain.....	1218
Dragon, Hungary.....	1439	Maria Louisa, Spain (<i>female</i>).....	1792
Dragon Overthrown, German.....	1418	Maria Theresa, Austria.....	1787
Eagle; see <i>Black, Mexican, Red, White</i>		Mark, St., Venice, about 828; renewed.....	1562
Ear of Corn and Ermine, Brittany.....	about 1442	Martyrs, Palestine.....	1014
Elephant, Denmark (about 1190), by Christian I.....	1482	Maurice, St., Savoy.....	1434
Elizabeth, St., Portugal and Brazil (<i>female</i>).....	1801	Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria.....	1806
Elizabeth Theresa, Austria (<i>female</i>).....	1750	Medjidié, Turkey.....	1852
Empire of India.....	1877	Morit, Bavaria.....	1808
Esprit, St., France.....	1579	Morit, Belgium.....	1867
Ferdinand, St., Naples.....	1800	Morit, Hesse-Cassel.....	1769
Ferdinand, St., Spain.....	1811	Morit, Military, Baden.....	1807
Fidelity, Baden.....	1715	Morit, Oldenburg.....	1838
Fidelity, Denmark.....	1732	Morit, Prussia.....	1740
Fools, Cleves.....	1380	Morit, Saxony.....	1819
Francis I., Two Sicilies.....	1829	Morit, Württemberg.....	1855
Francis Joseph, Austria.....	1849	Mexican Eagle.....	1865
Frederick, Württemberg.....	1830	Michael, St., Bavaria.....	1693
Friesland (or Crown Royal), France.....	802	Michael, St., France.....	1469
Garter (<i>which see</i>), England.....	1349	Michael, St., Germany.....	1618
Generosity, Brandenburg.....	1685	Michael and George, Sts., 1818; reorganized.....	March, 1869
Genet, France.....	726	Montjoie, Jerusalem.....	before 1708
George, St., and the Reunion, Naples.....	1800 and 1819	Neighbory Love, Austria (<i>female</i>).....	1708
George, St., Anglic Knights.....	1191	Nicholas, St. (Argonauts of), Naples.....	1382
George, St., Austria.....	1470-94	Noble Passion, Saxony.....	1704
George, St., Defender of the Immaculate Conception, Ba- varia.....	1729	Oak of Navarre, Spain.....	722
George, St., England (see <i>Garter</i>).....	1349	Olaf, St., Sweden.....	1847
George, St., Genoa.....	1472	Osmanli, Turkey.....	1801
George, St., Hanover.....	1839	Our Lady of Montesa.....	1316
George, St., Ionian Isles.....	1818	Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Viçosa.....	1818
George, St., Rome.....	1492	Our Lady of the Lily, Navarre.....	1013
George, St., Russia.....	1769	Paintine Lion.....	1768
George, St., Spain.....	1317	Palm and Alligator, Africa, granted to governor Camp- bell in.....	1837
George, St., Venice.....	1200	Passion of Jesus Christ, France.....	1384
Gerion, St., Germany.....	1190	Patrick, St., Ireland.....	1783
Glaive, Sweden.....	1622	Paul, St., Rome.....	1840
Glory, Turkey.....	1831	Pedro I., Brazil.....	1826
Golden Angel (afterwards St. George).....	about 312	Peter, Frederick Lewis, Oldenburg.....	1833
Golden Fleece, instituted at Bruges by Philip the Good, Austria and Spain.....	10 Jan. 1429	Peter, St., Rome.....	1630
Golden Lion, Hesse-Cassel.....	1770	Philip, Hesse-Darmstadt.....	1840
Golden Lion, Nassau and Holland.....	1858	Pius, founded by Pius IV.....	1569
Golden Shield and Thistle, France.....	1370	Pius IX., Rome.....	1847
Golden Spur, by Pius IV.....	1559	Polar Star, Sweden; revived.....	1748
Golden Stole, Venice.....	before 737	Porcupine, France.....	1393
Gregory, St., Rome.....	1831	Reale, Naples.....	about 1399
Guelphic, Hanover.....	1815	Red Eagle, Prussia, 1705, 1712, 1734; revived.....	1792
Henry, St., Saxony.....	1736	Redeemer (or Saviour), Greece.....	1833
Henry the Lion, Brunswick.....	1834	Remi, St. (or Holy Vial).....	about 499
Hermengilde, St., Spain.....	1814	Rosary, Spain.....	1212
Hohenzollern, Prussia.....	1851	Rose, Brazil.....	1829
Holy Ghost, France.....	1679	Round Table, England, by Alfred (see <i>Garter</i>).....	516 or 528
Holy Sepulchre (<i>which see</i>).....	1099, 1496	Rue Crown, Saxony.....	1807
Holy Vial (St. Remi), France.....	499	Rupert, St., Germany.....	1701
Hospitaliers (<i>which see</i>), 1099; of Rhodes, 1308; of Malta.....	1521	Saviour, Aragon.....	1118
Hubert, St., Germany (by the duke of Juliers and Cleves), Bavaria.....	1444	Saviour, or Redeemer, Greece.....	1833
Imtiaz (Turkey).....	Nov. 1879	Saviour of the World, Sweden.....	1561
Iron Cross, Prussia.....	1813	Savoy, Italy.....	1815
Iron Crown, Lombardy, 1405; revived.....	1816	Scale, Castile.....	about 1316
Iron Helmet, Hesse-Cassel.....	1814	Scarf, Castile, 1330; revived.....	1700
Isabella, St., Spain, 1801; Portugal (<i>female</i>).....	1801	Sepulchre, Holy, Palestine.....	1099
Isabella the Catholic, Spain.....	1816	Seraphim, Sweden.....	1260 or 1285
James, St., Holland.....	1290	Ship and Crescent, France.....	1290
James, St., Portugal.....	1310	Slaves of Virtue, Germany (<i>female</i>).....	1662
James, St., of the Sword, Santiago, 1175; Spain and Por- tugal.....	1177	Stanislas, St., Poland.....	1765
Januarius, St., Naples.....	1738	Star, France.....	1022
Jerusalem (see <i>Malta</i>).....	1048	Star, Sicily.....	1351
Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII., 1320; re- formed as Jesus and Mary by Paul V.....	1615	Star of India, British.....	1861
Joachim, St., Germany.....	1755	Star of the Cross, Austria (<i>female</i>).....	1668
John of Acon, St.....	after 1377	Star of the North, Sweden.....	1748
John of Jerusalem, St. (see <i>Hospitaliers</i>), Rome.....	1048	Stephen, St., Hungary.....	1784
John, St., Prussia.....	1812	Stephen, St., Tuscany.....	1561
Joseph, St., Tuscany.....	1807	Sun and Lion, Persia.....	1808
Julian of Alcantara, St.....	1156	Swan, Flanders.....	about 600
Katharine, St., England (female nurses).....	1879	Swan, Prussia (<i>female</i>).....	1440, 1843
Knot, Naples.....	1352	Sword (or Silence), Cyprus.....	1196
La Calza, Venice.....	about 737	Sword, Sweden, 1525; revived.....	1748
Lamb of God, Sweden.....	1564	Templars (see <i>Templars</i>).....	1119
Lazarus, St., France, before 1154; united with that of St. Maurice, Savoy.....	1572	Teste Morte (Death's Head), Württemberg (<i>female</i>).....	1552
Legion of Honor, France.....	1802	Teutonic, Austria, about 1190; abolished 1809; 1522; re- organized.....	1840, 1865
Leopold, Austria.....	1808	Thistle of Bourbon.....	1370
Leopold, Belgium.....	1862	Thistle, Scotland, 809; revived.....	1540, 1687
Lily of Aragon.....	1410	Thomas of Acon, St.....	after 1377
		Toison d'Or (Golden Fleece).....	1429
		Tower and Sword, Portugal, 1459; revived.....	1808
		Tusin, or Hungarian Knights.....	about 1562
		Two Sicilies.....	1808
		Vasa, Sweden.....	1772
		Vigilance, or White Falcon, Saxe-Weimar.....	1732

Virgin Mary, Italy	1293
Virgin of Mount Carmel, France	1807
Wanda, Mecklenburg	1884
White Cross, Tuscany	1814
White Eagle, Poland, about 1390; revived	1708
White Falcon, Saxo Weimar	1732
Wilhelm, Holland	1818
Wing of St. Michael, Portugal	1173
Wladimir, St., Russia	1762

FEMALE KNIGHTS. It is said that the first were the women who preserved Tortosa from the Moors in 1149 by their stout resistance. Large immunities were granted to the women and their descendants. Several female orders appear in the previous list. Ladies have been admitted to several male orders.

KNIGHTS OF GLTY AND KERRY, IN IRELAND. The heads of two branches of the family of Fitzgerald, who still enjoy the distinctions bestowed on their ancestors by sovereigns in the thirteenth century. The 19th knight of Kerry died 6 Aug. 1890.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, OR OF PARLIAMENT. Summoned by the king's writ and chosen by the freeholders, first summoned by Simon de Montfort in 1264, and in a more formal manner 30 Jan. 1264. There are writs extant as far back as 11 Edward I. 1263. The knights are still girded with a sword when elected, as the writ prescribes.

Knights of Labor, see United States, 1879.

Knives. In England, Hallamshire (the country around Sheffield) has been renowned for its cutlery for five centuries. Chaucer speaks of the "Sheffield thwytel." Stow says that Richard Mathews, on the Fleet bridge, was the first Englishman who made *fine* knives, etc., and that he obtained a prohibition of foreign ones, 1663. Clasp or spring knives became common about 1650, coming originally from Flanders.—*Amfscleaving machines* were patented by Mr. George Kent in 1844 and 1852, others have been invented by Masters, Price, etc.; see *Forks*.

Know-Nothings, a society which arose in 1853 in the United States. Their principles were embodied in the following propositions (at New York, 1855). They possessed several newspapers and had much political influence:

1. The Americans shall rule America.
 2. The Union of these States.
 3. No North, no South, no East, no West.
 4. The United States of America—as they are—one and inseparable.
 5. No sectarian interference in our legislation or in the administration of American law.
 6. Hostility to the assumption of the pope through the bishops, etc., in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood.
 7. Thorough reform in the naturalization laws.
 8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as a universal text book.
- A society was formed in 1866 in opposition to the above, called *Know Nothings*. Both bodies were absorbed into the two parties Democrats and Republicans at the presidential election in Nov. 1866.

Knoxville (Tennessee), SICKER OR. Gen. Burnside, with the army of the Ohio, occupied Knoxville on 3 Sept. 1863. The Confederate general Buckner, upon his advance, evacuated East Tennessee and joined Bragg at Chattanooga. Early in November, gen. Longstreet, with 17,000 men, advanced against Knoxville. On the 14th he crossed the Tennessee. Burnside engaged him on the 16th at Campbell's Station, and repulsed his attacks, thus gaining time for the concentration of his army in Knoxville. Longstreet advanced and laid siege to the town. He made two furious assaults upon the place (18 and 29 Nov.), in both of which he was repulsed. But, in the meantime, Grant had defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, and Sherman, with 25,000 men, was on the way to relieve Knoxville. Longstreet, compelled to raise the siege, retired up the Holston river, but did not entirely abandon East Tennessee until the next spring, when he again joined Lee in Virginia.

Knutsford (Cheshire). The foundation-stone of St. Paul's college for the northern counties here was laid 24 Sept. 1873.

Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light," the East India diamond; see *Diamonds*.

Kolin, or KOLLIN (Bohemia). Here the Austrian

general Daun gained a signal victory over Frederick the Great of Prussia, 16 June, 1757. In commemoration, the military order of Maria Theresa was instituted by the empress-queen.

Köln, see Cologne.

Komorn, or COMORN (Hungary), an ancient fortress town, often taken and retaken during the wars with Turkey. Near it the Hungarians defeated the Austrians, 11 July, 1849, but surrendered the town 1 Oct.

Konish (formerly Iconium). Here the Turkish army was defeated by the pacha of Egypt, after a long, sanguinary fight, 21 Dec. 1692. The grand-vizier was taken prisoner.

Königsrätz (Bohemia). Near here was fought the decisive battle between the Austrians commanded by marshal Benedek, and the Prussians commanded by their king, William I., 3 July, 1866. Prince Frederick Charles halted at Kamenez on Monday, 2 July, his troops commenced their march at midnight, and the first shot was fired about 7.30 A.M. 3 July. The attack began at Sadowa (after which the battle is also named) about 10 o'clock, and a desperate struggle ensued, the result appearing uncertain, till the army of the crown-prince of Prussia arrived about 12.30. When Chlum, which had been taken and lost seven times by the Prussians, was taken for the eighth time, the fate of the day was decided; and the retreat of the Austrians, at first orderly, became a hasty, disastrous flight. About 400,000 men were engaged in this battle, one of the greatest in modern times. The Austrians are said to have lost 174 guns, about 40,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. The Prussians lost about 10,000 men. The victory gave the supremacy in Germany to Prussia, unity to North Germany, and Venice to Italy; and led to the legislative independence of Hungary.

Königsberg, the capital of east Prussia, was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1255, and became the residence of the grand-master in 1457. It joined the Hanseatic League in 1385. It was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg in 1667, and here Frederick III. was crowned the first king of Prussia in 1701. It was held by the Russians 1758-64, and by the French in 1807. Here king William I. and his queen were crowned, 18 Oct. 1861.

Königsstein Tun (Nassau, Germany), most capacious, was built by Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, in 1725. It was made to hold 233,667 gallons of wine; and on the top, which was raised in, was accommodation for twenty persons to regale themselves. The famous tun of St. Bernard's was said to hold 800 tons; see *Heidelberg Tun*.

Kookas, a warlike reforming sect in N.W. India, founded by Balak Ram about 1845, and after his death, about 1855, headed by Ram Singh, who preached the restoration of the old Sikh religion, which venerated cattle and punished their slaughterer. After several outrages against the Mahometans, an outbreak of the Kookas took place near Ludiana, which was vigorously suppressed, 15 Jan. 1872, by commissioner Cowan, who ordered 49 prisoners to be blown from cannon, 17 Jan. Several others were tried and executed by commissioner Forsyth soon after. For this severity Mr. Cowan was ordered to be dismissed, and Mr. Forsyth removed to another station, April, 1872. The Kooka leaders claim 800,000 followers; but the probable number is about one-tenth.

Koran, or ALKORAN (AL K'URAN), the sacred book of the Mahometans, was written about 610, by Mahomet (who asserted that it had been revealed to him by the angel Gabriel in twenty-three years), and published by Abu-Bekr about 635. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. The leading article of faith preached in it compounded of an eternal

truth and a necessary fiction—namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God.—*Gibbon*. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143; into French, 1647; into English by Sale, 1734; and into other European languages, 1763 et seq. It is a rhapsody of 6000 verses, divided into 114 sections; see *Mahometanism*, etc.

Koreish, an Arab tribe which had the charge of the Caaba, or sacred stone of Mecca, and strenuously opposed the pretensions of Mahomet. It was defeated by him and his adherents, 623–30.

Kossova, see *Cossova*.

Kosztá Affair. Martin Kosztá, a Hungarian refugee, when in the United States in 1850, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and went through the preliminary forms. In 1853 he visited Smyrna, and on 21 June was seized by a boat's crew of the Austrian brig *Huzzar*. By direction of the American minister at Constantinople, capt. Ingraham, of the American sloop *St. Louis*, demanded his release; but, having heard that the prisoner was to be clandestinely transported to Trieste, he demanded his surrender by a certain time, and prepared to attack the Austrian vessel on 2 July; Kosztá was then given up. On 1 Aug., the Austrian government protested against these proceedings in a circular addressed to the European courts, but eventually a compromise was effected, and Kosztá returned to the United States.

Koyunjik, the site of the ancient Nineveh (*which see*).

Kraal, a Dutch name for a South African village; see *Zululand*.

Krasnoi (central Russia). Here the French defeated the Russians, 15 Aug. 1812; and here they were themselves defeated after a series of conflicts, 14–18 Nov. following.

Kreasote, see *Creasote*.

Kremlin, a palace at Moscow, built by Demetri, grand-duke of Russia, about 1376. It was burned down in Sept. 1812, and rebuilt in 1816; partly burned about 23 July, 1879.

Kriegsspiel, see under *War*.

Kromschroder Gas, a new hydrocarbon (air saturated with petroleum spirit), was tried in May, 1873, at Great Marlow, for street-lighting, and reported successful. The gas was said to be cheap and quickly generated, the combustion giving a brilliant white smokeless light.

Kroumirs, see *Tunis*.

Krupp's CAST-STEEL FACTORY, Essen, Rhenish Prussia, established 1810. About 10,500 men employed, exclusive of about 5000 miners and others (1876).

Kryptograph, see *Cryptograph*.

Ku-Klux-Klan, the name of a secret society in the southern states of the United States, bitterly opposed to the exercise of the electoral franchise by the negroes. Early in 1868, this society issued lists of proscribed persons, who, if they did not quit the country after warning, became liable to assassination. Gen. Grant endeavored to suppress this society in April. Its repression by the militia in Arkansas was ordered, Nov. 1868, and it became the subject of legislation at Washington, June, 1871, under which many persons were tried and convicted for lawless outrages and murders. The Ku-Klux outrages were generally committed at night, the men being masked and even their horses being disguised. The vigorous prosecution of Ku-Klux offenders speedily destroyed the organization.

Kuldja, a revolted province of China; was seized by Russia in 1871, and restored by treaty in 1879.

Kulturkampf, the conflict in Prussia respecting worship; see *Prussia*, 1873 et seq.

Kunnersdorf, BATTLE OF, see *Cunnersdorf*.

Kunobitza, in the Balkan. Here John Hunniades, the Hungarian, defeated the Turks, 24 Dec. 1443.

Kurdistan, Western Asia (the ancient Assyria), subject partly to Turkey and Persia. In Oct. 1880, the Kurds, savage tribes, nominal Mahometans, invaded and ravaged Persia, and were subdued after fierce conflicts with their chief, Obeid-ullah, a Turkish sheik, Nov., Dec. 1880. It was stated in June, 1881, that he had surrendered.

Kurrachee, a flourishing port in N.W. India, was taken by the British, 3 Feb. 1839.

Kushk-i-Nakhud, see *Maiwand*.

Kustrin, or *Custrin* (Prussia), a fortified town, besieged and burned by the Russians, 22 Aug. 1758; taken by the French in 1806; given up, 1814.

Kyrle Society (named after John Kyrle, who died 1724, extolled by Pope as the Man of Ross), started by Misses Miranda and Octavia Hill in 1875, and founded in 1877 by prince Leopold, princess Louise, the duke of Westminster, and others, with the object of "bringing beauty home to the people" by means of decorative art, gardening, music, etc. First public meeting held 27 Jan. 1881.

L.

Labarum, see *Standards*.

Laboratory. The Royal Institution laboratory, the first of any importance in London, was established in 1800, and rebuilt 1872. In it were made the discoveries of Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and Frankland; see *Royal Institution*. The Royal Laboratory, Woolwich Arsenal, was reorganized in 1855.

Laborers, STATUTE OF, regulating wages, enacted 1349, 1357. A conference of philanthropists on the condition of agricultural laborers was held at Willis's Rooms, Westminster, 28 March, 1868.—LABORING CLASSES Dwelling-house acts, passed 1855, and May, 1866; see *Agriculture*, *Artisans*, and *Working-men*.

Labrador (North America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; visited by Corte Real in 1500; made a Moravian missionary station in 1771.

Labuan, an Asiatic island, N.W. Borneo; ceded to the British in 1846, and given up to sir James Brooke in 1848. The bishopric was founded 1855. Governor,

John Pope Hennessy, 1867; sir H. E. Bulwer, 1871; Herbert Taylor Usher, 1875; Chas. Cameron Lees, 1879; see *Borneo*.

Laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*, called also the golden chain, was brought to these countries from Hungary, Austria, etc., about 1576.—*Ashe*.

Labyrinth. Four are mentioned: the first, said to have been built by Dædalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1210 B.C.; the second, of Arsinoe, in Egypt, in the isle of Mæris, by Psammeticus, king of that place, about 688 B.C.; the third, at Lemnos, remarkable for its sumptuous pillars, which seems to have been a stalactite grotto; and the fourth, at Clusium, in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of Etruria, about 520 B.C.—*Pliny*. The labyrinth of Woodstock is connected with the story of Fair Rosamond; see *Rosamond*. The maze at Hampton Court was formed in the sixteenth century.

Lace of very delicate texture was made in France and Flanders in 1320. Its importation into England

was prohibited in 1483; but it was used in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels have long been famous for their fine lace. An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London; and its value, when manufactured, has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold. A framework knitter of Nottingham, named Hammond, is said to have invented a mode of applying his stocking-frame to the manufacture of lace from studying the lace on his wife's cap, about 1768.—*MacCulloch*. So many improvements have been made in this manufacture, particularly by Heathcote (1809, 1817, etc.), Morley and Leaver (1811, etc.), that a piece of lace which about 1809 cost 17*l.* may now be had for 7*s.* (1853).—*Ure*. The process of "gassing," by which cotton lace is said to be made equal to fine linen lace, was invented by Samuel Hall of Basford, near Nottingham. He died in Nov. 1862. Seguin's "*La Dentelle*," *Histoire*," etc., published 1874.

Lacedæmon, or **LACONIA** (*Tzakonia*), see *Sparta*.

La Colle Mills, ATTACK ON, in Lower Canada, not far from Rouse's Point, by 3000 Americans of gen. Wilkinson's division, on 30 March, 1814. The mill was fortified, and garrisoned by 200 British soldiers under major Hancock. The Americans lost 16 killed and 122 wounded, the British loss was 10 killed and 46 wounded.

Lacteals (absorbent vessels connected with digestion) were discovered in a dog by Jasper Asellius of Cremona, 1622, and their termination in the thoracic duct by Pecquet, 1651; see *Lymphatics*.

Ladocœa, in Arcadia. Here Cleomenes III., king of Sparta, defeated the Achæan League, 226 B.C.

Ladrone Isles (N. Pacific), belonging to Spain, discovered by Magellan in 1520. He first touched at the island of Guam. The natives having stolen some of his goods, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Thieves. In the seventeenth century they obtained the name of Marianna islands from the queen of Spain.

Lady. The masters and mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out bread to the poor weekly, and were therefore called *Lafords* and *Leflurs*; signifying *bread-givers* (from *hlaf*, a loaf): hence Lords and Ladies. Wedgewood considers this fanciful, and derives the words from the Anglo-Saxon *laford*, lord, and *hlæf-dig*, lady.—**LADY-DAY** (March 25), a festival instituted about 350, according to some authorities, and not before the seventh century according to others, see *Annunciation*. The year, which previously began on this day, was ordered to begin on Jan. 1, in France in 1564; and in Scotland, by proclamation, on 17 Dec. 1599; but not in England till 3 Sept. 1752, when the style was altered.

Lady-birds. About 18 Aug. 1869, great flights of these insects alighted on the southeast coasts of England, and advanced inland as far as London. A similar event occurred in 1867.

Laffeldt (Holland). Here marshal Saxe defeated the English, Dutch, and Austrians, 2 July, 1747.

Lagos, in the Bight of Benin (Africa), was assaulted and taken by the boats of a British squadron under commodore Bruce, 26, 27 Dec. 1851. This affair arose out of breaches of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade. In 1861 the place was ceded to the British government, and created a settlement: Henry Stanhope Freeman, first governor; see *Gold Coast Colony*.

Lagos Bay (Portugal). Here was fought a battle between admiral Boscawen and the French admiral De la Clue, who lost both his legs in the engagement, and died next day, 17, 18 Aug. 1759. The *Centaure* and *Moderate* were taken, and the *Redoutable* and *Océan* ran on shore and burned; the scattered remains of the French fleet got into Cadiz.

La Hogue (N.W. France), BATTLE OF, 19 May, 1692, when the English and Dutch fleets under admirals Russell and Rooke defeated the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville. The English burned thirteen of

the enemy's ships, and destroyed eight more, thus preventing a descent upon England.

Lahore (N.W. India) was taken by Baber about 1520, and was long the capital of the Mongol empire. It fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1798. It was occupied by sir Hugh Gough, 22 Feb. 1846, who in March concluded a treaty of peace; see *Durbar*. Visit of the prince of Wales, 18 Jan. 1876.

Laing's Nek, see *Transvaal*, 1881.

Lake Champlain, a long and narrow body of water in northern New York, discovered by Champlain, an eminent French navigator, in 1609. In the French and Indian war, the American war for independence, and the last war between the United States and Great Britain, this lake became the theatre of important events. Upon its western shore stood the fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, where first the French and English, and then the English and Americans, contested for dominion. On the lake below these fortresses naval engagements between British and American vessels, the latter under gen. Arnold, took place in 1776. In front of Plattsburg British and American vessels had a sharp conflict on 11 Sept. 1814, when the latter were victorious; see *Battle of Plattsburg*, and *Battles, Naval Battles (United States)*.

Lake Dwellings contain relics of the stone, iron, and brass ages. Herodotus (about 450 B.C.) described the Pæonians as living on platforms in Lake Prasias. In 1855 Dr. Keller discovered the remains of lake habitations which had been supported on piles in several Swiss lakes ages ago. His book was published in England in 1866. The artificial fortified islands termed "Crannoges" discovered in some Irish lakes are attributed to the ninth and tenth centuries. They have been frequently used as places of refuge.

Lake Erie. On the shores and waters of this lake great historical events have occurred. Once French expeditions sailed to place missionaries and trading-stations in the West, and military ones at the close of the Indian war, in connection with the important post of Detroit. Along its shore, from Detroit to Buffalo, were stirring scenes during the last war between the United States and Great Britain; and near its western end an important naval engagement took place on 10 Sept. 1813, between an American fleet under commodore Perry and a British fleet under commodore Barclay. The Americans were victorious. Then Perry sent to gen. Harrison his noted despatch, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!" See *Battles, and Naval Battles (United States)*.

Lake Ontario, the most easterly of the chain of great American lakes. Its shores and waters were the scenes of engagements between the Americans and British during the last war between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812-14; see *York, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Sandy Creek, Fort Niagara, and Naval Battles (United States)*.

Lake Poets, a term applied to Wordsworth (1770-1850), Coleridge (1772-1834), and Southey (1774-1843), from their residence in the neighborhood of the lakes of Westmoreland.

Lake Regillus (Italy), where, tradition states, the Romans defeated the Latin auxiliaries of the expelled Tarquins, about 499 B.C.

Lamaism, the religion of Mongolia and Thibet (dating about 1357), is a corrupt form of Buddhism (*which see*).

Lambeth Palace. A considerable portion was built early in the thirteenth century by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury. The tower of the church was erected about 1375, and other parts of the edifice in the fifteenth century. Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, was killed here by the followers of Wat Tyler, who attacked the palace, burned the furniture and books, and destroyed the registers and public papers, 14 June, 1381. The domestic portion of the palace was

greatly enlarged for archbishop Howley (who died 1846) by Mr. Blore, at an expense of 52,000*l*. The palace was reopened after restoration, Oct. 1873; see *Cathedral, Articles*, and *Pro-Anglican Synod*. Lambeth bridge was freed from toll 24 May, 1879.

Lamian War, 323 a.c., between Athens and her allies (excited by Demosthenes, the orator), and Antipater, governor of Macedonia. Antipater fled to Lamsia, in Thessaly, and was there besieged. He escaped thence and defeated his adversaries at Crannon, 323 a.c.

Lammas-day, the 1st of August, one of our four cross quarter-days of the year. Whitsunide was the first, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at each of these quarterly days in England, and very generally in Scotland. *Lammas* probably comes from the Saxon *lammæsse*, loaf mass, because formerly upon that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat. Anciently, those tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of York were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into church at high-mass.

Lampeter College (Cardiganshire) was founded by bishop Burgess in 1522, and incorporated 1528. Henry James Prince, founder of the Agapemous (which see), was one of the revivalist Lampeter Brotherhood instituted among the students here about 1836.

Lamps. The earthen lamp of Epictetus the philosopher sold after his death for 3000 drachmas. Lamps with horn sides said to be the invention of Alfred. London streets were first lighted with oil-lamps in 1661, and with gas-lamps in 1814. A lamp "constructed to produce neither smoke nor smell, and to give considerably more light than any lamp hitherto known," was patented by M. Aimé Argand in 1784, and was brought into general use in England early in the present century. On his principle are founded the lamps invented by Carcel about 1803, and since 1825 the moderator lamps of Lavoisier, Haidrot, and Neuburger; see *Safety-lamp*. Paraffine oil and naphtha spirit are now much used in lamps.

Lanark (W. Scotland) was a Roman station, and made a royal burgh 1103.

Lancashire was created a county palatine by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt, who had married the daughter of Henry, first duke of Lancaster, in 1359, and succeeded him in 1361. The court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster was instituted in 1376. On the accession of Henry IV., in 1399, the duchy merged into the crown. Net revenue to the queen in 1806, 25,000*l*.; total receipts, 42,545*l*.; see *Cotton*.

Lancaster, supposed to have been the *Ad Alramen* of the Romans. Lancaster was granted by William I. or II. to Roger de Pontou, who erected a castle upon its hill. It was taken by the Jacobites, Nov. 1718, and Nov. 1745. It was disfranchised for bribery by the Reform act of 1867.

Lancasterian Schools, based on a system of education by means of mutual instruction, devised by Joseph Lancaster about 1796, were not much patronized till about 1808. The system led to the formation of the British and Foreign School Society in 1805, whose schools are unsectarian, and use the Bible as the only means of religious instruction. Lancaster was accidentally killed at New York in 1838.

Lancasterians, see *Ross*.

Lancera, see *Regiments*.

"**Lancet**," a weekly medical journal, established and edited by Thomas Wakley, surgeon (afterwards coroner for Middlesex and M.P. for Finsbury), first published 5 Oct. 1823. An injunction obtained by Mr. Abernethy against the publication of his lectures in the *Lancet* was dissolved by the lord chancellor in 1825. Mr. Wakley died 16 May, 1862. The proprietors of the *Lancet* have

at various times employed medical men as commissioners of inquiry. The reports of the Analytical Sanitary commission of the *Lancet* in 1861-4 were published by Dr. A. H. Hamall, as "Food and its Adulterations," in 1855. The *Lancet* commissioners (three physicians) inquired into the state of workhouse infirmaries in London, 1865, and in the country, 1867.

Land is said to have been let generally in England for 1*l*. per acre, 36 Hen. VIII, 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about 6,000,000*l*. in 1600; about 14,000,000*l*. in 1688. In 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed his income-tax of 10 per cent. on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, that of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions; but in his estimate were exempted much land and the inferior class of houses. The rental of the United Kingdom was estimated at 59,500,000*l*. in 1851. An act for rendering the transfer of land more easy was passed in 1602; see *Agriculture, Domesday (Old and New)*.

A species of *land tax* was exacted in England in the tenth century which produced 82,000*l*. (see *Domesday*) in . . . 1018
Land banks were proposed by Yarranton in . . . 1690
The *land tax* grew out of a subsidy scheme of 4*l*. in the pound (which produced 800,000*l*. in 1697) imposed . . . 1699
Ministers were left in a minority in the house of commons on the *Land tax bill* in 1767, it being the first instance of the kind on a money bill since the Revolution. Its rate varied in different years from 1*l*. to 4*l*. in the pound.

Mr. Pitt made the tax perpetual at 4*l*. in the pound, but introduced his plan for its redemption . . . 3 April, 1798
The tax in 1810 produced 1,618,357*l*. in 1820, 1,308,450*l*.; in 1830, 1,422,610*l*.; in 1840, 1,290,822*l*.; in 1850, 1,151,612*l*.; in year 1872-3, 1,108,224*l*.; in 1878-9, 1,080,177*l*. From the Revolution to the year 1800, the land tax had yielded 227,000,000*l*.

Land tax and house duty (to 31 March). in 1878, 2,668,000*l*.; 1879, 2,696,000*l*.; 1877, 2,872,000*l*.; 1876, 2,976,000*l*.; 1870, 1,075,811*l*. (land tax only).

Land Allotments. Lord Greybrooke's successful experiment in Kew of allotting small portions of land to poor families to assist them and relieve the parish poor rates . . . 1819

[The little colony was first called *Poorer Gardens*, but afterwards *New Village*, and it is calculated that 200*l*. per annum were saved to the parish.]

Landed Estates Court, established to "facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland" (see *Encumbered Estates act*) . . . 1850

The *Land Registry Office* for transfer of land opened in 1862, reported to be a failure by a commission. Mar. 1870

LORD TENANT RYAN LIAISON held its first meeting. John Stuart Mill in the chair . . . 16 May, 1871

Bill to facilitate sale and transfer of land by means of registration brought in by lord chancellor Selborne, 30 April, 1873, by lord chancellor Cairns . . . 26 March, 1874

The transfer of land in Scotland facilitated by the Conveyancing act passed . . . 7 Aug. "

Agricultural Holdings act and Land Transfer act for England passed . . . 13 Aug. 1875

Four bills respecting land introduced by lord chancellor, 25 Feb. 1880

Owners of Land in England and Wales (exclusive of the metropolis), of less than one acre, 768,289, one acre and more, 389,547. Estimated value, 124,000,000*l*.; tithe, estimated, 5,000,000*l*.

Land Bill, see *Ireland*, 1880-1.

Land Credit Company (for Silisia), established by Frederick the Great (see *Credit Foncier*), 1763.

Land League, see under *Leagues and Ireland*, 1878.

Landen, or NEANWYNEN (Belgium). Near here the French under marshal Luxembourg defeated the allies, commanded by William III. of England, chiefly through the cowardice of the Dutch, 19 July (a.n. 29), 1698. The duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., fighting on the side of France, was taken prisoner.

Landgrave (from *land*, and *graf*, a count), a German title, which commenced in 1180 with Louis III. of Thuringia, and became the title of the house of Hesse about 1268.

Landlord, see *Rent*.

Landlord and Tenant Act (Ireland), passed 1 Aug. 1870.

Landshut (Silisia), where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians under marshal Laudohn, 20 June, 1760.

Landalips. Landalips are due to decay of the rocks or excessive saturation of the soil by rain.

Rosberg mountain behind the Rigi slipped down, burying villages and hamlets with above 800 inhabitants. 1806
 Lyme Regis, Dorset, a strip of chalk cliff three fourths of a mile long, between 100 and 150 feet high, undermined by rain, slid forward on the beach, carrying fields, houses, and trees. 24-27 Dec. 1839
 Naini or Nynee Tal, a sanitary hill-station in the Himalayas, India, was destroyed by the descent of the mountain; about 30 valuable British lives (including major Martin Morphy, col. Fred. Sherwood Taylor, and capt. F. T. Goodeve, H. S. F. Haynes, and A. Balderston) and 200 natives perished. 18 Sept. 1880
 Near Northwich, Cheshire, salt-works stopped, 6 Dec. et seq. "

Landwehr (German for *land-defence*), the militia of Germany, especially of Prussia, which was very effective in the war with Austria in 1866, and in that with France in 1870. No ranks in life are exempt from this service, and many persons in foreign countries returned to serve in 1870.

Langdale's Act, LORD, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 26 (1837), relates to copyholds, etc.

Langensalka (N. Germany). Here the Hanoverian army, on its way to join the Bavarians, was attacked by the Prussians, who were defeated, with the loss of about a thousand killed and wounded and 912 prisoners, 27 June, 1866. The victory was of little avail, for the Hanoverians were soon surrounded by Falckenstein, and compelled to capitulate on honorable terms on 29 June.

Langobardi, see *Lombards*.

Langside (S. Scotland), where the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, defeated the army of Mary queen of Scots, 13 May, 1568. Mary fled to England and crossed the Solway Frith, landing at Workington, in Cumberland, 16 May. Soon afterwards she was imprisoned by Elizabeth.

Language must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or is the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former by the Jews and Christians, and many modern philosophers. Some suppose Hebrew to have been the language spoken by Adam; others say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic are only dialects of the original tongue. "And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech" (Gen. xi. 1).* George I. in 1724, and George II. in 1736, appointed regius professors of modern languages and of history to each of the universities of England.

The original European languages were thirteen, viz.: Greek, Latin, German, Slavonian, spoken in the east; Welsh; Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish; Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus; Tartarian; the old Illyrian; the Jazygian, remaining yet in Liburnia; the Chaucin, in the north of Hungary; and the Finnic, in east Friesland.

From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian.

From the Teutonic sprang the present German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, etc.

There are 3424 known languages, or rather dialects, in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects.—*Adelung*. In 1861 and 1862 professor Max Müller lectured on the "Science of Language" at the Royal Institution, London. He divides languages into three families:

I. ARYAN (in Sanskrit, *noble*).

Southern Division.—India (Prakrit and Pali; Sanskrit; dialects of India; Gipey).

Iranic (Persi; Armenian, etc.).

Northern Division.—Celtic (Cymric; Cornish, Welsh, Manx, Gaelic, Breton, etc.).

Italic (Oscan; Latin; Umbrian)—Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, etc.).

Illyric (Albanian).

* *Eminent Linguists*.—Anas Montanus, editor of the Antwerp Polyglot Bible (1527-98); sir William Jones (1746-94); cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofanti (1774-1849) is said to have known 114 languages or dialects, and 60 well; and Niebuhr (1776-1831) knew 20 languages in 1807, and more afterwards; Hans Conon von der Gabelentz knew many languages critically: he died 3 Sept. 1874, aged nearly 67.

Hellenic (Greek and its dialects).

Wendic (Lettic: Old Prussian; *Slavonic dialects*—Bohemian, Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, etc.).

Teutonic (*High-German*: Modern German; *Low-German*: Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Dutch, Frisian, English; *Scandinavian*: Old Norse, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic).

II. SEMITIC: *Southern*—Arabic (including Ethiopic and Amharic); *Middle*—Hebraic (Hebrew, Samaritan, Phœnician inscriptions); *Northern*—Aramaic (Chaldee, Syriac, Cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh).

III. TURANIAN (from *Tura*, swiftness).

Northern Division.—Tungusic (Chinese, etc.), Mongolic, Turkic, Samoyedic, and Finnic.

Southern Division.—Taic (Siamese, etc.), (Himalayas), Malayic (Polynesia, etc.), Gangetic, Lonitic (Burmese, etc.), Munda, Tamulic.

Langue d'Oc, see *Troubadours*.

Languedoc (a province, S. France), formed part of the Roman Gallia Narbonensis; was named Gothia, as having been held by the Visigoths 409, who were expelled by the Saracens; in turn driven out by Charles Martel in the eighth century. In the dark ages the country was named Septimania (probably from its containing seven important towns): afterwards Languedoc (from its dialect, see *Troubadours*), about 1270, when annexed to the monarchy. It suffered during the persecutions of the Albigenses and Huguenots.

Landown, near Bath (Somersetshire). The parliamentary army under sir William Waller was here defeated, 5 July, 1643.

Lanterns of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said, by Alfred; and it is supposed that horn was used for window lights also, as glass was not generally known, 872-901.—*Stow*. London was lighted by suspended lanterns with glass sides, 1415.

Lanthanum, a rare metal discovered in the oxide of cerium by Mosander in 1839.

Laocoön, an exquisite work of Grecian art, in marble, modelled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and other eminent statuaries (about A.D. 70); it represents the death of the Trojan hero Laocoön, priest of Neptune, and his two sons, as described by Virgil.—*Æneid*, ii. 200. It was discovered in 1506 in the Sette Salle near Rome, and purchased by pope Julius II. It is now in the Vatican.

Laodicea, see *Seven Churches*.

Laon (N. France). A succession of actions between the allies (chiefly the Prussians) and the French was fought under the walls of the town, which ended in the defeat of the latter with great loss, 9, 10 March, 1814. Laon surrendered to the Germans, 9 Sept. 1870. As the last man of the garde mobile left the citadel, a French soldier, in contravention of the capitulation, blew up the powder-magazine, causing great destruction to the town and fortress. The grand-duke William of Mecklenburg Schwerin was bruised, and 95 German riflemen and 800 French gardes mobiles were killed or wounded: gen. Theremin du Hame, the commander, was wounded. The French attributed the explosion to accident.

Laparo-elytrotomy, an operation, the introduction of which was a highly important advance in surgery, was devised and performed by Dr. T. G. Thomas, of New York, in 1870. Dr. A. T. C. Skene, of Brooklyn, N. Y., first successfully performed the operation, Oct. 1875.

La Perouse's Voyage. In 1785 La Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under his command, and was last heard of from Botany Bay, in March, 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently despatched in search of Perouse; but no certain information was obtained until capt. Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on the New Hebrides, authenticated by articles which he brought to Calcutta, 9 April, 1828.

Lapland, or **SAMELAND** (N. Europe), nominally subject to Norway in the thirteenth century, and now to

Sweden and Russia. Several Laplanders were exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, Nov. 1877.

La Plata, see *Argentine Republic*, and *Wrecks*, 1874.

Larceny (French, *larcin*; Latin, *latrocinium*), see *Theft*.

Larentalia, see *Laurentalia*.

Largs (Ayrshire, S. Scotland). Here the great expedition of Haco of Norway was finally defeated by Alexander III. after a succession of skirmishes, 3 Oct. 1263.

La Rothière (France). Here the French, commanded by Napoleon, defeated the Prussian and Russian armies, with great loss, after a desperate engagement, 1 Feb. 1814. This was one of Napoleon's last victories.

Laryngoscope, an instrument consisting of a concave mirror, by which light is thrown upon a small plane mirror placed in the posterior part of the cavity of the mouth. By its means the vocal chords of the interior of the larynx, etc., are exhibited, and have been photographed. It was invented by Mr. Manuel Garcia, and reported to the Royal Society 24 May, 1855. One constructed by Dr. Türck was greatly modified, in 1857, by Dr. Czermak, who exhibited its successful action in London in 1862. A similar apparatus is said to have been constructed by Mr. John Avery, a surgeon in London, in 1846.

La Salette, see *Pilgrimages*.

Lateran, a church at Rome, dedicated to St. John, "the mother of all the churches," was originally a palace of the Laterani, a Roman family, and was given to the bishops of Rome by Constantine, and inhabited by them till their removal to the Vatican in 1377. Eleven councils have been held there.

Latham House (Lancashire) was heroically defended for three months against the parliamentarians by Charlotte, countess of Derby. She was relieved by prince Rupert, 27 May, 1644. The house was, however, surrendered 4 Dec. 1645, and dismantled.

Lathe. The invention is ascribed to Talus, a grandson of Dædalus, about 1240 B.C. Pliny ascribes it to Theodore of Samos, about 600 B.C. Great improvements have been made in recent times.

Latin Kingdom, EMPIRE, etc., see *Latium, Eastern Empire*, 1204, and *Jerusalem*.

Latin Language (founded on the Oscan, Etruscan, and Greek), one of the original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish, see *Latium*. A large portion of our language is derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy about 581; and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the seventh century. The use of Latin in law deeds in England gave way to the common tongue about 1000; was revived in the reign of Henry II.; and again was replaced by English in the reign of Henry III. It was finally discontinued in religious worship in 1558, and in conveying and in courts of law in 1731 (by 4 Geo. II. c. 25). A corrupt Latin is still spoken in Roumelia. The foreign pronunciation of Latin (*a*, ah; *e*, a; *i*, e, etc.) was adopted in English universities and many schools about 1875-6.

PRINCIPAL LATIN WRITERS.

	<i>Died</i>		<i>Died</i>
Plautus.....	B.C. 184	Celsus....	flourished A.D. 17
Ennius.....	169	Livy.....	18
Terence.....	flourished 166	Ovid.....	18
Cato the Elder.....	149	Paterculus.....	21
Lucilius.....	103	Persius.....	62
Lucretius.....	52	Lucan.....	65
Julius Cæsar.....	44	Seneca.....	65
Cicero.....	43	Pliny the Elder.....	79
Catullus.....	40	Quintilian.....	flourished 79
Sallust.....	34	Valerius Flaccus.....	81
Vitruvius.....	flourished 27	Pliny the Younger.....	100
Propertius.....	26	Statius.....	about 100
Virgil.....	19	Tacitus.....	flourished 100
Tibullus.....	18	Silius Italicus.....	101
Horace.....	8	Martial.....	flourished 104

Suetonius.....	about 120	Ammianus Marcellinus..	390
Juvenal.....	128	Claudian.....	408
Aulus Gellius.....	flourished 169	Macrobius.....	415
Apuleius.....	174	Boethius.....	524

(See *Fathers of the Church*.)

Latin Union, that of France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, to maintain the use of the same coinage, from 1865 to 1880.

Latitat, an ancient writ directing the sheriff to apprehend persons to be brought before the king's bench court, had its name from its being supposed that the person was lying hid, and could not be found in the county to be taken by bill. The writ was abolished by the Uniformity of Process act, 23 May, 1832.

Latitude. First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 162 B.C. It is the extent of the earth or the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in 1787, in latitude 66.20, measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69.493 miles. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69.292. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68.732; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 61.743. Mudge, in England, made it 69.148. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69.12; and Biot, 68.769; while a recent measurement in Spain makes it but 68.63—less than at the equator, and contradicts all others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid (which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernoulli, Euler, and others), instead of an oblate spheroid; see *Longitude*.

Latitudinarians, a name given to certain theologians who endeavored to reconcile the church and non-conformists in the seventeenth century—such as Hales, Chillingworth, Tillotson, and Burnet.

Latium, now CAMPANIA (Italy), the country of Latinus, king of Janiculum, 1240 B.C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavinium in that of Æneas, and Alba in that of Ascanius; see *Italy* and *Rome*.

The Latins ally with Rome.....	about B.C. 520
Join Porcenna to restore Tarquin II.....	508
Defeated by Romans near Lake Regillus.....	498 or 496
League with the Romans, 463; desert them in trouble, 388; union restored.....	369
Defeated in war, 340, 339, subdued and incorporated with Rome.....	338
Obtain Roman citizenship.....	90

La Trappe, see *Trappists*.

Latter-day Saints, see *Mormons*.

Laudanum, see *Opium*.

Lauenburg, a duchy, N. Germany; was conquered from the Wends by Henry the Lion of Saxony about 1152; ceded to Hanover, 1689; incorporated with the French empire, 1810; ceded to Denmark, 1815; annexed by Prussia, 14 Aug. 1865; possession taken 15 Sept. following; see *Gastein*. Population in 1855, 50,147.

Laufach, Bavaria (S.W. Germany), was taken by the Prussians under Wrangel, on 13 July, 1866, after a sharp action, in which the Hessians were defeated, the Prussian needle-gun being very efficacious.

Laundry, London and Provincial Steam Laundry, Battersea, erected by a company; opened in 1880.

Laureate, see *Poet Laureate*.

Laurel was sacred to Apollo, god of poetry; and from the earliest times the poets and generals of armies, when victors, were crowned with laurel. Petrarch was crowned with laurel, 8 April, 1341.—The *Prunus laurocerasus* was brought to Britain from the Levant before 1629; the Portugal laurel, *Prunus Lusitanica*, before 1648; the royal bay, *Laurus Indica*, from Madeira, 1665; the Alexandrian laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*, from Spain, before 1713; the glaucous laurel, *Laurus aggregata*, from China, 1806 or 1821.

Laurentalia were festivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Acca Laurentia, or Larentia, said to have been either the nurse of Romulus and Remus, or a rich dissolute woman who bequeathed her property to the Roman

people. The festival commenced about 621 B.C., and was held on the last day of April and the 23d of December.

Laurium Mines, see *Greece*, 1872.

Laurustinus, *L'iburnum Tinus*, an evergreen shrub, was brought to England from the south of Europe before 1596.

Lausanne, capital of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland. Here Gibbon completed his "Decline and Fall," 27 June, 1787. The International Workmen's Congress assembled here Sept. 1867.

La Valetta, see *Malta*.

Lavalette's Escape. Count Lavalette, for joining the emperor Napoleon on his return in 1815, was condemned to death, but escaped from prison in the clothes of his wife, 20 Dec. 1815. Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Michael Bruce, and capt. J. H. Hutchinson, aiding the escape, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the French capital, 24 April, 1816. Lavalette was permitted to return to France in 1820, and died in retirement in 1830.

La Vendée (W. France). The French royalists of La Vendée took arms in March, 1793, and were successful in a number of hard-fought battles with the republicans, between 12 July, 1793, and 1 Jan. 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Their leader, Henri comte de La Rochejaquelein, was killed, 4 March, 1794. A short peace was made at La Jaunay, 17 Feb. 1795. The war was terminated by gen. Hoche in 1796, and a treaty of peace was signed at Luçon, 17 Jan. 1800; see *Chouans*.

Lavender, *Larandula spica*, brought from the south of Europe before 1568.

Law, see *Canons*, *Codes*, *Common-law*, *Civil Law*, *Crime*, *Digest*, *Supreme Court*. The Jewish law was given by God, and promulgated by Moses, 1491 B.C.

The laws of Phoroneus, in the kingdom of Argos (1807 A.C.), were the first Attic laws; they were reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B.C.; whose code was superseded by that of Solon, 594 A.C.

The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B.C.; they remained in full force for about 700 years, and formed a race totally different from all others living in civilized society.

The Roman laws of Servius Tullius, 566 B.C., were amended by the Twelve Tables, published in 449 B.C., and remained in force till Justinian, nearly a thousand years.

BRITISH LAWS.

The British laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon in A.D. 590
Saxon laws of Ina published about 690
Alfred's code of laws, the foundation of the common-law of England, is said to have been arranged about 886
Edward the Confessor collected the laws 1050-65
Stephen's charter of general liberties 1136
Henry II.'s confirmation of it 1154 and 1175
The maritime laws of Richard I. (see *Oleron*) 1195
Magna Charta, by king John, 1215; confirmed by Henry III., 1216 et seq.; see *Magna Charta* and *Forests Charter*.
Lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, declared "that no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact as to prevent the execution of justice" 21 May, 1784
Many legal technicalities were got rid of by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 100. The act for the improvement of the administration of criminal justice passed 7 Aug. 1851

LAWYERS.

Pleaders of the bar, or barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. 1291
"No man of the law" to sit in parliament, by stat. of 46 Edw. III. and 6 Hen. IV. 1372
This prohibition was declared to be invalid by Coke and unconstitutional by Blackstone; attention was drawn to it in July, 1871; and the statutes were repealed 1871
Sergeants, the highest members of the bar, were alone permitted to plead in the court of common pleas. The first king's counsel under the degree of sergeant was sir Francis Bacon, in 1604
Law Association charity for widows founded in 1817
Incorporated Law Society formed in 1823; plan enlarged, 1825; a charter obtained, 1831; renewed, 1846. The building in Chancery lane, from the designs of Vulliamy, was commenced in 1829
Juridical Society established in 1865
A professorship of international law, at Cambridge, en-

dowed by bequest of Dr. William Whewell, master of Trinity College. 1867
Law Times established 8 April, 1843
Law Journal Jan. 1866
The establishment of a legal university strongly advocated by the lord chancellor and others Jan. 1871
The council of legal education put forth a scheme involving many changes Nov. 1872
Legal Practitioners' Society established Nov. 1873
(See *Barrister*, *Counsel*.)

LAW REFORM.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY founded in 1843. It holds meetings during the session of parliament, and publishes a journal and reports. Its first chairman was lord Brougham, who introduced the subject of Law Reform by a most eloquent speech in the house of commons, on 7 Feb. 1828. Many acts for law reform have been passed since, and vigorous measures proposed.

Royal commission to inquire into the operation and constitution of the English courts of law, etc., issued 18 Sept. 1867.

The Judicature Commission (appointed 1867) recommended the consolidation of all the superior courts into one supreme court divided into chambers, April, 1869. It issued its fifth and last report Sept. 1874.

The High Court of Justice bill, introduced into the house of lords, 18 March, 1870, was dropped near the end of the session.

Royal Commission on the administrative departments of Courts of Justice (lord Lister and others) appointed 4 Oct. 1873.

Supreme Court of Judicature bill introduced by lord chancellor Selborne for establishing a High Court of Justice, and a High Court of Appeal, 13 Feb.; passed 5 Aug. 1873.

Its operation deferred from 2 Nov. 1874 to 1 Nov. 1875. The abolition of the house of lords as an Appeal Court rescinded, 1875.

(See *Supreme Court* for details.)

LAW COURTS.—Commissioners appointed in 1859 reported in favor of the concentration of the law courts in London on a site near Carey street, Chancery lane, about 7 acres, on which stood about 400 houses. The estimated expense was about 1,500,000*l.*, which it was recommended to take from the accumulated Chancery fund, termed "Suitors' fund." Acts of parliament to carry out the plan were passed in 1865 and 1866.

Competitive designs were invited, and, after much discussion (public and professional), Mr. Street's design was selected, 30 May, 1868; much attacked, but approved by the commission, Aug. 1870; contracts signed 17 Feb. 1874, and the works were begun immediately by Bull & Son, to be finished in 1881.

There are to be 18 courts, varying in size; a central hall, 231 feet long, 48 feet wide, 30 feet high; principal entrance in the Strand.

Offices in Eastern Block occupied 21 April, 1879.

LAW REPORTS.—A new and more economical plan of preparing and publishing law reports was finally adopted by a committee of barristers on 11 March, 1865 (see *Fear-books*).

LAW TERMS—(see *Terms*), abolished by Supreme Court of Judicature act, 5 Aug. 1873.

International Law, see *Neutral Powers*.

Expenditure for law and justice from the public purse exclusive of county rates, in the year 1865-6, 2,344,540*l.*

Courts of Justice: salaries, etc., one year (to 31 March, 1877), 631,791*l.*

Law's Bubble. John Law of Edinburgh (born 1681) was made comptroller-general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, and an East India and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off; see *Mississippi*. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it; and in 1716 he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France, and the deluded rich subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value; so that in 1719 they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. In 1720 this fabric of false credit fell to the ground, spreading ruin throughout the country. Law died in poverty at Venice in 1729. The South Sea Bubble in England occurred in 1720; see *South Sea*.

Layamon's Brut, or Chronicle of Britain, a poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the Brut of Wace, made between 1100 and 1230, was published with a literal translation by sir Frederick Madden in 1847.

Laybach (near Trieste, in Illyria). A congress met here in Jan. 1821, and was attended by the sovereigns

of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Naples. It broke up in May, after having issued two circulars stating it to be their resolution to occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and put down popular insurrections.

Layer's Conspiracy. Christopher Layer, a barrister, conspired with other persons to seize George I., the prince of Wales, lord Cadogan, and the principal officers of state; to seize the Tower, to plunder the Bank, and bring in the Pretender. Layer was hanged, 17 May, 1723. Bishop Atterbury was accused of complicity and attainted, but permitted to quit the country. Layer was hanged for enlisting soldiers for the Pretender.

Lazarists (the Priests of the Mission), a congregation devoted to education, founded by St. Vincent de Paul, 1625, were so named from their first establishment in a house which once belonged to the military order of St. Lazarus. They are also called *Vincentines*.

Lazaro, St. (N. Italy). Here the king of Sardinia and the imperialists defeated the French and Spaniards after a long and severe conflict, 4 June, 1746.

Lazistan, a Turkish province in the pachalik of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. Batoum, its seaport, was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878. The inhabitants at first resisted the change, but submitted on persuasion, many emigrating.

Lazzarites, see *Italy*, 1878.

Lazzaroni (from *lazzaro*, Spanish for a pauper or leper), a term applied by the Spanish viceroys to the degraded beings in Naples, half-clothed and houseless. No man was born a lazzaro; and he who turned to a trade ceased to be one. The viceroy permitted the lazzaroni to elect a chief with whom he conferred respecting the imposts on the goods brought to the markets. In 1647, Masaniello held the office, and made an insurrection; see *Naples*. In 1793, Ferdinand IV. enrolled several thousands of lazzaroni as pikemen (spontoneers), who generally favored the court party; on 15 May, 1848, they were permitted, on the king's behalf, to commit fearful ravages on the ill-fated city.—*Colletta*.

Lead is found in various countries, chiefly Great Britain, Spain, and the United States, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1513. Pattinson's valuable method for extracting the silver was made known in 1829. The lead-mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons per annum. British mines produced 65,529 tons of lead in 1855; 69,266 tons in 1857; 67,181 tons in 1865; 73,420 tons in 1870; 58,777 in 1875; 58,667 tons in 1876; 50,012 in 1879. The lead deposits of the United States are found chiefly in the Mississippi valley and the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Lead pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1236
In 1859, 23,690 tons of pig and sheet lead were imported, and 18,414 tons exported; in 1866, 36,946 tons imported; 27,388 tons exported; in 1875, 79,825 tons imported, 35,398 tons exported, in 1879, 102,089 tons imported, 36,776 tons exported.

Lead discovered in the Mississippi valley by Le Sueur, 1700-1
First mining done in America by Julien Dubuque, near the site of Dubuque, Iowa 1788
Mining leases issued by the government under act of 1807

In 1822
Mining became general 1826-7
Mineral lands thrown open to purchase 1847
Production of lead in the United States, 1829, 5000 tons; 1839, 10,000 tons; 1847, 25,000 tons; 1870, 52,293 tons.

Lead, Black, see *Graphite*.

Leadenhall Market, London, founded by sir Richard Whittington in 1408, and presented to the city. A granary was added by sir Simon Cope, lord mayor, 1419. The demolition of the old market began in Sept. 1880; first stone of new one laid 28 June, 1881.

Leagues. Four kings combined to make war against five, about 1913 B.C. (Gen. xiv.). The kings of Canaan combined against the invasion of the Israelites, 1451 B.C. The more eminent Greek leagues were the *Ætolian*, pow-

erful about 320 B.C., which lasted till 189 B.C. and the *Achaean*, revived 280 B.C., which was broken up by the conquest of Greece by the Romans, 146 B.C. The fall of these leagues was hastened by dissension.

Hansatic League 1140
Lombard leagues against the emperors (see *Lombards*),

1176 and 1226
Caddee League (which see) about 1400 et seq.

League of the Public Good was formed in Dec. 1464, by the dukes of Calabria, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes against Louis XI. of France, under pretext of reforming abuses; an indecisive battle was fought at Monthéry, 16 July; and a treaty was signed 25 Oct. 1465
League of Cambray against Venice 1508
Holy League (the pope, Venice, etc.), against Louis XII. 1510
League of Smalcald 1530

League of the Beggars (*Gueux*); the Protestants so called (though Roman Catholics joined the league), to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders 1566
The Holy League, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the Reformed religion, was formed at Peronne and lasted till Henry embraced Romanism 1576-93

League of Wurtzburg, by Catholics; of Halle, by Protestants 1610
League against the emperor of Germany 1626
Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the Church (see *Covenant*) 1638
League of Augsburg against France 1686

Union League, United States, organized to assist the national cause in the war of the Rebellion 1863
League of St. Sebastian, instituted to promote the restoration of his temporal dominions to the pope about 1870; held 9th annual meeting in London 20 Jan. 1879
League in aid of Christians in Turkey formed; earl of Shaftesbury chairman 27 July, 1876

National Irish Land League ostensibly formed to buy up farms for the tenants; supported by Mr. Parnell and others, 1879; its enforcement of stringent rules against landlords and loyal tenants created a reign of terror; led to legislation (see *Ireland*) 1890-1
"National Land League of Great Britain" formed; Mr. Justin McCarthy president 26 March, 1881

Leap-year, or **BISSEXTILE**, originated with the astronomers of Julius Caesar, 45 B.C. They fixed the solar year at 365 days 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was placed a day before the 24th of February, the sixth of the calends, which was reckoned *twice*, hence called *bissextile*, or *twice sixth*. This added day with us is 29 Feb.; see *Calendar*. This arrangement makes the year nearly three minutes longer than the astronomical year: to obviate this, 1700 and 1800 were not, and 1900 will not be, leap-years, but 2000 will be one; see *Julian Year*, *Gregorian Calendar*, etc.

Learning and the Arts flourished among the Greeks, especially under Pisisstratus, 537 B.C., and under Pericles, 444 B.C.; and with the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, under Augustus. The Greek refugees caused their revival in Italy, particularly after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the invention of printing shortly before—the period of the *Renaissance*. Leo X. and his family (the *Medici*) greatly promoted learning in Italy in the sixteenth century, when literature revived in France, Germany, and England; see *Literature* and authors under *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, and other languages.

Lease (from the French *laisser*, to let), a kind of conveyance invented by sergeant Moore, soon after the statute of uses, 27 Henry VIII. 1535. Acts relating to leases were passed in 1856 and 1858. *Forged Leases* case, see *Trials*, Jan. 1878.

Leather was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, etc., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 330 B.C. A leather cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, 23 Oct. 1778.—*Phillips*. The duty on leather imposed 1697, produced annually in England 450,000*l.*, and in Ireland about 50,000*l.* It was abolished 29 May, 1830. Many bankruptcies were declared in the leather trade in the autumn of 1860 in England.

In the case of Lawrence, Mortimore, & Co., enormous fraudulent dealings in bills were disclosed. A plan for making artificial leather out of cuttings, etc., was made known in 1860.—*Leather cloth* (invented by Messrs. J. R. & C. P. Crockett of Newark, U.S., and patented in 1849) is unleached cotton coated with a mixture of boiled linseed-oil and turpentine, and colored. The Leather Cloth Company, London, successors to Messrs. Crockett, were established 1859. An exhibition of leather manufactures at Northampton in the autumn of 1873; at the Agricultural Hall, London, 15–23 Sept. 1880.

Lech, a river (S. Germany) near which, at a village named Rain, the cruel imperialist gen. Tilly was defeated by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, 5 April, 1632, and died of his wounds.

Lectiary, the Roman Catholic service-book containing lessons from the Bible; see *Common Prayer*.

Lectures. Those on physic were instituted by Dr. Thomas Linacre, of the College of Physicians (founded by Henry VIII.), about 1502. *Clinical lectures* at the bedside of the patients in hospitals are said to have been given (by Dr. John Rutherford) in Edinburgh about 1748; in Dublin about 1785; in London (by sir B. C. Brodie) 1813–17. Mr. G. Macilwain, about 1824, gave surgical clinical lectures in connection with a dispensary; see *Gresham College*, *Boyle's Lectures*, *Royal and London Institutions*, etc. The political lectures of Thelwall, commenced in Jan. 1795, were interdicted by an act of parliament. In the autumn of 1857 and since, many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen lectured at mechanics' institutes. An act passed in 1835 prohibited the publication of lectures without the consent of the lecturers. Public lectures have been very popular in the United States since about 1855. In 1860 more than 200 professional lecturers were enrolled, and the number whose names are now on the books of the lecture bureaux is even greater than that.

Leeds (Yorkshire), the Saxon *Loidis*, once a Roman station, received a charter in 1627. Population in 1861, 207,165; in 1871, 259,212.

Leeds bridge built.....	1327
Shenfield's grammar-school founded.....	1552
Colored Cloth Hall built, 1758; White Cloth Hall.....	1775
Literary and Philosophical Society established.....	1820
Enfranchised by the Reform act (2 members).....	1832
Magnificent new town-hall opened by the queen; the mayor, Peter Fairbairn, knighted.....	7 Sept. 1858
Musical festivals begun.....	7–10 Sept. "
British Association met here.....	Sept. "
Great Reform meeting; Mr. Bright there.....	8 Oct. 1866
An additional M.P. given to Leeds by Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867	
Exhibition of art treasures opened by the prince of Wales, 19 May; closed.....	31 Oct. 1868
Roundhay park inaugurated as a public park by prince Arthur, and new exchange founded.....	19, 20 Sept. 1872
Church congress met.....	8–11 Oct. "
New bridge opened.....	9 July, 1873
Musical festival.....	14–17 Oct. 1874
Yorkshire College of Science opened.....	26 Oct. "
Yorkshire Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures opened by the duke of Edinburgh.....	13 May, 1875
Theatre Royal burned.....	29 May, "
New exchange opened.....	31 Aug. "
Yorkshire College for Science formally opened by the duke of Devonshire.....	6 Oct. "
Great amphitheatre burned; loss about 30,000l., 2 March, 1876	
Musical festival.....	19–22 Sept. 1877

Leek, the Welsh emblem, in consequence of a command from Dewi, or David, afterwards archbishop of St. David's in 519. On the day that king Arthur won a great victory over the Saxons, Dewi is said to have ordered the soldiers to place a leek in their caps.

Leesburg Heights, see *Ball's Bluff*.

Leeward Isles, West Indies: Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Anguilla, Virgin Isles, and Dominica. Governor-general of the British Isles, col. Stephen John Hill, 1863; sir R. C. C. Pine, 1869; sir H. Turner Irving, 1873; hon. Geo. Berkeley, 1874. An act for their federation passed 21 Aug. 1871.

Legacies. In 1780 receipts for legacies were sub-

jected to a stamp-duty, and in 1796 the legacy-duty was imposed. The impost was increased several times subsequently, particularly in 1805, 1808, and 1845. In 1853 the legacy-duty was extended to landed or real property; see *Succession Duty Act and Wills*. John Camden Neild, an eccentric miser, died 30 Aug. 1852, bequeathing about 250,000l. to the queen. Received for legacy and succession duties in year 1870–1, 2,963,872l.; 1875–6, 3,548,966l.; 1876–7, 3,675,802l.

Legal Practitioners' Society, for reforming abuses, etc., established Nov. 1878.

Legates (*legatus*). Roman ambassadors; and also governors of the provinces into which Augustus divided the empire, 27 B.C. Legates are also ambassadors from the pope. The legate's court in England, erected in 1516 by cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and for the trial of offences against the spiritual laws, was soon discontinued.

Legations were the twenty administrative divisions in the States of the Church, governed by legates. They rebelled in 1859–60, and are now included in the kingdom of Italy; see *Rome*.

Leghorn (*Livorno*, Tuscany), a mere village in the fifteenth century, owes its prosperity to the Medici family. It suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741; and was entered by the French army, 27 July, 1796, but the British property had been removed. It was held by the French 1796–9, and retaken 1800. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian forces in Dec. 1813. The Austrians took this city from the insurgents, 12, 13 May, 1849, and quelled a slight insurrection, July 6, 1857. In June, 1857, above 60 persons were killed at the theatre, through an alarm of fire; see *Tuscany*.

Legion, *Legio*, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, first formed by Romulus, when it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, about 720 B.C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B.C., the legion consisted of 5200 soldiers; and under Marius, in 88 B.C., it was 6200 soldiers besides 700 horse. There were ten, and sometimes as many as eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Augustus had a standing army of 45 legions, together with 25,000 horse and 37,000 light-armed troops, about 5 B.C.; and the peace establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. A legion was divided into ten cohorts, and every cohort into six centuries, with a *rexillum*, or standard, guarded by ten men. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. The French army has been divided into legions since Francis I.; see *Thundering Legion*.

Legion of Honor, a French order embracing the army, civil officers, and other individuals distinguished for services to the state; instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, when first consul, 19 May, 1802. The order was confirmed by Louis XVIII. in 1815, and its constitution modified in 1816 and 1851. The honor was conferred on many British subjects who distinguished themselves in the Russian war, 1854–6, and in the Paris exhibitions of 1855 and 1867. The palace and offices were burned by the communists, 23 May, 1871.

Legitimists, a term (since 1814) applied to those who support the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the throne of France, whose present representative is Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, born 29 Sept. 1820. They held a congress at Lucerne on 24–29 June, 1862, and agreed to continue a pacific policy. The party was active in Feb. 1871–5. Their efforts to recover power have proved ineffectual; see *France*.

Legnago, a fortress on the Adige, N. Italy, one of the Quadrilateral. It was captured by the French in 1796; but reverted to the Austrians in 1815. It was surrendered to the Italians in Oct. 1866.

Legnano (Lombardy). Here the emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated by the Milanese and their

allies, 29 May, 1176, and the treaty of Constance ensued in 1183.

Leicester (central England), a bishopric for a short time in the eighth century, returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Here Richard III. was buried, 25 Aug. 1485; and here cardinal Wolsey died, 29 Nov. 1530. During the civil war, Leicester was taken by Charles I., 31 May, and by Fairfax, 17 June, 1645. The stocking manufacture was introduced in 1680. New town-hall opened 8 Aug. 1876.

Leicester Square (London), see *Globe*. After remaining some time in a disreputable state, Mr. Albert Grant bought up the enclosure, and, after renovating it by the aid of an architect and gardener, and setting up statues and busts, presented it to the Metropolitan Board of Works, 2 July, 1874.

Leighlin (W. Carlow), a see founded by St. Lasarian about 628. Burchard, the Norwegian, the son of Garmond, founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen of Leighlin. Bishop Doran, appointed in 1523, was murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanging on the spot where the crime was committed.—*Beutson*. In 1600 Leighlin was united to Ferns; the combined see united to Ossory in 1835; see *Ferns* and *Bishops*.

Leiningen (or LINANGE), a principality partly in Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse, mediatised in 1806. The present prince, Ernest, born 9 Nov. 1830, a captain in the British navy, is the son of prince Charles, the half-brother of queen Victoria. Feodore, dowager princess of Hohenlohe-Laungenburg, the queen's half-sister, died 23 Sept. 1872, aged nearly 65. The first husband of the duchess of Kent, prince Emich of Leiningen, died 4 July, 1814.

Leinster, a kingdom in 1167, now one of the four provinces of Ireland, divided into four archbishoprics by pope Eugenius III., at a national synod held at Kells, 9 March, 1151-2, and in which his holiness was represented by cardinal Paparo. The abduction of Devorgilla, wife of O'Ruar, a lord of Connaught, by Dermot, king of Leinster, in 1152, is asserted to have led to the landing of the English and the subsequent conquest. The province of Leinster gave the title of duke to Schomberg's son in 1690. The title became extinct in 1719, and was conferred on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766.

Leipsic (Saxony), an ancient city, famous for its university (founded 1409) and its fair (1458). At Breitenfeld, near here, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the imperialists under Tilly, 7 Sept. 1631; and the imperialists were again defeated here by the Swedes under Torstensen, 23 Oct. 1642. Here took place, on 16, 18, 19 Oct. 1813, "the battle of the nations," between the French army and its allies, commanded by Napoleon (160,000), and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies (240,000 strong). The French were beaten, chiefly owing to 17 Saxon battalions, their allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished on the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery and many standards. The victory was followed by the capture of Leipsic, of the rear-guard of the French army, and of the king of Saxony and his family. The fiftieth anniversary was celebrated 18 Oct. 1863. The *Leipsic book fair* began 1545. The new supreme court for all Germany opened here 1 Sept. 1879.

Leith, the port of Edinburgh, was burned by the earl of Hertford in 1544. It was fortified by the French partisans of queen Mary in 1560, and surrendered to the English. The "Agreement of Leith," between the superintendents and ministers, was made Jan. 1572. The docks were begun 1720.

Leith Hill, near Dorking, Surrey; a lofty tower, commanding a view over twelve or thirteen counties (according to Evelyn), was erected here by Richard Hull in 1766.

Leitha, a river dividing the Austrian territories; see *Austria*.

Leleges, a Pelasgic tribe which inhabited Laconia about 1490 B.C., and after many contests merged into the Hellenes.

Le Mans, a French city, department of the Sarthe. Here the retreating French general Chanzy was overtaken and defeated by the Germans under prince Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, after some conflicts, 10, 11 Jan. 1871. Le Mans was entered 12 Jan. In six days' fighting about 22,000 French made prisoners.

Lemures. The ancients supposed that the soul, after death, wandered over the world, and disturbed the peace of the living. The happy spirits were called *Lares familiares*; and the unhappy, *Lemures*. The Roman festival *Lemuralia*, kept on 9, 11, 13 May, is said to have been instituted by Romulus about 747 B.C., to propitiate the spirit of the slaughtered Remus.

Lennie Mutiny, see *Mutinies*, 1875.

Lent (from the Saxon *lenten*, spring), the forty days' fast observed in the Roman Catholic church from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-day, said to have been instituted by pope Telesphorus, 130. In early times Lent commenced on the Sunday, now called the first Sunday in Lent; and the four days beginning with Ash-Wednesday were added by pope Felix III. in 487, in order that the fasting days should amount to forty. Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercombert, king of Kent, in 640 or 641.—*Baker's Chron.* Flesh was prohibited during Lent; but Henry VIII. permitted the use of *white meats* by a proclamation in 1543, which continued in force until, by proclamation of James I., in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I., in 1627 and 1681, flesh was again wholly forbidden; see *Ash-Wednesday*, *Quadragesima*.

Leon, KINGDOM OF, see under *Spain*.

Leonards' Acts, LORD ST., 22 & 23 Vict. c. 85; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 88 (1859-60), relate to legal proceedings.

Leonine City (*Città Leonina* or *Borgo*), formerly a suburb, now included in the city of Rome, was founded by Leo IV., pope 847-55, and named *Leopolis*. It comprehends the castle of St. Angelo, the hospital of San Spirito, the Vatican palace and gardens, and St. Peter's. Its possession was allotted to pope Pius IX. when the Italian royal troops entered Rome, 20 Sept. 1870. About 1500 inhabitants of the Leonine City voted for union with the kingdom of Italy, 2 Oct. 1870.

Leonines, hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and the end, are said to have been first made by Leoninus, a canon, about the middle of the twelfth century, or by pope Leo II., about 682.

Leopold's (Prince) Annuity Act (passed 7 Aug. 1874), provided for him 15,000*l.* a year, from 7 April, 1874, when he came of age.

Lepanto (near Corinth), BATTLE OF, 7 Oct. 1571, when the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, Genoa, Malta, and Pius V., commanded by don John of Austria, defeated the whole maritime force of the Turks, and completely checked their progress.

Leprosy, a skin disease described in Lev. xiii. (B.C. 1490), which prevailed in ancient times throughout Asia. It has now almost disappeared from Europe. It chiefly affected the lower classes, yet occasionally proved fatal to the very highest personages. Robert Bruce of Scotland died of leprosy in 1329. A hospital for lepers was founded at Granada, by queen Isabella of Castile, about 1504, and a large number of leper-houses were founded in Britain. Dr. Edmondson met with a case in Edinburgh in 1809.

Lerida, the ancient Ilerda, E. Spain, founded by the Carthaginians. Near it Julius Cæsar defeated Pompey's lieutenants, 49 B.C. It was made the residence of the kings of Aragon, 1149. It was captured for Philip V. by the French under the duke of Orleans, 13 Oct. 1707, and by Suchet, 13 May, 1810.

Lessons, see *Common Prayer*.

Letters, see *Alphabet*, *Anonymous*, *Belles-lettres*, *Copying-machine*, *Epistles*, *Literature*, *Marque*, and *Privateers*.

Lettres de Cachet, sealed letters issued by the kings of France since about 1670, by virtue of which those persons against whom they were directed were thrown into prison or exiled. The National Assembly decreed their abolition, 1 Nov. 1789.

Lettuce, introduced into England from Flanders about 1520. It is said that when queen Catherine wished for a salad she had to send to Holland or Flanders for lettuce.

Leuctra, in Boeotia, N. Greece, where the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, 8 July, 371 B.C. 4000 Spartans, with their king, were slain. The Spartans gradually lost their preponderance in Greece.

Leudes (from the German *Leute*, people), native feudal vassals, faithful to the German and French sovereigns in the sixth and seventh centuries.

Leuthen (S. Prussia), see *Lissa*.

Levant (the East), a term applied to Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, etc. Levant companies in London were established in 1581, 1593, and 1605.

Levellers, a fanatical party in Germany, headed by Münzer and Storck in the sixteenth century, who taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, Münzer commanded the sovereign princes of Germany and the magistrates of cities to resign their authority, and on his march his followers ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him at Frankenhausen, 15 May, 1525; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in the battle, and the rest fled; their leader was taken and beheaded at Mülhausen. The English "Levellers," powerful in parliament in 1647, were put down by Cromwell in 1649, and their leader Lilburn imprisoned. At the period of the French revolution some Levellers appeared in England. A "Loyal Association" was formed against them by Mr. John Reeves, Nov. 1792.

Levels. The great Level of the Fens is a low-lying district of about 2000 square miles in Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, said to have been overflowed by the sea during an earthquake, 368. It was long afterwards an inland sea in winter and a noxious swamp in summer, and was gradually drained by the Romans, the Saxons, and especially by the monks during the reigns of the Plantagenet kings. One of the first works on a large scale was carried out by Morton, bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry VII. A General Drainage act was passed, by the advice of lord Burghley, in 1601; but little work was done till the reign of James I., who, in 1621, invited over the great Dutch engineer Cornelius Vermuyden, to assist in the general drainage of the country. After completing several great works, Vermuyden agreed (in 1629) to drain the "Great Level." He was at first prevented from proceeding with his undertaking through a popular outcry against foreigners; but eventually, aided by Francis, earl of Bedford, in spite of the great opposition of the people, for whose benefit he was laboring, he declared his great work complete in 1652. He also reclaimed much valuable land at Axholme, in Lincolnshire, 1626-30, and many Dutch and French Protestants settled here about 1634, and a few of their descendants still remain.—There are the Middle, Bedford, South, and North Levels.

The drainage of the Great Level employed the talents of Rennie (about 1807), and of Telford (1822), and of other eminent engineers.

The Middle Level commission cut through certain barrier banks, and replaced them by other works. 1844
These were reported unsound in March, and the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn, gave way, 4 May, 1862

High tides ensuing; about 6000 acres of fertile land were inundated, causing a loss of about 25,000*l*. After unwearied, and for a while unsuccessful, efforts, a new

coffer-dam was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Hawkshaw, which was reported sound. . . . July, 1862
Another inundation, begun through the bursting of a marsh-land sluice near Lynn, was checked. . . . 4 Oct. "
New outfall sluice opened. 26 Nov. 1877

Leverian Museum, formed by sir Ashton Lever, exhibited to the public at Leicester House, London. It was offered to the public in 1785 by the chance of a guinea lottery, and won by Mr. Parkinson in 1785, who sold it by auction, in lots, May-July, 1806.

Leviathan, see *Steam Navigation*.

Lewes (Sussex), where Henry III., king of England, was defeated by Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the barons, 14 May, 1264.—*Blaauw*. The king, his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and his son Edward, afterwards Edward I., were taken prisoners. One division of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of prince Edward, who, pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost; see *Evesham*.

Lexicon, see *Dictionaries* and *Lexicography*.

Lexington, MASS., BATTLE OF, fought 19 April, 1775. This was the beginning of the American revolution. The British, 800 strong, marched to Lexington and Concord during the night of 18 April, for the purpose of destroying the stores of the patriots. They were met at Lexington by 70 patriots, whom they fired upon and dispersed. The patriots from the region round about speedily gathered under arms, and successfully opposed the British at Concord, compelling their retreat and severely harassing them on the march. British loss, 273; American, 103.—LEXINGTON, Missouri, fortified by the federals, was attacked by the confederate general Price on 29 Aug., and, after a gallant resistance by col. Mulligan, surrendered on 21 Sept. 1861.

Leyden (Holland), *Lugdunum Batavorum*, important in the thirteenth century. Between 31 Oct. 1573, and 3 Oct. 1574, when it was relieved, it endured two sieges by the armies of Spain, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In commemoration the university was founded, 1575. In 1699 two thirds of the population perished by a fever, which, it was said, was aggravated by its improper treatment by prof. De la Boe. The university was almost destroyed by a vessel laden with 10,000 pounds' weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, 12 Jan. 1807. The *Leyden jar* was invented about 1745 by Kleist, Muschenbroek, and others; see *Electricity*.

The third centenary of the foundation of the university celebrated joyfully. 8 Feb. 1875

Libel. By the Roman laws of the Twelve Tables, libels which affected the reputation of another were made capital offences. In the British law, whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion and esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth the greater the libel," the well-known law maxim of a high authority, is now disputed; see *Trials*, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1803, 1808 et seq., 1868, and (note) *Patents* and *Times*.

Dispersing slanderous libels made felony. 1848

William Prynce, a Puritan lawyer, fined 500*l*., placed in the pillory, where his ears were cut off, and imprisoned, for writing "Histriomastix," a condemnation of stage-plays, which was considered to be a libel on the queen, who favored them, 1633; he was tried and further punished for his satirical writings in. 1637

Fox's Libel bill, which enlarged the discretionary power of juries in cases of libel, thrown out by the lords in 1791; passed in. 1792

Blasphemous and seditious libels, on the second offence, made punishable with transportation. 1819

An action for libel was brought in the court of King's Bench by a bookseller named Stockdale against Messrs. Hansard, the printers to the house of commons. This act on related to an opinion expressed in a parliamentary report of a book published by Stockdale, 7 Nov. 1836. Lord Denman, in giving judgment, said he was not aware that the authority of the house of commons could justify the publication of a libel—an opinion which led to some proceedings on the part of the house, and to other actions by Stockdale. 1837-9

Verdicts were given in his favor; and in Nov. 1839, the sheriffs took possession of Hansard's premises. This caused much excitement in parliament, and they were ordered to appear at the bar of the house of commons, and were formally committed to the custody of the sergeant at arms, 21 Jan., but immediately discharged: the conflict was maintained by the law officers and the commons till..... May, 1840

A law was passed giving summary protection to persons employed by parliament in the publication of its reports and papers..... 14 April, "

The severity of the law in respect to newspapers relaxed by lord Campbell's act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96..... 1843

A bill relieving newspapers from actions for libel in reporting speeches at lawful public meetings, read third time in the commons, Aug. 1867, but dropped; read second time, 1 April, and withdrawn..... 1 July, 1868

Wason vs. Walter (*Times*); parliamentary reports and fair comments declared no libel..... 25 Nov. "

Liberals, a name given to the more advanced Whigs and reformers since 1828. The party held office under earl Grey, viscount Melbourne, earl Russell, viscount Palmerston, and Mr. W. E. Gladstone; see *Administrations*.

New city Liberal club, earl Granville president; organized..... May, 1874

New Liberal club for West End founded..... June, "

A new Liberal cry proposed—"Free church, schools, and land" (Mr. Chamberlain)..... autumn, "

Mr. Gladstone resigned the leadership of the party in the commons, 13 Jan.; his successor, the marquess of Hartington..... 13 Jan. 1875

Associations composed of elected delegates to organize Liberal voters have been formed in Birmingham, Southwark, Bradford, and other boroughs..... 1876 et seq.

Mr. W. E. Forster refused to submit to the dictation of the committee of the Bradford association in respect to his voting (see *Caucus*)..... Aug 1878

National Liberal Federation; constituted at Birmingham, 31 May, 1877; first annual meeting (at Leeds), 22 Jan. 1879

Liberation of Religion FROM STATE PATRONAGE AND CONTROL, SOCIETY FOR, was established by eminent political dissenters, May, 1844.

Liberia, the republic of freed and indigenous negroes on the coast of Upper Guinea, West Africa, was founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society, which was established by Henry Clay in 1816; capital, Monrovia. The independence of Liberia was proclaimed 24 Aug. 1847; recognized by Europe in 1848; by America in 1861. It is stated to be flourishing. The president visited the International Exhibition of London in 1862. Presidents: Daniel B. Warner, elected 1864; James Spriggs Payne, installed 6 Jan. 1868; E. J. Roy, president, Jan. 1870, was deposed Oct. 1871; escaped from prison; drowned, Feb. 1872. J. J. Roberts, the first president, re-elected Jan. 1872 and 1874; died 25 Feb.; J. Spriggs Payne, elected 8 June, 1876; A. W. Gardner, 1878. Population, about 718,000.

War with the aborigines at Cape Palmas: fighting 17 Sept.; Liberia successful..... Oct. 1875

Peace concluded..... March, 1876

Kingdom of Medina (*which see*) annexed; announced, Feb. 1880

Libertines (signifying freedmen and their sons), was a sect headed by Quintin and Corin, about 1525, who held monstrous opinions.

Libraries.* The first public library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens by Pisistratus, about 540 B.C. The second of note was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B.C. It was partially destroyed when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe.—*Blair*.

The first private library was Aristotle's (*Strabo*)..... 334 B.C.

The first library at Rome brought from Macedonia..... 167 B.C.

According to Plutarch, the library at Pergamos contained 200,000 books. It came into the possession of the Romans at the death of Attalus III., who bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people..... 133 B.C.

The library of Appellicon sent to Rome from Athens by Sylla..... 86 B.C.

Library founded at Constantinople by Constantine, about A.D. 355

* A Conference of British and foreign librarians met at the London Institution, 2 Oct. 1877. It founded the Library Association of the United Kingdom.

An Alexandrian Library said to have been burned by the caliph Omer I..... 640

Library at St. Mark's, Venice, begun, by gifts from Petrarch, 1352; enlarged by cardinal Bessarion..... 1468

Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, collected a library of nearly 600,000 volumes at Buda; died..... 1490

The first public library in Italy founded at Florence by Niccolò Niccoli, one of the great restorers of learning. At his death he left his library to the public, 1438. Cosmo de' Medici enriched it with the invaluable Greek and Hebrew MSS..... about 1560

The Vatican Library at Rome founded by pope Nicholas V. in 1447, and improved by Sixtus V..... 1588

[Contained about 150,000 volumes and 40,000 MSS., 1868.]

Imperial Library of Vienna founded by Frederick III. in 1440, and by Maximilian I..... 1500

Royal Library of Paris founded by John, 1350; enlarged by Charles V., 1364; said to contain 815,000 volumes and 84,000 MSS. in 1860; 1,700,000 volumes in 1876. A new reading-room has been built.

Royal Libraries founded at Copenhagen by Christian III. about 1533; at Stockholm, by Gustavus Vasa, about 1540; at Munich, by Albert III..... about 1560

Escorial at Madrid, commenced with the foundation of the palace, by Philip II..... 1557

Imperial Library at St. Petersburg (principally the spoils of Poland), founded..... 1714

LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Richard de Bury, chancellor and high treasurer of England, purchased thirty or forty volumes of the abbot of St. Alban's for fifty pounds' weight of silver..... 1341

University Library, St. Andrew's, founded..... 1411

Glasgow University Library, founded about..... 1473

Lambeth Palace founded by abp. Bancroft..... about 1610

Sion College Library founded..... 1630

Royal Society Library founded..... 1667

Harleian Library (*which see*) begun..... 1706

University Library, Cambridge, founded 1475; George I. gave 6000 guineas to purchase Dr Moore's collection..... 1715

Bodleian Library at Oxford founded 1598; opened 8 Nov. 1602; contains nearly 400,000 volumes and upwards of 30,000 MSS.

Cottonian Library founded by sir Robert Cotton about 1588; appropriated to the public, 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum (*which see*)..... 1753

Dr. Daniel Williams's Public Library. He died 1716; bequeathed his library and money for a building, which was opened at 49 Redcross street, City, in 1729; it was successively removed to Queen's square, Bloomsbury, 1864, and to Grafton street, East, and opened..... Sept. 1873

Radcliffe Library at Oxford founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, 1714; opened..... 1749

The Libraries of the Royal Institution (founded 1803), the London Institution (1805), and the Royal College of Surgeons (1786) have *classified catalogues*.

Library of the University of Dublin (1601), and the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh (1680), are extensive and valuable.

Library of East India Company founded..... 1800

Royal Libraries in England: that of Edward IV. mentioned 1480, increased in the reigns of Edward VI. and James I.; much enlarged by Richard Bentley, while librarian, 1694-1735; added to the British Museum by George II., 1759. Rich library of George III., presented to the nation, 1823; deposited in the British Museum, 1829

In 1609 the Stationers' Company agreed to give a copy of every book published to the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By 14 Charles II. c. 33 (1662), three copies were required to be given to certain public libraries; by 8 Anne, c. 19 (1709), the number was increased to nine; by 41 Geo. III. c. 107, to eleven; which number was reduced to five by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 110 (1835): the British Museum; the Bodleian, Oxford; the Public Library, Cambridge; the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; and Trinity College, Dublin.

FREE LIBRARIES successfully established, since 1850, at Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, etc. Many others formed under acts passed in..... 1845, 1850, and 1856

On 5 Nov. 1855, a proposal to establish a Free Library in the city of London was negatived, and in 1857 that in Marylebone was closed for want of support.

The New City Library, Guildhall (free), was opened 5 Nov. 1872

Metropolitan Free Library Association formed..... 4 April, 1879

(See *Circulating Library*.)

LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Following is a list of the most notable libraries in the United States, with the dates of their establishment:

Harvard University Library (see *Harvard*), Massachusetts, U. S., founded 1632; endowed..... 1638

Library Company, Philadelphia..... 1731

Library Company, Charleston, S. C..... 1748

Athenæum, Providence, R. I..... 1753

Society Library, New York..... 1754

Historical Society, New York..... 1804

Athenæum, Boston..... "

Antiquarian Library, Worcester, Mass..... 1812

State Library, Albany, N. Y.	1818
Mercantile Library, New York	1820
Mercantile Library, Philadelphia	1821
Mercantile Library, Cincinnati	1835
Union Theological Seminary, New York	1836
Astor Free Public Library, New York, founded by John Jacob Astor, by gift of \$50,000	1839
Smithsonian Institution, Washington	1849
Congressional Library, Washington	1851
Public Library, Boston	1852
Brooklyn Library, New York	1857
Public Library, Cincinnati	1867
Lenox Library, New York	1870
Public Library, Chicago	1874

Library Association of the United Kingdom founded at a conference of librarians at the London Institution, 2 Oct. 1877. It held a meeting at Oxford, 1-3 Oct. 1878; at Manchester, 23 Sept. 1879; Edinburgh, Oct. 1880; Cambridge, 1881.

Libya (Africa) was conquered by the Persians, 524 a.c., and by Ptolemy Soter, 320.

Licenses. This mode of levying money was introduced by Richard I. about 1190; but was then confined to such of the nobility as desired to enter the lists at tournaments.

Games and gaming-houses licensed in London	1620
License system for excisable articles enforced in various reigns, from the 12th Charles II.	1660
Lottery office keeps to take out licenses, and pay 50 <i>l.</i> for each. This reduced the number from 400 to 51.	Aug. 1778
General Licensing act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 61.	1828
Licenses for public-houses granted in 1551, and for refreshment-houses, with wine licenses.	1860
The licensing system was applied to India as a kind of income-tax, 1859; ceased in	1861
Licenses for the sale of tea, coffee, chocolate, and pepper were abolished and other licenses modified by acts passed in	1869-70
Licensing Reform Agitation	1870-1
Acts for licensing plays and play-houses by the lord chamberlain were passed in 1736 (10 Geo. II. c. 28); and in 1843 (6 & 7 Vict. c. 68); and for music and dancing in public-houses, in 1752 (25 Geo. II. c. 36).	
<i>New licensing act</i> , regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; very much opposed; passed and came into operation	10 Aug. 1872
Another <i>licensing act</i> passed	30 July, 1874

Lichfield (Staffordshire). The see of Mercia (at Lichfield) was founded about 656; removed to Chester, 1075; to Coventry, 1102. In 1121 Robert Peche was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. By an order in council, Jan. 1837, the archdeaconry of Coventry was added to the see of Worcester, and Dr. Samuel Butler became bishop of Lichfield. This see has given three saints to the Roman church; and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Present income, 4500*l.*

Lichfield cathedral was first built about 656; the present structure was founded by Roger de Clinton, the 37th bishop, in 1148. Walter de Langton (bishop in 1296), built the chapel of St. Mary, now taken into the choir, and under bishop Heyworth (1420) the cathedral was perfected. The building was despoiled at the Reformation, and was scandalously injured in the Parliamentary war (when its monuments, its fine sculptures, and beautifully painted windows were demolished). It was repaired at the Restoration, 1660; in 1784; and by Gilbert G. Scott, 1860-3. In Lichfield castle, king Richard II. kept his Christmas festival, 1397, when 200 tuns of wine and 2000 oxen were consumed. A charter was granted to Lichfield constituting it a city, by Edward VI., 1549.

BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

1781. James, earl of Cornwallis, died 1824.
1824. Hon. Henry Ryder, died 31 March, 1836.

BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD.

1836. Samuel Butler, died 4 Dec. 1839.
1839. James Bowstead, died 11 Oct. 1843.
1843. John Lonsdale, died 19 Oct. 1867.
1867. Geo. Aug. Selwyn, late bishop of New Zealand, died 11 April, 1878.
1878. William Dalrymple MacLagan, consecrated 24 June.

Lichfield House Compact, said to have been made between the Whig government and Daniel O'Connell in 1835 at Lichfield House, 13 St. James's square.

Licinian Laws. In 375 a.c., C. Licinius Stolo and L. Sextius, tribunes of the people, promulgated various *rogationes*, or laws, to weaken the power of the patricians and benefit the plebs: one was to relieve the plebeians from their debts; another enacted that no person should possess more than 500 jugera of the public land, or more than 100 head of large cattle or 500 of small, in the Roman states; and the third, that one of the consuls should be a plebeian. After much opposition these were carried, and L. Sextius became the first plebeian consul, 365. Another law, 56 a.c., of this name, imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled for election purposes; and another, about 103 a.c. (brought forward by P. Licinius Crassus), limited the expenses of the table.

Liebenau (Bohemia). Here was fought the first action of the Seven Weeks' war, 26 June, 1866; when the Austrians were compelled to retreat by the Prussians under gen. Von Horn.

Liechtenstein, a principality, S. Germany. Population in 1876, 8664. Constitutional charter, 26 Sept. 1862. Prince John II., born 5 Oct. 1840, succeeded his father, Alois Joseph, 12 Nov. 1858.

Liege (Belgium), a bishopric, under the German empire, from the eighth century till 1795. Liege frequently revolted against its prince-bishops. After a severe contest, the citizens were beaten at Brusthem, 28 Oct. 1467, and Liege taken by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who treated them with great severity. In 1482 Liege fell into the power of De la Marck, the Boar of Ardenne, who killed the bishop, Louis of Bourbon, and was himself defeated and killed. Liege was taken by the duke of Marlborough, 23 Oct. 1702; and by the French and others, at various times, up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. It was incorporated with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830. Iron-works were established at Liege in the sixteenth century, and have been greatly enlarged by the Cockerills in the nineteenth; see *Seraing*. An international volunteer shooting contest held here, Sept. 1869. The Iron and Steel Institute met here, 18 Aug. 1873.

Liegnitz, see *Pfaffendorf*.

Lieutenants, LORDS, for counties, were instituted in England, 3 Edw. VI., 1549, and in Ireland in 1831. Their military jurisdiction abolished by Army Regulation act, 1871. For the lords lieutenants of Ireland, see *Ireland*.

Life Peerages. A bill for creating them was read a second time in the lords, 27 April, 1869, but afterwards rejected. Two peers for life created to act as appeal judges, 5 Oct. 1876; see *Lords*.

Life, Preservation of. An international exhibition of objects relating to public health and safety was opened by the king of Belgium at Brussels, 26 June; a congress met 27 Sept. 1876.

Life-assurance Companies Act, passed 9 Aug. 1870, requires the companies to publish annual returns of receipts, expenditure, etc.

Life-boat, etc., see *Wrecks*.

Patent granted to Mr. Lukin for a life-boat	1786
A reward offered by a committee in South Shields for a life-boat, 1788, obtained by Mr. Henry Grethead, of that town (he received 1200 <i>l.</i> from parliament), 1789; it first put to sea	30 Jan. 1790
31 life-boats built and 300 lives saved up to	1804
The duke of Northumberland offered a reward of 100 <i>l.</i> for a life-boat fulfilling certain conditions, 1850; obtained by Mr. James Beeching, of Yarmouth	1851
The tubular life-boat of Mr. H. Richardson, the <i>Challenger</i> , patented in Jan.; a cruise was made by him from Liverpool to London in it	1862
The <i>National Life-boat Institution</i> , founded in 1824; its journal first published, 1862. In 1866 its funds were enlarged by a bequest of 10,000 <i>l.</i> from Hamilton Fitzgerald, esq., and of 39,000 <i>l.</i> from Mr. Wm. Birks Rhodes, "the Hounslow miser," in 1878.	
185 life-boats in the United Kingdom, 1865; 264, 1870; 268, 1878; 270	1879

Lives saved by the Institution's life-boats, etc., 1834-89, inclusive, 77,603

1834.....	124	1864.....	688	1877.....	1648
1835.....	214	1875.....	743	1878.....	616
1844.....	193	1876.....	921	1879.....	686
1854.....	368	1878.....	600	1880.....	697

Hans Bussk Life-ship Institute founded.....Oct. 1869

The *American Life raft*, composed of cylinders lashed together, sailed from New York, 4 June, 1867, navigated by three men, capt. John McKee and Messrs. Miller and Mullane, and arrived at Southampton, 25 July following.

LIFE-RAMMUSSES, the apparatus of capt. Manby (brought into use in Feb. 1868), effects a communication with the distressed vessel by a rope, thrown by a shot from a mortar with a line attached to it. For the night, a night ball is provided with a hollow case of thick paste-board, and a fuse and quick match, and charged with dry balls, and a sufficiency of powder to inflame them. The fuse is so graduated that the shell shall explode at the height of 300 yards. The balls spread a brilliant light for nearly a minute, and give a clear view of every surrounding object. In 20 years, 59 vessels and 410 of their crews and passengers had been saved. Capt. Manby died 18 Nov. 1864, aged 69.

The **BOAT LOWERING APPARATUS**, in consequence of many being lost when boats were lowered from the *Assama* in 1862, invented by Mr. Charles Clifford of London in 1866, has been much approved of, and has been generally adopted in the royal navy.

Capt. Kynaston's hooks were approved by admiral sir Baldwin Walker in 1862, and by a committee on the subject in 1872.

Exhibition of life boats, life rafts, etc., at the London Tavern, opened 18 April, 1873.

Bickel's Life raft, reported good on trial in East India docks.....1 Oct. 1874

Capt. Boyton's *Life preserving dress* (of India-rubber), with means for signalling at sea, tried by him on the Thames successfully, 23 Jan. and 6 March, at Cowes, before the queen, while in the water he fired rockets, caught fish, etc. 6 April, nearly crossed the Channel from Dover (paddled two miles an hour), stopped by the French pilot.....April, 1875

Capt. Boyton crossed the Channel from Grimsby to the South Foreland in 24 hours.....28, 29 May, "

Christie's Life saving raft tried on the Thames, could not be sunk.....17 March, "

Edmund Thompson's Life raft, partially successful off Poplar.....23 April, "

Boyton race on the Thames by six young men, three prizes awarded by the duchess of Teck.....10 Aug. "

Life-guard, WASHINGTON'S. This corps, varying in numbers, at different times, from 80 to 250 men, was formed in the spring of 1776. The men were not less than 5 feet 9 inches nor more than 5 feet 10 inches in height, and selected from the various regiments of the Continental army for their moral and personal perfections. Their usual duty was to protect the person, baggage, and papers of the commander-in-chief. The last survivor of this corps was Uzal Knapp, of Orange county, N. Y., who died in Jan. 1856, and was buried at the foot of the flag-staff in front of Washington's headquarters at Newburg, on the Hudson. A neat freestone monument erected over his remains was dedicated on 18 June, 1860, at which time there was a large civic and military procession.

Life-guardia, see Guards.

Life-insurance, see Insurance.

Life-ships. To promote the construction and use of these the Hans Bussk Life-ship Institute was founded, Oct. 1869. The life-ship *Peronelle* was launched at Southampton, 25 Aug. 1873.

Light. The law of refraction discovered by Snellius about 1624. The motion and velocity of light discovered by Hæuaur, and after him by Cassini, and calculated by Roemer (1676) and Bradley (1729). Its velocity ascertained (about 1667) to be about 190,000,000 of miles in sixteen minutes, or nearly 300,000 miles in a second, which is a million of times swifter than the velocity of a cannon ball. The light of the sun takes eight minutes and eight seconds for its transmission through the space in the earth; see *Emission Theory*. The undulatory theory of light, its polarization, and its chemical action have all been made known in the present century, by Dr. Thomas Young, Fresnel, Matus, Arago, Biot, Brewster, Wheatstone, Ritter, Niepce, Daguerre, Draper, Talbot, Tyndall, etc.; see *Optics, Photography, Color-science, Fluorescence*.

Velocity of Light. Direct determination by the toothed-wheel method by Fizeau agreed with the astronomical result.....1849

Fourcort, with the revolving mirror, gave 298,000 kilometres in a second of mean time.....1866

Cornu's improved tooth wheel apparatus gave 300,400 kilometres in a second of mean time.....1874

Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., considered that he had demonstrated the mechanical action of light by experiments with delicate balances in the highest procurable vacuum, and calculated the force of the sun's rays upon the earth to be 2.5 tons to the square mile, 1873-4. His apparatus was termed *Radiometer* (which see). After much investigation, Mr. Crookes admitted that the action was not due to radiation, but to difference of heat absorption and the reaction of residual air. Mr. Crookes at the Royal Society announces experiments respecting an ultra gaseous state of matter, supporting the emission theory.....5 Dec. 1878

Dr. C. William Siemens reported to the Royal Society that the electric light acts on vegetation like solar light.....4 Dec. 1880

Light-house, called Pharos (now *pharos*, French; *fuaro*, Italian), from one erected at Pharos, near Alexandria, Egypt, 550 feet high, said to have been visible forty-two miles, about 285 a.c. There was one at Messina, at Rhodes, etc. The light was obtained by fire. A coal-fire light was exhibited at Tynemouth castle, Northumberland, about 1638. The first true light-house erected in England was the Eddystone light-house (which see), in 1758-60. Lights were exhibited in various places by the corporation of the Trinity-house early in the sixteenth century. 2814 light-houses in the world (1867).

BRITISH LIGHT-HOUSES.

The Commissioners on Lights, etc. (1861), report 171 shore-lights in England, 113 in Scotland, and 73 in Ireland (total, 357), and 47 floating lights.

11 light-houses building, April, 1867.

The French have 224 light-houses on shore.

The source of light in our light-houses is principally oil; but in harbor lights gas has been successfully used. Glass reflectors were used in 1780, and copper ones in 1807. A common coal fire light was discontinued at St. Helens so recently as 1822. Fresnel's Dioptric system (which see), devised about 1819, was adopted for the first time in England by Messrs. Wilkins, at the direction of the corporation of the Trinity house, 1 July, 1836.

The most brilliant artificial light ever produced—derived from magneto-electricity by a machine devised by prof. Holmes—was first employed at the South Foreland light-house, near Dover, on 8 Dec. 1858, and at Dungeness (or Dungeness) in 1862. Mr. Holmes's arrangement, and a similar one constructed by M. Berli, were shown at the International Exhibition, London, in 1862.

Mr. H. Wilde's apparatus for producing a most powerful magneto electric light, on trial in northern light-houses, Oct. 1868.

Lime-light (which see) employed at the South Foreland light-house in 1861.

Gas-light tried successfully at Howth Bailey light-house, Dublin Bay, July, 1869.

Mr. Wigham's trifurc light, glass bell round the gas-light, prisms below the bell, and prisms forming a cupola: tried near Dublin, approved by Dr. Tyndall, July, 1873.

C. William Siemens's magneto-electric light used at the Lizard, 29 March, 1878.

The cost of erecting the three great British light-houses—viz.: the Skerryvore (west coast), 166 feet high, £3,1361; the Bishop Rock, Scilly Isles, 168 feet high, 34,5461; and the Bell Rock, Scotland, 117 feet high, 61,3311.

LIGHT-HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Since 1789, all light-houses on the United States coast have been maintained at the expense of the national government (no light dues being charged upon commerce). The cost of the service for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1879, was \$1,708,700. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1882, was \$2,628,400, of which \$475,600 was for new works.

Many of the light-houses of the United States are unsurpassed by any in the world, and are of exceedingly difficult construction. The most noted is that of Minot's Ledge, in Massachusetts Bay. The difficulties of erecting this light-house cannot be exaggerated. The first one was erected in 1847. It was supported on iron piles 12 inches in diameter. These were firmly braced and tied together with wrought-iron bands. The structure was finished in 1849, and stood till the terrible storm of April, 1861, when the iron supports were twisted as if they had been made of straw, and the whole structure was swept away. In 1862 congress appropriated money to rebuild the light. The design was a granite tower in the shape of the frustum of a cone. The base is 30 feet in diameter, and the whole height 99 feet. The lower 40 feet are solid. Some idea of the difficulty of the work may be formed when it is known that, though every

moment when the tide left the rock uncovered was taken advantage of, it was a year before the first layer of stones for the foundation was securely laid. It was first lighted in 1860.

First coast-light in the United States.....	1673
First light-house built on Little Brewster Island, Boston harbor.....	1715-16
United States accepted cession of all light-houses.....	7 Aug. 1789
Light-house control vested in commissioner of the revenue.....	8 May, 1792
Restored to secretary of treasury.....	6 April, 1802
Vested again in the commissioner.....	24 July, 1813
Vested in fifth auditor of treasury.....	1 July, 1820
The Messrs. Blunt of New York brought grave charges against light-house management.....	30 Nov. 1837
Naval commission on light-houses appointed.....	"
Congressional investigation of light-house management, resulting in the adoption of improvements.....	1838-43
Navy commission sent to inspect European systems.....	1845
Fresnel system authorized.....	3 March, 1851
Generally introduced.....	1852
First Light-house Board appointed.....	21 May, 1851
Permanent light-house Board authorized.....	31 Aug. 1852
Board organized.....	9 Oct. "
The United States maintains lights upon 9959 nautical miles of coast and river navigation. The following aids to navigation, operated by the Light house Board, were in use 1 July, 1880:	
First-order lights.....	47
Second-order lights.....	26
Third-order lights.....	65
Fourth order lights.....	204
Fifth-order lights.....	128
Sixth-order lights.....	160
Range lenses.....	10
Lens lanterns.....	14
Reflectors on light-houses.....	10
Stake lights.....	819
Light-ships.....	31
Whistling buoys.....	25
Other buoys.....	3115
Steam fog-signals.....	57

Lightning-conductors were first set up for the protection of buildings by Franklin shortly after 1752, when he brought down electricity from a thunder-cloud. Richmann of St. Petersburg was killed while repeating these experiments, Aug. 1752. The first conductor in England was set up at Payne's Hill, by Dr. Watson. In 1766 one was placed on the tower of St. Mark's, at Venice, which has since escaped injury, although frequently injured by lightning previously. A powder magazine at Glogau, in Silesia, was saved by a conductor in 1782; and, from the want of one, a quantity of gunpowder was ignited at Brescia in 1767, and above 3000 persons perished. In 1762, Dr. Watson recommended conductors to be used in the navy; and they were employed for a short time, but soon fell into disuse from want of skill and attention. Mr. (afterwards sir William) Snow Harris devoted his attention to the subject from 1820 to 1854, and published a work, in 1843, detailing his experiments. In 1830, above thirty ships were fitted up with his conductors, and in 1842 his plans were adopted, and his conductors are now manufactured in the royal dock-yards. In 1854 parliament granted him 5000*l*.

Ligny (near Fleurus, Belgium), where Napoleon defeated the Prussian army under Blücher, 16 June, 1815; see *Waterloo*.

Liguorians, or **REDEMPTORISTS**, a Roman Catholic order, established in 1732 by Alfonso di Liguori, and approved by pope Benedict XIV. in 1749.

Ligurians, a Celtic tribe, N. Italy, invaded the Roman territory, and were defeated 238 B.C. They were not subjugated till 172 B.C. The **LIGURIAN REPUBLIC**, founded in May, 1797, upon the ruins of the republic at Genoa, was incorporated with France in 1805, and then merged into the kingdom of Italy.

Lilac-tree, *Syringa*. The Persian lilac from Persia was cultivated in England about 1638; the common lilac by Mr John Gerard about 1597.

Lilli-burlero, part of the refrain of a popular song ridiculing the Irish papists, 1688. The words are attributed to lord Wharton, the music to Henry Purcell.

Lille, see *Lisle*.

Lilly, a native of Persia, Syria, and Italy, was brought

to England before 1460; the *martagon* from Germany, 1596.

Lilybæum, a strong maritime fortress of Sicily, besieged by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 276 A.C., and relieved by the Carthaginians, 275 A.C. It was taken by the Romans, 241 A.C., after a siege of nine years, which led to the end of the second Punic war.

Lima (Peru). In 1534, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded this city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or city of the kings, 1535. Here he was assassinated, 26 June, 1541. Awful earthquakes occurred here, 1586, 1630, 1687, and 28 Oct. 1746. In 1854-5, thousands perished by yellow-fever. Mr. Sullivan, the British consul, was assassinated at Lima, 11 Aug. 1857; see *Peru*, 1872.

Limburg (Netherlands), a duchy in the tenth century; acquired by the dukes of Brabant about 1288; added to Burgundy about 1429; passed to the house of Austria in 1477; became one of the United Provinces, 1609; conquered and annexed to the French republic, 1795; restored to the Netherlands, 1814; divided between Holland and Belgium, 1830; completely separated from the German Confederation by treaty, 11 May, 1867.

Lime, or **LINDEN, TREE**, probably introduced in the sixteenth century. The limes in St. James's park are said to have been planted at the suggestion of Evelyn, who recommended multiplying odoriferous trees, in his "Fumifugium" (1661). A lime-tree planted in Switzerland in 1410 existed in 1720, the trunk being 36 feet in circumference.

Lime-light, produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen on a surface of lime. This light evolves little heat and does not vitiate the air. It is also called **Drummond Light**, after its inventor, lieut. Thomas Drummond, who successfully produced it as a first-class light in 1826, and employed it on the Ordnance Survey. It is said to have been seen at a distance of 112 miles. It was tried at the South Foreland light-house in 1861. Lieut. Drummond was born 1797, died 15 April, 1840. To him is attributed the maxim that "property has its duties as well as its rights."

Limerick, anciently *Lumneach* (S. W. Ireland). About 550, St. Munchin is said to have founded a bishopric and built a church here, which latter was destroyed by the Danes in 853. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, founded the cathedral about 1200. Limerick obtained its charter in 1195, when John Stafford was made first provost, and its first mayor was Adam Servant, in 1198. It was taken by Ireton after six months' siege in 1650. In Aug. 1690 it was invested by the English and Dutch, and surrendered on most honorable terms, 3 Oct. 1691.* An awful explosion of 218 barrels of gunpowder greatly shattered the town, killing 100 persons, 1 Feb. 1694. Another explosion of gunpowder here killed many persons, 2 Jan. 1837. Awful and destructive tempests, 6, 7 Jan. 1839. A new graving-dock was opened by the lord lieutenant, earl Spencer, 13 May, 1873.

Limitations, **STATUTE OF**, 21 James I. c. 16 (1623). By it actions for trespass or debt, or simple contract, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action, and actions for assault, menace, or imprisonment within four years. The Real Actions Limitation act, 1874, came into operation 1 Jan. 1879.

Limited Liability. An act for limiting the liability of joint-stock companies, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (passed 1855), was several times amended 1856-8. On

* By the treaty it was agreed that all arms, property, and estates should be restored; all attainders annulled, and all outlawries reversed; and that no oath but that of allegiance should be required of high or low; the freedom of the Catholic religion was secured; relief from pecuniary claims incurred by hostilities was guaranteed; permission to leave the kingdom was extended to all who desired it; and a general pardon proclaimed to all then in arms.—*Burns*. This treaty was annulled by the Irish parliament, 1693. Limerick is still called "the city of the broken treaty."

31 May, 1864, "3830 joint-stock companies had been formed and registered on the limited-liability principle, and 938 had ceased to exist." Much calamity in 1866 was occasioned by the abuse of the system. The Companies act of 1862 was amended in 1867. 1241 registered in 1874; about 12,500, 1856-76. The principle adopted by some joint-stock banks in 1879-80; see under *Banks*.

Limoges Affair, see *France*, Dec. 1877.

Limours Murders, N.-central France. Several barbarous murders, especially of aged people, took place here, Jan., Sept., Nov., 1873, and Jan. 1874; several persons denounced, proved innocence. In June, 1874, one Poirier confessed to similar murders at Nogent and other places in Nov. 1873 and Jan. 1874. Executed at Chartres, 29 Sept. 1874.

Lincelles (N. France), where the allied English and Dutch armies defeated the French, 18 Aug. 1793. Gen. Lake commanded three battalions of foot-guards.

Lincoln, the Roman *Lindum Colonia*, and, at the period of the Conquest, rich and populous. It was taken several times by Saxons and Danes. The castle was built by William I. in 1086. Without Newport gate upon Lincoln plain was fought the battle between the partisans of the empress Maud, commanded by the earl of Gloucester, and the army of Stephen, in which the king was defeated and taken prisoner, 2 Feb. 1141. Louis, dauphin of France, invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of king John's reign, was acknowledged by them as king of England here; but the nobility, summoned by the earl of Pembroke to Gloucester to crown Henry III., marched against Louis and the barons, and defeated them in a most sanguinary fight (called the Fair of Lincoln), 20 May, 1217; and Louis withdrew.

Lincoln, BISHOPRIC OF. Sidnacester, or Lindisse and Dorchester, two distinct sees in Mercia, were united about 1078, and the see was removed to Lincoln by bishop Remigius de Feschamp, who built a cathedral (1086), afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by bishop Alexander (1127) and bishop Hugh of Burgundy. The diocese is very large, although the dioceses of Ely (1109), Oxford, and Peterborough (1541) were formed from it, and were further enlarged in 1837. The see was valued at the dissolution of monasteries at 2065*l.* per annum; and after many of its manors had been seized upon, it was rated in the king's books at 894*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* Present income, 5000*l.* It has given three saints to the church of Rome, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors. The great bell of the cathedral, called *Great Tom of Lincoln*, weighs four tons eight pounds.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1787. George Pretyman (afterwards Toulmin), translated to Winchester, 1820.
1820. Hon. George Pelham, died 1 Feb. 1827.
1827. John Kaye, died 19 Feb. 1852.
1852. John Jackson, translated to London, 1869.
1869. Christopher Wordsworth, consecrated 24 Feb.

Lincoln Tower, Westminster Bridge road, was erected by the united subscriptions of Britons and Americans, as a memorial of the abolition of slavery, and of Abraham Lincoln, president. The foundation was laid by gen. Schenck, then American minister here, 9 July, 1874; and the head-stone was placed by the rev. Newman Hall, minister of Surrey chapel, 28 Sept. 1875. The tower, which is 220 feet high, cost about 7000*l.* The church, named Christ church (to replace Surrey chapel), and schools adjoining (cost about 60,000*l.*), were dedicated 4 July et seq. 1876. The rev. Rowland Hill's body was removed from Surrey chapel and placed here, 14 April, 1881.

Lincoln's Inn (London) derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I., which had been the bishop of Chichester's palace. It became an inn of court, 1310. The gardens of Lincoln's-inn fields were laid out by Inigo Jones about 1620, and erroneously said

to occupy the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt, which is 764 feet square; Lincoln's-inn square being 821 feet by 625 feet 6 inches. William, lord Russell, was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn fields, 21 July, 1683. The square (formed in 1618) was enclosed with iron railings about 1737. The new hall and other buildings were opened 30 Oct. 1845, and the square planted. The theatre in Lincoln's-inn fields was built in 1635; rebuilt in 1714; made a barrack in 1756, and pulled down in 1848.

Lindisfarne, or HOLY ISLAND, on the coast of Northumberland, became a bishop's see, 635. It was ravaged by the Danes under Regnar Lodbrok in 793, and the monastery destroyed by them in 875. The see was then removed to Chester-le-street, and to Durham in 995 (or 990).

Linen. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen, 1716 B.C. (Gen. xli. 42).

First manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III. 1253
A company of linen-weavers established in London. 1308
The art of staining linen known. about 1579
A colony of Scots in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in succeeding reigns, planted themselves in the northeast part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture, which was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth in 1634; by William III. 1698
Hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn, from Ireland, permitted to be exported duty free. 1696
Irish linen board established in 1711; the Linen Hall, Dublin, opened 1728; the board abolished. 1828
A board of trustees to superintend the Scotch linen manufacture established. 1727
Duty on linen taken off. 1860
Dunfermline in Fifeshire, Dundee in Angushire, and Barnsley in Yorkshire, are chief seats of our linen manufacture.

Linlithgow Bridge (near Edinburgh), near which the forces of the earl of Angus, who held James V. in their power, defeated the forces of the earl of Lennox, who, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by sir James Hamilton, 1526. Mary queen of Scots was born in the palace of Linlithgow, 8 Dec. 1542; James V., her father, dying of a broken heart, 14 Dec.

Linnaean System of botany, arranged by Linné, or Linnaeus, a Swede, 1725-30. He classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. Linnaeus lived from 1707 to 1778. His library and herbarium were purchased by sir James E. (then Dr.) Smith, and given to the *Linnaean Society* in London, which was instituted in 1788, and incorporated 26 March, 1802.

Lion. True lions belong to the Old World exclusively. They existed in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, but have long disappeared from those countries; their present country being Africa. A Lion named Pompey died in the Tower of London in 1760, after 70 years' confinement.

Mr. Gordon Cumming, the lion-slayer, published his "Sporting Adventures in South Africa" in 1850
Van Amburgh was very successful in taming lions; but many have perished through rashness. The Lion-queen was killed at Chatham, 1850; and Massarti (John McCarthy) was killed by a lion. 3 Jan. 1872
Lion Sermon preached annually on 16 Oct. at St. Katherine Cree church, London, in memory of the escape of sir John Gayer from a lion in Arabia. 16 Oct. 1630

Lion and Unicorn, the former English, the latter Scottish, became the supporters of the royal arms on the accession of James I. in 1603. The lions in Trafalgar square, designed by sir Edwin Landseer, were uncovered 31 Jan. 1867.

Lippau, see *Istusites*.

Lippe, a constitutional principality (N.W. Germany). Population, 1875, 112,452. Prince Leopold, born 1 Sept. 1821; succeeded his father, Leopold, 1 Jan. 1851; died 8 Dec. 1875—his brother Waldeemar, born 18 April, 1824, succeeded. Lippe became a member of the North German Confederation 18 Aug. 1866.

Lippstadt, see *Lützen*.

Liquefaction, see *Gases*.

Lisbon (Olisippo and Felicitas Julia of the ancients) was taken by the Arabs about 716, and became important under the Moorish kings, from whom it was captured by Alfonso I. of Portugal in 1147. It was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506. Lisbon has suffered much by earthquakes, and was almost destroyed by one, 1 Nov. 1755; see *Earthquakes*. The court fled to the Brazils, 10 Nov. 1807; and on 30 Nov. the French, under Junot, entered Lisbon, and held it until the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, 21 Aug. 1808. A military insurrection at Lisbon, 21 Aug. 1831, was soon suppressed, and many soldiers were executed; see *Portugal*. A pleasure-boat on the Tagus upset; about 60 drowned, 26 May, 1875

Lisbon Steam Tramway Company, favored by duke of Saldanha, ambassador in London; company promoted by baron Albert Grant and others; tramway could not be made (see *Trails*). July, 1876

Lisle (now Lille), N. France, has a strong citadel by Vauban. It was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies; and, though deemed impregnable, was taken after a three months' siege in 1708. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, 7 Oct. 1792.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science met here. 20 Aug. 1874

Lismore (S. Ireland). St. Carthage, first bishop, 636, says, "Lismore is a famous and holy city, of which nearly one half is an asylum where no woman dare enter." The castle (built by king John when earl of Moreton, 1185), burned in 1645, was rebuilt with great magnificence by the duke of Devonshire. The cathedral, built 636, was repaired by Cormac, son of Muretus, king of Munster, about 1130. The bishopric was united to that of Waterford, about 1363; and both to Cashel in 1839.

Lissa, or LEUTHEN (Silesia). Here the king of Prussia vanquished Charles of Lorraine; 6000 Austrians were slain, 5 Dec. 1757.—**Lissa**, in Poland, was laid in ruins by the Russian army in the campaign of 1707.—**Lissa**, an island in the Adriatic. Near here the Italian fleet, commanded by Persano, was defeated with severe loss by the Austrian fleet, commanded by Tegethoff, 20 July, 1866.

The Italians had 23 vessels, 11 of which were iron-clads, and the Austrians had 23 vessels, 7 only being iron-clads.

Persano, when in sight of the enemy, quitted his ship, the *Ré d'Italia*, and hoisted his flag on the *Affondatore*. His iron-clads did not keep well together.

During the action, the iron-clad *Pulstro* took fire and exploded, and all on board perished (except 19 out of 200 men), exclaiming, *Viva il Ré! Viva Italia!* The *Ré d'Italia* was surrounded and sunk by the Austrians. The *Ré di Portobello* disabled the Austrian line-of-battle ship *Kaiser*, and compelled her to run ashore. Both parties soon after retired from the conflict, which had lasted four hours.

Admiral Persano was tried for misconduct and dismissed the service (see *Italy*). 15 April, 1867

Battle of Lissa.

Capt. Wm. Hoste, in the *Amphion*, with two other frigates; the *Active*, capt. J. A. Gordon; the *Cerberus*, capt. H. Whitby; and the *Vulgar*, 22 gun ship, capt. P. Hornby, defeated a Franco-Venetian squadron which attacked him; he captured two vessels, the *Corona* and *Bellona*; he was badly wounded, 13 March, 1811

Litanies (Greek *litaneia*, supplication) were first used in processions, it is said, about 469; others say about 400. Litanies to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I. about 595. The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed churches by Henry VIII. in 1544.

Literary Club (at first called "The Club" and "Johnson's Club"), founded by Dr. Johnson and sir Joshua Reynolds in 1764. Hawkins, Topham Beauclerk,

Goldsmith, Burke, and Bennet Langton were among the first members. The opinion formed of a new work by the club was speedily known all over London, and had great influence. The club still exists. Hallam, Macaulay, the marquess of Lansdowne, and bishop Blomfield were members; Dr. Milman, dean of St. Paul's, was in the chair at the centenary dinner on 7 June, 1864.

Literary Congress, INTERNATIONAL, met at Paris (Victor Hugo, president), 17 June; and founded "International Literary Association," 28 June, 1878; met in London, 9-14 June, 1879; at Lisbon, 20 Sept. 1880; to be at Vienna, Sept. 1881.

Literary Fund, ROYAL, was founded in 1790, to relieve literary men of all nations, by David Williams,* the friend of Benjamin Franklin, and incorporated in 1818. The king of the Belgians presided at the annual dinner, 8 May, 1872.

Literary Property, Societies, etc., see *Copyright, Societies*, etc.

Literary Production Committee of authors; proposed formation, with the object of obtaining a good price for their works, July, 1878.

Literature (see *Letters*) comprehends eloquence, poetry, history, language, and their subdivisions.

Lithium, a metal, the lightest substance in nature except the gases (its specific gravity being 0.59), is obtained from an alkaline substance termed *lithia*; discovered by M. Arfwedson, a Swede, in 1817.

Lithofracteur, or "STONE-BREAKER," an explosive material, a modification of dynamite (composed of gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, with the constituents of gunpowder, and other substances), invented by professor Engels of Cologne, and made by Krebs in 1869. It was occasionally used by the Germans in the war of 1870-1, and was tried and well reported of for power and safety at Nant Mawy quarries, near Shrewsbury, 9, 10 May, 1871, and again on 20 Feb. 1872, before the government explosive committee, with similar results.

Lithography (drawing on stone). The invention is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, about 1796; and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as polyautography. It became partially known in England in 1801 et seq., but its general introduction is referred to Mr. Ackermann of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841. Improvements have been made by Engelmann and many others; see *Printing in Colors*.

Lithotomy. The surgical operation of cutting for the stone, it is said, was performed by Ammonius, about 240 B.C. The "small apparatus," so called from the few instruments used in the operation, was practised by Celsus, about A.D. 17. The "high apparatus" was practised (on a criminal at Paris) by Colot, 1475; by Franco, on a child, about 1566; and in England, by Dr. Douglass, about 1519. The "lateral operation," invented by Franco, much performed in Paris by Frère Jacques, in 1697, has been greatly improved. The "great apparatus" was invented by John de Romanis, and described by his pupil Marianus Sanctus, 1524.

Lithotripsy (or bruising the stone). The apparatus produced by M. Leroy d'Etiolles in 1822 has since been improved.

Prizes of 6000 and 10,000 francs were awarded M. Jean Civiale for his method of operation, 1827 and 1829.

* Floyer Sydenham, an eminent Greek scholar, of Wadham college, Oxford, and translator of some of the works of Plato, was arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there, in 1788, died of a broken heart in want and misery, when nearly eighty years of age. The sympathy excited gave rise to this institution, since well supported. Williams was in early life a dissenting minister, and wrote on education. He was consulted by the early revolutionary party in France as to the form of a constitution for that country; he, Dr. Priestley, sir James Mackintosh, and other distinguished Englishmen having been previously declared French citizens. He died 29 June, 1816.

Lithuania, formerly a grand-duchy, N.E. of Prussia. The natives (belonging to the Slavonic race) long maintained their independence against the Russians and Poles. In 1386 their grand-duke, Jagellon, became king of Poland, and was baptized. Lithuania was not incorporated with Poland till 1501, when another duke, Casimir, became king of that country. The countries were formally united in 1569. The larger part of Lithuania now belongs to Russia, the remainder to Prussia.

Liturgies (from the Greek *laĩros*, public, and *épyon*, work). The Greek and Roman liturgies are very ancient, having been committed to writing about the fourth and fifth centuries. The Roman church recognizes four: the Roman or Georgian, the Ambrosian, the Gallican, and the Spanish or Mosarabic. The Greek church has two principal liturgies: St. Chrysostom's and St. Basil's, and several smaller ones. Parts of these liturgies are attributed to the Apostles, to St. Ignatius (250), to St. Ambrose (died 397), and to St. Jerome (died 420).

The present English Liturgy was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by parliament, in 1547-8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them.

At the solicitation of Calvin and others, the liturgy was reviewed and altered. 1551
It was first read in Ireland, in the English language, in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1637, and was withdrawn. 1638
The liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anne Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pilkington, dean May, and secretary Smith.
John Knox is said to have used a liturgy for several years. The rev. Robert Lee, of Edinburgh, introduced a form of prayer in public worship, but gave it up when ordered to discontinue it in May, 1839; he soon after resumed it, and the discussion on the subject ceased only at his death. 14 March, 1868
(See *Common Prayer*.)

Liveries of the City of London. The term is derived from the custom of the retainers of the lord mayor and sheriffs wearing clothes of the form and color displayed by those functionaries. It was usual for the wardens of companies to deliver a purse containing 20s. to the lord mayor on 1 Dec. to obtain for individuals, so desiring, sufficient cloth to make a suit, and the privilege of wearing the livery. This added to the splendor of the lord mayor's train when the civic court went forth.—*Ashe*. Liveries were regulated by statute in 1392, and frequently since. The nobility gave liveries to their retainers; see *Companies*.

Liverpool (W. Lancashire) is supposed to be noticed in Domesday-book under the name *Emedune*, or *Smedune*.* Soon after the Conquest, William granted that part of the country situated between the rivers Mersey and Ribble to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle here about the year 1089. It afterwards was held by the earls of Chester and dukes of Lancaster. Population of the parliamentary borough in 1851, 375,995; in 1861, 443,938; in 1871, 493,405.

Liverpool made a free borough by Henry III. 1229
Made an independent port. 1335
Liverpool "a paved town" (*Leland*) 1558
"The people of her majesty's decayed town of Liverpool" petition Elizabeth to be relieved from a subsidy 1571
Separated from the duchy of Lancaster. 1628
Town rated for ship-money in only 26*l*. by Charles I. 1634
Besieged and taken by prince Rupert. 26 June, 1644
Made a separate parish. 1698
The old dock constructed, 1699; the first ship, the *Mari-borough*, entered. 8 June, 1700
Blue-coat Hospital founded. 1709
The town vigorously opposes the young Pretender. 1745
Town-hall commenced. 1749
Infirmary established. "
Seamen's hospital founded. 1752
Salt-house dock opened. 1753
A most destructive fire. 1762

* In other ancient records its appellations are *Litherpul* and *Lyrrpul*, signifying probably, in the ancient dialect, the lower pool; though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name; and others from its having belonged to a family of the name of Lever, whose antiquity is not sufficiently established to justify their conclusion.

House of Industry founded. 1770
Theatre licensed, 1771; opened. 1772
Liverpool equipa, at the commencement of the war against France, 120 privateers, carrying 1986 guns and 8754 seamen. 1778
First musical festival. 1784
King's dock constructed. 1786
[The Queen's dock was also constructed about the same time.]
Memorable storm raged. 1789
The Exchange burned. 1795
The town-hall destroyed by fire. "
The Athenæum opened. 1 Jan. 1799
Union news-room erected. 1800
The Lyceum erected. 1802
Awful fire; loss exceeded 1,000,000*l*. 14 Sept. "
Corn Exchange opened. 4 Aug. 1806
Royal Exchange completed. 1809
Statue of George III. commenced. 25 Oct. "
Fall of St. Nicholas's tower, 28 killed. 11 Feb. 1810
Royal Institution founded. 1814
Wellington Rooms built. 1815
Royal Institution opened by Mr. Roscoe. 2 Nov. 1818
American seamen's hospital. 1820
Prince's dock opened. 19 July, 1821
St. John's Market-place. Feb. 1822
Royal Institution incorporated. "
Marine Humane Society formed. 1823
New House of Industry erected. 1824
Liver theatre opened. 1825
Old dock closed. 1826
Foundation of new custom-house laid. 12 Aug. 1828
Blackrock light-house built, and light first shown. 1 March, 1830
Lunatic asylum founded, 1792; new buildings erected. "
Clarence dock completed. Sept. "
Liverpool and Manchester railway opened. 15 Sept. "
Zoological gardens opened. 1833
Great fire; 300,000*l*. property destroyed. 1 Jan. "
Lock Hospital and Waterloo dock opened. 1834
Victoria and Trafalgar docks opened. 8 Sept. 1836
British Association meet here, first time. Sept. 1837
Mechanics' Institute opened. "
New fish-market opened. 8 Feb. "
Apothecaries' Company formed. "
Liverpool and Birmingham (Grand Junction) railway opened. 4 July, "
Railway to London (now the Northwestern) opened its entire length. 17 Sept. 1838
Statistical Society and Polytechnic Society founded. "
The *Liverpool* steamer, of 461 horse-power, sails for New York. 28 Oct. "
Awful storm raged. 6 Jan. 1839
Foundation of the collegiate institution laid by lord Stanley. 1840
Liverpool Philharmonic Society founded. "
Foundation of St. George's hall and courts laid. 1841
Immense fire: property worth more than half a million sterling destroyed. 25 Sept. 1842
Mr. Huskisson's statue erected. Oct. 1847
Procession of Orangemen; fatal riot. 14 July, 1851
The queen visits Liverpool. 9 Oct. "
British Association meet here, second time. Sept. 1854
St. George's Hall opened. 18 Sept. "
Bread riots (150,000 persons out of employ through the frost). 19 Feb. 1855
Gigantic landing-stage for large steamers completed; opened. 1 Sept. 1857
Many commercial failures. Sept. to Nov. "
Association for Social Science meets. Oct. 1858
Sailors' home (cost 30,000*l*.) burned. 29 April, 1860
Free library, etc., founded by Mr. (afterwards sir) W. Brown, M. P. for St. Lancashire, 15 April, 1857; free library, etc., opened. 18 Oct. "
Free Museum opened. 17 Oct. 1861
Brownlow Hill church and workhouse school burned, and 23 lives lost (20 children). 8 Sept. 1862
Explosion of 114 tons of gunpowder in the *Lottie Seigh* in the Mersey; great damage. 16 Jan. 1864
Death of sir Wm. Brown, a great benefactor to Liverpool. 3 March, "
Additional M. P. (now three) by Reform act. 15 Aug. 1867
Royal Bank of Liverpool stopped. 21 Oct. "
Greek steamer (*Bubulina*) in the Mersey exploded; about 19 lives lost. 29 Nov. "
Reverdy Johnson, the United States minister, warmly received. 22 Oct. 1868
A Greek church consecrated by the Greek archbishop of Syria. 16 Jan. 1869
Panic through false alarm of fire at St. Joseph's Catholic chapel, 15 lives lost. 23 Jan. 1870

† The first grand work of the kind, about 31 miles long. The first shaft was commenced in Oct. 1826, and the excavation of the tunnel, one mile and a quarter long, Jan. 1827; the tunnel was completed in Sept. 1828, and opened 30 July, 1829. At the opening of the railroad, the duke of Wellington and other illustrious persons were present; and Mr. Huskisson, who alighted during a stoppage of the engines, was knocked down by one of them, which went over his thigh and caused his death, 15 Sept. 1830.

Stanley park, 100 acres (cost 42,000*l.*) opened.....7 May, 1870
 Stanley Hospital; foundation laid by the earl of Derby, 6 June, "
 British Association meets here third time.....14 Sept. "
 Equestrian statue of the queen unveiled.....3 Nov. "
 Seamen's Orphan Institution founded.....11 Sept. 1871
 Tunnel across Mersey to Birkenhead begun.....April, 1872
 Sefton park opened by prince Arthur.....20 May, "
 Great landing stage burned; loss about 150,000*l.*, 28 July, 1874
 Duke of Edinburgh lays foundation of the Art Gallery, 29 Sept.; and opens the Seamen's Orphanage, 30 Sept. "
 About 325,000*l.* bequeathed to charities by R. L. Jones, a timber-merchant.....Jan. 1875
 Visit of M. Michel Chevalier, free-trader.....21 April, "
 Statue of Wm. Rathbone, eminent merchant, unveiled, 1 Jan. 1877
 Rotunda theatre burned.....9 July, "
 Walker Art Gallery (gift of the mayor, Andrew Walker), cost above 30,000*l.*, opened by the earl of Derby, 6 Sept. "
 Bishops' act, permitting the erection of a see at Liverpool, passed.....16 Aug. 1878
 Panic through false alarm of fire at Colosseum theatre; 37 persons crushed to death.....11 Oct. "
 Strike of dock laborers and sailors; riots suppressed, 7 Feb.; strike ends.....about 25 Feb. 1879
 Mysterious disappearance of Miss Edwards, 3 Sept.; found in London.....21 Oct. "
 Bishopric established.....24 March. 1880
 Liverpool nominated a city.....April, "
 Foundation of University College; about 88,000*l.* subscribed.....Oct. "
 New water-works in the valley of the river Vyrnwy, 25 miles from Oswestry, begun.....14 July, 1881
 Discovery of infernal machines in steamers *Malta* and *Barbarian*; announced.....24 July, "
 Plot to blow up the town-hall discovered; bag of explosives found at door; two Fenians apprehended, 10 June; convicted, sentenced to penal servitude; James McGrath for life; James McKivitt, 15 years.....2 Aug. "
 Dock space in 1810, 26 acres for ships, 704,000 tons; in 1857, 209 acres, tonnage 4,320,000.

Liverpool Administration. Shortly after the assassination of Mr. Perceval (11 May, 1812), the earl of Liverpool became first minister.* His administration terminated when he was attacked by apoplexy, 17 Feb. 1827, and Mr. Canning succeeded as prime-minister, 10 April.

Earl of Liverpool, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Earl of Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
 Earl of Harrowby, *lord president of the council*.
 Earl of Westmorland, *lord privy seal*.
 N. Vansittart, *cancellor of the exchequer* (succeeded by F. J. Robinson, 1823).
 Viscount Sidmouth, *home secretary* (succeeded by Robert Peel, 1822).
 Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquess of Londonderry), *foreign secretary* (succeeded by George Canning, 1822).
 Earl Bathurst, *colonial secretary*.
 Viscount Melville, *first lord of admiralty*.
 Earl of Buckinghamshire, *board of control* (succeeded by G. Canning, 1816; C. Bathurst, 1820; C. Wynne, 1822).
 Charles Bathurst (1813), *cancellor of duchy of Lancaster* (succeeded by N. Vansittart, lord Buxley, 1823).
 Wellesley Pole (afterwards lord Maryborough), 1815, *master of the mint*.
 F. J. Robinson, 1818; W. Huskisson, 1823, *board of trade*.
 Earl of Mulgrave, *ordnance* (succeeded by duke of Wellington, 1819).

Liverpool Bishopric established by order of the privy council, 24 March, 1880; St. Peter's church to be the cathedral; first bishop, John Charles Ryle, D.D.

Livingstone, see under *Africa*.

Livonia, a Russian province on the Baltic Sea, first visited by some Bremen merchants about 1158. It has belonged successively to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. It was finally ceded to Peter the Great in 1721.

Livret d'Ouvrier, a species of workman's passport, introduced into France by Turgot about 1781; abolished 23 March, 1869.

Llandaff (S. Wales). The first known bishop was St. Dubritius, said to have died in 612. The see is valued in the king's books at 15*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* per annum. Present income 4200*l.*

* Robert Jenkinson, born 7 Jan. 1770, entered the house of commons under Mr. Pitt; opposed the abolition of the slave-trade in 1792; became lord Hawkesbury in 1796; became foreign minister under Mr. Addington, in 1801; succeeded his father as earl of Liverpool in 1808; died 4 Dec. 1828.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1782. Richard Watson; died 4 July, 1816.
 1816. Herbert Marsh; translated to Peterborough, 1819.
 1819. Wm. Van Mildert; translated to Durham, 1826.
 1826. Charles Richard Sumner; translated to Winchester, 1837.
 1827. Edward Copleston; died 14 Oct. 1849.
 1849. Alfred Ollivant, *present bishop*.

Llerena, see *Villa Franca*.

Lloyd's (London), at the Royal Exchange. About 1710, a coffee-house, kept by Edward Lloyd, Abchurch lane, became a place of meeting of merchants. After several removals it was established finally at the Royal Exchange in 1774, and remained there till the fire in 1838, when it was removed till the present building was completed in 1844. Here resort eminent merchants, etc.; and here are effected many insurances on ships and merchandise. Lloyd's is supported by subscribers who now pay annually 5*l.* 5*s.*, formerly 4*l.* 4*s.* The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs. In 1803, the subscribers instituted the *Patriotic Fund* (which see). The *Austrian Lloyd's*, an association for general, commercial, and industrial purposes, was founded at Trieste, by Baron Bruck, in 1833. It has established regular communication between Trieste and the Levant by means of a fleet of steamers carrying the mails, and publishes a journal.

Loadstone, see *Magnetism*.

Loan Exhibitions, see *National Portraits, Scientific Apparatus*, etc.

Loan Societies. The laws relating to them were amended by the act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110; passed Aug. 1840.

Loano, Piedmont (N. Italy). Here the Austrians and Sardinians were defeated by the French, under Massena, 23, 24 Nov. 1795.

Loans for the public service were raised by Wolsey in 1522 and 1525. In 1559 Elizabeth borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin, and sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security.—*Rupin*. The amount of some of the English and other loans, during memorable periods, viz.:

Seven Years' war.....	1755 to 1763.....	£52,100,000
American war.....	1776 to 1784.....	75,500,000
French revolutionary war.....	1793 to 1802.....	168,500,000
War against Bonaparte.....	1803 to 1814.....	206,500,000
2 loans, 1813.....	21,000,000 <i>l.</i> and 22,000,000	
War against Russia.....	1855 to 1856.....	16,000,000
For deficiency in revenue.....	1856.....	10,000,000

[Both taken by the Rothschilds alone.]
 By East India Company.....1868.....8,000,000
 A subscription loan (18,000,000*l.*), to carry on the war against France, filled up in London in 15 hours and 20 minutes (see *Loyalty Loans*), 5 Dec. 1796.

French loan on 9 July, 1855, on account of the war with Russia. The French legislature passed a bill for raising by loan 750 million francs (90,000,000*l.* sterling). On the 30th the total subscribed in France amounted to 3,652,591,986 francs (about 146,103,679*l.*), nearly five times the amount required; 2,533,828,450*fr.* were from Paris; from the departments, 1,118,763,535*fr.* The number of subscribers was 316,864. No less than 231,920,155 francs were made up by subscription of 50 francs and under. About 600 millions came from foreign countries. The English subscription of 150,000,000 francs was returned, as double the amount required had been proffered. The French government raised a loan of 20,000,000*l.* for the Italian war from its own people without difficulty, May, 1859. A *Turkish loan*, in 1854, at 7½ per cent., recommended by lord Palmerston; a loan of 5,000,000*l.*, at 4 per cent., on the security of England and France, was taken up by Rothschild in Aug. 1855, and was well received: the stock rose to a small premium.

French loan for 17,600,000*l.* announced 29 Jan. 1868.

French loan for 2,000,000,000 francs (80,000,000*l.*); nearly twice the amount subscribed in France alone, 28 June, 1871; another loan (of 120,000,000*l.* at 6½ per cent.), for speedy payment of the indemnity and evacuation of the provinces held by the Germans; announced 26 July 1872; above twice the amount subscribed; see *France*.

Foreign Loans Committee: appointed to inquire concerning certain loans to Honduras, Costa Rica, and Paraguay, in their report comment on the exaggerated statements respecting the revenues and resources of the states in the prospectuses, the efforts of the contractors to make fictitious markets; the proceedings on the stock exchange to main-

tain their prestige, the secrecy adopted in the proceedings: "the best security against the recurrence of such evils will be found, not so much in legislative enactments as in the enlightenment of the public as to their real nature and origin, thus rendering it more difficult for unscrupulous persons to carry out schemes... which have ended in so much discredit and disaster," July, 1875.

Lobsters and Crabs. The size at which they are to be sold is regulated by the Fisheries act, 1877.

Local Government Act, passed in 1888, was amended in 1891.

Local Government Board (a new department of the government, comprising the supervision of the public health and local government, together with the powers and duties of the Poor-law Board) was established in pursuance of an act passed 14 Aug. 1871. First president, Mr. James Stansfeld, appointed president of the Poor-law Board, March, 1871. Mr. (now Sir John) Lambert, C.B., first secretary, appointed Sept. 1871.

Local Loans Act, passed 18 Aug. 1875.

"Local Option," see *Permissive Bill*.

Local Rates, in England, come from 26 sources.

Local self government is a chaos of authorities, of rates, and areas.—*G. J. Gochen*.
Including rates for the poor, highway, police, sewers, improvements, etc. Amount received in the year 1871-2, 22,215,000*l.*; 1873-4, 24,296,133*l.* (to which parliament added by grant 1,511,018*l.*); 1874-5, 26,466,231*l.*; 1875-6, 27,312,874*l.*; 1876-7, 28,333,187*l.* England and Wales: 1878, 31,708,092*l.*; 1879, 36,067,192*l.*

Lochleven Castle (Kinross), built on an isle in Loch Leven, it is said by the Picts, was the royal residence of Alexander III. and his queen when taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and in 1334. Patrick Graham, first archbishop of St. Andrews, imprisoned for attempting to reform the church, died here about 1478. The earl of Northumberland was confined in it, 1569. It was the place of queen Mary's imprisonment in 1567, and of her escape on Sunday, 2 May, 1568.

Look Hospital, established 1747; the asylum, 1787.

Look's King's Acts, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 113 (1854), and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 69 (1867), relate to mortgages.

Look's Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127 (1860), relates to legal proceedings.

Look-outs, see *Strikes*.

Locks, early used by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and the Chinese. Dannon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as 1381.

Barron's locks (on the many-tumbler principle) were patented in 1774, Hramah's in 1789, and Chubb's "detector" locks in 1818.

Mr. E. Heekott Doulson (now Sir Edmund Beckett) invented a lock asserted to be secure against picking, in 1892. New locks have been produced by Messrs. Day and Newell, Yale, Andrews, and others, especially in America. Mr. Hobbs, an American, exhibited his own locks in the Crystal Palace in 1851, and showed great skill in picking others.

Locomotives, see *Railways*. The use of steam locomotives on ordinary roads is regulated by acts passed in 1861, 1865, and 1878.

Loori, a people of Northern Greece. They resisted Philip of Macedon, were aided by the Athenians and Thebans, and defeated by him at Charonea, 7 Aug. 338 B.C.

Locusts, one of the plagues of Egypt, 1491 A.C. (Exod. x.). Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Libya, upwards of 800,000 persons are said to have perished, 128 A.C. Palestine was infested with such swarms that they darkened the air; and, after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, A.D. 406. A similar catastrophe occurred in France in 678. A swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the

size, and their colors more variegated, 4 Aug. 1748. They infested Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, and Warsaw in June, 1816. They are said to have been seen in London in 1857. Russia was infested by them in July, 1808; Algeria, severely, in 1866 and in 1874; Sardinia, in 1868; Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, U.S., 1873-4.

Lodgers paying 10*l.* a year for a whole year for apartments without furniture acquired the suffrage, by Reform act passed 15 Aug. 1867. Act to protect their goods from distraint, passed 16 Aug. 1871.

Lodging-houses. An act placing common lodging-houses under the watch of the police was passed in 1851. In that year a model lodging-house erected by prince Albert appeared at the Great Exhibition. Since then, blocks of lodging-houses for the poor have been erected by baroness Burdett-Coutts and others. Mrs. Peabody's donation of 12 March, 1862, has been appropriated for a similar purpose; see *Peabody*. On 19 Nov. 1868, the city of London voted 20,000*l.* and a piece of land in Victoria street (now Farringdon road) for the purpose. See *London*, 1845.

Lodi (N. Italy). Napoleon Bonaparte, commanding the French army, totally defeated the Austrians, under Beaulieu, after a bloody engagement at the bridge of Lodi, 10 May, 1796. The republican flag floated in Milan a few days after.

Logarithms, the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another, were invented by baron Napier of Merchiston, who published his work in 1614. The invention was completed by Mr. Henry Briggs at Oxford, who published tables, 1616-18. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's bones*.

Logic, "the science of reasoning." Eminent works on it are by Aristotle; Bacon, "Novum Organon;" Locke "On the Understanding;" and modern treatises on logic, by archbishop Whately, Sir William Hamilton, and Mr. John Stuart Mill.

Earl Stanhope's *Demonstrator*, or *Logical Machine*, invented in the latter part of the eighteenth century, was described by rev. Robert Harley to the British Association, 19 Aug. 1878.

In his "Principles of Science," 1874, Mr. Wm. Stanley Jevons describes his "Logical Abecedarium" and "Logical Signs." G. Boole on "Laws of Thought," 1852.

J. Venn's "Symbolic Logic," July, 1891.

Logierian System of musical education, commenced by J. B. Logier, in Jan. 1815, and introduced into the chief towns of the United Kingdom, Prussia, etc. He died 1846.

Log-line, used in navigation, about 1570; first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. It is divided into spaces of 50 feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand-glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that 50 feet bear to a mile; the line used in the royal navy is 48 feet.

Logograph, apparatus invented by Mr. W. H. Barlow, about 1874, to give graphic representation of the vibratory motions of the air-waves of speech, somewhat resembling a telegraphic message.

Logographic Printing, in which the commoner words were cast in one mass, was patented by Henry Johnson and Mr. Walker of the *Times* in 1788. Anderson's "History of Commerce," vol. iv., was printed by these types in 1789.

Logroño, see *Najera*.

Loi des Suspects, enacted by the French convention, 17 Sept. 1793, during the Reign of Terror, filled the prisons of Paris. The Public Safety bill, of a similar character, was passed 18 Feb. 1856, shortly after Orsini's attempt on the life of the emperor Napoleon III.

Lollards (by some derived from the German *lollen*, to sing in a low tone), the name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England, the

followers of Wicliffe. The sect is also said to have been founded in 1315 by Walter Lollard, who was burned for heresy at Cologne in 1322. The Lollards are said to have devoted themselves to acts of mercy. The first Lollard martyr in England was William Sawtree, parish priest of St. Osith, London, 12 Feb. 1401, when the Lollards were proscribed by parliament, and numbers of them were burned alive. Sir John Cobham, lord Oldcastle, a follower of Wicliffe, was accused of treason and condemned, Sept. 1413. He escaped to Wales, where he was captured, and brought to London and burned, 25 Dec. 1418. Lollards' Tower, part of the bishop's prison, was near St. Paul's, not Lambeth palace.—*Dr. Mailland.*

Lombard Merchants, in England, were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice.—*Anderson.* Lombard usurers were sent to England by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigor that year, 13 Hen. III. 1299. They had offices in the street named after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

Lombardists, disciples of Peter Lombard, the schoolman, bishop of Paris, author of the "Book of Sentences," who died in 1164.

Lombardy (N. Italy) derived its name from the Langobardi, a German tribe from Brandenburg, said (doubtfully) to have been invited into Italy by Justinian to serve against the Goths. Their chief, Alboin, established a kingdom which lasted from 568 to 774. The last king, Desiderius, was dethroned by Charlemagne. (For a list of the Lombard kings, see *Italy*.) About the end of the ninth century the chief towns of Lombardy fortified themselves, and became republics. The first *Lombard league*, consisting of Milan, Venice, Pavia, Modena, etc., was formed to restrain the power of the German emperors, in 1167. On 29 May, 1176, they defeated the emperor Frederick Barbarossa at Legnano, and eventually compelled him to sign the peace of Constance in 1183. In 1226 another *league* was formed against Frederick II, which was also successful. After this, petty tyrants rose in most of the cities, and foreign influence quickly followed. The Guelph and Ghibelline factions greatly distracted Lombardy, and from the fifteenth century to the present time it has been contended for by the German and French sovereigns. The house of Austria obtained it in 1748, and held it till 1797, when it was conquered by the French, who incorporated it with the Cisalpine republic, and in 1805 with the kingdom of Italy. On the breaking-up of the French empire in 1815, the LOMBARD-VENETIAN KINGDOM was established by the allied sovereigns and given to Austria, who had lost her Flemish possessions. Lombardy and Venice revolted, and joined the king of Sardinia in March, 1848; but they did not support him well, and were again subjected to Austria after his defeat at Novara, 23 March, 1849. An amnesty for political offences was granted in 1856. Great jealousy of Sardinia was felt by Austria after 1849. In 1857 diplomatic relations were suspended; and in April, 1859, war broke out; the Austrians crossing the Ticino and entering Piedmont. The French emperor declared war against Austria, and immediately sent troops into Italy. The Austrians were defeated at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30, 31 May; Magenta, 4 June; and Solferino, 24 June. By the peace of Villafranca (11 July), the largest part of Lombardy was ceded to Louis Napoleon, who transferred it to the king of Sardinia. It now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy, to which Venetia was also surrendered by the treaty of Vienna, 3 Oct. 1867.

Lonato (Brescia, N. Italy). Here Napoleon Bonaparte defeated Wurmser and the Austrians, 3 Aug. 1796.

London. Some assert that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years

before the foundation of Rome*—that it was the capital of the Trinobantes, 54 a.c., and long previously the seat of their kings. In A.D. 61 it was known to the Romans as Londinium, or Colonia Augusta, and the chief residence of the merchants. It is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from Lud, an old British king, who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood; but its name is from *Llyn-din*, the "town on the lake."† It became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and was called *Lundenceaster*. In 1860, London and the suburbs were estimated to cover 121 square miles (11 miles each way, being three times as large as in 1800); in 1880, 122 square miles. The population of the metropolitan districts in 1851 was 2,362,236; in 1861, 2,808,862; in 1871, 3,264,530; in 1881 (3 April), 3,814,571. The population of the "city" in 1801, 156,859; in 1811, 120,909; in 1821, 125,434; in 1831, 125,574; in 1841, 125,008; in 1851, 122,440; in 1861, 112,063; in 1871, 74,897; in 1881, 50,526. Day census, 25-30 April, 1881, 260,670. Revenue of corporation, 1862, 437,341.; 1875, 655,391.; expenditure, 592,244.; in 1877, revenue, 634,734.; expenditure, 667,812. Annual ratable value (metropolitan district), April, 1881, 27,405,488.; the "city," 3,537,561. The "port" of London extends from London Bridge to the North Foreland; see *Docks, Mayors, and Treaties*.

LONDON (metropolitan district, 690 square miles), contains
6612 miles of streets; 528,794 inhabited houses; population, 4,025,659. June, 1873
Income of the city estates, 638,651. "

Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, reduces London to ashes, and puts 70,000 Romans and strangers to the sword. . .	61
She is defeated by Suetonius, 80,000 Britons are massacred, and she takes poison.	"
Bishopric said to have been founded by Theanus.	179
London rebuilt and walled in by the Romans.	306
800 vessels said to be employed in the port of London for the export of corn.	359
St. Paul's church founded by Ethelbert. about	597
Bishopric revived by St. Mellitus.	604
A plague ravages London.	644
Great fire which nearly consumed the city.	798
London pillaged by the Danes.	839
Alfred repairs and strengthens London.	844
Easterlings settle in London. before	978
Another great fire.	982
Tower built by William I.	1078
First charter granted to the city by the same king. . . .	1079
Another great fire; St. Paul's burned.	1086
600 houses thrown down by a tempest.	1090
Charter granted by Henry I.	1100
St. Bartholomew's priory founded by Ruhere. . . . about	"
London Bridge built, 1014, burned.	1136
Charter granted by Henry II.	1154
Old London Bridge begun.	1176
Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the first mayor (served 24 years). .	1189
Massacre of Jews.	"
First stone bridge finished.	1209
Charter of king John; mayor and common council to be elected annually.	1214

* The fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth state that London was founded by Brute, a descendant of the Trojan Aeneas, and called New Troy, or Troy-novant, until the time of Lud, who surrounded it with walls, and gave it the name of Caer Lud, or Lud's town, etc.—*Leigh*.

† The original walls of London said to have been the work of Theodosius, Roman governor of Britain, 379; but they are supposed to have been built about 300. There were originally four principal gates, but the number increased; and among others were the Praetorian way, Newgate, Dowgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate, Aldersgate, Ludgate, Bridgegate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, and the Postern on Tower hill. Eight gates were removed in 1760-1, and the last of the city boundaries, Temple Bar (rebuilt 1670-2), was removed early in Jan. 1878.

‡ It is still preserved in the city archives. This charter is written in beautiful Saxon characters, on a slip of parchment six inches long and one broad, and is in English as follows: "William the king greeteth William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreeve, and all the burgesses within London, friendly. And I acquaint you that I will that ye be all there law-worthy as ye were in king Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you."

§ Stow incorrectly states this charter to have been given in 1209, but it bears date 19 May in the 16th year of king John's reign, which began in 1199. This charter was acted on at that period in various instances, as many of the mayors were afterwards continued in their offices for several years together; and the same right was exerted in the case of Mr. Alderman

Foreign merchants invited, settle here.....	1199-1220	Sacheverell's sermon and mob (see <i>Riots</i>).....	1709
Charter of Henry III.....	1283	Act for the erection of fifty new churches.....	1711
Aldermen appointed.....	about 1242	South Sea bubble commenced, 1710; exploded (see <i>South Sea Company</i>).....	1720
Privileges granted to the Hanse merchants (which see).....	1255	Chelsea water-works formed.....	1723
Tax called murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair.....	about 1282	Bank of England built.....	1732-4
Water brought from Tyburn to West Cheap.....	1285	Glass lamps in the street.....	between 1694 and 1738
Expulsion of the Jews by Edward I. (16,511).....	1290	Fleet ditch covered, and Fleet market opened.....	1737
Livery companies incorporated.....	1327	"Great frost," 25 Dec. 1739 to 8 Feb.....	1740
Charter granted by Edward III.....	1328	London Hospital instituted.....	"
Terrible pestilence, in which 50,000 (?) citizens perish *.....	1348	New Mansion-house founded, 1739; completed.....	1753
London sends 4 members to parliament.....	1355	British Museum established.....	"
William of Walworth lord mayor.....	1380	Society of Arts established.....	"
Wat Tyler's rebellion (see <i>Tyler</i>).....	1381	The New road, 1755-6; City road projected.....	about 1760
Aldermen elected for life.....	1394	Eight gates removed.....	1760-1
Great plague; 30,000 (?) died.....	1406	Shop-signs removed.....	1762
City first lighted at night by lanterns.....	1415	Westminster Paving act passed.....	"
Guildhall commenced, 1411; finished.....	1416	Blackfriars bridge opened.....	19 Nov. 1769
Whittington thrice lord mayor—viz.....	1397, 1406, 1419	The lord mayor (Brass Crosby) committed to the Tower by the house of commons for a breach of privilege.....	27 March, 1771
Jack Cade's rebellion (see <i>Cade</i>).....	1450	Lord George Gordon's No-popery mob (see <i>Gordon's Mob</i>).....	June, 1780
First civic procession on the water; sir John Norman lord mayor.....	1453	Thanksgiving of George III. at St. Paul's cathedral.....	23 April, 1789
Falconbridge attempts the city.....	1471	Building of Camden Town begun.....	1791
Printing-press set up by Caxton.....	"	Royal Institution of Great Britain founded.....	1799
Sweating sickness rages.....	1485	London docks opened.....	30 Jan. "
Fleet ditch navigable.....	1502	London Institution founded.....	1805
St. Paul's school founded by dean Colet.....	1509	Lord Nelson's funeral.....	9 Jan. 1806
The fatal sweat, <i>Sudor Anglicus</i>	1517	Gas first exhibited in Pall Mall.....	1807
Evil May-day (which see).....	"	Riots on the commitment of sir F. Burdett to the Tower.....	6 April, 1810
Streets first paved (<i>Viner's Stat.</i>).....	1533	The Mint finished.....	1811
"Bills of mortality" ordered to be kept.....	1538	Regent's street begun.....	1813
Dissolution of religious houses.....	1539	Civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall.....	18 June, 1814
St. Bartholomew's monastery changed to a hospital.....	"	Custom-house burned.....	12 Feb. "
Forty taverns and public-houses allowed in the city, and three in Westminster, act 7 Edw. VI.....	1563	The city generally lighted with gas.....	"
Christ's hospital founded by king Edward VI.....	"	Waterloo bridge opened.....	18 June, 1817
Russian Trading Company established.....	"	New Custom-house opened.....	"
Coaches introduced.....	about 1563	Southwark bridge opened.....	24 March, 1819
Royal Exchange built (see <i>Exchange</i>).....	1566	The great increase in building commences.....	1820
New buildings in London forbidden "where no former hath been known to have been," to prevent the increasing size f.....	1580	Bank of England completed by sir John Soane.....	1821
Lorant company established.....	1581	Tumults at queen Caroline's funeral.....	14 Aug. 1823
Thames water conveyed into the city by leaden pipes.....	1580-84	Cabs introduced.....	1823
Stow publishes his survey.....	1588	London Mechanics' Institution founded.....	1825
Nearly all London yet built of wood.....	1600	Bubble companies' panic.....	1826
East India company incorporated.....	"	London University chartered.....	11 Feb. 1826
30,578 persons said to perish by the plague.....	1603	27 turnpikes removed by act of parliament.....	1827
Gunpowder plot (which see).....	1605	New Post-office completed.....	1829
Thomas Sutton founds Charterhouse school, etc.....	1611	Farrington market opened.....	"
New river water brought to London.....	1613	Omni-buses introduced.....	"
Virginia company established.....	1616	New metropolitan police began.....	29 Sept. 1830
Principal streets paved.....	"	Covent Garden market rebuilt.....	"
Hackney-coaches first plicd.....	1625	Memorable political panic, 6 Nov.; and no lord mayor's show.....	9 Nov. 1831
Building of the western parishes, St. Giles's, etc., begun.....	1640	New London bridge opened.....	1 Aug. 1831
The city held for the parliament.....	1642	General fast on account of the cholera in England, 6 Feb.....	1832
London fortified.....	1643	Hungerford market opened.....	3 July, 1833
Jews allowed to return to London by Cromwell.....	1650	Houses of parliament burned.....	16 Oct. 1834
Banking begun by Francis Child.....	about 1650	City of London school founded.....	"
Royal Society of London chartered.....	1662	The queen dines at Guildhall.....	9 Nov. 1837
68,696 persons said to have perished by the great plague (see <i>Plague</i>).....	1665	Royal Exchange burned.....	10 Jan. 1838
<i>Oxford</i> , afterwards <i>London Gazette</i> , published.....	7 Nov. 1666	Railway opened from London to Birmingham, 17 Sept.; to Greenwich.....	28 Dec. "
Great fire of London (see <i>Fire</i>).....	2-6 Sept. 1666	Penny postage begun.....	10 Jan. 1840
Act for a "new model of building" in the city.....	"	Railway to Southampton opened.....	11 May, 1841
Hudson's Bay company chartered.....	1670	Wood pavement tried; fails.....	"
Monument erected by Wren (see <i>Monument</i>).....	1671-7	London Library established.....	30 June, "
St. Paul's founded.....	21 June, 1675	Railway to Bristol opened.....	2 Aug. "
Oates's pretended Popish plot.....	1678	Blackwall railway opened.....	21 Sept. 1843
A London directory published.....	1679	Railway to Brighton opened.....	25 March, 1844
Charter granted by Charles II.....	1680	Thames Tunnel opened.....	28 Oct. "
Penny post established.....	1683	Royal Exchange opened by the queen.....	"
Settlement of French Protestants.....	1685	Erection of baths and wash-houses begins.....	"
Charter declared forfeited, 1682; but restored.....	1689	Fleet prison taken down.....	"
Bank of England established.....	1694	New Building act begins operation.....	1 Jan. 1845
St. Paul's opened.....	2 Dec. 1697	Penny steamboats begun.....	"
Awful storm.....	26 Nov.-1 Dec. 1703	Model lodging-houses built.....	"

Wood, who filled the office of lord mayor during two succeeding years, those of 1816 and 1817.—*Leigh*.

* This terrible pestilence broke out in India, and, spreading itself westward through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great that the common cemeteries were not sufficient for the interment of the dead, and various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. Among these was the waste land now forming the precincts of the Charterhouse, where upwards of 50,000 bodies were then deposited. This disorder did not subside till 1357.—*Leigh*.

† This proclamation or decree was dated from Nonesuch, 7 July, 1580, and it was forbidden to erect new buildings where none had before existed in the memory of man. The extension of the metropolis was deemed calculated to encourage the increase of the plague, create a trouble in governing such multitudes, a dearth of victuals, multiplying of beggars, and inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; impoverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree stated that lack of air, lack of room to walk and shoot, etc., arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I.

Great Chartist demonstration in London (see <i>Chartists</i>).....	10 April, 1848
Reappearance of the cholera.....	Sept. 1849
Coal Exchange opened.....	30 Oct. "
Lord mayor's great banquet (of mayors; see <i>Lord Mayors</i>).....	21 March, 1860
Attack upon gen. Haynau.....	4 Sept. "
Great Exhibition opened, 1 May; closed.....	11 Oct. 1851
Duke of Wellington dies, 14 Sept.; his funeral at St. Paul's (see <i>Wellington</i>).....	18 Nov. 1852
Cab-strike.....	27-29 July, 1863
Visit of king of Portugal.....	19 May, 1864
Attack of cholera.....	Aug. and Sept. "
Meeting for Patriotic fund.....	2 Nov. "
Visit of emperor and empress of the French to the lord mayor.....	19 April, 1865
The queen distributes Crimean medals.....	18 May, "
Failure of Paul, Strahan, & Co. (see <i>Trials</i>).....	5 June, "
Metropolitan Local Management act passed.....	14 Aug. "

Visit of the king of Sardinia	30 Nov.	1855	Gurney, & Co., Discount Company, on 10 May (see Bank)	11 May, 1866
Metropolitan Board of Works, first meeting	22 Dec.	"	Agra and Masterman's bank stops; great excitement, 6 June, "	"
Peace proclaimed, 29 April; illuminations and fireworks in the parks	29 May,	1856	Shocking revelations in London workhouse infirmaries, June et seq. "	"
Royal British Bank stops payment (see <i>British Bank</i> , 4 Sept. "	4 Sept.	"	Cholera prevails in east London (see <i>Cholera</i>), July-Sept. "	"
Meetings of unemployed operatives in Smithfield, Feb. "	Feb.	1857	Riots in Hyde park	23, 24 July, "
Many commercial failures; Bank Charter act suspended, 12 Nov. "	12 Nov.	"	Cannon-street railway-station opened	1 Sept. "
James Morison (originally a poor boy), who mainly introduced the system of quick returns and small profits, dies exceedingly rich	30 Oct.	"	Lord mayor honorably entertained at Brussels by the king of the Belgians	Oct. "
Metropolis divided into 10 postal districts	1 Jan.	1858	Working-classes industrial exhibition at Islington closed, 12 Nov. "	"
Great Eastern launched (began 3 Nov.)	31 Jan.	"	Report of committee at common council recommending enlargement of constituency voting for municipal questions (from about 6700 to 15,000)	12 Nov. "
Complaints of the state of the Thames; act for its purification passed	2 Aug.	"	Reform demonstration by trades-unions; procession of about 25,000 to Beaufort-house grounds, Brompton, 3 Dec. "	"
Panic on Stock Exchange (40 or 50 failures) at reported French and Russian alliance against Austria	April,	1859	Estimated population of the "city" by day, 283,520; by night, about 100,000	Dec. "
A strike among the building-trades, and a lock-out by the masters, 8 Aug.; the latter require the men to sign a <i>document</i> declaring that they will not belong to any society which interferes with the freedom of the workman; the strike was dying out in	Nov.	"	Severe frost; 40 lives lost by breaking-in of ice on ornamental waters in Regent's park	15 Jan. 1867
Disgraceful riots at the church of St. George's in the East, through the indiscretion of the Tractarian clergyman, the rev. Bryan King, Sept. and Oct. The church (closed for a time) reopened; fresh disturbances on 6, 13, 20 Nov.; the agitation continued till Mr. King retired; a compromise was effected	29 July,	"	"Icy night;" many accidents through fall of rain and immediate frost	22 Jan. "
Metropolitan railway (underground) commenced in spring of	"	"	London Street Reform Association organized	Jan. "
Great distress through the severe winter; thousands relieved at the police offices	Dec. 1860 and Jan.	1861	Great distress in east London; large subscriptions; Mansion-house Metropolitan Relief Fund established, 26 Jan. "	"
Another strike in the building-trades commences, 22 March, "	22 March,	"	Metropolitan Poor act passed	29 March, "
A street railway in the metropolis opened near Baywater (temporary)	23 March,	"	London conference on Luxembourg question, 7-11 May, "	"
Great fire near Tooley street (see <i>Fires</i>)	22 June,	"	First stone laid of Holborn viaduct, 3 June; of new meat market	5 June, "
Sale of the East India House	23 June,	"	The lord mayor entertained the viceroy of Egypt, 11 June; the Belgians, 12 July; the sultan	14 July, "
Meeting to establish the "City of London College," bishop of London in the chair	2 Oct.	"	The sultan gives 2500 <i>l.</i> to the poor of London	22 July, "
Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, gives 150,000 <i>l.</i> to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of London	12 March,	1862	Electors for M.P.'s to have 3 votes only, by Reform act passed	15 Aug. "
The International Exhibition opens	1 May,	"	County court for the city established by act of parliament	20 Aug. "
Thames Embankment bill passed, after much discussion	Aug.	"	Edw. McDonnell shot by supposed Fenian, 28 Sept.; died	5 Oct. "
The masons' strike not over	June,	"	Tailors' strike, began 22 April; over	Oct. "
Fights in Hyde park between the Garibaldians and Irish, 28 Sept. and 5 Oct. "	28 Sept. and 5 Oct.	"	Lord mayor's state-coach not used	9 Nov. "
Public meetings there prohibited	9 Oct.	"	Common council undertake erection of another cattle market (for foreign cattle)	6 Dec. "
Comtesse de Sully leaves 4000 <i>l.</i> to poor of London	"	"	Premeditated explosion outside (Jerkentown house of detention to release Fenians (7 persons killed and about 50 wounded)	13 Dec. "
The Metropolitan railway opened	10 Jan.	1863	Much excitement through other attempted explosions; about 30,000 special constables sworn in	17-24 Dec. "
Pneumatic Despatch company begins to convey post-office bags	21 Feb.	"	Mysterious disappearance of the rev. B. Speke in Westminster	8 Jan. 1868
Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London, 7 March, Prince and princess of Wales present at the city ball at Guildhall	8 June,	"	Great distress in the east of London through want of employment; meeting of employers and employed; work offered to the iron shipwrights at lower wages declined	25 Jan. "
Appeal of the bishop of London on account of the spiritual destitution of the metropolis (see <i>Church of England</i>)	June,	"	52,974 special constables in the metropolis up to, 28 Jan. "	"
The common council vote 20,000 <i>l.</i> and a rate in Victoria street, E.C. (now Farringdon road) for a lodging-house for the poor	19 Nov.	"	Mr. Speke (partially insane) found in Cornwall	24 Feb. "
New street between Blackfriars and London bridge opened	1 Jan.	1864	(East) London Museum Site act passed	28 Feb. "
Charing Cross railway opened	11 Jan.	"	The queen lays foundation of the new St. Thomas's hospital	13 May, "
First block of Peabody's dwellings in Spitalfields opened, 29 Feb. "	29 Feb.	"	Western approach street, Holborn Valley, opened, 25 June, Part of the Albert (southern) embankment of the Thames opened	30 July, "
Garibaldi enters London, 11 April; receives the freedom of the city	21 April,	"	King's Cross market opened	7 Aug. "
Many turnpikes in the north suburbs abolished, 1 July, Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a carriage of the N. London railway	9 July,	"	Midland Counties railway station opened	1 Oct. "
The first railway-train enters the city of London near Blackfriars bridge	6 Oct.	"	Great meeting to relieve sufferers by South American earthquake (11,000 <i>l.</i>) collected	13 Oct. "
North London industrial exhibition, Islington, opened by earl Russell	17 Oct.	"	New meat market, Smithfield, inaugurated by the lord mayor, 24 Nov.; opened to the public	1 Dec. "
Excitement through the performance of the Davenport brothers	Oct.-Dec.	"	Mr. Peabody gives another 100,000 <i>l.</i> to the poor of London	5 Dec. "
Great bullion robbery in Lombard street	3 or 4 Dec.	"	London Association for Prevention of Poverty and Crime founded	17 Dec. "
Many burglaries in London; great robbery at Walker's, the jewellers, Cornhill	4, 5 Feb.	1865	S. London industrial exhibition opened	1 March, 1869
South London industrial exhibition opened by earl of Shaftesbury	1 March,	"	Columbia market, Bethnal green, erected by Miss Burdett Coutts; opened by her	28 April, "
The prince of Wales present at the opening of the main drainage-works at the southern outfall near Erith, 4 April, "	4 April,	"	Statue of Mr. Peabody uncovered, prince of Wales present	23 July, "
Prince of Wales opens the international reformatory exhibition at Islington	19 May,	"	Inauguration of the Holborn viaduct and the new Blackfriars bridge by the queen	6 Nov. "
Cattle-plague breaks out in cow-houses near Barnsbury about 27 June, "	27 June,	"	Inauguration of the Victoria (northern) Thames embankment by the prince of Wales	13 July, 1870
Investigation into the state of the workhouse infirmaries from several paupers dying through neglect	Aug.	"	International workmen's exhibition at Islington opened by the prince of Wales	16 July, "
Many turnpikes in the south suburbs abolished, 31 Oct. Mr. Peabody adds 100,000 <i>l.</i> to his gift of 1862	20 Jan.	1866	London Rate payers' School-board Association established	8 Oct. "
City industrial exhibition opened by lord mayor, 6 Mar. Horrible murder of Sarah Millson in Cannon street (culprit undiscovered)	11 April,	"	New city library and museum founded near Guildhall, 27 Oct. "	"
Black Friday; commercial panic; failure of Overend,	"	"	London education board elected	29 Nov. "
			Foundation laid of new general post-office	16 Dec. "
			Mansion-house Relief Fund established for the French (24,000 <i>l.</i> raised in 4 days)	18 Jan. 1871
			Addressees of the corporation presented	26 Feb. "
			Royal Albert hall, Kensington, opened by the queen, 29 March, "	"
			First annual international exhibition at South Kensington opened by the prince of Wales (closed 30 Oct.), 1 May, "	"
			St. Thomas's hospital opened by the queen	21 June, "

Hampstead Heath purchased by Metropolitan Board of Works for £2,000; not passed 19 June, 1871
 The freedom of the city granted to prince Arthur, 13 July, "
 Tolls on the commercial roads, London, E., ceased, 8 Aug. "
 Queen Victoria street opened, 4 Nov.; St. Andrew's street, etc., opened 30 Nov. "
 New lieutenant appointed, 1 Nov. 9 Dec. "
 National thanksgiving for the recovery of the prince of Wales, the queen and prince go to St. Paul's, 27 Feb. 1872
 Strike of building trades begun, 1 June (see *Strikes*), locked out by the masters began 16 June, "
 East London Museum at Bethnal Green opened by the prince and princess of Wales 24 June, "
 Murder of Mrs. Ainslie and daughter in Moxton (undiscovered) 10 July, "
 Failure of Gladstones & Co. (East India firm) for nearly £2,000,000; announced 23 Aug. "
 Builders' strike and lock out ends by agreement about 27 Aug. "
 Epidemic small pox July-Aug. "
 Second annual International Exhibition opened 1 May, closed 19 Oct. "
 New City Library and Museum at Guildhall opened by the lord chancellor 8 Nov. "
 Brutal murder of Harriet Beckett, a gay woman, in Great Cornhill street (undiscovered) 26 Dec. "
 Forgery on the Bank of England to amount of £60,000 detected March, 1870
 Banquet to mayors of corporate towns at the Mansion House 26 March, "
 Victoria park visited by the queen, she went through Islington and returned through the city 2 April, "
 The City temple (to replace the Poultry chapel) founded near Holborn viaduct 19 May, "
 First Hospital Sunday (which see) 16 June, "
 The ship of Fowles at a banquet at Guildhall 30 June, "
 The common council vote 18,000l. to buy Upton park, West Ham Nov. "
 Bank rate, 9 per cent. panic on Stock Exchange 7 Nov. Continued fog, much sickness, and many accidents, 8-15 Dec. "
 National training school for music, South Kensington; foundation laid by the duke of Edinburgh 18 Dec. "
 Tichborne case closed (see *Trials*) 20 Feb. 1874
 Duke and duchess of Edinburgh enter London, 13 March, "
 Fourth International Exhibition, opened 6 April, "
 City Liberal club earl Granville president, organized May, "
 The car entertained at Guildhall 16 May, "
 City temple, Holborn viaduct, opened 19 May, "
 Banquet to provincial mayors at Mansion House, 3 June, "
 Second Hospital Sunday 14 June, "
 The car presents 1000l. to the bishop and the lord mayor for the poor of London 3 July, "
 First Hospital Sunday (which see) 11 Oct. "
 International Exhibition closed 31 Oct. "
 Lord mayor Rice and the sheriffs at the opening of the new opera house, Paris 4 Jan. 1873
 Congressional Memorial hall, Farringdon street, opened, 19 Jan. "
 Arrival of Moody and Shackley (see *Reviews*), first meeting 9 March, "
 Lord Esher's bill for municipal government withdrawn, May, "
 Great failure in the iron trade 31 May, "
 Arrival of theultan of Zanzibar 9 June, "
 Failure of Alex. Gellie & Co. led to others (the abandoned 9 Aug.) June, July, "
 British and foreign mayors, burgomasters, prelates, etc., entertained by the lord mayor 29 July, "
 Discussion on widening London bridge Sept.-Oct. "
 First pile of steam ferry landing place from Wapping to Rotherhithe struck by lord mayor Stone 11 Oct. "
 Prince Leopold takes up his freedom 28 Oct. "
 Grocers' Company's wing, London hospital, opened by the queen 7 March, 1876
 Freedom of the city given to chief justice Cockburn (said to be the first case of the kind) 9 March, "
 Banquet and ball to the prince of Wales on his return from India (11 May) 19 May, "
 Lord Esher's resolution for reforming the corporation and establishing a metropolitan government withdrawn from the commons 13 June, "
 Stock Exchange very dull; new 8-per-cent. coupon, 97½, 24 July, "
 Public meeting at Mansion House respecting alienation in Bulgaria (see *Turkey*) 15 Sept. "
 "Great Eastern street" (from Shoreditch to Old street) opened 13 Oct. "
 Visit of municipal officers of Paris to inspect railways, etc. 30 April to 8 May, 1877
 Sir John Beaumont, three elected aldermen, rejected by court of aldermen third time, 16 Oct., Edgar Beckett elected by court of aldermen 28 Oct. "
 Temple Bar removed 2-14 Jan. 1878
 Revival of trade, bank discount 4 per cent 1 Aug. "
 Banquet to the ministers after the treaty of Berlin; freedom of city given to the earl of Beaconsfield and the marquess of Salisbury 8 Aug. "
 The Parochial Charities commission appointed (the duke

of Northumberland, earl R. Gregory, prebendary William Rogers, and others) 9 Aug. 1878
 Bank discount raised to 8 per cent 13 Aug. "
 Great Eastern street completed and opened 13 Aug. "
 Foundering of the *Princess Alice* (which see) through collision with the *Bywell Castle* in Thames (see *Mention-Name Fund*) 3 Sept. "
 Waterloo bridge opened toll free 6 Oct. "
 "City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education" formally constituted, 11 Nov. "
 City Church and Churchyard Protection Society formed, Feb. 1879
 New-farmed street between Shoreditch and Bethnal Green opened (it completes direct road from Oxford street to Old Ford) 29 March, "
 Holborn town hall opened by the lord mayor 16 Dec. "
 The king of Greece receives freedom of the city, 16 June, 1880
 Municipality of London bill introduced by Mr. Fitch and others 26 June, "
 Explosion of gas main near Tottenham-court road, 3 deaths, much property destroyed 8 July, "
 City Livery Company's Commission appointed (earl of Derby, duke of Bedford, lord Sherbrooke, lord Coleridge, sir R. A. Cross, etc.) July, "
 Topographical Society of London founded 28 Oct. "
 Temple Bar memorial uncovered (see *Temple*) 8 Nov. "
 Mansion House (which see), attempt to blow it up detected, 16 March, 1881
 (See *England*; and the occurrences not noticed here, under their respective heads.)

DECEASED PERSONS.

1797. Betty Porten, died 14 May, 1880.
 1803. John Randolph, died 28 July, 1812.
 1812. W. Howley, translated to Canterbury, Aug. 1882.
 1828. Charles James Blomfield, resigned Oct. 1882 (died 8 Aug. 1887).
 1882. Archibald Campbell Thait, translated to Canterbury, Dec. 1882.
 1888. John Jackson, from Lincoln, elected 14 Jan. (had consecrated 84 new churches, 1882-79).

London Bridge. One is said to have existed 970. A bridge built of wood, 1014, was partly burned in 1184. The late old bridge was commenced about 1176 by Peter of Colechurch, and completed in 1208, with houses on each side, connected together by large arches of timber which crossed the street.

A fire at the Southwark end brought crowds on the bridge, the houses at the north end caught fire likewise, and prevented their escape; and upwards of 3000 persons lost their lives, being either killed, burned, or drowned. July, 1513
 The bridge rustered in 1800, again destroyed by fire in 1871, 13 Feb. 1892, and Sept. 1795
 All the houses pulled down 1796
 Water works begun, 1802, destroyed by fire 1774
 The toll discontinued 27 March, 1798
 In 1892 the corporation advertised for designs for a new bridge, that by John Rennie was approved, and the works were executed by his sons John and George. The first pile was driven 300 feet to the west of the old bridge, 15 March, 1826, the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, alderman Garrett 15 June, 1826
 The bridge opened by William IV. and his queen, 1 Aug. 1826
 The cost was 800,000l.
 Plans for widening the bridge rejected 1875
 It was reported that on 17 March, 1880, there passed over London bridge 20,486 vehicles (of which 4488 were cabs, and 4288 omnibuses, and 107,914 persons (107,974 on foot, and 60,886 in vehicles).

London Conference, of representatives of the chief European powers to reconcile Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, met 26 April to 25 June, 1864, without effect. A conference in London respecting the treaty of Paris, 1856, led to a treaty signed 18 March, 1871; see *Black Sea*.

London Dialectical Society, see *Dialectical*.

London Gates, see note to article *London*.

London Gazette, see *Newspapers*.

London Hospital, Whitechapel, instituted Nov. 1740; for seamen, laborers, etc.

Foundation of present building laid by adm. sir Peter Warren, 15 Oct. 1752; had 130 beds. 1760
The queen opened the Grocers' Company's wing (raising number of beds to 790). 7 March, 1876

London Institution "for the advancement of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge," in imitation of the Royal Institution, was founded in 1805, by sir Francis Baring, bart., and others, at 8 Old Jewry, Cheapside, and incorporated 30 April, 1815. Prof. Porson, the first librarian, died 25 Sept. 1808. The present building in Finsbury circus was opened on 21 April, 1819; the first lecture was delivered by Mr. W. T. Brande, on 5 May following. Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C. (afterwards justice) (the inventor of the Voltaic battery which bears his name), was the first professor of experimental philosophy, 1840-6. The institution possesses an excellent library, lecture-room, and laboratory. Thomas Baring, M.P., long president, died 18 Nov. 1873; succeeded by Dr. Warren De la Rue.

London Library (circulating), at first in Pall Mall, now in St. James's square, was founded by lord Eliot and others, 24 June, 1840, and opened 1 May, 1841. The latest catalogue was printed in 1875.

London Missionary Society, established 1795. In 1878 there were 151 European and 543 ordained native missionaries; receipts in 1877, 114,853*l*.

London Philanthropic Society was founded, 1841, to supply bread and coal to the poor.

London Sacred Harmonic Society, formed after the dismissal of Mr. Surman, conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, 6 March, 1848; gave last concert 22 Dec. 1856.

London School Board, see *Education*, 1870 et seq.

London Steamer, see *Weeks*, etc.

London Stone. A stone said to have been placed by the Romans in Cannon street, then the centre of the city, 15 A.C. London stone was known before the time of William I. It was removed from the opposite side of the way in 1742; and again moved to its present position in the wall of St. Swithin's church, 1798. It was against this stone that Jack Cade struck his sword, exclaiming, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" 1450.

London, University of. The "London University" was founded by the exertions of lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, and others; the deed of settlement dated 11 Feb. 1826. The building was commenced 30 April, 1827 (when the first stone was laid by the duke of Sussex); and was opened by an inaugural lecture from prof. Bell, 1 Oct. 1828. On 28 Nov. 1836, two charters were granted: by one the "London University" was changed to "University College," and by the other the University of London was established, with a chancellor and other officers. New charters were granted to the latter on 5 Dec. 1837 and 21 April, 1856. It has power to grant degrees to students of the universities of the United Kingdom, and of many collegiate establishments; and to women, by a supplemental charter, 1878. Its offices were long in Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. The university was enfranchised by the Reform act of 1867, and Robert Lowe was elected the first M.P. 17 Nov. 1868; succeeded by sir John Lubbock, June, 1880. The new buildings in Burlington gardens, erected by Mr. Pennethorne, were inaugurated by the queen 11 May, 1870.—*University Hall*, Gordon square, was founded in 1847.—*University College*, new buildings opened, Oct. 1880.

London Water Supply.

Metropolitan Board of Works undertook to supply water from the Chalk, and also from the Thames above Teddington, with two sets of pipes, for 12,000,000*gals*. 1878
Negotiations with the water companies by Mr. Smith, begun Oct. 1879; annuities proposed to be given to the companies, 29,734,261*l*., with additional payments

making in all a capital payment of 33,018,836*l*.; yearly interest to be paid by the consumers, 1,240,673*l*.

London Water-supply Commission (sir William Harcourt, chairman) appointed 3 June, reported recommending water-supply to be placed under control of some responsible body (or water trust) to be created; non-acceptance of Mr. Smith's proposal; that the undertakings of existing companies be purchased upon fair and reasonable terms—if not, the endeavor to obtain an independent supply; signed. 3 Aug. 1880

Londonderry, or **DERRY** (N. Ireland), mentioned 546. An abbey here was burned by the Danes in 788. A charter was granted to the London companies in 1615. The town was surprised, and sir George Powlett, the governor, and the entire garrison were put to the sword by rebels, in 1606. It was besieged by O'Neill in 1641. A grant was made of Derry, with 210,000 acres of land, to various companies in London, in 1619, when it took its present name. The siege of Derry by James II.'s army commenced 20 April, 1689. The garrison and inhabitants were driven to the extremity of famine; but, under the rev. George Walker, they defended it until the siege was raised by gen. Kirke, on 30 July. James's army, under the French general Rosen, retired with the loss of about 9000 men. Foyle College act passed, 1874. A grand iron bridge over the Foyle opened 1 Jan. 1878.

Lone Star, a secret society formed in 1848, in Alabama and other southern states of the North American Union, for the "extension of the institutions, power, influence, and commerce of the United States over the whole of the western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans." The first acquisitions to be made by the order were Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. The knowledge of the existence of this society reached England in Aug. 1852.

Long Island, BATTLE OF, 27 Aug. 1776, between the British troops under sir William Howe, and the Americans, who suffered a severe defeat, after a well-fought action, losing 500 men killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners. Under cover of a fog Washington succeeded in withdrawing his army across the East river before the British could take advantage of their victory.

Long Parliament met 3 Nov. 1640; was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell 20 April, 1653.

Longevity. Methuselah died aged 969, 349 A.C. (Gen. v. 27). Gollur M'Crain of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is mythically said to have kept 180 Christmases in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I. being the oldest man in anything approaching to authentic records for upwards of 3000 years.—*Greig*. "In 1014 died Johannes de Temporibus, who lived 361 years (b)"—*Stone*. Thomas Parr, a laboring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel in 1635, and said to be in his 158th year (?) and in perfect health; he died 15 Nov. in the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton churchyard, 6 Dec., aged 169 years (?). The researches of sir G. Cornwall Lewis, prof. Owen, Mr. Wm. J. Thoms (in his "Human Longevity," May, 1873), and others, have disproved many alleged cases of longevity; and few statements of lives extending much beyond a century can be relied on. There were no records of baptism till the sixteenth century.

<i>Died</i>	<i>Alleged instances.</i>	<i>Aged</i>
1656.	James Bowler, Killingworth.	152
1691.	Lady Eccleston, Ireland.	143
1759.	James Sheil, Irish yeoman.	136
1766.	Colonel Thomas Winslow, Ireland.	146
1772.	Mrs. Clum, Lichfield.	138
1774.	William Beeby, Dungarvon (an ensign who served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim).	130
1780.	Robert MacBride, Harries.	130
"	Mr. William Ellis, Liverpool.	130
1785.	Cardinal de Solis.	110
1797.	Charles Macklin, actor, London.	107
1803.	Mr. Crewke, of Thurlow.	126
"	Catherine Lopez, of Jamaica.	134
1813.	Mrs. Meighan, Donoughmore.	130
1814.	Mary Innes, Isle of Skye.	137
1816.	Jane Lewson, Coldbath fields, Clerkenwell.	116
1840.	Mrs. Martha Rorke, of Drumore, county of Kildare.	128

1868.	Mrs. Mary Power (niece of Ed. Laker Esq.), Urmahine convent, Cork.	20 March.	118
1868.	James Nolan, Knockardraane, Carlow.	..	119
1874.	Anthony Beresford (born 8 Feb. 1772; died at Alstonfield, 3 March, æsthetic)	..	101
1875.	Count Jean Fred. Waldeck painter, born at Prague, 18 March, 1765; died at Paris, 28 April, 1875.	..	105
	" Jacob Wm. Löning, at Morden College.	..	108
1876.	Madame Huleacostein, said to have been maid of honor to the empress Maria Theresa.	..	116
	" Elizabeth Abbott, Ipswich, said to be	..	105
1877.	Messance, widow of sir James R. Smith, botanist (born 11 May, 1775; died 3 Feb.)	..	108
	" Eunice Bagster, wife of Samuel, Bible bookseller, London.	22 Aug.	100
1878.	Thomas Budge, Spitalfields, London.	4 Aug.	104
1879.	Jane Hooper, St. Pancras, London.	..	102
	" Rev Canon Benson, Stoneham.	..	103
	" Margaret Crook, Darham.	..	112
1880.	Karah Way, Bristol.	..	104
	" Johanneette Polack (born at Genik), Wiesbaden.	101 and 5 months	
1881.	Maria Gardner, Liverpool, 10 March.	..	104 and 5 months
	" Fanny Bailey, Worthing, 2 April.	..	103

EXAMPLES FURNISHED BY DR. J. WENTHER, F.R.S.

Died	Buried at	Age
1882 Dr W Wende, Ware, Hertf.	1881	1881
1711 Mr Scrimshaw, Rosemary lane.	1871	1871
1730 Margaret Patten, Christchurch, Westminster.	1820	1820
1741 John Rovin, Temeswar, Hungary	1779	1779
1757 Alexander M'Cullough, Aberdeen	1799	1799
1759 Donald Cameron, Rannach, Aberdeenshire.	1796	1796
1763 Mr Taylor, Piccadilly.	1811	1811
1766 John Mount, Langham, Dumfriesshire	1806	1806
" John Hill, Leadhills, near Edinburgh.	1800	1800
1771 Mr Whalley, Rotherhithe.	1811	1811
1775 Widow Jones, Campbell.	1792	1792
1780 Mr Evans, Spitalfields.	1786	1786
1784 Mary Cameron, Braemar, Aberdeen.	1780	1780
1791 Archibald Cameron, Keith, Aberdeenshire.	1793	1793
1861 John Golembekski, Hotel des Invalides, Paris.	1826	1826

Longitude, determined by Hipparchus, at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 163 B.C. Harrison made a time-keeper, in 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, 12 Anne, 1714; and obtained the reward; see *Harrison's Timepiece*. The chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Breguet are highly esteemed. Chronometers are now received on trial at Greenwich Observatory. The act relating to the discovery of the longitude at sea was repealed in 1828. The Bureau des Longitudes at Paris was established in 1795.

Longobardi, see Lombardi.

Longwood, in St. Helena (S. Atlantic Ocean), the residence of the emperor Napoleon from 10 Dec. 1818 till his death, 5 May, 1821.

Longwy (N.E. France), a frontier town, was taken by the allied army of Austrians and Prussians, 28 Aug. 1792, the beginning of the great war. It was taken 18 Sept. 1815. After a bombardment it surrendered to the Germans, 25 Jan. 1871.

Loochoo Isles (N. Pacific): long nominally subject to Japan, with a nearly independent king. Disputes between China and Japan respecting them, 1879, reported settled Dec.

Looking-glasses, see Mirrors.

Loom, was used by the Egyptians. The weaver's, otherwise called the Dutch, loom was brought into use in London from Holland, about 1678. There were in 1825 about 250,000 hand-loom in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-loom, each being equal to three hand-loom making twenty-two yards each per day. The steam-loom was introduced in 1807; see *Cotton, Electric Loom, Jacquard, Pneumatic Loom*.

Loosahais, a predatory nomadic Indian tribe, about 800 miles east of Calcutta. They frequently robbed the British tea plantations, killing the planters and carrying off their children. An expedition to chastise them was successful, Dec. 1871.

Lopez Expeditions. Gen. Lopez, a native Cuban, formed an expedition in the United States to invade

Cuba, excite the people to insurrection, and secure the independence of the island. He landed at Cardenas, in Cuba, with about 600 men, in April, 1850. After an obstinate engagement he took the town, but in a skirmish with government troops soon afterwards he lost many men. Lopez, with others, escaped and returned to the United States. In the summer of 1857 Lopez made another attempt with 400 men, chiefly Americans. On 11 Aug. he landed on the northern coast of Cuba, where he left Col. Crittenden, a Kentuckian, and 100 men, and started to the interior, expecting to be joined by the people. He was disappointed. His little army was attacked and dispersed, Crittenden and his party were captured, taken to Havana, and shot. Lopez and six of his companions were also captured, and afterwards executed at Havana by the garrote.

Lord, see *Lordy*.—When printed in the English Bible in small capitals, **Lord** stands for Jehovah, the self-existing God, the name first revealed to Moses, 1491 B.C. (Exod. vi. 3). When **Lord** is in ordinary type, it represents *Adonai*, *lord* or *master*.

Lord Advocate, Chamberlain, Chancellor,
etc., see *Advocate, Chamberlain, Chancellor, etc.*

Lord's Day Act 29 Chas. II c. 7, see Sabbath.

Lord's Supper instituted by Jesus Christ (Matt. xxvi. 17), 33; see *Sacrament* and *Transubstantiation*.

Lords.* The nobility of England date their creation from 1066, when William Fitz-Osborn is said to have been made earl of Hereford by William I.; and afterwards Walter d'Evreux, earl of Salisbury; Copai, earl of Northumberland; Henry de Ferrers, earl of Derby; and Gerodun (a Fleming), earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. The first peer created by patent was lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II., in 1387. In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Angus by Malcolm III., 1087. In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kinsale, etc., in 1181; the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II.

Lords, House of. The peers of England were summoned *ad consensendum*, to consult, in early reigns, and by writ, 6 & 7 John, 1205; but the earliest writ extant is 49 Hen. III. 1265. The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the Conquest; see *Parliament*. The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of Great Britain. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house. Some of the temporal lords sit by descent, and some by creation; others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland, 1801.—Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland 28 temporal peers for life. The house of lords, in Jan. 1881, consisted of 4 princes of the blood, 3 archbishops, 22 dukes, 19 marquesses, 188 earls, 82 viscounts, 271 barons, and 94 bishops: in all 612.

House of lords at death of Charles II, 1685.....		178 peers
66	66	WILL III, 1702..... 192
66	66	Anne, 1714..... 208
66	66	Geo. I, 1717..... 215
66	66	Geo. II, 1760..... 220
66	66	Geo. III, 1793..... 220
66	66	Geo. IV, 1830..... 200
66	66	WILL IV, 1837..... 188

	WMA, L.T., 1900	
In the 10th Vict. 1898	448	34
" 24th Vict. 1899	449	35
" 32d Vict. 1900	454	36
" 36th Vict. 1901	454	37
" 41st Vict. 1902	457	38

The king, barons, and clergy enact the Constitutions of
Clarendon in..... 1164

* Peers of England are free from all arrests of debts, as being the king's hereditary councillors; therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet or borough courts; or, in case of a riot, from attending the peace confidants. He can act as a justice of the peace in any part of the kingdom. See Baron, Part. six.

Obtain Magna Charta in.....	1215
Held the government.....	1254-5
House of lords abolished by the commons.....	6 Feb. 1649
" met again.....	25 April, "
Unité with the commons in making William and Mary king and queen.....	1689
Reject the great Reform bill, 7 Oct. 1831; pass it, 4 June, 1832.....	1832
The parliament house destroyed by fire.....	16 Oct. 1834
Take possession of their new house.....	15 April, 1847
Oppose successfully the creation of life peerages. * 7 Feb. 1856.....	1856
Voting by proxy abolished by standing order. 31 March, 1868.....	1868
New regulations respecting committees.....	2 April, "
Six new peers were gazetted.....	17 April, "
Bankrupt peers not to sit or vote, decided 10 Feb.; settled by act.....	13 July, 1871
That peers cannot vote for M.P.'s affirmed by court of commons pleas on appeal.....	15 Nov. 1872
Two peers for life may be created by her majesty as lords of appeal in ordinary, to aid the house of lords; as a court of ultimate appeal (see <i>Supreme Court</i>).....	
Lords Blackburn and Gordon created peers for life, 5 Oct. 1876.....	1876
Entitled to sit and vote in parliament while appeal judges; first sitting.....	21 Nov. "
Lord Rayleigh (said to be) the first peer elected a professor of physics (at Cambridge).....	12 Dec. 1879

Lords Justices, see Justices.

Lords Lieutenants, see Lieutenants.

Lords of the Pale, see Pale.

Lorenzo Marquez, see Lourenço.

Loretto, near Ancona, Italy. Here is the *Casa Santa*, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and said to have been carried by angels into Dalmatia from Galilee in 1291, and brought here a few years after. The Lady of Loretto, gaudily dressed, stands upon an altar holding the infant Jesus in her arms, surrounded with gold lamps. Loretto was taken by the French in 1797; the holy image, which had been carried to France, was brought back with pomp, 5 Jan. 1803.

L'Orient (W. France). Lord Bridport, off this port, defeated the French fleet, 23 June, 1795. The loss of the French was severe; that of the British inconsiderable.—The French flag-ship *L'ORIENT* blew up during the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. 1798. Admiral Brueys and about 900 men perished.

Lorraine (Lotharingia), formerly a French, now a German, province, became a kingdom under Lothaire (son of the emperor Lothaire I.) about 855; and was divided at his death, in 869, part of it being made a duchy. From the first hereditary duke, Gerard, nominated by the emperor Henry III. in 1048, descended the house of Lorraine, represented now by the emperor of Austria, whose ancestor, the empress Maria Theresa, married in 1736 Francis, formerly duke of Lorraine, then of Tuscany. Lorraine, given to the dethroned king of Poland, Stanislaus I., for life, was at his death, in 1766, united to France; see *Nancy*. Lorraine was the seat of war in Aug. 1870, and about the fifth part, including Metz and Thionville, was annexed to Germany at the peace, 26 Feb. 1871.

Lots. Casting lots, as an appeal to God, was sacred among the Jews, Prov. xvi. 33. It was employed in the division of the land of Canaan, about 1444 B.C., by Joshua (xiv.), and in the election of Matthias the apostle, A.D. 33, Acts i.—Lots for life or death have been frequently cast. For an instance, see *Wales*, 1649, note.

Lotteries are said to have originated in Florence about 1530, and to have been legalized in France in 1539, and soon became common. They were prohibited by pope Benedict XIII. (1724-30), and sanctioned by Clement XII. (1730-40). See *Art Union* under *Arts*.

The first mentioned in English history took place, day and night, at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral. It contained 40,000 "lots" at 10s. each lot; the profits

* *Peerage for life* only, with the title of Lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, was granted to baron sr. James Parke, 10 Jan. 1856; the house of lords opposed his sitting and voting as a peer for life, and on 25 July, 1856, he was created a peer in the usual way, with the title of Lord Wensleydale of Walton. He died in 1864. A bill for creating life peerages was read a second time (in the lords) 27 April, 1869, but afterwards rejected.

were for repairing the harbors, and the prizes were pieces of plate.....	11 Jan.-6 May, 1699
A lottery granted by the king in favor of the colony of Virginia (prizes, pieces of plate), drawn near St. Paul's, 29 June, 20 July, 1612.....	1612
First lottery for sums of money took place in.....	1630
Lotteries established (for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown).....	1693
Lottery for the British Museum.....	1753
Cox's Museum, containing many rare specimens of art and articles of virtue, disposed of by lottery, by an act of parliament.....	1778
An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by lottery.....	16 June, "
Irish state lottery drawn.....	1780
Lottery for the Leverian Museum.....	1784-5
For the Pigott diamond, permitted Jan. 2, 1801; it was afterwards sold at Christie's auction for 9500 guineas, 10 May, 1802.....	1802
For the collection of pictures of alderman Boydell, by act.....	1804-5
Lotteries abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 60, Oct.; the last drawn.....	18 Oct. 1826
Act passed declaring that the then pending Glasgow lottery should be the last.....	1834
An act passed imposing a penalty of 50l. for advertising lotteries in the newspapers.....	1836
Lotteries suppressed in France.....	1793 and 1836
Mr. Dethiers's twelfth-cake lottery, Argyll Rooms, Hanover square, suppressed.....	27 Dec. 1800
Twelve million national lottery tickets of one franc each sold at Paris to pay for prizes to exhibitors, and expenses of working men visitors, 1878. 1st prize worth 5000l.; 2d, 4000l.; 3d and 4th, 2000l.; total, 230,000 rewards. Drawing began.....	26 Jan. 1879

Loudon-hill, or DRUMCLOG; see Drumclog.

Louis-d'or, a French gold coin of 24 francs, first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640; it was not legal, 1795-1814; superseded by the napoleon, 1810.

Louisiana, one of the United States; discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, 1541; traversed by M. de Salle, 1682; settled by Louis XIV. (from whom it derived its name), about 1698. It formed the basis of Law's Mississippi scheme, 1717. It was ceded to Spain when all east of the Mississippi was given to England, 1763. Capital, Baton Rouge; commercial capital, New Orleans. Restored to France..... 1801
Sold to the Americans, 1803; and made a state..... 1812
Gen. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans, 8 Jan. 1815
Succeeded from the Union by ordinance..... 25 Jan. 1861
Adm. Farragut takes New Orleans for the Federals, 28 April, 1862

Louisiana restored to the Union.....	1862
The state disturbed by factions and civil war: at Grant parish many negroes massacred.....	11 April, 1873
(See <i>New Orleans</i> .)	
White League overthrew the Kellogg government, 15 Sept. 1874.....	18 Sept. 1874
Kellogg reinstated by national power.....	18 Sept. 1874
Troops ejected members of the legislature.....	4 Jan. 1875
Compromise effected.....	April, "
The electoral vote of the state disputed, 1876, because the returning board threw out the votes of some parishes for alleged frauds and intimidation.....	Jan. 1877
Disputed election of governor.....	25 April, "
President Hayes withdraws the troops.....	Jan. 1880
The state of New Hampshire brought a suit against the state of Louisiana for \$210, unpaid interest on bonds, Jan. 1880. This suit, brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, involves the doctrine (never before brought before the courts) that one state may sue another to collect debts assigned to the suing state by its citizens.	

Lourdes, Hautes-Pyrénées, S. France, see *France*, 1872-5.

Lourenço Marques, a Portuguese settlement, E. coast of Africa. In May, 1879, a treaty was agreed to permitting a railway to be made to the Transvaal territory. Its ratification was opposed in the chambers at Lisbon in 1881, and led to a change of ministry. See *Portugal*.

Louvre, in Paris, is said to have been a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, 628. It was a prison-tower constructed by Philippe Augustus in 1204. It afterwards became a library, and Charles VI. made it his palace (about 1364). The new buildings, begun by Francis I. in 1528, were enlarged and adorned by successive kings, particularly Louis XIV.—Napoleon I. turned it into a museum, and deposited in it the finest

collection of paintings, statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of those brought from Italy have since been restored to the rightful possessors. The magnificent buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoleon I. and completed by Napoleon III., were inaugurated by the latter in great state, 14 Aug. 1857. The library was destroyed and other buildings much injured by the communists, May, 1871.

Love-feasts, see *Agape*.

Low Countries, the Pays Bas, now Holland and Belgium (*which see*).

Low Sunday, the first Sunday after Easter, said to derive its name from the inferiority of its solemnities to those of Easter Sunday; see *Easter*.

Lower Empire. Some historians make it begin with the reign of Valerian, 253, others with that of Constantine, 323.

Lowering Boat Apparatus, see *Life-boats*.

Loyalty Loans were raised during the revolutionary wars. The term was applied to one opened in London 5 Dec. 1796; in fifteen hours and twenty minutes the sum of eighteen millions sterling was subscribed; see *National Association*.

Lubbock's Act, SIR JOHN, see *Bank Holidays' Act*.

Lubeck, a city in N. Germany, one of the four republics of the German Confederation, was built in the twelfth century, and was chief founder of the Hanseatic League about 1240, which lasted till 1630. Lubeck was declared a free imperial city about 1226; but was frequently attacked by the Danes. The French took it by assault, 6 Nov. 1806, and Napoleon incorporated it with his empire in 1810. On his fall in 1814 it became once more a free imperial city. It joined the North German Confederation 18 Aug. 1866. Population in 1871, 52,158; in 1875, 56,912.

Lucanians, a warlike people of S. Italy, defeated Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 332 B.C.; were subdued by the Romans, 272; revolted after the battle of Cannæ, 216; were reduced by Scipio, 201; again revolted, 90; admitted as Roman citizens, 88.

Lucca (central Italy), a Roman colony, 177 B.C., a Lombard duchy, A.D. 1327; a free city about 1370; took an active part in the civil wars of the Italian republics. It was united with Tuscany, and given as a principality to Eliza Bonaparte by her brother Napoleon I., 1805. Lucca, as a duchy, was given to Maria Louisa, widow of Louis, king of Etruria, in 1814. It was exchanged by her son Charles Louis for Parma and Placentia in 1847; was annexed to Tuscany, and with it became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

Lucerne (Switzerland) became independent in 1332, and joined the confederation. The city Lucerne is said to derive its name from a light (*lucerna*) set up to guide travellers. It dates from the eighth century, and was subject to the abbots of Murbach, who surrendered it to the house of Hapsburg. It was taken by the French in March, 1798, and was for a short time capital of the Helvetic republic; which, as the focus of insurrection against the French, was suppressed Oct. 1802. As a Catholic canton, Lucerne was very active on behalf of education by the Jesuits, 1844; see *Switzerland*.

Lucia, St. (West Indies), first settled by the English, 1639; expelled by the natives; settled by French in 1650; taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Insurrection of the French negroes, April, 1795. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was seized by England, 1803, and confirmed to her in 1814. Population in 1871, 81,811; 710 whites. In 1876, 34,848; 910 whites.

Lucifer-matches came into use about 1834. Friction matches were invented by Walker of Stockton-on-Tees, 1829. In March, 1842, Mr. Reuben Partridge patented machinery for manufacturing the splints. In 1845, Schrötter of Vienna produced his amorphous phosphorus (by heating ordinary phosphorus in a gas which it cannot absorb), by the use of which lucifers are rendered less dangerous, and the manufacture less unhealthy. *Phosphoros* (Greek) and *lucifer* (Latin) both signify *light-bearer*.

Mr. Lowe's proposed tax on lucifers (with "*Ex luce lucellum*" on the box) was much opposed and withdrawn, April, 1871. For their exertions, a drinking-fountain at Bow was inaugurated as a memorial to Bryant and May, 5 Oct. 1872. The match manufacture was made a monopoly in France in Oct. 1872, for 750,000.

Luconnow, the capital of Oude since 1675; see *Oude*, and *India*, 1857. Visit of prince of Wales, Jan. 1876.

Luddites. Large parties of men under this designation, derived from Ned Lud, an idiot, who once broke some frames in a passion, commenced depredations at Nottingham, breaking frames and machinery, Nov. 1811. Skirmish with the military there, 29 Jan. 1812. Serious riots occurred again in 1814; and numerous bodies of unemployed artisans committed great excesses in 1816 et seq. Several of these Luddites were tried and executed, 1818 and 1818; see *Derby*.

Lugdunum, see *Leyden* and *Lyons*.

Luminous Paint, invented by Mr. W. H. Balmain, of University College, London; patented by Ihlee and Horne, of London.

Phosphorescent materials, lime and sulphur mixed with oil or water; clock-faces, statues, etc., painted with this mixture, exposed to light, remain luminous for some time.

Lunar Society, Birmingham, about 1780. The members, Joseph Priestly, James Watt, Erasmus Darwin, Dr. Withering, and others, met near the full of the moon, to discuss philosophy and politics.

Lunatics. Insanity (defined by sir William Hamilton as "the paralysis of the regulating or legislating faculties of the mind"), in a thousand male patients, has been traced to—

Drunkenness	110	Religious enthusiasm	29
Consequences of disease	100	Unnatural practices	27
Epilepsy	78	Political events	26
Ambition	73	Poisonous effluvia	17
Excessive labor	73	Ill-usage	12
Born idiots	71	Crimes, remorse, and despair	9
Misfortunes	69	Malformation of the skull	4
Old-age	69	Other and unknown causes	88
Chagrin	54	Other and unknown causes	88
Love	47	Other and unknown causes	88
Accidents	39	Pretended insanity	5
"The king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools," etc. 17 Edw. II.			
Marriages with lunatics declared void, 15 Geo. II. c. 30.			
Act regarding criminal lunatics passed			
The numerous laws respecting lunatics were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. cc. 70, 96, 97.			
A new lunacy act for Scotland passed			
An act to amend the law relating to commissions of lunacy passed (said to be in consequence of the Wyndham case; see <i>Trials</i> , 1862).			

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Till the end of the last century lunatics were treated with cruel severity; see Conolly "On the Treatment of the Insane," 1864.	
The insane were exhibited at Bethlem as a show for 1d. or 2d. till	1770
Enlightened principles of treatment were introduced by William Tuke at the Society of Friends' "Retreat," at York, and by Pinel, at the Bicêtre, Paris, with very great success.	1792
Esquirol succeeds Pinel, and strongly recommends instruction in the management of mental disorders.	1810
Exposure of enormous cruelties in the Bethlem hospital. This led to gradual improvements, and at last to the total abolition of mechanical restraints at Lincoln, 1837; and at Hanwell Asylum (under the superintendence of Dr. John Conolly) and at other places.	1815
<i>Psychological Journal</i> first published by Dr. Forbes Winslow	1830
<i>Journal of Mental Science</i> , by Dr. J. C. Bucknill.	1845
(See <i>Hospitals</i> .)	1852

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales.

1 Jan.	Registered.	1 Jan.	Registered.
1859.....	36,672	1870.....	54,713
1860.....	38,058	1871.....	56,755
1861.....	39,647	1872.....	58,640
1862.....	41,129	1873.....	60,296
1863.....	43,118	1874.....	62,027
1864.....	44,795	1875.....	63,793
1865.....	45,950	1876.....	64,916
1866.....	47,648	1877.....	66,636
1867.....	49,086	1878.....	68,538
1868.....	51,000	1879.....	69,885
1869.....	53,177	1880.....	71,191

1878. Male lunatics, 31,024; female, 37,514; ratio, 27.57 per 10,000.

Ratio per 1000 to the population: 1859, 1.86; 1865, 2.18; 1870, 2.47; 1874, 2.62.

In 1861, there were in Ireland nearly 15,000 lunatics of all classes; in Scotland in 1851, 3362 in charge; in 1855, 7403, of which only 3328 were under the protection of the law.

Lunatics in the United States. In 1870, the latest date for which returns are available, there were in the United States 37,432 insane persons, and 74 institutions for their reception and treatment. The Friends' asylum, Philadelphia, established in 1817, and the McLean asylum at Somerville, Mass., established 1818, are the oldest existing institutions of this character in the United States.

Lund Hill, near Barnsley, in S. Yorkshire. While the miners were dining in the pit, 19 Feb. 1857, the inflammable gas took fire and exploded. About 189 miners perished. In April and May bodies were still being extricated. There had been great laxity of discipline in the pit. 7000*l.* were subscribed for the bereaved.

Lundy's Lane, BATTLE OF, near Niagara Falls, fought 24 July, 1814. This desperate battle, between 2600 Americans and 4500 British, began about sunset and ended at midnight. The British were driven from the field and their principal battery captured; but they reoccupied their position during the night. American loss, 852; British, 878.

Luneburg, see *Brunswick*.

Luneville (France), PEACE OF, concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirmed the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulated that the Rhine, as far as the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognized the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, 9 Feb. 1801.

Lupercalia, a yearly festival observed at Rome on 15 Feb. in honor of Pan, destroyer of wolves (*lupi*), instituted by the Romans, in memory of Romulus and Remus, according to Plutarch; but, according to Livy, brought by Evander into Italy. These feasts are said to have been abolished in 496, by pope Gelasius, on account of their great disorders.

Lusatia, a marquisate in N. Germany, given to John of Bohemia, 1319; obtained by Matthias of Hungary, 1478; ceded to Saxony in 1635.

Lusiad, the great epic poem of the Portuguese, written in honor of their discoveries in India, by Luis de Camoens, and published by him at Lisbon, 1572. The English translations are by sir Richard Fanshawe, 1655; by William Julius Mickle, 1775, and others; the latest and best by J. J. Aubertin, 1878.

Lusitania, see *Portugal*.

Lustrum, an expiatory sacrifice made for the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken, 472 B.C. Every fifth year was called a *lustrum*; and ten, fifteen, or twenty years were commonly expressed by two, three, or four *lustra*. The number of Roman citizens was, in 293 B.C., 272,308; 179 B.C., 273,294; 70 B.C., 450,000; 28 B.C., 4,164,060; A.D. 48, 5,984,072. The last lustrum took place 74.

Lute, an ancient instrument of Oriental origin (Arabic, *al'ud*); said to have been brought to Mecca in the

sixth century A.D., and thence to Europe. J. S. Bach and others composed for the Western lute in the eighteenth century.

Lutheranism,* the form of Christianity professed by the majority of the people of the north of Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden. The doctrines are mainly embodied in Luther's catechisms, in the Augsburg Confession, and in the *Formula Concordiæ* of the Lutherans, published in 1580. Their first university was founded at Marburg in 1527, by Philip, landgrave of Hesse. The Luther memorial at Worms was unveiled in presence of the king of Prussia and other sovereigns, 25 June, 1868.

Lutine, see *Wrecks*, 1799.

Lutzen, or LUTZENGEN (N. Germany). Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the imperialists under Wallenstein, 16 Nov. 1632, but was himself killed; and here the French army, commanded by Napoleon, defeated the combined armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded by gen. Wittgenstein, 2 May, 1813. The battles of Bautzen and Wurschen immediately followed (19-21 May), both in favor of Napoleon. The allies were compelled to pass the Oder, and an armistice was agreed to, afterwards prolonged; but, unfortunately for the French emperor, this did not produce peace.

Luxemburg, a grand-duchy held by the king of Holland. Luxemburg, the capital, once considered the strongest fortified city in the world, has been many times besieged and taken: by the French in 984, 1443, 1479, 1542-3; by the Spaniards in 1544; by the French in 1684; restored to Spain in 1697; taken by the French in 1701; given to the Dutch as a barrier town, but ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713. It withstood several sieges in the last century. It surrendered to the French after a siege, from Nov. 1794 to July, 1795; and was retaken by the allies in May, 1814. Population of the grand-duchy, 1867, 199,958; 1875, 205,158.

The grand-duchy was annexed to the Netherlands, still remaining a member of the Germanic confederation, the capital having a Prussian garrison..... 1815
A portion given to the new kingdom of Belgium..... 1830
After the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, the emperor Napoleon objected to the Prussian garrison, and offered to buy the grand-duchy from the king of Holland..... March, 1867
In consequence of the opposition of Prussia, a conference of representatives of the great powers met in London, 7-11 May, who agreed upon a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the province, the retirement of the Prussian garrison, and the dismantling the fortress of Luxemburg..... 7-11 May. "
The Prussian soldiers retired..... Nov. "
The fortifications dismantled..... Aug. 1870
The people protest against absorption into Germany, 21 Oct. "
They are accused of violating neutrality, and the abrogation of the treaty is mooted by Prussia early in Dec. "
The king of Holland, their sovereign, declared that he would maintain the treaty, 15 Dec.; and the government protested against the charge..... 19 Dec. "
New treaty with Prussia; indemnity to be paid for breaches of neutrality; fortresses to be garrisoned by Germans..... Feb. 1871
Fortifications transformed to civil purposes..... 1874

Luxor, or EL-UKSUR (Egypt), see *Thebes*.

Luxury. Lucullus (died 49 B.C.), at Rome, was distinguished for inordinate luxury; see *Sumptuary Laws*.

Lyceum (originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus, or a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo) was a spot near the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy; and as he generally taught as he walked, his pupils were called *peripatetics*, *walkers-about*, and his philosophy that of the Lyceum, 342 B.C.—Stanley. See *Theatres*.

Lycia (Asia Minor), subject successively to Cossus

* Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, 10 Nov. 1483; studied at Erfurt, 1501; was professor of philosophy at Wittenberg, 1508; resisted the sale of indulgences, 1517; defended himself at Augsburg, 1518; at Worms, 1520; was excommunicated, 16 June, 1520; began his German Bible, 1521; married Katherine de Bora, 1525; published his German Bible complete, 1534; died 18 Feb. 1546.

(about 560 B.C.), to the Persians (546 B.C.), to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), and to his successors the Seleucids. The Romans gave Lycia to the Rhodians (188 B.C.). It became nominally free under the Romans, and was annexed to the empire by Claudius. The marbles brought from Lycia by sir Charles Fellows were deposited in the British Museum, 1840-6.

Lycurgus, see *Laws*.

Lydia, or Mæonia, an ancient kingdom in Asia Minor, under a long dynasty of kings, the last being Croesus, "the richest of mankind." The coinage of gold and silver money, and other useful inventions, are ascribed to the Lydians. Æsop, the Phrygian fabulist, Alcman, the first Greek poet, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Anacreon of Teos, Heraclitus of Ephesus, etc., flourished in Lydia. The early history is mythical.

Agron, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia. — *Herod.*
about B.C. 1223
The kingdom, properly so called, begins under Ardyus I.
— *Blair*..... 797
Alyattes I. reigns..... 761
Myrsus commences his rule..... 747
Reign of Candaules (or Myrsilus)..... 735
Gyges, first of the race Mermnadae, kills Candaules, marries his queen, usurps the throne, and makes great conquests..... about 713
Ardys II. reigns, 678; the Cimbri besiege Sardis, the capital of Lydia..... 635
The Milesian war, commenced under Gyges, is continued by Sadyattes, who reigns..... 628
Reign of Alyattes II..... 617
Battle upon the river Halys, between the Lydians and Medes, interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun. This eclipse had been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. — *Blair*..... 28 May, A.C. 585
Croesus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne, and conquers Asia Minor..... 560-50
Croesus, dreading Cyrus, whose conquests had reached to the borders of Lydia, crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with 420,000 men and 60,000 horse..... 548
He is defeated, pursued, and besieged in his capital by Cyrus, who orders him to be burned alive; the pile is already on fire, when Croesus calls aloud *Solon!* and Cyrus hearing him, spares his life. Lydia made a province of the Persian empire..... 546
Sardis burned by the Ionians..... 499
Lydia conquered by Alexander..... 332
Becomes part of the kingdom of Pergamus..... 283
Conquered by the Turks..... A.D. 1326

Lying-in Hospitals. The first, established in Dublin by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, a physician, amid strong opposition, was opened March, 1745; see *Hospitals*.

Lymphatics (absorbent vessels connected with digestion), discovered about 1650 by Rudbek in Sweden, Bartholin in Denmark, and Jolyffe in England. Asellius discovered the lacteals in 1622. In 1654, Glisson ascribed to these vessels the function of absorption; and their properties were studied by Wm. and John Hunter, Monro, Hewson, and other great anatomists.

Lynch Law, punishment inflicted by private individuals, independently of the legal authorities, said to derive its name from John Lynch, a farmer, who exercised it upon the fugitive slaves and criminals dwelling in the Dismal Swamp, North Carolina, when they committed outrages upon persons and property which the colonial law could not promptly repress. This mode of administering justice began about the end of the seventeenth century, and still exists in the outlying districts of the United States. Four robbers were taken from prison and hanged by a vigilance committee at New Albany, on the Ohio, 11 Dec. 1868.

Lyndhurst's Act (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54), introduced by lord Lyndhurst, rendered valid certain marriages within the forbidden degrees (with deceased wife's sister) up to that time, but prohibited them for the future; passed 31 Aug. 1835.

Lyons (S. France), the Roman Lugdunum, founded by M. Plancus, 43 B.C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, A.D. 59, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. It was a free city till its union with France in 1307.

Battle near Lyons; Clodius Albinus defeated and slain by Septimius Severus..... 19 Feb. 197
Two general councils held here (13th and 14th)..... 1245, 1274
Silk manufacture commenced..... 1515
Lyons taken by the republicans after 70 days' siege, 9 Oct.; awful pillage and slaughter follow; the convention decreed the demolition of the city..... 12 Oct. 1793
Capitulated to the Austrians..... March, 1814
Entry of Napoleon..... 8 March, 1815
An insurrection among the artisans, which led to great popular excesses; quelled by an army..... 21 Nov. - 31 Dec. 1831
Dreadful riots; put down by military..... 15 April, 1834
Railway to Paris opened..... 7 April, 1839
A dreadful inundation at Lyons (see *Inundations*)..... 4 Nov. 1840
Another insurrection quelled, with much loss of life, 15 June, 1849
Grand banquet to Louis Napoleon..... 15 Aug. 1850
A committee of public safety appointed here and the red flag raised soon after the revolution in Paris. M. Saigne, calling himself president, gen. Cluseret (expelled from Paris), and other extreme republicans, defeated in their endeavors to depose M. Challemeil Lacour, the prefect of the Rhône, who was well supported by the national guard; gen. Mazure, the military commander, accused of treacherous inaction, was arrested..... 28 Sept. 1870
Arnaud, commandant of the national guard, murdered by the mob, after a mock trial, for resisting them, 20 Dec. " "
Visited by marshal MacMahon..... Sept. 1876

Lyre. Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Hermès (in Latin Mercury), who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre, with three strings, is ascribed to the first Egyptian Hermes. Terpander added several strings to the lyre, making the number seven, 673 B.C. Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B.C.

M.

Macadamizing, a system of road-making invented by Mr. John Macadam, and published by him in an essay, in 1819, having practised it in Ayrshire. He prescribed stones to be broken to six ounces weight, and the use of clean flints and granite clippings. He received 10,000*l.* from parliament; was appointed surveyor-general of the metropolitan roads in 1827, and died in 1836; see *Roads*.

Macao (in Quang-tong, S. China) was given to the Portuguese as a commercial station in 1586 (in return for their assistance against pirates), subject to an annual tribute, which was remitted in 1863. Here Camoens composed part of the "*Lusiad*."

Macaroni. This name, given to a poem by Theophilus Folengo, 1509, continues to designate trifling performances, as buffoonery, puns, anagrams, "wit without

wisdom, and humor without sense." His poem was so called from an Italian cake of the same name, pleasant to the taste, with little alimentary virtue. These poems, in Italy and France, gave rise to *Macaroni academies*, and in England to *Macaroni clubs* (about 1772), when everything ridiculous in dress and manners was called "*Macaroni*."

Maccabees, a name of the Asmoneans, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, 167 B.C. Mattathias, a priest, resisted the tyranny; and his son, Judas Maccabeus, defeated the Syrians in three battles, 166, 165 B.C.; but fell in an ambush, 161 B.C. His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Lacedæmonians, and after an able administration was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by

Tryphon, 143 B.C. His brother and successor, Simon, was also murdered, 135 B.C. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded. His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, 107 B.C. The history of the Macabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha. Four are accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic church; none by Protestant communions.

Macdonald Affair, see *Prussia*, 1861.

Mace, a weapon anciently used by the cavalry of most nations, was originally a spiked club, hung at the saddle-bow, and usually of metal. Maces were also early ensigns of authority borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of an open crown, and commonly of silver gilt. The lord chancellor and speaker of the house of commons have maces borne before them. Edward III. granted to London the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and corporation, 1354. It was with the mace usually carried before the lord mayor on state occasions that Walworth, lord mayor of London, is said to have knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse, for rudely approaching Richard II., a courtier afterwards despatching him with his dagger, 15 June, 1381. Cromwell, entering the house of commons to disperse its members and dissolve the parliament, ordered one of his soldiers to "take away that bauble," the mace, which was done, and the doors of the house locked, 20 April, 1653.

Macedon (N. Greece). The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 B.C. It was successively under the protection of Athens, of Thebes, and Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his political wisdom and warlike exploits made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way for his son's greatness.

Reigns of Caranus, 814 B.C., or 796, or 748; Perdiccas I., 729; Argæus I., 684; Philip I., 640 or 609.

Æropus conquers the Illyrians..... B.C. 602

Reign of Amyntas, 540; of Alexander I..... 500

Macedon conquered by the Persians, 613; delivered by the victory of Platæa..... 479

Reign of Perdiccas II..... 454

Potidæa, revolting, 433; retaken by the Athenians..... 429

Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs; seizes the throne, and improves the country, 413; murdered by a favorite, to whom he promised his daughter in marriage..... 399

Pausanias reigns..... 394

Reign of Amyntas II., after killing Pausanias..... 393

The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas, and make Argæus, brother of Pausanias, king..... 392

Amyntas again recovers his kingdom..... 390

Reign of Alexander II., 369; assassinated..... 367

Reign of Perdiccas III., 364; killed in battle..... 360

Reign of Philip II., and institution of the Macedonian phalanx..... 359

He defeats the Athenians and Illyrians..... 360, 359

He takes Amphipolis; see *Archery*..... 358

He conquers Thrace, Illyria, and Thessaly..... 356-352

Birth of Alexander III., the Great..... 356

Close of the first sacred war..... 346

Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip..... 344

Thrace made tributary to Macedon..... 343

Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander..... 341

War against the Athenians..... 340

Philip besieged Byzantium unsuccessfully..... 338

Battle of Chæroneia; Philip victor..... 336

Philip is assassinated by Pausanias at Egæ during the celebration of games in honor of his daughter's nuptials; Alexander III., the Great, succeeds..... 333

The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians..... 333

The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes to the ground; the house of Pindar alone left..... 332

He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius at the Granicus..... 334

Sardis surrenders, Halicarnassus taken, and cities in Asia Minor..... 332

Memnon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 460,000 infantry, and 100,000 cavalry..... 333

Darius defeated at Issus (which see)..... Nov.

Alexander on his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyro, which is destroyed after seven months..... 332

Damascus is taken; Gaza surrenders..... 331

Alexander enters Jerusalem; Egypt conquered; Alexandria founded..... 331

The Persians totally defeated at Arbela..... 1 Oct.

Alexander master of Asia; enters Babylon..... 331

Sits on the throne of Darius at Susa..... B.C. 330

Parthia, Media, etc., overrun by him..... 329

Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him..... 329

He puts his friend Parmenio to death, on a charge of conspiracy supposed to be false..... 327

His expedition to India; Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken; and the country as far as the Ganges is overrun..... 327

Callisthenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander..... 328

Voyage of his admiral Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates..... 328-325

Returns to Babylon, 324; dies..... 323

Philip III. (Arideus) king..... 323

Alexander's conquests are divided among his generals, 323; his remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy..... 322

The Greeks defeated by Antipater and the Macedonians, near Cranon (which see)..... 322

Cassander reigns, 316; rebuilds Thebes..... 318

Seleucus recovers Babylon..... 312

Cassander kills Roxana and her son (the last of Alexander's family), and usurps the throne..... 311

Battle of Ipsus (which see); Antigonus killed..... 301

New division of the empire..... 298

Death of Cassander..... 298

Reign of Alexander V. and Antipater, his sons..... 294

Demetrius I., Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedon..... 294

Achaean league formed against Macedon..... 281-243

Governments of Pyrrhus, 287; Lysimachus, 286; Ptolemy Ceraunus..... 281

Irruption of the Gauls; Ptolemy killed..... 279

Sosthenes governs..... 278

Reign of Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius..... 277

Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king..... 274

Pyrrhus slain; Antigonus restored..... 272

Antigonus takes Athens..... 268

The Gauls again invade Macedon..... 268

Revolt of the Parthians..... 260

Reign of Demetrius II..... 259

Philip, his son, 232; set aside by Antigonus Doson..... 229

Philip V., 220; allies with Hannibal, 211; wars unsuccessfully against the Rhodians..... 202

Philip defeated by the Romans at Cynoscephalæ..... 197

Reign of Perseus, his son, 178; war with Rome..... 171

Perseus defeated at Pydna; Macedon made a Roman province..... 168

Perseus and his sons walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedon..... 167

Insurrection of Andriacus, calling himself Philip, son of Perseus, quelled..... 148

Macedonia plundered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth..... A.D. 482

Conquered by the Bulgarians..... 978

Recovered by the emperor Basil..... 1001

Formed into the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica, by Boniface, of Monterrat..... 1204

After various changes, conquered by Amurath II., and annexed to Turkey..... 1430

Macedonians, a semi-Aryan sect, followers of Macedonius, made bishop of Constantinople about 341. His appointment was greatly opposed and led to much bloodshed. He was expelled by the decree of a council held 360.

McHenry, Fort, DEFENCE OF. The British fleet that conveyed the troops under gen. Ross to Baltimore (see *North Point*) opened a bombardment upon Fort McHenry, in the harbor, on 13 Sept. 1814. The fort was garrisoned by about 1000 men, under gen. Armistead. They made a most gallant defence during a bombardment of twenty-five hours. The loss was trifling on both sides.

Machiavellian Principles, those of Nicolo Machiavelli of Florence (born 1469, died 1527), in his "Practice of Politics" and "The Prince." By some they are styled "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy;" by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously raised against them." The author said that if he taught princes to be tyrants, he also taught the people to destroy tyrants. "The Prince" appeared at Rome in 1532, and was translated into English in 1761.

Maciejowice (near Warsaw, Poland). Here the Poles were totally defeated by the Russians, and their general, Kosciusko, taken prisoner, 10 Oct. 1794, after a murderous action. He strenuously endeavored to prevent the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies. The statement that he said "Finis Poloniæ!" is contradicted.

Mackinaw, or **MACKINAC**, FORT, was surprised and captured by an allied force of British and Indians on 17 July, 1812. An unsuccessful attempt to recapture it was made on 4 Aug. 1814, by 500 regulars and 400 militia under lieut.-col. George Croghan. The Americans lost 13 killed and 61 wounded.

Madagascar (S.E. coast of Africa), a large island, said to have been discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, 1506. Population, about 5,000,000; 150,000 Christians in 1870.

Portuguese settlement, 1548; destroyed by the French one, 1642, on arrival of a French governor. 1669
The French attempted to settle at Antongel bay in 1774
Count Benyowski supreme in the island, Oct. 1775; killed in an encounter with the French. 23 May, 1786
Their establishment at Fort Dauphin fell into the hands of the English with Bourbon and Mauritius in 1810-11
The settlements ceded to king Radama, on his giving up the slave trade. 1818
Radama I. king, 1810, who favored Europeans and encouraged Christianity; died. 1828
A reactionary policy under his energetic queen, Ranavalona, 1828; the English missionaries who came in 1820 obliged to depart. 1835
The application of the native laws to the European settlers occasioned an unsuccessful attack on the town of Tamatave, by a united expedition from the English at the Mauritius, and the French from the isle of Bourbon, June, 1845
All amicable intercourse ceases, the native Christians suffer persecution. 1846 et seq.
The French defeated in an attack on the island. 19 Oct. 1855
Conspiracy against the queen frustrated. June, 1857
The rev. W. Ellis published accounts of his three visits to the island, on behalf of the London Missionary Society, in 1854-5-6. 1858
The queen dies; succeeded by her son Radama II, a Christian. 23 Aug. 1861
Treaty with Great Britain and France signed. 12 Sept. 1862
A revolution; the king and his ministers assassinated; the queen Rasohelina proclaimed sovereign. May, 1863
Embassy from Madagascar arrives at Southampton, Feb. 1864
Disputes with the French. Nov. "
Treaty with Great Britain; Christians to be tolerated, etc. 27 June, 1865; ratified. 5 July, 1866
Rev. Wm. Ellis's "Madagascar Revisited," published. 1 Feb. 1867
The queen died in March; her cousin, Ranavalona II, succeeded as queen, 1 Apr., 1869; baptized. Feb. 1869
Dr. Henry Rowley was consecrated bishop of Madagascar, Dec. 1872; Dr. R. Kestell-Cornish. 1874
African slavery prohibited, 1873; solemnly. June, 1877

Madder, the root of the *Rubia tinctoria*, highly valued for dyeing properties. 305,758 cwt. (valued at \$48,932L) were imported into this country in 1868; see *Alizarine*.

Madeira, an island (N.W. coast of Africa), discovered, it is said, in 1344, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who fled from France for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Aragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, 1345. It is asserted that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419 or 1420, or colonize it until 1431. It was taken by the British in July, 1801; and again by admiral Hood and gen. Beresford, 24 Dec. 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, who had emigrated to the Brazils. It was restored to the Portuguese in 1814. Since 1852 the renowned vintages here have been almost totally ruined by the vine disease (oidium). Population, 1872, 120,315.

Madial Persecution, see *Tuscany*.

Madison, FORT, DEFENCE OF. Fort Madison was on the Mississippi river, above St. Louis. On 5, 6, 7, and 8 Sept. 1812, lieut. Hamilton defended it successfully against a large force of Indians. He had one man killed and one wounded.

Madras (S.E. Hindostan), called by the natives *Chennapatnam*, colonized by the English, 1640.

Fort St. George built, 1641; made a presidency. 1653
Bengal placed under Madras. 1658
Calcutta, h. therto subordinate to Madras, made a presidency. 1701
Madras taken by the French. 14 Sept. 1746
Restored to the English. 1749

Vainly besieged by the French under Lally. 12 Dec. 1758
Hyder marches to Madras and obtains a favorable treaty, April, 1769
Sir John Lindsay arrives. 1 July, 1770
He is succeeded by sir R. Hartland. Sept. 1771
Lord Pigot, governor, imprisoned by his own council, 24 Aug. 1776; dies in confinement, 17 April, 1777; his enemies convicted and fined 1000*l.* each. 11 Feb. 1780
Sir Eyre Coote arrives. 5 Nov. "
He defeats Hyder. 1 July, 1781
Lord Macartney arrives as governor. 22 June, "
The Madras government arrest gen. Stuart for disobedience, and send him to England. June, 1788
Lord Cornwallis arrives here. 12 Dec. 1790
Sir Charles Oakley succeeds gen. Medows as governor. 1 Aug. 1792
Madras system of education introduced (see *Monitorial*). 1795
Lord Mornington (afterwards the marquess Wellesley) visits here. Dec. 1798
Gen. Harris, with the Madras army, enters Mysore, 5 March; and arrives at Seringapatam, 5 April, which is stormed by the British under major-gen. Baird, and Tipoo Sahib killed. 4 May, 1799
Appointment of sir Thomas Strange, first judge of Madras under the charter. 26 Dec. 1800
More than 1000 houses in Madras burned. Feb. 1803
The Madras army, under gen. Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), marches for Poonah (see *India*). March, "
Mutiny among the native forces at Vellore; 600 sepoys killed; 200 executed. 10 July, 1803
Mutiny of the sepoy troops at Madras. 1803
Arrival of lord Minto at Madras, who publishes a general amnesty. 29 Sept. "
Awful hurricane, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town, and seventy sail sunk, many with their crews. May, 1811
Madras attacked by the Pindarees. 1817
Appointment of the rev. Dr. Corrie, first bishop of Madras. 14 Feb. 1835
Sir Charles Trevelyan, governor, Jan. 1859; recalled for publishing a minute in opposition to Mr. Jas. Wilson's financial schemes. 10 May, 1860
[Appointed financial secretary and a member of the Indian council at Calcutta, Oct. 1862.]
His successor, sir H. Wood, dies at Madras. 2 Aug. "
Sir Wm. Denison appointed governor, Nov. 1860; arrives. 18 Feb. 1861
Lord Napier appointed governor. 31 Jan. 1866
Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh. 22 March, 1870
Lord Hobart appointed governor, Feb. 1872; died. 27 April, 1875
The duke of Buckingham appointed. May, "
Visit of the prince of Wales. 13 Dec. "
The Rt. Hon. W. P. Adam appointed governor, Aug. 1880; died. 24 May, 1881
The Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff appointed governor. June, "
(For other events, see *India*.)

Madrid (New Castile), mentioned in history as *Majerit*, a Moorish castle.

Sacked by the Moors. 1190
Fortified by Henry III. about 1400
Humiliating treaty of Madrid between Charles V. and Francis I. his prisoner. 14 Jan. 1526
Made the seat of the Spanish court by Philip II. 1560
The Escorial built. 1563 et seq.
Taken by lord Galway. 24 June, 1706
The old palace burned down. 1734
Madrid taken by the French. March, 1808
The citizens attempt to expel the French; defeated with much slaughter. 2 May, "
Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain (but soon retires). 20 July, "
Madrid retaken by the French. 2 Dec. "
Retained till it is entered by Wellington. 12 Aug. 1812
Ferdinand VII. restored. 14 May, 1814
Madrid pronounces for provisional government against Isabella II. 29 Sept. 1868
English Protestant church authorized. 9 Nov. "
Population, in 1857, 271,254; in 1870, 332,024; 1877, 397,690.
(See *Spain*, 1840 et seq.)

Madrigal, an unaccompanied song for three or more voices, of which fine examples are by English composers. Madrigals, invented in the Netherlands, were adopted in Italy, where fine specimens were produced. Many were published by Morley, 1594; Weelkes, 1597; Wilbye, 1598; and Bennet, 1599. The Madrigal Society in London began in 1741. English Glee and Madrigal Union founded in 1851. Rimbault's "Bibliotheca Madrigalium" published 1847. The madrigal, "Summer is i cumen in" is attributed to the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

Maestricht (Holland), the ancient *Trajectum ad Mosam*, the capital of Limburg. It revolted from Spain,

and was taken by the prince of Parma in 1579, when a dreadful massacre took place. In 1632 the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648; Louis XIV. took it in 1673; William, prince of Orange, invested it in vain in 1676; but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. In Feb. 1793, Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it, Nov. 1794. In 1814, it was made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and now belongs to Holland.

Mafia, a secret terrorist murderous society in Sicily, comprising persons of all classes; became prominent in 1860. It is opposed to the Camorra. Efforts for the suppression of both were made by the government in 1874-5.

Magazine, at first a miscellaneous periodical publication. There are now magazines devoted to nearly every department of knowledge. The following are the dates of the first publication of the principal magazines, some of which are extinct. In Jan. 1865, 544 magazines; in Jan. 1872, 639 were in course of publication in Great Britain and Ireland; see *Reviews and Newspapers*.

Gentleman's	1731	Blackwood's	1817
London	1732	Fraser's	1830
Scots	1739	Metropolitan	1831
Royal	1759	Penny	1832
Court	1760	Tait's	1833
Gospel	1768	Cornhill	1859
Lady's	1772	Macmillan's	"
European	1782	Good Words	1860
Methodist	1784	St. Paul's	1868
Evangelical	1792	Many new ones pub-	
Monthly	1796	lished	1860-78
Philosophical	1798	Antiquary	1880
New Monthly	1814		

Magazines IN THE UNITED STATES. The following are the principal literary magazines in the United States:

Harper's Magazine	1850
Atlantic Monthly	1857
Lippincott's Magazine	1868
Scribner's Monthly (name changed to The Century, Nov. 1881)	1870

Besides these there are many minor magazines, some of which have been long established, and have large circulation. *Harper's Magazine* and *The Century* are now published in London simultaneously with their appearance in the United States. *The North American Review*, formerly a quarterly periodical, and the *International Review*, formerly bi-monthly, are now monthly magazines. *Harper's Young People*, *St. Nicholas*, and the *Youth's Companion* are the principal magazines for children.

Magdala, a very strong place in Abyssinia (*which see*). On Good Friday, 10 April, 1868, the troops of the emperor Theodore attacked the first brigade of the British army under sir Robert Napier, and were repulsed with great slaughter. On the next day all the European prisoners were given up, but Theodore himself refused to surrender; and on Easter Monday, 13 April, Magdala was stormed, and Theodore himself killed—it is said by his own hand: British loss, 2 killed, 20 wounded; Abyssinian loss, about 500 killed and wounded out of about 5000. Magdala was burned to the ground by the British, 17 April, 1868.

Magdalens AND MAGDALENETTES, communities of nuns, consisting chiefly of penitent courtesans. The order of penitents of St. Magdalen was founded 1272, at Marseilles. The convent of Naples was endowed by queen Sancha, 1324. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope Leo X., in 1515, and favored by Clement VIII. in 1594. The Magdalen Hospital, London, was founded in 1758, under the direction of Dr. Dodd. The asylum in Dublin was opened in June, 1766.

Magdeburg (Prussia). The archbishopric was

founded about 967. The city suffered much during the religious wars in Germany. It was besieged and taken by the elector Maurice, Nov. 1550, and Nov. 1551; blockaded for seven months by the imperialists, under Wallenstein, in 1629; and barbarously sacked by Tilly on 10 May, 1631. It was given to Brandenburg in 1648; was taken by the French, 8 Nov. 1806; annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia, 9 July, 1807; restored to Prussia, May, 1813.

The *Magdeburg Experiment* is shown by means of a hollow sphere, composed of two hemispheres, fitting air-tight. When the air is exhausted by the air-pump, the hemispheres are held together by the pressure of the atmosphere, and require great force to separate them. The apparatus was suggested by Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump. He died in 1686.—*Brande*.

Magellan, STRAIT OF (connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans), was passed by Fernando de Magellanus (Magellan), a Portuguese, on 27 Nov. 1520. He gave the latter ocean its name on account of its calmness. Magellan completed the first voyage round the world, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles I., but was killed in 1521. The Spaniards had a fort here, called Cape Famine, because the garrison perished for want.

Magenta, a small town in Lombardy, near which the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, 4 June, 1859. The emperor Louis Napoleon commanded, and he and the king of Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight. It is said that 55,000 French and Sardinians and 75,000 Austrians were engaged. The former are asserted to have lost 4000 killed and wounded, and the Austrians 10,000, besides 7000 prisoners. The French generals Espinasse and Clerc were killed. The arrival of gen. MacMahon during a deadly struggle between the Austrians and the French greatly contributed to the victory. The contest near the bridge of Buffalora was very severe. The Austrians fought well, but were badly commanded. The emperor and king entered Milan on 8 June following; MacMahon and Regnault d'Angely were created marshals of France. A monument erected here in memory of the slain was solemnly inaugurated 4 June, 1872.—The red dye, rosaniline, obtained by chemists from gas-tar, is termed *magenta*; see *Aniline*.

Magi, or WORSHIPERS OF FIRE. The Persians adored the invisible and incomprehensible God as the principle of all good, and paid homage to fire as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples; their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The magi, their priests, are said to have had skill in astronomy, etc.; hence the term magi was applied to all learned men, till they were confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, the reformer of the sect of the Magi, flourished about 550 B.C. This religion was superseded in Persia by Mahometanism, A.D. 652, and the Parsees at Bombay are descendants of the Guebres, or fire-worshippers.

Magic, see *Alchemy*, *Witchcraft*, etc.—The invention of the MAGIC-LANTERN is ascribed to Roger Bacon, about 1260, but more correctly to Athanasius Kircher, who died 1680. See Godwin's "Lives of the Necromancers," 1834, and Ennemoser's "History of Magic," translated by W. Howitt, 1854.

Magistrates, see *Justices*. Stipendiary borough magistrates may be appointed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, 1835, and by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 97, 1863. The present arrangement of metropolitan magistrates (the chief sitting at Bow street) was made by acts of parliament in 1792 and 1839. Eleven courts were appointed in 1840. Their salaries raised from 25 March, 1875. Henry Fielding, the novelist, was acting-magistrate for Westminster and at Bow street. He was succeeded by his half-brother, sir John Fielding, in 1761; by

Sir William Addington	1780
Sir Richard Ford	1800
Mr Read	1806

Sir Nathaniel Conant.....	1813
Sir Robert Baker.....	1820
Sir Richard Blincoe.....	1821
Sir Frederick Roe.....	1823
Mr T J Hall.....	1836
Sir Thomas Henry (died suddenly, 16 June, 1876).....	1864
Sir James Taylor Ingham.....	July, 1876
The new office, Bow street, opened.....	4 April, 1881

Magna Charta. Its fundamental parts were derived from Saxon charters, continued by Henry I and his successors. On 20 Nov. 1214, the archbishop of Canterbury and the barons met at St. Edmundsbury. On 6 Jan. 1215 they presented their demands to king John, who deferred his answer. On 19 May they were censured by the pope. On 24 May they marched to London, and the king was compelled to yield. The charter was settled by John at Runnymede, near Windsor, 15 June, 1215. It was many times confirmed by Henry III. and his successors. The last king's grand charter was granted in 1224, and was assented by Edward I.; see *Forests*. The original MS. charter is lost. The finest MS. copy, which is at Lincoln, was reproduced by photographs in the "National MSS.," published by government, 1865.

Magna Græcia, the independent states founded by Greek colonists in South Italy, Sicily, etc. Cumæ, in Campania, is said to have been founded in 1034 B.C., Pandusia and Metapontum in 774 B.C. These states were ruined through aiding with Hannibal when he invaded Italy, 216 B.C.

Eryacusæ founded.....	about B.C. 734
Leontium and Catana.....	730
Syracusæ.....	721
Crutona.....	710
Tarentum.....	704
Locri Epizephyrii.....	673
Lipara.....	627
Agigentum.....	582
Thurium.....	632

Magnano (N. Italy). Here Scherer and a French army was defeated by the Austrians under Kray, 6 April, 1799.

Magnesia (Asia Minor). Here Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Scipios, 190 B.C.—*Magnesia alba*, the white alkaline earth used in medicine, was in use in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Its properties were developed by Dr. Black in 1755.

Magnesium, a metal first obtained from magnesia by sir Humphry Davy in 1808, and since produced in larger quantities by Humphry, Deville, and especially by Mr. E. Sonstadt, in 1862-4. Its light when burned is very brilliant, and is so rich in chemical rays that it may be used in photography. Lamps made for burning magnesium wire were employed by the excavators of the tunnel through Mount Cenis. By its light photographs of the interior of the Pyramids were taken in 1865. Larkin's magnesium lamp (in which the metal is burned in the form of a powder) was exhibited at the Royal Institution on 1 June, 1866, and before the British Association at Nottingham in Aug. 1866. An improved magnesium wire lamp is now being used in carrying on the U. S. Geodetic survey. It has been seen and observed upon over lines 50 miles in length, at night, when the atmosphere is better adapted for delicate observations, there being less refraction and radiation than by day.

Magnetism. *Magnes*, a shepherd, is said to have been detained on Mount Ida by the nails in his boots. The attractive power of the loadstone or magnet was early known, and is referred to by Homer, Aristotle, and Pliny; it was also known to the Chinese and Arabians. The Greeks are said to have obtained the loadstone from Magnesia, in Asia, 1000 B.C. Roger Bacon is said to have been acquainted with its property of pointing to the north (1294). The invention of the mariner's compass is ascribed to Flavio Gioia, a Neapolitan, about 1310; but it was known in Norway previous to 1266, and is mentioned in a French poem, 1150; see under *Electricity*.

Robert Norman, of London, discovered the dip of the needle..... about 1576
 Gilbert's treatise "De Magnete" published..... 1600
 Halley's theory of magnetic variations published..... 1686
 Marcel observed that a suspended bar of iron becomes temporarily magnetic by position..... 1723
 Artificial magnets made by Mr Gowan Knight..... 1746
 The variation of the compass was observed by Bond, about 1666, the diurnal variation by Graham, 1722, on which latter Canton made 4000 observations previous to 1786
 Coulomb constructed a torsion balance for determining the laws of attraction and repulsion, 1786, also investigated by Michell, Euler, Lambert, Robinson, and others..... 1780-1809
 The deflection of the magnetic needle by the voltaic current was discovered by Ørsted..... 1820
 Mr Abraham invents a magnetic guard for persons engaged in grinding cutlery..... 1831
 The magnetic effects of the violet rays of light exhibited by Morichani, 1814, polarity of a sewing-needle so magnetized shown by Mrs Somerville..... 1836
 Mr. Christie proves that heat diminishes magnetic force, about "
 Sir W. Snow Harris invents various forms of the compass..... 1881
 Magnetic north pole discovered by commander (afterwards sir) James Clark Ross (during sir John Ross's second voyage)..... 1 Jan. "
 Electricity produced by the rotation of a magnet by prof. Faraday, 1831; his researches on the action of the magnet on light on the magnetic properties of flames, air, and gases (published 1845), on diamagnetism (1846), on magneto-crystalline action (1846), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), on the magnetic force..... 1851-2
 Magnetic observations established in the British colonies under the superintendence of col. Edward Sabine, 1840 et seq.
 Prof. Tyndall proves the existence of diamagnetic polarity..... 1866
 Mr Archibald Smith described the results of his investigations respecting the deviation of the compass in iron ships at the Royal Institution..... 9 Feb. 1868
 William Robinson patented a method of making wrought iron from cast iron by the help of magnetism, announced..... July, 1867
 Wilde's magneto-electric machine exhibited (see under *Electricity*, p. 237). "
 In the present century, our knowledge of the phenomena of magnetism has also been greatly increased by the labors of Arago, Ampère, Hansteen, Henry, Gauss, Weber, Poggenдорff, Sabine, Lamont, De Moivre, Archibald Smith, etc.; see *Animal Magnetism*.
 In the Royal Institution, London, is a magnet by Lohman, of Haarlem, constructed on the principles of Mr. Elus, which weighs 100 lbs and can sustain 430 lbs. Häcker, of Nuremberg, constructed a magnet weighing 36 grains, capable of sustaining 146 times its own weight. This was exhibited in 1851, also at the Royal Institution.

Magneto-Electricity, the discovery of prof. Faraday; see under *Electricity*. Magneto-electricity has been recently applied to telegraphic and to light-house purposes. The South Foreland light-house, near Dover, was illuminated by the magneto-electric light in the winter of 1858-9 and 1859-60 (the light removed to Dungeness in 1861); the Lizard, by Dr. C. William Siemens's magneto-electric light, 1878; see *Faradisation*.

Magnolia. *Magnolia glauca* was brought here from North America, 1688. The laurel-leaved magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) from North America, about 1784. The dwarf magnolia (*Magnolia pumila*) from China, in 1789; and (also from China) the brown-stalked, 1789; the purple, 1790; and the slender, 1804.

Magyar, see *Hungary*.

Maharajpooor (India). Here sir Hugh Gough severely defeated the Mahratta army of Owalior, 29 Dec. 1818. Lord Ellenborough was present.

Mahedpore, see *Mekhedpore*.

Mahogany is said to have been brought to England by Raleigh in 1595, but not to have come into general use till 1720.

Mahometanism, embodied in the Koran, includes the unity of God, the immortality of the soul, predestination, a last judgment, and a sensual paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty-three years. He enjoined on his disciples circumcision, prayer, alms, frequent ablution, and fasting, and permitted polygamy and concubinage.

Mahomet (Mohammed: the name is spelled many ways), born at Mecca..... 570
 Announced himself as a prophet..... about 611
 Flew from his enemies to Medina (his flight is called the Hégira)..... 15 July, 622
 Overcame his enemies (the Koreish, Jews, etc.) in battle, 623-5
 Defeated the Christians at Muta..... 629
 Is acknowledged as a sovereign..... 630
 Dies. It is said, of slow poison, administered by a Jewess to test his divine character..... 8 June, 632
 The Mahometans are divided into several sects, the chief being the *Sunnites*, or the orthodox (who recognized as caliph Abubeker, the father-in-law of Mahomet, in preference to Omar and Ali), and the *Shiites* (Sectaries), or *Fatimites*, the followers of Ali, who married Fatima, the prophet's daughter.
 The former (also called *Sunnites*) recognize the "Sunna" (traditions) sayings of Mahomet (supplementary to the Koran) which the Shiites reject. Husan and other sons of Ali were murdered A.D. 680, and a miracle play and a festival in their honor are still observed.
 The Ottoman empire is the chief seat of the *Sunnites*, the sultan being considered the representative of the caliph: Persia has been for centuries the stronghold of the Shiites.
 The Mahometans conquered Arabia, North Africa, and part of Asia, in the seventh century; in the eighth they invaded Europe, conquering Spain, where they founded the caliphate of Cordova, which lasted from 756 to 1031, when it was broken up into smaller governments, the last of which, the kingdom of Granada, endured till its subjugation by Ferdinand in 1492; but the Mahometans were not finally expelled from Spain till 1609
 Their progress in France was stopped by their defeat at Tours by Charles Martel in..... 732
 After a long contest the Turks under Mahomet II. took Constantinople: he made it his capital and the chief seat of his religion..... 1453
 Though considered to be declining, Mahometanism is calculated as including 100,000,000 among its votaries.
 Comroodeen Tyabjee, a Mahometan, admitted to practice as an attorney in England, having taken the oaths upon the Koran..... Nov. 1858
 Budroodeen Tyabjee, a Mahometan, called to the bar, 30 April, 1867

Mahrattas, a people of Hindostan, who originally dwelt northwest of the Deccan, which they overran about 1676. They endeavored to overcome the Mogul, but were restrained by the Afghans. They entered into alliance with the East India Company in 1767, made war against it in 1774, again made peace in 1782, and were finally subdued in 1818. Their prince, Sindiah, is now a pensioner of the British government.

Maid, see *Holy Maid* (Elizabeth Barton), and *Joan of Arc* (Maid of Orleans).

Maida (Calabria), where the French, commanded by gen. Regnier, were signally defeated by the British under major-general sir John Stuart, 4 July, 1806.

Maiden, see *Guillotine*.

Maids of Honor. Anne, daughter of Francis II., duke of Brittany, and queen of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France (1483-98), had young and beautiful ladies about her person, called maids of honor. The queen of Edward I. of England is said to have had four maids of honor (1272-1307); queen Victoria has eight.

Mail-coaches, for the conveyance of letters, were first set up at Bristol by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, 2 Aug. 1784. They were employed for other routes in 1785, and soon became general in England. The mails were first sent by rail in 1838.

Maillots (small mallets), a name given to certain citizens of Paris, who, in March, 1382, violently opposed the collection of new taxes imposed by the duke of Anjou, the regent. They armed themselves with small iron mallets (taken from the arsenal), and killed the collectors; for which they were severely punished in Jan. 1383.

Maiming and Wounding, see *Corentry Act*.

Main Plot, a name given to a conspiracy to make Arabella Stuart sovereign of England in place of James I. in 1603. Lord Cobham, sir Walter Raleigh, and lord Gray were condemned to death for implication in it, but reprieved; others were executed. Raleigh was executed, 29 Oct. 1618.

Maine: 1. a province, N.W. France, seized by William I. of England in 1069. It acknowledged prince

Arthur, 1199; was taken from John of England by Philip of France, 1204; was recovered by Edward III. in 1357; but given up, 1360. After various changes it was finally united to France by Louis XI. in 1481.—2. **MAINE** (North America) was discovered by Cabot, 1497, and colonized by the English about 1638; it became a state of the Union in 1820. The boundary line between the British and the United States territories in Maine was settled by the Ashburton treaty, concluded 9 Aug. 1842. The *Maine liquor law*, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks, with certain exceptions, was enacted in 1851. In 1872, it was officially reported to have greatly decreased drunkenness and rendered the trade disreputable.

Maiwand, Afghanistan, about 50 miles from Candahar. On 27 July, 1880, gen. J. Burrows marched from Kushk-i-Nakhud and attacked the army of Ayooob Khan, about 20,000 men, intrenched here on the river Helmund, and, after four hours' severe conflict, was compelled to retreat. About 300 of the British, with many officers, fell (including lieutenant-col. Galbraith, major G. F. Blackwood, captains Garratt, McMath, Cullen, Roberts, and others), especially officers of the 66th regiment; with about 700 of the native troops killed or missing. The British commanders were censured. Ayooob Khan did not improve his victory, and was totally defeated by gen. sir F. Roberts, 1 Sept. 1880; see *Mazra*.

Majesty. Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were thus addressed, and also the popes and the emperors of Germany. The style was given to Louis XI. of France in 1461.—*Voltaire*. Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1519, the kings of Spain took the style. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520. James I. used the style "Sacred," and "Most Excellent Majesty."

Majolica Ware, see *Pottery*.

Majorca, see *Balearic Isles*, and *Minorca*. Majorca opposed Philip V. of Spain in 1714; but submitted, 14 July, 1715. Its first railway, from Palma, capital of the Balearic isles, to Inca, 18 miles, opened, 24 Feb. 1875.

Majuba Hill (see *Transvaal*). On Saturday night, 26 Feb. 1881, above 600 men under sir George P. Colley, marching from the camp at Mount Prospect, ascended Majuba hill overlooking Laing's Nek, where the Boers were encamped, to surprise them. The attack of the Boers began 10.30 A.M. of the 27th. Fierce conflicts ensued; eventually overwhelmed by numbers and deadly fire, the British were routed and fled. Sir George Colley fell with his face to the enemy. Boer loss about 150. About 350 British engaged. Loss: killed, 3 officers and about 82 men; many wounded, 122 prisoners, and some missing.

Malabar (W. coast of Hindostan). The Portuguese established factories here in 1505; the English did the same in 1601.

Malacca, on the Malay peninsula, East Indies, was made a Portuguese settlement in 1511. The Dutch factories were established in 1640. The Dutch government exchanged it for Bencoolen in Sumatra in 1824, when it was placed under the Bengal presidency. It is now part of the *Strait Settlements* (which see).

Malaga (S. Spain), a Phœnician town, taken by the Arabs, 714; retaken by the Spaniards, after a long siege, 1487; see *Naval Battles*, 1704. An insurrection against the provisional government was put down with much slaughter, 31 Dec. 1868.

Malakhoff, a hill near Sebastopol, on which was situated an old tower, strongly fortified by the Russians during the siege of 1854-5. The allied French and English attacked it on 17, 18 June, 1855, and, after a conflict of forty-eight hours, were repulsed with severe loss; that of the English being 175 killed and 1126 wounded; that of the French 3338 killed and wounded. On 8 Sept. the

French again attacked the Malakhoff; at 8 o'clock the first mine was sprung, and at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt; see *Sebastopol*. In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 8000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.

Malay Archipelago, see *Moluccas*, *Philippines*, *Straits*, etc.

Maldon (Essex), built 28 a.c., is supposed to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burned by queen Boadicea, and rebuilt by the Romans; burned by the Danes, A.D. 991, and rebuilt by the Saxons. Maldon was incorporated by Philip and Mary. The singular custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure on his father's death; see *Borough-English*.

Malegnano, or *Милонано*, modern names of *Marignano* (which see).

Malicious Damages. The law respecting them was consolidated and amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97. This act protects works of art, electric telegraphs, etc., 1861.

Malinea, see *Mecklin*.

Malines' Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 67, relating to the powers of women in regard to property, was passed in 1857.

Maló, St. (N.W. France). This port, as a great resort of privateers, sustained a tremendous bombardment by the English under admiral Benbow in 1693, and under lord Berkeley in July, 1695. In June, 1758, the British landed in considerable force in Caneille bay, and went up to the harbor, where they burned upwards of a hundred ships, and did great damage to the town, making a number of prisoners. It is now defended by a very strong castle, and the harbor is very difficult of access.

Malo-Jaroslavits, near Moscow, central Russia, the site of severe encounters between the Russians and the retreating French army, 24 Oct. 1812. The latter were victorious, but with great loss.

Malplaquet (N. France). Here the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene defeated the French, commanded by marshal Villars, 11 Sept. 1709. Each army consisted of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers. There was great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mena.

Malt, barley prepared for brewing and distillation. A duty was laid upon malt in 1667; repealed but reimposed 1697 et seq. Important acts for the regulation of malt duties were passed in 1830 and 1837. In March, 1834, there were 6187 licensed maltsters in the United Kingdom. The duty on malt in 1863 amounted to £273,737. In 1864 the duty was remitted on malt used for cattle feeding; and in 1866 an act was passed allowing the excise duty to be charged according to the weight of the grain used. A parliamentary committee to consider repeal of malt tax was agreed to, 14 May, 1867, without success; a motion to repeal the tax was negatived (244 17), 23 April, 1874. Tax abolished, 1880 (when it was 2s. 8½d. a bushel). It ceased 1 Oct. 1880.

Revenue from the malt duties in the year ending 31 March, 1860, 6,391,722; 1864, 6,419,418; 1868, 6,676,464; 1867 (tax reduced), 5,800,930; 1869, 6,644,861; 1869, 6,308,913; 1867, 6,116,445; 1871, 6,978,371; 1872, 6,910,366; 1873, 7,444,152; 1877, 8,110,377; 1878, 7,731,640.

Malt made and retained in the United Kingdom in 1828, 26,205,431 bushels; in 1835, 42,002,012; in 1847, 26,367,818; in 1867, 44,545,649; in 1861, 46,650,100; in 1870, 56,778,814; in 1875, 63,018,076.

Malta (formerly *Melita*), an island in the Mediterranean, held successively by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, which last conquered it, 259 a.c. The apostle Paul was wrecked here, A.D. 62 (Acts xxvii., xxviii.). Malta was taken by the Vandals, 534, by the Arabs, 870, and by the Normans from Sicily, 1090. With Sicily it became successively part of the possessions of

the house of Hohenstaufen, of Anjou (1206), and of Aragon (1260). In 1500 Charles V. gave it to the Knights Hospitallers, who defended it most courageously and successfully, in 1551 and 1565, against the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 80,000 men. The island was taken by Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, 12 June, 1798. He found in it 1200 pieces of cannon, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets, besides an immense treasure collected by asperation; and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta surrendered to the British under Pigot, 5 Sept. 1800. At the peace of Amiens it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations; but, by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain. *La Valetta*, the capital, was founded in 1567 by the grand-master, La Valetta, and completed and occupied by the knights, 16 Aug. 1571. The Protestant college was founded in 1846. A grand new naval dry-dock was opened May, 1871. Governor of Malta and Gozo, sir Patrick Grant, March, 1867; sir C. T. Van Straubensee, 1872. The visit of prince of Wales, 6 April, 1876.

Malta, Knights of. A military religious order, called also Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of St. John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Malá, trading to the Levant, obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, 1048. They afterwards founded a hospital for the reception of pilgrims, from whence they were called Hospitallers (*Latin hospitium*, a guest). The military order was founded about 1099; confirmed by the pope, 1113. In 1119 the knights defeated the Turks at Antioch. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Acre, which they defended valiantly in 1190. John, king of Cyprus, gave them Limis in his dominions, where they stayed till 1310, in which year they took Rhodes, under their grand-master De Vallaret, and the next year defended it under the duke of Savoy against an army of Saracens. The story that his successors have used F. E. R. T. (*Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, or "His valor kept Rhodes") for their device is much doubted. From this they were also called *knights of Rhodes*; but Rhodes being taken by Solymán in 1522, they retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI. granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat; and in 1530 the emperor Charles V. gave them the isle of Malta. The order was suppressed in England in 1540; restored in 1557; and again suppressed in 1559. St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, a relic of their possessions, still exists. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand-master of the order in June, 1798. After the death of the grand-master, Tommasi di Comara, in 1806, the order was governed by a lieutenant and a college at Rome, till Pope Leo XIII. made count Conchi a Santa Croce (lieutenant since 14 Feb. 1871) grand-master, 28 March, 1879. The knights sent a hospital establishment into Bohemia during the war in 1866, which afforded great relief to the wounded and sick.

Mamalon, a hill, one of the defences of Sebastopol, was captured by the French, 7 June, 1855.

Malakluka, originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, established by the sultan of Egypt as a body-guard, about 1240. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne of Egypt, May, 1250, and continued to do so until it became a Turkish province, in 1517, when the boys took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia; but, assisted by the Arnauts, reconquered Egypt from the Turkish government. In 1804, Napoleon embodied some of them in his guard. On 1 March, 1811,

they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, Mehemet Ali, and slain at Cairo.

Mamertini, sons of Mamers, or Mars, were Campanian soldiers of Agathocles. They seized Messina, in Sicily, in 281 B.C., and when closely besieged by the Carthaginians and Hiero of Syracuse, in 264, they implored the help of the Romans, which led to the first Punic war.

Mammoth, an extinct species of elephant. An entire mammoth, flesh and bones, was discovered in Siberia in 1799. Remains of this animal have since been found at Harwich in 1803, and at places in Europe, Asia, and America.

Man, ANTIQUITY OF. In 1836 M. Boucher de Perthes found some rude flint implements, which he believed to be of human manufacture, mingled with bones of extinct animals, in the old alluvium near Abbeville, in Picardy, France, and also, in 1847, near Amiens. Similar flints have since been found in Sicily by Dr. Falconer, at Brixham by Mr. Pengelly, and lately in various parts of the world. Hence many geologists infer that man existed on the earth many ages earlier than has been hitherto believed.

Some burned bricks found in the Nile are considered to be 20,000 years old, and some bones found in lacustrine deposits in Florida, 30,000 years old.

The "Engis skull" found by Schmerling in the valley of the Meuse about 1834
Fossil human remains found in extinct volcanoes of St. Denis, near Puy en Velay 1844
A human jaw said to have been found in the drift at Moulin Quignon, near Abbeville March, 1863
Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man" was published in 1863, and Sir John Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times" 1865
The skeleton of a man supposed to have been a contemporary of the mammoth and cave-bear was found with polished flint implements by M. Riviere in the Cavillan cavern, near Mentone, 26 March, 1872. Mr. W. Pengelly went to examine these remains.
"The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain," by John Evans, F.R.S., published July, 1872
"In our day the quaternary man is a fact universally accepted, but the tertiary man is a problem under discussion."—*Vivchow* 1877

Man, ISLE OF,* was subdued by Edwin, king of Northumberland, about 620; by Magnus of Norway, 1098; by the Scots, 1266; occupied by Edward at the wish of the inhabitants, 1290; recovered by the Scots in 1313; but taken from them by Montacute, afterwards earl of Salisbury, to whom Edward III. gave the title of king of Man in 1343. It was afterwards subjected to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder Henry IV. granted it in fee to sir John Stanley, 1406. It was taken from this family by Elizabeth, but was restored in 1610 to the earl of Derby, through whom it fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1755. He received 70,000*l.* from parliament for all his rights in 1765; and the nation was charged with the further sum of 132,944*l.* for the purchase of his remaining interest in the revenues of the island in Jan. 1829. The countess of Derby held the isle against the parliamentary forces for a time in 1651. The new queen's landing-pier (cost 46,400*l.*) inaugurated by the lieut.-governor, H. B. Loch, 1 July, 1872. Act relating to the harbors and coasts passed June, 1872. The first railway (from Douglas to Peel) opened 1 July, 1873.—Revenue to government, 1873, 12,625*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*—The BISHOPRIC is said to have been presided over by Amphibalus about 360. Some assert that St. Patrick was the founder of the see, and that Germanus was the first bishop, about 447. It was united to Sodor in 1113. The bishop has no seat in the house of lords, but lord Auckland (bishop, 1847–54) sat by right of his barony. Present income, 2000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF SODOR AND MAN.

1784. Claudius Crgan; died in 1813.
1813. George Murray, transl. to Rochester, 1827.
1828. William Ward; died in 1834.
1838. James Bowstead, transl. to Lichfield, Dec. 1839.
1840. Henry Pepys, transl. to Worcester, 1841.
1841. Thomas Fowler Short, transl. to St. Asaph, 1846.

* 226½ square miles; population, 1874, about 54,000; revenue, 44,166*l.*; balance in hand, Jan. 1874, 18,170*l.*

1846. Walter Augustus Shirley; died in 1847.
1847. John Eden (lord Auckland), transl. to Bath, 1854.
1854. Hon. Horatio Powys; died 31 May, 1877.
1877. Rowley Hill, consecrated 24 Aug.

Manassas Junction (Virginia, United States), an important military position, where the Alexandria and Manassas Gap railways meet, near a creek named BULL RUN. 1. It was held by the confederates in 1861, when they were attacked by the federal gen. Irwin McDowell. He began his march from Washington on 16 July, and gained some advantage on the 18th at Centreville. On the 21st was fought the first battle of Bull Run. The federals, who began the fight, had the advantage till about three o'clock P.M., when the confederate gen. Johnston brought up reinforcements, which at first the federals took for their own troops. After a brief resistance, the latter were seized with sudden panic, and, in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers, fled, abandoning a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and baggage. The confederate generals Johnston and Beauregard did not think it prudent to pursue the fugitives, who did not halt till they arrived at Washington. The federal army is said to have had 481 killed, 1011 wounded, 1216 missing. The loss of the confederates was stated to be about 1500. In March, 1862, when the army of the Potomac, under gen. McClellan, marched into Virginia, they found that the confederates had quietly retreated from the camp at Manassas. 2. On 30 Aug. 1862, this place was the site of another great battle between the northern and southern armies. In Aug. gen. "Stonewall" Jackson defeated Banks at Cedar mountain on the 9th, turned the federal flank on the 22d, and, arriving at Manassas, repulsed Pope's attacks on the 29th. On the 30th gen. R. E. Lee joined Jackson with his army, and Pope received reinforcements from Washington. A desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the confederates gaining a decisive victory, compelling the federals to a hasty retreat to Centreville. Jackson pushed forward towards Fairfax Court-house, and again encountered the national forces on 1 Sept. Both sides claimed a victory, but during the night Pope's army retreated towards Washington. Pope was at once superseded, and McClellan resumed the command to march against the confederates, who had crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland; see *United States*.

Manchester (Lancashire), in the time of the Druids, was one of their most popular stations, and had the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, in the British language *Meyne*, a stone. It was one of the seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Mancenion*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell. The site of this, still called the "Castle Field," was, about 79, selected by the Romans as the station of the *Cohors Prima Frisiorum*, and called by them *Mancunium*; hence its Saxon name *Manceastre*, from which its modern appellation is derived.—*Lucia*.

Mancenion taken from the Britons	498
Captured by Edwin of Northumbria	620
The inhabitants become Christians	about 627
The town taken by the Danes, 870; retaken	923
The charter (<i>Magna Charta</i> of Manchester)	14 May, 1301
"Manchester cottons" introduced	1382
The church made collegiate	1421
Free grammar-school founded	1516
Privilege of sanctuary moved to Chester	about 1541
An aulager (measurer) stationed here	1565
Sir Thomas Fairfax takes the town	1643
The walls and fortifications razed	1652
Cheetham college, or Blue coat hospital, founded	1653
Tumult raised by "Syddall, the barber," afterwards hanged	1715
Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, makes it his quarters	28 Nov. 1745
Queen's theatre first built	1758
The Infirmary instituted, 1762; built	1766
The inhabitants discharged from their obligation to grind their corn at Irk mill	1789
Cotton goods first exported	1790
Manchester navigation opened by Bridgewater canal	1791
Lunatic asylum founded	1798
Agricultural Society instituted	1797
Christian, king of Denmark, visits Manchester, and puts up at the Bull inn	1798

The Queen's theatre rebuilt	1775	police-van near Manchester, and Brett, a policeman,	
Subscription concerts established	1777	killed	18 Sept.
Riots against machinery	1779	23 persons committed for trial; trial, 23 Oct.-12 Nov.;	1867
Manufacture of muslin attempted here	1780	5 condemned to death for murder; 1 Nov.; others to	
Philosophical Society established	1781	imprisonment; Allen, Gould, and Larkin executed,	
New Bailey bridge completed	1785	23 Nov.	"
Queen's theatre burned down, 19 June, 1789; re-erected.	1790	Jacob Bright elected M.P. (Lilly Maxwell, a widow, voted	
New Bailey built	"	for him)	26 Nov.
Assembly-rooms, Mosley street, built	1792	False alarm of fire at Lang's music-hall, 23 killed,	
Philological Society instituted	1803	31 July, 1868	"
Fever hospital erected, 1805; Theatre Royal	1806	New town-hall founded	26 Oct.
The Portico erected	"	Manchester Reciprocity Association founded	Sept. 1869
The weavers' riot	24 May, 1808	National Education Union meet	3, 4, Nov.
Exchange and Commercial buildings erected	Jan. 1809	Bishop James Prince Lee died, 24 Dec. 1869; succeeded	
Manchester and Salford water-works established	"	by James Fraser	Jan. 1870
Blanketeers' meeting	4 Nov. 1817	Alexandra park (provided by the corporation) opened,	
Lock-hospital established	1819	6 Aug.	"
Manchester reform meeting (called "Peterloo") of from		Owens College new buildings founded	23 Sept.
60,000 to 100,000 persons—men, women, and children.		Grammar-school: additional building opened by earl of	
Mr. Hunt, who took the chair, had spoken a few words,		Derby	25 Oct.
when the meeting was suddenly assailed by a charge		Visit of Mr. Disraeli; enthusiastically received, 2-5 April,	1872
of cavalry, assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeo-		The library at the Athenæum burned	24 Sept. 1873
manry, the outlets being occupied by other military		Proposal to rebuild the cathedral by subscription, spring,	1874
detachments. The unarmed multitude were driven		Athenæum lecture-rooms opened by lord chief-justice	
upon each other; many were ridden over by the horses		Cockburn, the marquess of Salisbury, etc.	22 Jan. 1875
or cut down by their riders. The deaths were 11—		Humphry Nichols, who had given about 100,000 <i>l.</i>	
men, women, and children—and the wounded about		to public charities, died	31 Oct.
600.	16 Aug.	Statue of Cromwell (by M. Noble), gift of Mrs. Abel Hey-	
New Brunswick bridge built	1820	wood, uncovered	1 Dec.
Chamber of Commerce established	"	Rev. Thomas Middleton bequeaths 14,000 <i>l.</i> to Royal In-	
Law library founded	"	firm	May, 1876
Natural History Society projected	1821	Proposal to make Owens College a university	July, "
New Quay Company founded	1822	Death of sir Elkanah Armitage, a great benefactor,	
Deaf and Dumb school instituted	1823	26 Nov.	"
Royal Institution formed	"	New town-hall opened, by M. Abel Heywood, the mayor,	
Floral and Horticultural Society established	"	13 Sept. 1877	
Mechanics' Institution founded	1824	Owens College made the nucleus of Victoria University	
Musical festival first held	1828	(which see)	July, 1880
At the launch of a vessel which keeled and upset, up-		New school of art opened by the earl of Derby, 27 April,	1881
wards of 200 persons precipitated into the river; 51			
perished	29 Feb.	Manchester, BISHOPRIC OF. An order in council	
In a tumult, a factory burned, and much machinery de-		in Oct. 1838 declared that the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor	
stroyed	3 May, 1829	should be united on the next vacancy in either, and	
New concert-room established	"	that the bishopric of Manchester should be immediately	
The races established	1830	created within the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see	
Manchester and Liverpool railway opened—Mr. Huskis-		of York; the county of Lancaster for that purpose to be	
son killed (see <i>Liverpool</i>)	15 Sept.	detached from Chester. By act 10 Vict. (1847) the sees	
Manchester made a parliamentary borough (2 members)		of St. Asaph and Bangor were to exist undisturbed, and	
by Reform act	7 June, 1832	that of Manchester was to be created.	
Choral Society established	1833		
Statistical Society formed (the first in England)	2 Sept.		
Church-rate refused	3 Sept.		
Manchester incorporated by Municipal Reform act	1834		
Manchester and Leeds Railway act passed	1836		
Geological Society instituted	1838		
Charter of Incorporation	23 Oct.		
Manchester Police act	26 Aug. 1839		
British Association meet here	23 June, 1842		
Great disorders in the midland counties among artisans;			
they extend to this town	Aug.		
Great free-trade meetings held here (see <i>Corn Laws</i>),			
14 Nov. 1843			
Important meeting held at the Athenæum (see <i>Athenæ-</i>			
<i>um</i>)	3 Oct. 1844		
Great anti-corn-law meeting, at which 64,984 <i>l.</i> were			
subscribed in four hours	23 Dec. 1845		
The Queen's park, Peel park, and Philip's park opened,			
Aug. 1846			
Manchester made a bishopric	10 Aug. 1847		
Opening of Owens Collegiate Institution, to which John			
Owens bequeathed 100,000 <i>l.</i>	10 March, 1851		
The queen's visit to Manchester	7 Oct.		
Great meeting in the Free-trade Hall to greet M. Kossuth,			
11 Nov.			
The engineers' strike	3 Jan.-26 April, 1852		
The Guild of Literature entertained at a banquet by the			
citizens	31 Aug.		
Opening of the Free Library	2 Sept.		
Great free-trade banquet	2 Nov.		
Manchester declared to be a city, and formally so gazet-			
ted	16 April, 1853		
Great strike of minders and piecers	7 Nov. 1855		
EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES determined on, 20 May,			
1856; 1115 old paintings, 689 new paintings, 969 water-			
colors, 348 British portraits, etc., collected; opened by			
prince Albert, 5 May; visited by the queen, 29, 30 June;			
visited by 1,335,915 persons; expenses, 99,500 <i>l.</i> ; re-			
ceipts, 98,500 <i>l.</i> ; closed	17 Oct. 1857		
Sir John Potter, a benefactor to the town, died	25 Oct. 1858		
British Association meet here (second time)	4 Sept. 1861		
Great county meeting; 130,000 <i>l.</i> subscribed to the Lan-			
cashire Relief fund	2 Dec. 1862		
Meeting of the Church congress	18-15 Oct. 1863		
Great Reform meeting: Mr. Bright there	24 Sept. 1866		
Manchester Education bill committee appointed	"		
Additional M.P. granted by Reform act	15 Aug. 1867		
Meeting of Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Soci-			
ety	27 Aug.		
Trades' unions commission opened; evidence obtained			
of gross outrages	3-24 Sept.		
Two Fenians, Kelly and Deasy, forcibly taken from a			

jected the Old Testament, and composed a system of doctrine from Christianity and the dogmas of the ancient fire-worshippers. Sapor, king of Persia, believed in him at one time, but afterwards banished him. He was burned alive by Bahram or Varanes, king of Persia, in 277. His followers dispersed, and several sects sprang from them.

Manilla (built about 1573), capital of the Philippine isles, a great mart of Spanish commerce. Manilla was taken by the English, 6 Oct. 1762, when the archbishop engaged to ransom it for about a million sterling; never wholly paid. Manilla has suffered greatly by earthquakes. It is stated that nearly 3000 persons perished by one in 1645. In Sept. 1852, the city was nearly destroyed, and on 3 July, 1863, about a thousand lives were lost. The duke of Edinburgh was hospitably entertained here, 19 Nov. 1869; see *Earthquakes*, 1852, 1863, 1880.

Manitoba (see *Rupert's Land and Hudson's Bay*) (North America), a new colony. A Fenian attack on the colony was suppressed by United States troops about 12 Oct. 1871.

Mannheim (S. Germany), founded in 1606, became the court residence of the palatine of the Rhine in 1719; but his becoming elector of Bavaria in 1777 caused the removal of the court to Munich. Mannheim surrendered to the French, under command of gen. Pichegru, 20 Sept. 1795. On 31 Oct. the Austrians under gen. Wurmser defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighborhood during the wars of Napoleon I. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim by Sand, a student of Würtzburg, 2 April, 1819.

Manometer (Greek *parís*, thin), an instrument for measuring the rarity of the atmosphere, gases, and vapors. One is said to have been made by Otto von Guericke about 1660, and the "statical barometer" of Robert Boyle was a simple manometer. Various forms of the apparatus were devised by Ramsden (about 1773), by Roy (1777), by Cazalet (1789), and by Bourdon and others. A manometer was constructed for the investigation respecting the elasticity of steam conducted by Prony, Arago, Dulong, and Girard, 1830.

Manors are as ancient as the Saxon times, and imply a territorial district with its jurisdiction, rights, and perquisites. They were formerly called baronies, and still are lordships. Each lord was empowered to hold a court called the court-baron for redressing misdemeanors, and settling disputes between the tenants.—*Cabinet Lawyer*.

Mansion-house, LONDON. The residence of the lord mayor. It is situate at the east end of the Poultry on the site of the ancient Stocks market. It was built of Portland stone by George Dance the elder, 1739–53; repaired and redecored, 1867–8; see *Mayor*.

Attempt to blow up part of Mansion-house; a box of gunpowder (40 lbs.) discovered in a window, east side, about 11 P. M. 16 March, 1881

Mansion-house Funds:

FRENCH RELIEF FUND for the sufferers by the siege of Paris, was established at a meeting 18 Jan. 1871 In four days about 24,000*l.* had been received; up to 4 March 113,399*l.* finally, 125,697*l.* Col. H. Stuart Wortley and Mr. George Moore went to Paris on 3 Feb. with 68 tons of provisions, and personally superintended their distribution by the clergy, foreign consuls, and others. An official report, issued by the lord mayor, dated 7 Nov. 1871, showed a balance of 4679*l.* in hand.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND, begun 24 Jan. 1874; prince of Wales became patron, 24 Feb.; public meeting, 14 April, above 30,000*l.* collected; 19 March, 125,000*l.* 27 July, when the fund was closed.

EASTERN WAR SUFFERERS FUND, 9400*l.* received up to 31 Oct. 1875; 15 Oct. 13,000*l.*; 25 Oct. 14,200*l.*

INDIAN PRISON RELIEF FUND, 1875, raised 39,000*l.*; 20 Jan. fund closed, 14 Feb. 1876.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, 1877–8, announced 13 Aug.; received up to 29 Aug. 12,000*l.*; 11 Sept. 13,000*l.*; 2 Oct. 14,000*l.*; 5 Nov. 44,000*l.*; fund was closed by receipt of the 500*l.* of Blackingham, 19 Oct. 1878; 15 Oct. 1878, 5000*l.* since received, 22 Nov. 40,000*l.*; 15

Jan. 1868, 503,000*l.* Wound up, 515,200*l.* received—506,063*l.* sent to India 20 May, 1878

"EURYDICE" FUND (see *Wrecks*, 24 March, 1878); received for families of the men, 5496*l.*; transmitted 25 Sept. "

"PRINCESS ALICE" RELIEF FUND; opened 5 Sept. 1878; received, 21 Sept. 25,000*l.*; 1 Oct. 31,400*l.*; see *Princess Alice*.

AMERICAN COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND; opened 14 Sept. 1878; received 21 Sept. 11,500*l.*; 21 Oct. 29,300*l.*; above 18,000*l.* received in the country.

DINAS COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND (for 180 widows and children); opened Feb. 1879

HUNGARIAN FLOODS FUND; opened 14 March; received 18 March, about 4200*l.*; May 1, 11,248*l.* "

ZULU WAR FUND; opened 31 March; received 2 April, 3400*l.*; 25 April, 10,300*l.* "

ROWLAND HILL MEMORIAL proposed 9 Sept. 1879; the lord mayor, Whetham, announced that as about 100*l.* only had been subscribed, the money would be returned; another committee was then formed, and lord mayor Truscott assumed charge of the fund, 11 Nov.; 6300*l.* received 12 Dec. 1879; about 16,000*l.* 26 Feb. 1880; 17,286*l.* 5 Jan. 1881

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S IRISH RELIEF FUND; opened on appeal by her grace, 22 Dec. 1879; about 2300*l.* received 29 Dec.; total sent to Dublin, 34,164*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; fund closed 10 Aug. 1880

"ATALANTA" FUND; to relieve sufferers by loss of the *Atalanta* (which see); opened 15 June, "

TRURO CATHEDRAL FUND; opened 14 July; received 1085*l.* 9 Nov. "

RISCA COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND; opened 16 July; received 337*l.* 9 Nov. "

NAINI TAL LANDSLIDE FUND; opened 22 Oct. "

AGRAM EARTHQUAKE FUND; opened 17 Nov. "

PEN Y-GRAGH COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND; opened 13 Dec. "

CHIOS or SCIO EARTHQUAKE FUND; opened 7 April, 1881

Mansourah (Lower Egypt). Here Louis IX. was defeated by the Saracens and taken prisoner, 5 April, 1250. He gave Damietta and 400,000 livres for his ransom.

Mantineia (Arcadia, Greece). Here (1) Athenians and Argives were defeated by Agis II. of Sparta, 418 B.C.; (2) and here Epaminondas and the Thebans defeated the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, 362 B.C. Epaminondas was killed in the engagement, and Thebes lost its power among the Grecian states. The emperor Adrian built a temple at Mantineia in honor of his favorite Alcinoüs. The town was also called Antigonia. Other battles were fought near it.

Mantua (N. Italy), an Etruscan city, near which Virgil was born, 70 B.C. Mantua was ruled by the Gonzagas, lords of Mantua, from 1328 to 1708, when it was seized by the emperor Joseph I. It surrendered to the French, 2 Feb. 1797, after a siege of eight months; retaken by the Austrians and Russians, 30 July, 1799, after a short siege. After the battle of Marengo (14 June, 1800), the French again obtained possession of it. It was included in the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Austrians, who surrendered it to the Italians, 11 Oct. 1866, after the peace.

Manu, see *Menu*.

Manufactures, see *Silk, Cotton*, etc.

Maoria, see *New Zealand*.

Maple-tree. The *Acer rubrum*, or scarlet maple, was brought here from North America before 1636. The *Acer Negundo*, or ash-leaved maple, before 1688. From the *Acer saccharinum* (introduced here in 1735) the Americans make good sugar.

Maps, see *Charts and Mercator*.

Marañon, see *Amazon*.

Marathon (in Attica). Here, on 28 or 29 Sept. 490 B.C., the Greeks, only 11,000 strong, defeated the Persian army, amounting to about 110,000. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles. Among the slain (about 6400) was Hippas, the instigator of the war. The Persian army was forced to retreat to Asia; see *Greece*.

Marble. Dipseus and Scyllia, statues of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works; all statues previously being of wood, about

568 B.C.—*Pliny*. The edifices or monuments of Rome were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra are chiefly of white marble. The Marble Arch, London, erected at Buckingham palace, 1830, was removed to Hyde park, March, 1851.

Marburg (W. Germany). The cathedral was founded 1231; and the first Protestant university in 1527. It suffered much during the Seven Years' war, 1753–60.

March, the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B.C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father, Mars; though Ovid observes that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but placed it differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th of this month; see *Year*.

Marches. The old boundaries between England and Wales, and England and Scotland. The lords marchers of the Welsh borders had viceregal authority; the wardens of the Scotch marches were subordinate officers. These powers were abolished 1536 and 1689.

Marchfeld (Austria). Here Ottocar II. of Bohemia was defeated and slain by his rival, the emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg, 26 Aug. 1278; see *Bohemia*.

Marcionites, followers of Marcion, a heretic, about 150, who preceded the Manichees, and taught similar doctrines.—*Cate*.

Marcomanni, a people of southern Germany, expelled the Boii from Bohemia, and, united with other tribes, invaded Italy about 167, but were repelled by the emperors Antoninus and Verus. They were defeated by the legion called, from a fabled miracle, the Thundering Legion, 179; and finally driven beyond the Danube by Aurelian, 271.

Marengo (N. Italy). Here the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, after crossing the Alps into Piedmont, attacked the Austrians, 14 June, 1800; his army was retreating, when the arrival of gen. Dessaix turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and Bonaparte, signed 15 June, the latter obtained twelve strong fortresses, and became master of Italy.

Mareschals, or MARSHALS, in France, were the esquires of the king, and originally had the command of the vanguard to observe the enemy and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in 1515, there were but two marshals, who had 500 livres per annum in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The number was afterwards greatly increased. Napoleon's marshals were renowned for skill and courage; see *Marshal*.

Mariner Persecution, see *Protestants*.

Marignano (now MALEGNANO), N. Italy, near Milan. Three battles have been fought near here. 1. Francis I. of France defeated the duke of Milan and the Swiss, 13, 14 Sept. 1515; above 20,000 men were slain. This conflict has been called the Battle of the Giants. 2. Near here was fought the battle of Pavia (*which see*), 24 Feb. 1525. 3. After the battle of Magenta, 4 June, 1859, the Austrians intrenched themselves at Malegnano. The emperor sent marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers with 16,000 men to dislodge them, which he did with a loss of about 850 killed and wounded, on 8 June. The Austrians are said to have lost 1400 killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners, out of 18,000 engaged.

Mariner's Compass, see *Compass* and *Magnetism*.

Marine Society (for the maintenance and instruction of boys for the navy) was founded by Jonas Hanway, 1756, and incorporated 1772. It instituted the first training-ship on the Thames, 1786. H.M.S. *Warspite* was burned, without loss of life, 3 Jan. 1876; and the boys were removed to the *Conqueror*.

Marines were first established with the object of forming a nursery to man the fleet. An order in council, dated 16 Oct. 1664, authorized 1200 soldiers to be raised and formed into one regiment. In 1684, the third regiment of the line was called the Marine Regiment; but the system of having soldiers exclusively for sea service was not carried into effect until 1698, when two marine regiments were formed. More regiments were embodied in subsequent years; and in 1741 the corps consisted of ten regiments, each 1000 strong. In 1759 they numbered 18,000 men. In the latter years of the French war, ending in 1815, they amounted to 31,400, but there were frequently more than 3000 supernumeraries. The *jollies*, as they are called, frequently distinguished themselves. The "Royal Marine Forces" (so named 1 May, 1802), now comprehend artillery and light infantry. The vote for 1857 was for 16,000 marines, inclusive of 1500 artillery.—*P. H. Nicolas*. Marine Engineers' Institution, founded in 1872.

Marino, San, a republic in central Italy. Its origin is ascribed to St. Marinus, a hermit, who resided here in the fifth century. Its independence lost for a short time—to Caesar Borgia, 1503, and to the pope, 1789; was confirmed by pope Pius VII. in 1817. A convention with Italy, 27 March, 1872. Population in 1858, about 8000; in 1869, 7303; in 1874, 7816.

Mariolatry, worship of the Virgin Mary; began in the fourth century, greatly increased in the tenth.

Marionnettes, puppet plays. The *fantoccini*, popular in Italy in the fifteenth century; in the eighteenth in England and Germany, see *Punch*.

Maritime Exhibition at Havre opened by representatives of the government, 1 June, 1868: a similar exhibition was opened at Naples by the prince of Piedmont, 17 April, 1871; at Paris, 10 July, 1875.

Mark, a silver coin of the northern nations, and the name *mark-lubs* is still retained in Denmark. In England, the mark means the sum of 13s. 4d., and the name is retained in law courts.

Market, see *Smithfield*, *Metropolitan Cattle Market*, *London*, 1868.

Mark's, St. (Venice). The church was erected in 829, the piazza in 1592.

The proposed restorations and changes in the façades and mosaic pavement created much excitement in England, and led to remonstrances which irritated the Italian people. . . . Nov., Dec. 1879

Marlborough, a town in Wiltshire; a royal manor mentioned in Domesday-book. King Henry III. passed the "*Statutes of Marlbridge*" in the ancient castle in 1267. Marlborough has returned two members to parliament since Edward I. The grammar-school was founded by Edward VI.—MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, London, was built by Wren for the duke of Marlborough, 1709–10; was bought for the princess Charlotte and prince Leopold in 1817; held by queen Adelaide till 1849, and became the residence of the prince of Wales, 1863; see *Gems*.

Marocco, see *Morocco*.

Maronites, Christians in the East, followers of one Maron in the fifth century; they are said to have embraced the errors of the Jacobites, Nestorians, and Monothelites. About 1180 they numbered 40,000, living in the neighborhood of Mount Libanus, and were of service to the Christian kings of Jerusalem. They were reconciled to the Church of Rome soon after. For an account of the massacres of the Maronites in 1860, see *Druses*.

Maroons, a name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards, a number of their negroes fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years' duration ensued, when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free set-

Cujas assures us that the Gascons and other people bordering on the Pyrenean mountains had not relinquished this custom in his time, 1590. The women bore the name of "wives of the second order."—*Hénault*. See *Morganatic Marriages*.

DOUBLE MARRIAGES. There are some instances of a husband and two wives (but they are very rare) in countries where polygamy was interdicted by the state. The first Lacedæmonian who had two wives was Anaxandrides, the son of Leon, about 510 B.C. Dionysius of Syracuse married two wives, viz.: Doris, the daughter of Xenetus, and Aristomache, sister of Dion, 398 B.C. It is said that the count Gleichen, a German nobleman, was permitted, under peculiar circumstances, by Gregory IX., in A.D. 1237, to marry and live with two wives. The Mormons practise and encourage polygamy.

FORCED MARRIAGES. The stat. 3 Henry VII. 1487 made the principal and abettors in marriages with heiresses, etc., contrary to their will, equally guilty as felons. By 39 Eliz. 1596, such felons were denied the benefit of clergy. This offence was made punishable by transportation, 1 Geo. IV. 1820. The remarkable case of Miss Wharton, heiress of the house of Wharton, whom captain Campbell married by force, occurred in William III.'s reign. Sir John Johnston was hanged for seizing the young lady, and the marriage was annulled by parliament, 1690.—Edward Gibbon Wakefield was tried at Lancaster, and found guilty of the felonious abduction of Miss Turner, 24 March, 1827; and his marriage with her was immediately dissolved by act of parliament.

MARRIAGES BY SALE. Among the Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder. This custom is said to have originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochos, about 1433 B.C.

FLEET MARRIAGES, see Fleet.

Married Women, see Wives.

Marrs Murders, see Ratcliffe Highway.

Mars, a planet, next to the earth in order of distance from the sun; the spots on its surface were first observed by Fontana, in 1636. Two satellites were discovered by prof. Asaph Hall, at Washington, U. S., 11 Aug. 1877.

"They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satellites which revolve about Mars."—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels—Voyage to Laputa*, about 1726.

Mar's Insurrection. John, earl of Mar, proclaimed James III. at Braemar, Aberdeenshire, 6 Sept. 1715. He was defeated at Sheriffmuir, 13 Nov., and escaped from Montrose with the Pretender, 4 Feb. 1716.

Marsaglia (Piedmont, N. Italy). Here the imperialists under prince Eugene and the duke of Savoy were defeated by the French under Catinat, 4 Oct. 1693.

Marseillaise Hymn. The words and music are ascribed to Rouget de Lisle, or L'Isle, a French engineer officer, who, it is said, composed it by request, 1792, to cheer the conscripts at Strasburg. It derived its name from a body of troops from Marseilles marching into Paris in 1792 playing the tune. This account is doubted (1879). The author was pensioned by Louis Philippe, 1830.

Marseilles. The ancient *Massilia* (S. France), a maritime city, founded by the Phœceans about 600 B.C.; an ally of Rome, 218 B.C. Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul, on account of its excellent schools.

Taken by Julius Cæsar after a long siege.....	B.C.	49
By Euric the Visigoth.....	A.D.	470
Sacked by the Saracens.....		839
Marseilles a republic.....		1214
Subjected to the counts of Provence.....		1251
United to the crown of France.....		1482
The plague rages.....		1649
It carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The bishop Belucense devotedly exerted himself to relieve the sufferers.....		1720-1
Revolutionary commotions here.....	30 April,	1789
Marseilles opposes the revolutionary government, and is reduced.....	23 Aug.	1793
Dissensions and conflicts between the French and Italians; much stabbing; several deaths; about 200 arrests, 19, 20 June; city quiet.....	22 June,	1881

Marshals. Two were appointed in London to clear the streets of vagrants, and to send the sick, blind, and lame to asylums and hospitals for relief, 1567.—*Northouck*.

Marshals, BRITISH FIELD. This rank was first conferred upon John, duke of Argyll, and George, earl of Orkney, by George II., in 1736. The duke of Cam-

bridge was made field-marshal, 9 Nov. 1862; the prince of Wales, May, 1875; sir Wm. Rowan, sir Charles Yorke, and lord Strathnairn, 2 June, 1877; see *Marshals*.

Marshals of FRANCE, appointed by Napoleon I. during his wars, 1804-14.

Arrighi, duke of Padua; died 21 March, 1853.
Augereau, duke of Castiglione; died 12 June, 1816.
Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, king of Sweden, 1818; died 8 March, 1844.
Berthier, prince of Neufchâtel and Wagram, killed or committed suicide at Bamberg, 1 June, 1815.
Bessières, duke of Istria; killed at Lützen, 1 May, 1813.
Brune, murdered at Avignon, 2 Aug. 1815.
Davoust, prince of Eckmühl and duke of Auerstadt; died 1 June, 1823.
Grouchy, died 29 May, 1847.
Jourdan, peer of France; died 23 Nov. 1833.
Junot, duke of Abrantes; suicide, 29 July, 1813.
Kellermann, duke of Valmy; died 12 Sept. 1820.
Lannes, duke of Montebello, wounded at Aspern; died 31 May, 1809.
Lefebvre, duke of Dantzic; died 14 Sept. 1820.
Macedonal, duke of Tarento; died 24 Sept. 1840.
Marmont, duke of Ragusa; died 2 March, 1852.
Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli; died 4 April, 1817.
Moncey, duke of Conegliano; died 20 April, 1842.
Mortier, duke of Treviso; killed by Fieschl, 28 July, 1835.
Murat, king of Naples; executed 13 Oct. 1815.
Ney, prince of Moskwa; executed 7 Dec. 1815.
Oudinot, duke of Reggio; died 13 Sept. 1847.
Perignon, marquis de; died 25 Dec. 1818.
Poniatowski, prince Josef Anton, wounded at Leipsic, and drowned, 19 Oct. 1813.
Soult, duke of Dalmatia; died 26 Nov. 1851.
Suchet, duke of Albuera; died 3 Jan. 1826.
Victor, duke of Belluno; died 1 March, 1841.

Marshalsea Court, having jurisdiction in the royal palace, was very ancient, of high dignity, and coeval with the common-law. Since the decision of the case of the Marshalsea (see *lord Coke's 10 Rep. 68*) no business has been done in this court; but it was regularly opened and adjourned at the same time with the Palace court, the judges and other officers being the same. These courts were removed from Southwark to Scotland Yard in 1801, were abolished by parliament, and discontinued 31 Dec. 1849; see *Prisons*.

Marsi, a brave people of Southern Italy, who, after several contests, yielded to the Romans, about 301 B.C. During the civil wars they and their allies rebelled, having demanded and been refused the rights of Roman citizenship, 91 B.C. After many successes and reverses, they sued for and obtained peace and the rights they required, 87 B.C. The Marsi being *Socii* of the Romans, this was called the *Social war*.

Marston Moor (near York). The Scots and parliamentary army were besieging York, when prince Rupert, joined by the marquess of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston Moor, on 2 July, 1644, and the contest was long undecided. Rupert, commanding the right wing of the royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, at the head of troops disciplined by himself. Cromwell was victorious; he drove his opponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's artillery was taken, and the royalists never recovered from the blow.

Martello Towers, or **MORTELLA TOWERS**, were circular buildings erected in the beginning of the present century on the southern coast of England, and other parts of the empire, as defences against invasion.

Martial Law, see *Courts-martial* and *Military Law*.

Martinesti, see *Rimnik*.

Martinique (French West Indies), discovered in 1493 or 1502; settled by France, 1635. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in Feb. 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken, 16 March, 1794; restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; again captured 23 Feb. 1809. A revolution in this island

in favor of Napoleon was finally suppressed by the British, 1 June, 1815, and Martinique reverted to its French masters. Severe earthquakes occurred here in 1767 and 1839.

Martinmas, 11 Nov., the feast of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in the fourth century, is quarter-day in parts of the north of England and in Scotland. The high-sheriffs of England and Wales are nominated on the morrow of St. Martin, 12 Nov.

Martin's Hall, St. (Long Acre, London), was opened as a concert-room for Mr. John Hullah on 11 Feb. 1850; burned down 26 Aug. 1860; rebuilt 1861; opened as the New Queen's Theatre, by Mr. Alfred Wigan, 24 Oct. 1867.

Martyrs. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, was stoned, 37. The festivals of the martyrs, of very ancient date, took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom about 169. St. Alban is the English protomartyr, 286; see *Persecutions, Protestants, and Diocletian Era*. The Martyrs' Memorial, Smithfield, erected by the Protestant Alliance, was inaugurated 11 March, 1870. The Martyrs' Memorial church, St. John's street, Clerkenwell, was consecrated 2 June, 1871.

Maryland, named after queen Henrietta Maria, one of the original states of the United States, was granted in 1632 to lord Baltimore, and settled by a company of English Romanists in 1634. It continued in the Union when the other slave states seceded in 1860 and 1861. The Confederate army, under gen. Lee, after their victory at Bull Run, 30 Aug. 1862, crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. They were followed by the Federal army under McClellan. Severe conflicts ensued, especially on 17 Sept., at Antietam Creek, with great loss on both sides, each claiming the victory; see *Antietam*.

Marylebone, a large parish, N. W. London. The name is corrupted from St. Mary at the Bourne, or brook—Tyebourne. It was chiefly pasture land in 1760. The manor was acquired by the duke of Portland in 1813. The hunting-grounds now form Regent's park (*which see*). The parishes of Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington were made a parliamentary borough in 1882.

Marylebone Gardens—attached to the "Rose of Normandy"—a place of public entertainment, opened in the middle of the seventeenth century; mentioned by Pepys, closed 23 Sept. 1776; a music hall erected here, 1855.

Masanietto, see *Naples*, 1617. Auber's opera "La Muette de Portici" (1828) was produced in London as "Masaniello," 4 May, 1829.

Mascat, see *Muscat*.

Masks. Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun; but theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus; yet Aristotle says the inventor and time of their introduction were unknown.—Modern masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised in Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572.—*Stour*. See *Iron Mask*.

Masonic Institutions, see *Freemasonry*.

Masorah (Hebrew for *tradition*), a collection of conjectural readings (*kerie*) of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, with critical, grammatical, and exegetical remarks by various Jewish doctors (written between the sixth and tenth centuries), who also furnished the *Masoretic vowel-points*.

The first Rabbinical Hebrew Bible, containing the Masorah, Targums, and comments, was printed by Bomberg at Venice, 1518. The "Book of the Masorah, the Hedge of the Law," was first printed at Florence, 1730.

Masquerades were in fashion in the court of Edward III., 1340; and in the reign of Charles II., 1660, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such represen-

tations as occasioned their suppression, 9 Geo. I. 1724. They were revived and carried to a shameful excess in violation of the laws; and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each, 1776.—*Mortimer*. At the close of a bal masqué, given by Anderson the Wizard, 5 March, 1856, Covent-garden theatre was destroyed by fire.

Masques, precursors of the opera, introduced into England in the latter part of the sixteenth century; many were written by Ben Jonson; one at the Middle Temple on the marriage of princess Elizabeth, Feb. 1613. Milton's "Comus" was represented at Ludlow castle in 1634.

Mass, in the Roman church, is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist, in memory of the passion of Christ, and to this every part of the service alludes. The general division consists in high and low; the first is that sung by choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; low-masses are those in which the prayers are rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin about 394; it was introduced into England in the seventh century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201. Dr. Daniel Rock, in "The Church of our Fathers" (1849), describes an ancient MS. of "The Service of the Mass, called the Rite of Salisbury," compiled for that cathedral, by St. Osmund and others, during the twelfth century. The English communion service was adopted in 1549; see *Missal and Ritualism*.

Massachusetts, one of the United States. First settled at Plymouth by a colony of English Puritans, who had lived some time in Holland, after being driven out of their own country by persecution, 1620. This was called the Plymouth colony. In 1628 others direct from England settled at Salem and Charlestown, and in 1630 at Boston, and this was called the Massachusetts Bay colony. By this name the whole province was called until the Revolution, the two above-named colonies having been united in 1692. Here were transacted some of the earlier and most important scenes of the Revolution; see *Boston*. It adopted a state constitution in 1780, and accepted the federal constitution in Feb. 1788, by which it became a member of the confederacy.

Massacres. The following are among the most remarkable, probably exaggerated:

BEFORE CHRIST.

Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397.
2000 Tyrians crucified and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331.
Of 2000 Capuans, friends of Hannibal, by Gracchus, 211.
A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102.
The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88.
A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, 87.
Again, under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82.
At Perugia, Octavianus Caesar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Caesar, 40.

AFTER CHRIST.

At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 Jews are said to have been put to the sword, 70.
The Jews, headed by one Andre, put to death many Greeks and Romans in and near Cyrene, 115.
Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 300,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 165.
At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens were massacred by order of Antoninus, 215.
The emperor Probus is said to have put to death 400,000 of the barbarian invaders of Gaul, 277.
Of the Gothic hussars by Valens, 378.
Of Thessalonians, when 5000 persons invited into the circus were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390.
Of the circus factions at Constantinople, 532.
Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople by order of Andronicus, 1184.
Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, 1208. Thousands perished by the sword and gibbet.
Of the French in Sicily, 1282; see *Sicilian Vespers*.
At Paris, of the Armagnacs, at the instance of John, duke of Burgundy, 1418.

Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., 1520.
 Of Protestants at Vassy, 1 March, 1562.
 Of 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, in France (see *St. Bartholomew*), 24 Aug. 1572.
 Of the Christians in Croatia by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.
 Of the pretender Demetrius, and his Polish adherents, at Moscow, 27 May, 1605.
 Of Protestants in the Valteline, N. Italy, 19 July, 1620.
 Of Protestants at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, 1724.
 All the Protestant powers in Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailingly.
 At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, Oct. 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.
 Massacre of Wyoming, U.S., by Tories, British, and Indians, who slaughtered and scalped men, women, and children, 3 July, 1778.
 At the taking of Ismail by the Russians, 30,000 old and young were slain, Dec. 1790; see *Ismail*.
 Of French royalists (see *Septembriseurs*), 2 Sept. 1792.
 Of Poles at Praga, 1794.
 In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, 29 March, 1804, and many thousands perished.
 Insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, 2 May, 1808.
 Massacre of the Mamelukes in the citadel of Cairo, 1 March, 1811.
 Massacre of Protestants at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May, 1815.
 Massacre at Seio, 22 April, 1822; see *Citos*.
 Of the Janissaries at Constantinople, 14 June, 1826; at Cabul (see *Afghanistan*), 1841.
 600 Kabyles suffocated in a cave in Algeria, 18 June, 1845; see *Dahra*.
 Massacre of Christians at Aleppo, 16 Oct. 1850.
 Of 135 emigrants at Mountain Meadows, Utah (said to be by Mormons whom they had offended); a few children spared; 18 Sept. 1857.
 [Bishops Ph. K. Smith and Lee accused; Brigham Young exonerated, 1875. Bishop Lee sentenced to death, Oct. 1876; shot, 23 March, 1877.]
 Of Maronites, by Druses, in Lebanon, June, 1860; and of Christians, by Mahometans, at Damascus, 9-11 July, 1860; see *Druses* and *Damascus*.
 Of 300 persons in Minnesota, by Indians, 17 Aug. et seq. 1862.
 Of 500 Indians, including women and children, at Sand Creek, near Fort Lyon, Col., by col. Chivington's command, 29 Nov. 1864.
 Of 173 N. W. Indians including women and children (as a chastisement for murders, outrages, and robberies), by major Baker, of U.S. army, Jan. 1870.
 Of French missionaries and others at Tien-tsin, 22 persons (see *China*), 21 June, 1870.
 Of foreigners, by the native Gauchos in the Tandiel district, Buenos Ayres, South America, 1 Jan. 1872.
 Of about 90 French colonists and others in New Caledonia, by natives, during a revolt, June, 1873.
 Of about 6 negro militiamen who had made a patriotic demonstration on 4 July, by whites, at Hamburg, S. C., 9 July, 1876.
 Of Mehemet Ali Pacha and others at Ipek, near Scutari, by Albanians, 6 Sept. 1878.
 At Cabul (see *Afghanistan*), 1879.
 (See *Minnesota*, *Modoc Indians*, and *Turkey*, 1876.)
 Of Gen. Custer and his entire force (276 men), by Indians under Sitting Bull, on the Little Big Horn river, 25, 26 June, 1876.

MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Of 300 British nobles, on Salisbury Plain, by Hengist, about 450.
 Of the monks of Bangor, to the number of 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Bernicia, 607 or 612.
 Of the Danes in the southern counties of England, on the night of 13 Nov. 1002, by order of Ethelfred II. At London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary. Among the rest was Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded.—*Baker*.
 Of the Jews in England. Some few, pressing into Westminster hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people; and, a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England slew all they met. In York 500, who had taken shelter in a castle, killed themselves rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, 1199.
 Of the Bristol colonists at Cullen's Wood, Ireland (see *Cullen's Wood*), 1209.
 Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dispossess its members of the Spice Islands, Feb. 1625.
 Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in O'Neill's rebellion, which began 23 Oct. 1641. Upwards of 30,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion.—*Sir William Pitt*. In the first three or four days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed.—*Lord Clarendon*. Before the rebellion was entirely suppressed, 154,000 Protestants were massacred.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Of the Macdonalds of Glencoe (see *Glencoe*), 13 Feb. 1692.
 Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burned, shot, or pierced to death by pikes; perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798.—*Mugrave*.
 Of Europeans at Meerut, Delhi, etc., by mutineers of the native Indian army (see *India*), May and June, 1857.
 Of Europeans at Kalangan, on the south coast of Borneo, 1 May, 1859.
 Of the Europeans at Morant Bay, Jamaica, by the infuriated negroes, 11, 12 Oct. 1865; see *Jamaica*.
 Of lieutenant Holcombe and surveying party (about 70) in Assam, on Naga hills, about 24 Feb. 1875.
 Of Mr. Margary and servants (with col. Browne's expedition into Western China) at Manwyne, by Chinese, 21 Feb. 1875.
 Of Commodore Goodenough, of the *Pearl*, and 2 seamen, by natives of Santa Cruz island, South Pacific Ocean; attacked 12 Aug.; died 20 Aug. 1875.

Massagetae, an ancient Scythian people (probably the ancestors of the Goths), who invaded Asia about 635. In a conflict with them Cyrus the Great was killed, 529 B.C.

Massilia, see *Marseilles*.

Massorah, see *Masorah*.

Master and Servant Act (amending the statute respecting them) was passed 20 Aug. 1867; see *Servants*. Royal commission to examine into its working, reported 31 July; published evidence.....Oct. 1874

Master of the Ceremonies, see *Ceremonies*.

Master of the Great Wardrobe, an officer of great antiquity and dignity. The establishment was abolished in 1782, and the duties transferred to the lord chamberlain.

Master of the Revels, an officer of the court. Solomon Dayrolle was the last appointed. Part of the duties were transferred to the licenser of plays, 1737.

Master of the Rolls, an equity judge, derives his title from having the custody of all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognizances entered upon rolls of parchment; his decrees are appealable to the court of chancery. The repository of public papers, called the Rolls, was in Chancery lane. The rolls were formerly kept in a chapel founded for the converted Jews; but after the Jews were expelled the kingdom in 1290 it was annexed forever afterwards to the office of the mastership of the rolls. Here were kept all the records since the beginning of the reign of king Richard III., 1483; all prior to that period being kept in the Tower of London; see *Records*. The first recorded master of the rolls was either John de Langton, appointed 1286, or Adam de Osgodeby, appointed 1 Oct. 1295; but it is clear that the office was in existence long before.—*Hardy*. The duties were defined in 1833; the salary regulated in 1837.

RECENT MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

Sir Wm. Grant appointed.....	27 May, 1801
Sir Thomas Plumer.....	6 Jan. 1818
Robert lord Gifford.....	5 April, 1824
Sir J. S. Copley (afterwards lord Lyndhurst).....	14 Sept. 1826
Sir John Leach.....	3 May, 1827
Sir C. Pepys (afterwards lord Cottonham).....	29 Sept. 1834
Henry Bickersteth (afterwards lord Langdale).....	19 Jan. 1836
Sir John (baron 1865) Romilly.....	28 March, 1861
Sir George Jessel (a Jew).....	29 Aug. 1873

Masters in Chancery chosen from the equity bar were first appointed, it is said, to assist the ignorance of sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, in 1587. The office was abolished in 1852. The offices of the masters in the queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer divisions of the high court of justice were amalgamated into one central office in the high court of justice in 1879.

Mastodon, see *Mammoth*.

Matacão, a small island near Sierra Leone; secured to the British by treaty, 18 April, 1826. It was occupied by the French, March, 1879; and after some discussion was left by them June following.

Matches, see *Lucifers*.

Materialism, the doctrine held by those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance

distinct from matter, but is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body. The term is rather loosely applied to the system of Epicurus, about 310 B.C.; Hobbes, about A.D. 1642; Priestley, about 1772; and many eminent men in the present day. It is not necessarily identical with atheism.

Maternity Charity, Royal, Finsbury; founded 1757.

Mathematics formerly signified all kinds of learning; but the term is now applied to the sciences relating to numbers and quantity; see *Arithmetic*. Among the most eminent mathematicians were Euclid, 800 B.C.; Archimedes, 287 B.C.; Descartes, died 1650 A.D.; Barrow, died 1677; Leibnitz, died 1716; sir Isaac Newton, died 1727; Euler, died 1783; Lagrange, died 1813; Laplace, died 1827; and Dr. Peacock, died 1858; sir G. B. Airy (astronomer royal), Bartholomew Price, J. J. Sylvester, and I. Todhunter are eminent mathematicians. Mary Somerville, born 1790, author of the "Mechanism of the Heavens," died 1873. The London Mathematical Society was founded 16 Jan. 1865; prof. Aug. De Morgan, president.

Mathurins, see under *Trinity*.

Matins. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Roman Catholic church. The *French Matins* were the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 24 Aug. 1572. The *Matins of Moscow* were the massacre of prince Demetrius, and the Poles his adherents, in the morning of 27 May, 1606.

Matrimonial Causes Act, passed 1859. By the act passed 27 May, 1878, a magistrate may grant judicial separation with maintenance to a wife suffering from a husband's violent usage.

Matter is held to exist in three states; gaseous, liquid, and solid. Mr. William Crookes considers that there is a fourth state, "radiant matter," subtler than any of these, 1879-80; see *Light*.

Matterhorn, a part of the main ridge of the Alps, about 14,836 feet high, S. Switzerland. After various fruitless attempts by prof. Tyndall and other eminent climbers, in 1860, the summit was reached on 14 July, 1865, by Mr. Edward Whymper and others. During their descent, four of the party were killed. Mr. Hadow fell; the connecting-rope broke, and he himself, lord Francis Douglas, the rev. Mr. Hudson, and Michael Croz, a guide, slipped down, and fell from a precipice nearly 4000 feet high. Miss Walker, with her father, ascended the Matterhorn, 22 July, 1871. Three gentlemen ascended without a guide, 21 July, 1876. Dr. W. O. Moseley, an American, was killed here, 14 Aug. 1879.

Maumee Rapids, BATTLE OF. At the Maumee Rapids, in northern Ohio, Wayne, with American troops, fought with, defeated, and completely routed 2000 Indians, on 20 Aug. 1794. The Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded. This battle ended the Indian war in the Northwest.

Maundy-Thursday (derived by Spelman from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *dis mandati*, the day on which Christ gave his grand *mandate*, that we should love one another), the Thursday before Good Friday.—*Wheatly*. On this day it was the custom of our sovereigns or their almoners to give alms, food, and clothing to as many poor persons as they were years old. It was begun by Edward III., when he was fifty years of age, 1363, and is still continued.

Maur, St., see *Benedictions*.

Mauritania (N. Africa), with Numidia, became a Roman province, 45 B.C., with Sallust for proconsul. Augustus created (30 B.C.) a kingdom formed of Mauritania and part of Getulia, for Juba II., a descendant of the ancient African princes. Suetonius Paulinus suppressed a revolt here, A.D. 42, when it was made a province, divided into parts. The country was subjugated

by the Vandals and Greeks, and fell into the hands of the Arabs, about 667; see *Morocco* and *Moors*.

Mauritius, or ISLE OF FRANCE (in the Indian Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese, 1505; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but on the acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope they deserted it; and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France, 1715. This island was taken by the British, 2 Dec. 1810, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. The bishopric was founded 1854. Sir Henry Barkley, governor, in 1863, succeeded by sir Arthur H. Gordon, 1870; sir Arthur Purves Phayre, 1874; sir George F. Bowen, 1878. Population in 1861, 313,462; in 1875, 344,602. In 1866 two railways were in progress; both now opened. By an awful hurricane on 11 March, 1868, great damage was done to shipping and buildings, with much loss of life.

Mausoleum. Artemisia married her own brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, Asia Minor, 377 B.C. At his death she drank in liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory at Halicarnassus a monument, one of the seven wonders of the world (350 B.C.), termed *Mausoleum*. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B.C. She died 352 B.C. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. C. T. Newton in 1857, and placed in the British Museum. A mausoleum for the royal family of England was founded by the queen at Frogmore, 15 March, 1862.

Mauve (French for *malva*, mallow), a dye produced by Dr. Stenhouse from lichens in 1848; now produced from *Aniline* (which see).

May, the fifth month of the year, received its name, some say, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *maiores*; others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day. The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria on May-day; see *Eril May-day*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu (who died in 1800) gave for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman square, to the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with roast beef and plum-pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure each guest received a shilling from the mistress of the feast. It is said, though the statement is much doubted, that this entertainment was instituted to commemorate the circumstance of Mrs. Montagu's having once found a boy of her own, or that of a relation, among the sooty tribe. In allusion to this incident, perhaps, a story resembling the adventures of this lost child is pathetically related by Montgomery, in "The Chimney-sweeper's Boy."

The annual festival of "Jack in the Green," and his companion sweeps, has gradually ceased, 1876.

May Laws, see *Prussia*, May, 1873.

Mayence, see *Mentz*.

"**Mayflower,**" see *Pilgrim Fathers*.

Maynooth College (Ireland), founded by parliament, 1795, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for the education of students designed for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. An act for its government was passed in 1800. It contains about 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college (30,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings and 26,000*l.* annually) was granted by parliament, June, 1845. This occasioned much controversy in England, a motion being made for its abolition almost every session. The college was repaired and enlarged in 1860. By the Irish Church act, passed 26 July, 1869, the annual parliamentary grant was to cease after 1 Jan. 1871, a compensation being made. A synod held here, Sept. 1875, condemned mixed education. The buildings were much injured by fire,

31 Oct. 1878; damage estimated at 10,000*l*. The pictures and books were saved.

Mayo Assassination. Richard Southwell Bourke, earl of Mayo, was born 21 Feb. 1822. As lord Naas he was chief secretary for Ireland, in the Derby and Disraeli administrations, 1852, 1858-9, 1866-8. In Sept. 1868, he was appointed viceroy of India, and energetically fulfilled the duties. He was assassinated at Port Blair in the Andaman islands, on a visit of inspection, by Shere Ali, a convict, 8 Feb. 1872. The Indian government granted an annual pension of 1000*l*. to the countess, and 20,000*l*. for the children, and 1000*l*. a year was added to lady Mayo's pension by parliament, voted unanimously, 22 July, 1872.

Mayors of Corporations. At the time of the Norman conquest, 1066, the chief officer of London was called *portgrave*, afterwards softened into *portveere*, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbor. He was afterwards called provost, but in Henry II.'s reign the Norman title of *maire* (soon after *mayor*) was brought into use. At first the mayor was chosen for life, but afterwards for periods of irregular duration; now he is chosen annually, but is eligible for re-election. He must be an alderman, and have been sheriff. His duties commence on 9 Nov. The prefix *LORD* is peculiar to the chief civic officer of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and York.

The "*Lord Mayor's Court*" is very ancient.

The first mayor of London, Henry Fitz-Alwyn, held office for 24 years, appointed. 1199
First presented to the barons of the exchequer. 1251
The prefix of *lord* granted by Edward III., with the style of *right honorable*. 1354
Sir Henry Pickard, who had been lord mayor of London in 1357, sumptuously entertained in one day four monarchs: Edward, king of England; John, king of France; the king of Cyprus; and David, king of Scotland; the Black Prince and many of the nobility being present (*Stow*). 1363

Sir John Norman the first lord mayor who went by water to be sworn at Westminster, and instituted lord mayor's show. 1453
The more costly pageants of the show laid aside. 1685
The lord mayor entertained the prince regent of England, the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and numerous foreigners of high rank. 18 June, 1814
The lord mayor, Farncombe, gave a banquet to prince Albert, and the mayors of most of the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the project of the great International Industrial Exhibition, 1851.

21 March, 1850
The lord mayor, sir F. Moon, entertained the emperor and empress of the French. 19 April, 1855
The lord mayor, B. S. Phillips, entertained the king and queen of the Belgians, July; entertained by them at Brussels. Oct. 1866
The lord mayor entertained the viceroy of Egypt, 11 June; the sultan, 18 July, 1867; the shah of Persia, 20 June, 1873; the czar. 18 May, 1874

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

1800-1. Sir William Staines, bart.
1801-2. Sir John Eamer, bart.
1802-3. Charles Price.
1803-4. John Ferring.
1804-5. Peter Perchard.
1805-6. Sir James Shaw.
1806-7. Sir William Leighton, bart.
1807-8. John Ainsley.
1808-9. Sir Charles Flower, bart.
1809-10. Thomas Smith.
1810-11. Joshua Jonathan Smith.
1811-12. Sir Claudius S. Hunter, bart.
1812-13. George Scholey.
1813-14. Sir William Domville, bart.
1814-15. Samuel Birch.
1815-16. Matthew Wood.
1816-17. Matthew Wood, again.
1817-18. Christopher Smith.
1818-19. John Atkins.
1819-20. George Brydges.
1820-1. John T. Thorpe.
1821-2. Christopher Magnay.
1822-3. William Heygate.
1823-4. Robert Wathman.
1824-5. John Garratt.
1825-6. William Venables.
1826-7. Anthony Browne.
1827-8. Matthias Prime Lucas.
1828-9. William Thompson.
1829-30. John Crowder.
1830-1. Sir John Key, bart.

1831-2. Sir John Key, bart., again.
1832-3. Sir Peter Laurie.
1833-4. Charles Farebrother.
1834-5. Henry Winchester.
1835-6. William Taylor Copeland.
1836-7. Thomas Kelly.
1837-8. Sir John Cowan, bart.
1838-9. Samuel Wilson.
1839-40. Sir Chapman Marshall, bart.
1840-1. Thomas Johnson.
1841-2. John Pirie.
1842-3. J. Humphrey.
1843-4. Sir W. Magnay, bart.
1844-5. Michael Gibbs.
1845-6. John Johnson.
1846-7. Sir George Carroll.
1847-8. John Kinnesley Hooper.
1848-9. Sir James Duke, bart., M.P.
1849-50. Thomas Farncombe.
1850-1. Sir John Musgrove.
1851-2. William Hunter.
1852-3. Thomas Chantler, M.P.
1853-4. Thomas Sidney.
1854-5. Sir Fras. G. Moon, bart.
1855-6. David Salomons.
1856-7. Thomas Quested Ffiania.
1857-8. Sir Robert W. Carden, bart.
1858-9. David W. Wire.
1859-60. James Carter.
1860-1. William Cubitt, M.P.
1861-2. William Cubitt, again.
1862-3. W. A. Rose.
1863-4. Wm. Lawrence.
1864-5. Warren S. Hale.
1865-6. Benj. Sam. Phillips.
1866-7. Thos. Gabriel.
1867-8. Wm. Ferneley Allen.
1868-9. James Lawrence.
1869-70. Robert Besley.
1870-1. Thomas Dakin.
1871-2. Silks John Gibbons.
1872-3. Sir Sidney Hedley Waterlow.
1873-4. Andrew Lusk, M.P.
1874-5. David Henry Stone.
1875-6. Wm. James Richmond Cotton.
1876-7. Sir Thomas White.
1877-8. Thomas Scambler Owen.
1878-9. Sir Charles Whetham.
1879-80. Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott.
1880-1. Wm McArthur.

LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN.

John le Decer was appointed first provost in 1308; a gilded sword was granted to be borne before the provost by Henry IV. 1407
Thomas Cusack appointed first mayor. 1409
The collar of SS and a foot company granted by Charles II. to the mayors. 1600
Sir Daniel Bellingham, the first mayor, honored with the title of lord, by Charles II., who granted 500*l*. per annum in lieu of the company of foot. 1665
The new collar of SS, granted by William III. to the mayor, value 1000*l*., the former having been lost in James II.'s time. 1697

Mayors of the Palace, high officers in France who had great influence during the later Merovingian kings, termed "*fainéants*," do-nothings: Pepin the Old (or de Landen), 622 et seq.; Pepin Héristal, 687-714; Charles Martel, despotic, 714-41; Pepin le Bref, 741, who shut up Childeric III. in a monastery, and himself took the kingdom, 752.

Mazarine Bible, see *Printing*, 1450-5.

Mazra (or *BABA WALI*), near Candahar, Afghanistan. Here gen. sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts totally defeated Sirdar Mahomed Ayooob Khan, and captured his camp and all his cannon, 1 Sept. 1880. Among the killed were col. F. Brownlow, capt. St. John F. Frome, and capt. E. Straton; lieut. Hector MacLaine (made prisoner 27 July) was found recently murdered. Ayooob Khan, with some followers, fled towards Herat.

Mazurka, a Polish dance of the sixteenth century, introduced into England about 1845. Chopin's music for the mazurka is much admired.

Meal-tub Plot, against the duke of York, afterwards James II., contrived by one Dangerfield, who secreted a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of col. Maunsell, and then gave information to the custom-house officers to search for smuggled goods, 23 Oct. 1679. After Dangerfield's apprehension, on suspicion of forging these letters, papers were found concealed in a *meal-tub* at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme to be sworn to, accusing the most

eminent persons in the Protestant interest, who were against the duke of York's succession, of treason, particularly the earls of Shaftesbury, Essex, and Halifax. On Dangerfield being whipped the last time, as part of his punishment, 1 June, 1695, one of his eyes was struck out by a barrister named Robert Francis. This caused his death, for which his assailant was hanged.

Measures, see *Weights and Micrometer*. "Not men, but measures," a phrase used in parliament by Brougham, 2 Nov. 1830.

Meat, see *Provisions*.

Meat-biscuit, said to have been invented by Gail Borden, 1850; see *Milk*.

Meath (Ireland). Many episcopal sees in Meath (as Clonard, Duleek, and others of less note) were fixed at Clonard, before 1151-2, when the division of the bishoprics in Ireland was made by John Paparo, then legate from pope Eugene III. Eugene was the first styled bishop of Meath, about 1174. Meath was valued, 30 Henry VIII., at 373*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

Mecca (in Arabia), the birthplace of Mahomet, about 571, whence he was compelled to flee, 15 July, 622 (the Hegira). On one of the neighboring hills is a cave where it is asserted he retired to perform his devotions, and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel, 604. Mecca, after being vainly besieged by Hoscin for the caliph Yezid, 682, was taken by Abdelmelek, 692. In 1803 it fell into the hands of the Wahabees, a Mahometan sect. They were expelled by the pacha of Egypt in 1818, who retired in 1841. It is said that 160,000 pilgrims visited Mecca in 1858, and only 50,000 in 1859. The grand shereef was assassinated by a fanatic, 21 March, 1880.

Mechanics. The simple mechanical powers have been ascribed to heathen deities; the axe, wedge, wimble, etc., to Dædalus; see *Steam-engine*, *Motion*.

Aristotle writes on mechanics about..... B.C. 320
The properties of the lever, etc., demonstrated by Archimedes, who died..... 212
[He laid the foundations of nearly all those inventions the further prosecution of which is the boast of our age.—*Wallis* (1695).]

The hand mill, or quern, was very early in use; the Romans found one in York-shire.
Cattle-mills, *mola jumentaria*, were also in use by the Romans.

The water-mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates..... 70

A water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber at Rome..... 50

Pappus wrote on mechanics..... about A.D. 350

Floating mills on the Tiber..... 536

Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice about..... 1078

Wind-mills were in very general use in the twelfth century.

Saw-mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg..... 1332

Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan about 1540

Work on Statics, by Stevinus..... 1586

Galileo's "Scienza Mechanica"..... 1634

Theory of falling bodies, Galileo..... 1638

Laws of percussion, Huygens, Wallis, Wren..... about 1650

Theory of oscillation, Huygens..... 1670

Epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer..... 1675

Perussion and animal mechanics, Borelli, he died..... 1679

Application of mechanics to astronomy, parallelism of forces, laws of motion, etc., Newton, Hooke, etc., 1666-1700

Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr. Gregory..... 1697

Spirit-level (and many other inventions) by Dr. Hooke..... from 1660 to 1702

D'Alembert's researches on dynamics..... about 1743

Lagrange's "Mécanique Analytique" published..... 1788

Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste" published..... 1799-1805

Borgnis's "Dictionnaire de Mécanique appliquée aux Arts," 10 vols..... 1818-23

Edward H. Knight's excellent "Practical Dictionary of Mechanics" published..... 1877

[Among the best modern writers on the science of mechanics are Poncelet, Whewell, Barlow, Moseley, Delaunay, Rankine, and Bartholomew Price.]

Mechanics' Institutions. One was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in London, and another in Glasgow, in 1823; and soon after others arose in different parts of the empire. They have revived since 1857, many noblemen and gentlemen giving lectures in them.

Mechanics' Magazine, weekly; established 30 Aug. 1823; was incorporated with a new paper termed *Iron*, Jan. 1873.

Mechanicsville (Va.), BATTLE AT, 26 June, 1862. This battle was the beginning of the seven days' fighting between Lee and McClellan, by which McClellan was compelled to raise the siege of Richmond and retire to Harrison's Landing, on the James river. The confederates at Mechanicsville assaulted the federal position with great determination, and fearful carnage ensued, the confederates losing between 3000 and 4000 men. Critics have asserted that at the close of the battle Richmond was at the mercy of the national army, but such was not the opinion of gen. McClellan, who, deeming his position a dangerous one to maintain, at once prepared to retreat; see *Peninsular Campaign*.

Mechlin, or **MALINES** (Belgium), renowned for its lace manufacture, was founded in the sixth century; destroyed by the Normans in 884; sacked by the Spaniards, 1572; taken by the prince of Orange, 1578, and by the English, 1580; and frequently captured in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, partaking in the evil fortunes of the country. A Roman Catholic congress was held here Sept. 1867.

Mecklenburg (N. Germany), formerly a principality in Lower Saxony, now independent as the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (population in 1875, 553,785) and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (population in 1875, 95,673). The house of Mecklenburg claims to be descended from Genseric the Vandal, who ravaged the western empire in the fifth century, and died 477. During the Thirty Years' war Mecklenburg was conquered by Wallenstein, who became its duke, 1628; it was restored to its own duke 1630. After several changes the government was settled in 1701 as it now exists in the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz. In 1815 the dukes were made grand-dukes. The dukes joined the new North German Confederation by treaty, 21 Aug. 1866. Disputes between the two chambers respecting a new constitution, Feb. 1875.

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

1815. Frederic Francis I.; died 7 March, 1842.
1842. Frederic Francis II.; born 28 Feb. 1823.
Heir: his son, Frederic Francis, born 19 March, 1851.

GRAND DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

1815. Charles; died 6 Nov. 1816.
1816. George; born 12 Aug. 1779; died 6 Sept. 1860.
1860. Frederic William; born 17 Oct. 1819; married princess Augusta of Cambridge, 28 June, 1843.
Heir: his son, Adolphus Frederic, born 22 July, 1848.
The royal family of England is intimately allied with the house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. King George III. married Charlotte, a daughter of the duke, in 1761; their son, the duke of Cumberland (afterwards king of Hanover), married princess Frederica Caroline, a daughter of the duke, in 1815.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. On 31 May, 1775, prominent citizens of Mecklenburg county, N. C., signed and issued a document virtually declaring the independence of the British colonies in America. This was more than a year before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by congress.

Medals, see *Numismatics*. The ancient medals resembled medallions. Modern medals began about 1455 in Germany. The house of commons resolved to grant rewards and medals to the fleet whose officers (Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson) and men gained a glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off the Texel, in 1653. Blake's medal of 1653 was bought by his majesty William IV. for 150 guineas. In 1692 an act was passed for applying the tenth part of the proceeds of prizes for medals and other rewards for officers, seamen, and marines. Subsequent to lord Howe's victory, 1 June, 1794, it was thought expedient to institute a naval medal. Medals were struck for the victory of Waterloo; a general war-medal (for the war 1793-1814) was ordered in 1847; and special medals were given after the Caffre and Chinese wars. Medals were presented by the queen

to persons distinguished in the war in the Crimea, 18 May, 1855. Medals were given to arctic voyagers of 1875-6, in 1877. Col. Eaton exhibited 1000 medals in New Bond street, May, 1880.—American national medals number 86 in all. Of these, "17 belong to the period of the revolution, 27 to the war of 1812-15, 4 to the Mexican war, and 2 to the civil war." The first medal ordered by congress was a gold one, voted "to his excellency general Washington," 25 March, 1776, for "his wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston." Mr. J. F. Loubat's costly and laborious work on "The Medallic History of the United States" was published 1878.

Media, a province of the Assyrian empire, revolted, 711 B.C. Its chronology is doubtful.

Revolt of the Medes	B.C.	711
Deioces, founder of Ecbatana, reigns		709
Phraortes, or Arphaxad, reigns (he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries)		656
Warlike reign of Cyaxares		632-594
War with the Lydians (see <i>Italy</i>)		603
Astyages reigns		594
Astyages deposed by Cyrus, 550; who established the empire of Persia (<i>which see</i>)		500

Medical Act, see *Medical Council*.

Medical Association, British, founded in 1832 for the promotion of medical science and the maintenance of the honor of the medical profession. It holds annual meetings at different places in the United Kingdom, and publishes the *British Medical Journal* weekly.

Medical Benevolent College, Royal (Epsom), opened in 1855 by the prince consort. It provides an asylum for 20 pensioners, male and female; and 40 foundation scholars (sons of medical men) are fed, clothed, and educated.

Medical Congresses, International, have been held at Paris, 1867; Florence, 1869; Vienna, 1873; Brussels, 1875; Geneva, 1877; Amsterdam, 1879; the seventh was held in London, 2-9 Aug. 1881.

Medical Council. The Medical act, 1858, "to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery," was amended in 1860. It established "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom." The first meeting of this council took place on 23 Nov. 1858, when sir B. C. Brodie was elected first president (who on 30 Nov. was elected president of the Royal Society). He was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Green in June, 1860; by Dr. George Burrows, Jan. 1864; by Dr. George Edward Paget in 1870; and by Dr. Henry Wentworth Acland in 1874. The first "Medical Register" was issued in July, 1859. In 1862 the council was incorporated by parliament, and authorized to prepare and sell a new Pharmacopæia, which was published as the "British Pharmacopæia," in 1864. New editions have appeared since.

Medici Family, the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs, or *signori*, of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled and made its chief; he ruled for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. Giovanni de' Medici (pope Leo X.) was the son of Lorenzo.—*Roscoe*. From 1569 to 1737 the Medici family were hereditary grand-dukes of Tuscany (*which see*). Cattarina de' Medici became queen of France in 1547, and regent in 1550. She plotted with the duke of Alva to destroy the Protestants in 1565.

Medicine, see *Physic* and *Physicians*.

Medina (Arabia Deserta), famous for the tomb of Mahomet, in a large mosque, lighted by rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca, 15 July, 622; see *Hegira*. Medina was taken by the Wahabees in 1804; retaken by the pacha of Egypt, 1818.

Medina, Bopora country, Africa, a kingdom annexed

to Liberia by consent, announced Feb. 1880. It is rich in forests and African products, with gold, iron, and other minerals.

Medina de Rio Seco (Valladolid, Spain). Here Bessières defeated the Spaniards, 15 July, 1808.

Mediolanum, see *Milan*.

Medium, see *Spiritualism*.

Medun, near Podgoritz, European Turkey. In a ravine here, the Turks, under Mahmud Pacha, were severely defeated by the Montenegrins, 14 Aug. 1876.

Meeanee. The Beloochees, amounting to 30,000 infantry, with 15 guns and 5000 cavalry, posted in a formidable position at Meeanee, were defeated with great loss on 17 Feb. 1843, by lieutenant-gen. sir Charles Napier, with 2600 men of all arms.

Meerut (near Delhi). Here the Indian mutiny began, 10 May, 1857; see *India*.

Megæra, see *Wrecks*, 1871.

Megaphone, a form of telephone (*which see*), invented by Mr. T. A. Edison, for the use of the deaf; announced 1878.

Megara, a city of ancient Greece, was subdued by the Athenians in the eighth century B.C. Pericles suppressed a revolt, 445 B.C. The Megarians founded Byzantium 657 B.C., and sent a second colony, 628 B.C. The Megarian (Eristic, or disputatious) school of philosophy was founded by Euclid and Stilpo, natives of Megara.

Mehadpore, or MAHEDPORE (W. India). Here sir Thomas Hislop and sir John Malcolm defeated the Mahrattas under Holkar, 21 Dec. 1817.

Meigs, Fort, at the Maumee Rapids, was occupied by gen. Harrison, with about 2000 American troops, in the spring of 1813. There, on 1 May, he was besieged by gen. Proctor, with a British and Indian force amounting in all to about 2800 men. On the 5th they were attacked by a part of gen. Clay's brigade, 800 in number, and driven off. The victors pursued, but were turned upon and overwhelmed by the British and Indians. During the siege the Americans lost 81 killed and 190 wounded. In the attack and pursuit, on 5 May, the Americans lost 80 killed and 490 made prisoners.

Meiningen Court Company, see under *Theatres: Drury lane*.

Meistersingers, see *Minnesingers*.

Melanesia, southwest Pacific isles. The rev. J. C. Patteson (son of sir John), born 1827, was consecrated missionary bishop of Melanesia. He and the rev. J. Atkin were murdered at the isle of Santa Cruz, one of the Queen Charlotte group, by the natives, Sept. 1871, it is supposed in revenge for the kidnapping of natives for slaves for Queensland and the Fiji isles, a measure which the bishop himself strenuously opposed.

Melazzo (W. Sicily). Here Garibaldi, on 20, 21 July, 1860, defeated the Neapolitans under gen. Bosco, who lost about 600 men, Garibaldi's loss being 167. The latter entered Messina; and on 30 July a convention was signed, by which it was settled that the Neapolitan troops were to quit Sicily. They held the citadel of Messina till 13 March, 1861.

Melbourne (Australia), capital of Victoria (*which see*). It was founded by J. P. Fawkener, 29 Aug. 1835; and laid out as a town by order of sir R. Bourke, in April, 1837. The first land sale took place in June, and speculation continued till it caused wide-spread insolvency, in 1841-2; see *Victoria*.

Made a municipal corporation, 1842; a bishopric	1847
First legislative assembly of Victoria meets	1852
Gold found in great abundance about 80 miles from Melbourne in the autumn of 1851, and immense numbers of emigrants flocked there in consequence, causing an enormous rise in the prices of provisions and clothing	"
Population 23,000 in 1851; about 100,000 end of	"
The city greatly improved with public buildings, handsome shops, etc.	1868

The Victoria bank, Ballarat, broken open, and 14,300*l.* in money and 300 ounces in gold dust carried off (one of the robbers was taken in England, sent back to Melbourne and there tried and hanged). . . . 8 Oct. 1854
 University founded 1855
 Monster meeting held at Ballarat respecting the collection of the gold licenses, followed by riots, during which the Southern Cross flag was raised, intervention of the military, 26 rioters and three soldiers killed, and many wounded 30 Nov. "
 The mayor comes to London to congratulate the queen on the marriage of the princess royal. 1858
 Intercolonial exhibition opened. 25 Oct. 1866
 Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh. 23 Nov. 1867
 Great telescope set up at the Observatory early in . . . 1868
 Theatre Royal burned. 19 March. 1872
 International exhibition opened by the marquis of Normandy. 1 Oct. 1880
 (See Victoria.)

Melbourne Administrations. On the retirement of earl Grey, 9 July, 1834, viscount Melbourne became first minister of the crown, 16 July. When viscount Althorp became earl Spencer, on his father's decease, Nov. same year, lord Melbourne waited on the king to receive his majesty's command as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the exchequer, when his majesty said he considered the administration at an end. Sir Robert Peel succeeded, but was compelled to resign in 1835, and lord Melbourne returned to office. His administration finally terminated, 30 Aug. 1841, sir Robert Peel again coming into power; see *Administrations*.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1834, resigned Nov. 1834.

Viscount Melbourne, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president*.
 Earl Mulgrave, *privy seal*.
 Viscount Althorp, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Viscount Duncan, viscount Palmerston, and T. Spring Rice (afterwards lord Monteagle), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
 Lord Auckland, *admiralty*.
 Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), and Mr. C. P. Thompson (afterwards lord Sydneyham), *boards of control and trade*.
 Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces*.
 Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor*.
 Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Ellice, marquess of Conyngham, Mr. Littleton, etc.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, April, 1835.

Viscount Melbourne, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president*.
 Viscount Duncan, *privy seal, and woods and forests* (succeeded by earl of Clarendon, Jan. 1840).
 T. Spring Rice, *chancellor of the exchequer* (succeeded by Francis T. Baring, Aug. 1840).
 Lord John Russell, *home secretary* (succeeded by marquess of Normandy, Aug. 1839).
 Viscount Palmerston, *foreign secretary*.
 Lord Glenelg, *colonial secretary* (succeeded by marquess of Normandy, Feb. 1839, lord John Russell, Aug. 1839).
 Viscount Howick, *secretary at war* (succeeded by T. B. Macan, Sept. 1839).
 Lord Auckland, *admiralty* (succeeded by earl of Minto, Sept. 1838).
 Sir John C. Lubbock, *board of control*.
 C. Poulett Thomson, *board of trade* (succeeded by Henry Labouchere, Aug. 1839).
 Lord Holland, *chancellor of duchy of Lancaster* (succeeded by earl of Clarendon, Oct. 1840).
 The chancellorship in commission, sir C. Peppas (afterwards lord Cottenham), became *lord chancellor*, Jan. 1838.

Melegnano, see Marignano.

Melfi (Apulia, S. Italy) was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 14 Aug. 1851; about 600 persons perished.

Melodists' Club, founded in 1825 by admirers of Dildin; prizes were offered.

Melodrama, in which dialogue is interspersed with music, began in Germany in the eighteenth century, and was introduced here by Thomas Holcroft.

Melora, or **Meloria**, a small isle in the Mediterranean, near which the Pisan fleet defeated the Genoese, in 1241, capturing many bishops going with much treasure to a council. The total destruction of the Pisan fleet on 6 Aug. 1281, by the Genoese, near the same

* William Lamb, born in 1779, became M.P. for Westminster, 1812, secretary for Ireland, 1827; succeeded his father as viscount Melbourne, 1828; died, 24 Nov. 1848.

place, after a most sanguinary conflict, was considered to be the just punishment of their impiety.

Melos (now Milo), one of the Cyclades, in the *Ægean* sea, colonized by the Spartans about 1116 B.C. During the Peloponnesian war the Melians adhered to Sparta, till the island was captured, after seven months' siege, by the Athenians, who massacred all the men and sold the women and children as slaves, 416 B.C.

Memel, an important commercial port in Prussia, built about 1279. It was taken by the Teutonic Knights, about 1328. It has suffered much by fire, and was almost totally destroyed, 4 Oct. 1854. The loss was estimated at 1,100,000*l.*

Memnonelium, or **RAMESSEION** (Thebes, Egypt), the tomb of Ozymandias, according to Diodorus, now considered to be that of Rameses III., 1618 B.C.

Memorial Hall, see under *Independents*.

Memory, see *Mnemonics*.

Memphis, an ancient city of Egypt ("of which the very ruins are stupendous"), is said to have been built by Menes, 3880 B.C.; or by Mieriam, 2189 B.C. It was restored by Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. The invasion of Cambyses, 525 B.C., began the ruin of Memphis, and the founding of Alexandria, 332, completed it. In the seventh century, under the dominion of the Saracens, it fell into decay.—Memphis, Tennessee, U.S., on the Mississippi, was taken from the confederates by the federals after a severe conflict, 6 June, 1862. Severely scourged by yellow fever, 1878-9. Population decreased from 40,226 in 1870 to 33,593 in 1880. Memphis and Mobile are the only cities in the United States which did not increase in population during the decade named; see *Yellow Fever*.

Men of the Time, a Dictionary of Contemporaries, first published 1852; 10th edition by Mr. Thompson Cooper, 1879.—"Men of Mark," printed photographs, with biographical sketches, also by Mr. T. Cooper, first appeared Jan. 1876.

Menai Strait (between the Welsh coast and the isle of Anglesey). Suetonius Paulinus, when he invaded Anglesey, transported his troops across this strait in flat-bottomed boats, while the cavalry swam over on horseback, and attacked the Druids in their last retreat. Their horrid practice of sacrificing their captives, and their opposition, so incensed the Roman general that he gave the Britons no quarter, throwing all that escaped from that battle into fires which they had prepared for the destruction of himself and his army, 61. In crossing this strait, a ferry-boat was lost, and fifty persons, chiefly Irish, 4 Dec. 1785. The road from London to Holyhead has long been regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting beautiful suspension-bridges over the river Conway and the Menai Strait—commenced in July, 1818; finished in July, 1825; opened 30 Jan. 1826. The Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai was constructed by Stephenson and Fairbairn in 1849-50; see *Tubular Bridges*.

Mendicant Friars. Several religious orders commenced alms-begging in the thirteenth century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They spread over Europe, and formed many communities; but at length, by a general council held by Gregory X., at Lyons, in 1272, were reduced to four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and others branched off, see *Franciscans*, etc.

Mendicity Society (Red Lion square, London) was established in 1818 for the suppression of public begging, and other impositions. Tickets received from the society are given by subscribers to beggars, who obtain relief at the society's house, if deserving. Up to 1872 the society had caused above 23,000 vagrants to be convicted as impostors. In 1857, 54,074 meals; in 1880,

42,912; in 1865, 52,157; in 1872, 26,330; in 1878, 55,180 were distributed. In 1857, 3785; in 1866, 3909; in 1872, 2192; and in 1878, 1700 begging letters were investigated; see *Poor*. The society has been much aided by the action of the Charity Organization Society; established in 1870.

Mendoza, in the Argentine republic, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, one of the most awful recorded, 20 March, 1861, above 7000 persons perished.

Menippée, see *Satire*.

Mennonites, four sects of Dutch, Flemish, and German baptists, derive their name from Menno Symonis (1505-61), formerly a Catholic priest, who became a teacher and leader of the Anabaptists about 1537, and published his "True Christian Belief" in 1556; subsequently divisions and changes ensued. The Mennonites, objecting to war, emigrated from Prussia to Odessa, to escape military service, and went thence to America, 1878.

Mensuration. The properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, etc., about 218 B.C.; see *Arithmetic*. The *Mensurator*, a new machine for the solution of triangles, was explained by Mr. W. Marsham Adams, at the British Association meeting at Brighton, Aug. 1872.

Mentana (near Monte Rotondo, in the old papal states). Here Garibaldi and his volunteers, after having intrenched his positions at Monte Rotondo and Mentana on their march towards Tivoli, on Sunday, 3 Nov. 1867, were totally defeated by the pontifical and French troops; under generals Kanzler and Polhès, after a severe conflict, in which gen. Faily said "the Chassepot rifles did wonders." There were about 5000 men on each side, but the Garibaldians were very badly armed. The loss of the papal and French troops was about 200 killed and wounded; that of Garibaldi about 800. Garibaldi crossed the Italian frontier, and was arrested at Correse, and eventually sent to Caprera (about 25 Nov.); see *Rome*. A monument to the Garibaldians who fell here was inaugurated 25 Nov. 1877.

Ments, or **MATENCE** (S.W. Germany), the Roman *Moguntiacum*, built about 13 B.C. The archbishopric was founded by Boniface, 745. Many diets have been held here, and here John Faust established a printing-press, about 1440. A festival in honor of John Gutenberg was celebrated here in 1837; see *Printing*. Ments was given up to the Prussians, 26 Aug. 1866.

Mennu, Institutes of, the very ancient code of India. Sir Wm. Jones, who translated them into English (1791), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 962 B.C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B.C.).

Merchantile Marine Act was passed in Aug. 1830, and amended Aug. 1831.

Mercator's Chart, said to have been constructed by Gerard Mercator, or Kauffmann, and published 1566, and applied to navigation by Edward Wright about 1599.

Mercer, Fort, BATTLE AT. Count Dunop, with 2000 Hessians in British service, attacked Fort Mercer, on the Delaware river, 22 Oct. 1777, and was repulsed by the Americans with a loss of 400 men, the Americans losing less than 50. Count Dunop was killed.

Merchandise Marks Act, passed in 1862, to punish forgeries of trade-marks.

Merchant Adventurers' Company, established by the duke of Brabant in 1296, was extended to England in Edward III.'s reign, and was formed into a corporation in 1564.

Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 was amended by acts passed in 1862, 1867, 1871, 1872, and 1873. The act suddenly passed 13 Aug. 1875 gave further power to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships.

Other acts passed 1876 and 1880; see *Courts of Survey and Seamen*.

Merchant Taylors, THE, a rich company of the city of London, of which many kings have been members, were so called after the admission of Henry VII. into their company, 1501, but were incorporated in 1405. Their school was founded in 1561.—*Stow*.

Merchants were protected by Magna Charta, 1215, and by many statutes; see *Acton Burnel*. An attempt made by queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the house of commons, in 1711, failed.

Mercia, see under *Britain*.

Mercury, the planet nearest the sun, and the smallest known to the ancients. The last transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, of rare occurrence, and first observed by Cassendi, 1631, was well observed, 5 Nov. 1868. The Greek god Hermes was the Roman Mercury. See *Calend* and *Quicksilver*.

Mercy, ORDER OF (in France), was established with the object of accomplishing the redemption of Christian captives among the Saracens, by John de Matha, in 1196.—*Hinault*. Another order was formed by Pierre Nolesque in Spain, 1223.

Merida (Spain), a town in Estremadura (built by the Romans), was taken by the French, Jan. 1811. Near this town, at Arroyo Molino, the British army under gen. (afterwards lord) Hill defeated the French under gen. Girard, after a severe engagement, 28 Oct. 1811. The British took Merida from the French in 1812, gen. Hill leading the combined forces of English and Spanish troops.

Merino Sheep, imported into England from Spain, 1788, are thought to be descendants of English sheep taken to Spain as part of the dowry of John of Gaunt's daughter Katherine, 1390.

Meroe, an ancient city and country of Africa, near the sources of the Nile, said to have flourished under sacerdotal government in the time of Herodotus, about 450 B.C.

Merovingians, the first race of French kings, 418-762; see *France* and *Mayors*.

Merrimac, see *United States*, 1862, and *Hampton Roads*.

Merry-Andrew. The name is said to have been first given to Andrew Dorde, a physician who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who on some occasions, on account of his facetious manners, appeared at court, 1547.

Merthyr-Tydvil (Glamorganshire). Riots commenced here, 3 June, 1831, and continued for several days; many persons were killed and wounded; see *Coal* (*Accidents*).

Merton (Surrey). At an abbey here, the barons under Henry III., 23 Jan. 1226, held a parliament which enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws next after Magna Charta. They were repealed in 1263; see *Barons*.

Merv, or **MARU** (the ancient *Antiochia Margiana*), a town of independent Turkestan, Central Asia. In 1880-1, the Russian advance towards this place was much discussed; see *Russia*.

Mesmerism. Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician of Merseburg, published his doctrines in 1766, contending, in a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris, in 1778, he gained numerous proselytes and much money. A committee of physicians and philosophers investigated his pretensions, and Bailly, in a paper drawn up in 1784, exposed the futility of animal magnetism. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1848, when Miss Harriet Martineau and others announced their belief in it. In 1859, the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual re-

ture. The periodicity of the star-showers about the 10th of August (termed in the middle ages St. Lawrence's tears) was discovered separately by Quetelet, 1836, and by Herrick in 1837. The following are remarkable epochs for their annual return: 2 Jan., 29 July, 3 and 9-12 Aug., 8-14 Nov., 11 Dec.—*R. P. Greg.* See *August*.

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Methyl, a colorless inodorous gas, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, obtained in the free state first by Frankland and Kolbe separately, in 1849.

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Metonic Cycle, a period of 19 years, or 6940 days, at the end of which the changes of the moon fall on the same days; see *Calippic Period*.

Metric System. Before the Revolution there was no uniformity in French weights and measures. On 8 May, 1790, the constituent assembly charged the Academy of Sciences with the organization of a better system. The committee named for the purpose by the academy included the names of Berthollet, Borda, Delambre, Lagrange, Laplace, Méchain, and Prony. Delambre and Méchain were charged with the measurement of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from their calculations the *mètre*, which is equal to a ten-millionth part of the distance between the poles and the equator (3.2808 English feet), was made the unit of length and the base of the system by law on 7 April, 1795. The system was completed in 1799, and made by law the only legal one on 2 Nov. 1801. A decree on 12 Feb. accommodated the old measures to the new system; but on 4 July, 1837, it was decreed that after 1 Jan. 1840 the metric and decimal system in its primitive simplicity should be used in all business transactions. The example of France has been followed by the greater part of Europe, and will probably in time be adopted in the British empire. A decimal system of currency has been in use in the United States since the organization of the mint in 1793.

Unit of SURFACE, *centiare*—a square *mètre*=1.1960 English yards (a square *décimètre* or *are*=100 square metres).

Unit of VOLUME or SOLIDITY, *stère*=a cubic *mètre*.

Unit of CAPACITY, *litre*=a cubic *décimètre* (or 10th of a *mètre*) =1.76077 English pints.

Unit of WEIGHT, *gramme*=weight of a cubic centimetre (the 100th part of a metre) of distilled water=0.56435 English drachm.

Unit of MONEY, the *franc*, a piece of silver weighing 5 grammes.

The multiples of these units are expressed by Greek numerals (*deca*, 10; *hecto*, 100; *kilo*, 1000; *myria*, 10,000). The divisors are expressed by Latin numerals (*deci*, 10; *centi*, 100; *milli*, 1000).

Sir John Wrottesley brought the subject before parliament.....25 Feb. 1824

A commission of inquiry appointed at the instance of the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice (since lord Montagu).....May, 1838

Another commission was appointed (both consisted of eminent scientific men, and reported strongly in favor of a change).....20 June, 1843

A committee of the house of commons reported to the same effect.....1 Aug. 1853

Mr. Gladstone, admitting the advantages of the system, thought its introduction premature.

Decimal Association formed for the purpose of obtaining the adoption of the system.....June, 1854

Another commission for inquiry was appointed, consisting of lords Montagu and Overstone, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who published a preliminary report (with evidence), but expressed no opinion.....Nov. 1855

An International Decimal Association formed in.....

The decimal currency, copied from that of the United States, adopted in Canada.....1 Jan. 1858

The new Weights and Measures bill (an approximation to the decimal system) was passed.....1862

An act passed "to render permissible the use of the metric system of weights and measures".....29 July, 1864

[Repealed by Weights and Measures act, 1878.]

The use of metric standards made legal but not obligatory in the United States.....1866

A bill for the compulsory adoption of the metric system rejected by the commons.....26 July, 1871

Meeting at the Mansion-house, London, advocating its adoption.....17 Jan. 1872

International congress to promote the universal adoption of the metric system.....24 Sept. "

International convention for adopting metric system signed at Paris by representatives of Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, United States of America, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Peru.....20 May, 1875

The system (to come into force in 1889) adopted by Sweden.....May, 1876

International congress on weights and measures met at Paris.....4 Sept. 1878

Adoption of decimal system proposed in house of commons by Mr. Ashton W. Dilke; negatived (108-38), 29 March, 1881

Metronome, to regulate time in the performance of music. A metronome with double pendulum, invented by Winkel, was adopted successfully by Maelzel, and patented by him in 1816.

Metropolis of Great Britain includes the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of Southwark, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower-Hamlets, Hackney, Lambeth, and Chelsea. The Metropolis Management act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, was passed in 1855; see *London*.

Metropolis Roads Act (passed in 1863) transferred the management of certain roads north of the Thames from the commissioners to the parishes, and abolished certain turnpikes and toll-bars.

Metropolis Water Act, 1852; amended 1871.

Metropolitan (from the Greek *μητροπόλις*), a title given at the council of Nice, 325, to certain bishops who had jurisdiction over others in a province. The dignity is said to have arisen in the second century, through the dissident bishops in a district referring to one bishop of superior intellect.

Metropolitan Board of Works was established by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 (1855),* amended in 1862. It held its first meeting and elected Mr. (afterwards air) John Thwaites as chairman, 22 Dec. 1855. The office is in Spring gardens. In 1858, its powers were extended in order to effect the purification of the Thames by constructing a new main drainage for the metropolis. The board was authorized to raise a loan and levy 3*d.* in the pound on the property in the metropolis. It was also authorized to construct the Thames Embankment. In 1861 the board received nearly a million pounds, and expended 900,000*l.*; see *Sewage and Thames*. Sir John Thwaites, the chairman, died 8 Aug. 1870, aged 55. Much discussion ensued respecting the appointment of his successor; Mr. Bruce, the home secretary, having in-

* "For the management of public works in which the metropolis has a common interest."

port, archbishop Whately being president, and the earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monckton Milnes (since lord Houghton) among the vice-presidents.

Messalians, a sect professing to adhere to the letter of the gospel, about 310, refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labor not for the food that perisheth."

Messenia (now *Maura-Matra*), in the Peloponnese, a kingdom founded by Polycaon, 1499 B.C. It had long sanguinary wars with Sparta, and once contained a hundred cities. It was at first governed by kings; after its restoration to power in the Peloponnese it formed an inferior republic, under the protection first of the Thebans and afterwards of the Macedonians.

The first Messenian war began 743 B.C.; was occasioned by violence offered to some Spartan women in a temple of devotion common to both nations; the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. Eventually, Ithome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors. B.C. 724

The second war, to throw off the Spartan yoke, commenced about 685, ending in the defeat of the Messenians, who fled to Sicily. 668

The third war. 466-455

Messiah, synonymous with Christ "the anointed," foretold by Dan. ix. 25, about 538 B.C. "We have found the Messiah, which is, being interpreted, the Christ" (John i. 41).—"The Messiah," Handel's greatest oratorio, composed by him in twenty-three days (22 Aug.-14 Sept. 1741), was first performed at Dublin, 13 April, 1742, the receipts being given by him to the charities of that city.

Messina (Sicily), so named by the Samians, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B.C. It was seized by the Mamertini (*which see*), about 281 B.C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire; was taken by the Saracens, about A.D. 820.—*Priestley*. Roger the Norman took it from them by surprise, about 1072.

Revolts against Charles of Anjou, and is succored by Peter of Aragon. 1282
Revolts in favor of Louis XIV. of France, 1676; the Spaniards punish it severely. 1678
Almost ruined by an earthquake and eruption of Etna. 1693
Nearly depopulated by a plague. 1740
Half destroyed by an earthquake. 1783
Headquarters of the British forces in Sicily prior to. 1814
An insurrection here subdued. 7 Feb. 1848
Garibaldi enters Messina after his victory at Melazzo, 20, 21 July. 1860

The citadel surrenders to Cialdini. 13 March, 1861

Metals. Tubal-Cain is mentioned as an "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron" (Gen. iv.). Moses and Homer speak of the seven metals, and Virgil of the melting of steel. The Phenicians had great skill in working metals. Bunsen and Kirchhoff's method of chemical analysis by means of the spectrum has added cesium, rubidium, thallium, indium, gallium, and others to the known metals; see *Elements*, *Mixes*, *Iron*, and the other metals.

Metamorphists, in the fifteenth century, affirmed that Christ's natural body, with which he ascended into heaven, was wholly deified.

Metaphysics, the science of abstract reasoning, or that which contemplates the existence of things without relation to matter. The term, literally denoting "after physics," originated from these words having been put at the head of certain essays of Aristotle, which follow his treatise on Physics.—*Mackintosh*. Modern metaphysics arose in the fifteenth century—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given to the study of the human mind in Europe, commonly called the "revival of learning." Hobbes, Cudworth, S. T. Coleridge, Dugald Stewart, and sir W. Hamilton were eminent British metaphysicians, and Descartes, Pascal, Kant, Schelling, and Fichte foreign ones; see *Philosophy*.

Metaurus, a river in central Italy, where Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated and slain, 207 B.C., when marching with abundant reinforcement. The Romans were led by Livius and Claudius Nero, the

consula. The latter commanded the head of Hasdrubal to be thrown into his brother's camp. The victory saved Rome.

Metempsychosis, a doctrine attributed to Pythagoras, about 528 B.C., asserts the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. It is also ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate; and therefore embalmed the dead; see *Buddhism*.

Meteorograph, an apparatus for the invention of which father Secchi of Rome received a prize at the Paris International Exhibition, July, 1867. It is self-acting, and registers the various changes of the atmosphere in the form of a diagram.

Meteorology (from the Greek *μετέωρος*, aerial), the science which treats of the phenomena which have their origin in the air, such as rain, lightning, meteors, fogs, etc. Bacon, Boyle, and Franklin wrote on the subject.

Meteorological Society of the Palatinat, established 1780.
Meteorological Society of London, first met 15 Oct. 1823.
John Dalton's essay on meteorology appeared in 1793.
Luke Howard's work on the clouds appeared in 1802, and his "Barometrographia" in 1804; see *Clouds*.
Sir W. Reed published his work on the "Law of Storms" in 1838. The works of Daniell (1845), Kaemtz (1845), Müller (1847), and Buchan (1867) are esteemed.
Mr. James Glaisher, the secretary of the Meteorological Society (established in 1850 and chartered in 1866), is a most eminent meteorologist. By his exertions the apparatus at Greenwich was erected, and meteorology has appeared in the "Greenwich Observations" since 1845; see *Balloon (Scientific Ascents)*.

Meteorological observatories have been erected in all parts of the globe.

The meteorological department of the Board of Trade, established in 1855, under admiral Fitzroy, commenced the publication of reports in 1857. The admiral published his "Weather book" in 1863. His exertions are said to have overworked his brain; and on 30 April, 1865, he died by his own hand. The meteorological office was soon after placed under the direction of Mr. Robert H. Scott. It has issued apparatus and instruction-books to captains of ships and established observatories in many places in the empire. Placed under a committee of Royal Society, R. H. Scott secretary, July, 1877.

The Kew meteorological observatory given to the British Association in April, 1860; was purchased and presented to the Royal Society by Mr. J. P. Gassiot, 1871.

At the recommendation of M. Le Verrier and admiral Fitzroy, meteorological information, obtained by the telegraph from the principal places in the United Kingdom, has been transmitted daily to Paris, and thence to other parts of Europe, since 1 Sept. 1860.

Storm warnings first issued in Holland through M. Buys Ballot, 1860.

Storm-warnings first sent to the coast by the Board of Trade 6 Feb., and first published 31 July, 1861; suspended, 7 Dec. 1866; restoration proposed, Nov. 1867; declared inadvisable. Daily international bulletin of the Imperial observatory at Paris, under the direction of M. Le Verrier, first published Nov. 1862.

"Daily weather charts" first issued by the Meteorological Office 11 March, 1872; "Weekly Weather Report" first published 11 Feb. 1878.

International Meteorological Congress at Vienna, 2-16 Sept. 1873; at Rome, 14-22 April, 1879; and at Berne, 9-12 Aug. 1880.

"Weather Charts and Storm Warnings," by R. H. Scott, published 1876 et seq.

A French academy of meteorology organized a successful balloon ascent, 9 Aug. 1879.

The work of meteorological observation in the United States is confided to the signal corps of the army. Stations are maintained throughout the country, and since 1870 reports are made twice daily of observations taken simultaneously at all the stations. These reports are published in all newspapers, together with weather predictions founded upon the observations. The service is singularly efficient, and its warnings by storm signals and otherwise are carefully heeded by mariners and others. The scientific work of the Weather Bureau is done with the utmost care, and has contributed largely to the advance of meteorological knowledge.

(See *Barometer*, *Thermometer*, etc.)

Meteors, LUMINOUS, include shooting-stars, fireballs, and falling stones, or aerolites. They were described by Halley, Wallis, and others early in the seventeenth cen-

ture. The periodicity of the star-showers about the 10th of August (termed in the middle ages St. Lawrence's tears) was discovered separately by Quetelet, 1836, and by Herriek in 1837. The following are remarkable epochs for their annual return: 2 Jan., 29 July, 3 and 9-12 Aug., 8-14 Nov., 11 Dec.—*R. P. Greg.* See *August*.

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Methylated Spirits. By an act passed in 1855, a mixture of spirits of wine with 10 per cent. of its bulk of wood-naphtha, or methylic alcohol, is allowed to be made duty-free for use in the arts and manufactures, not less than 450 gallons being made at one time. In 1861 an act was passed permitting the methylated spirits to be retailed by license.

Metonic Cycle, a period of 19 years, or 6940 days, at the end of which the changes of the moon fall on the same days; see *Calippic Period*.

Metric System. Before the Revolution there was no uniformity in French weights and measures. On 8 May, 1790, the constituent assembly charged the Academy of Sciences with the organization of a better system. The committee named for the purpose by the academy included the names of Berthollet, Borda, Delambre, Lagrange, Laplace, Méchain, and Prony. Delambre and Méchain were charged with the measurement of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from their calculations the *mètre*, which is equal to a ten-millionth part of the distance between the poles and the equator (3,2808 English feet), was made the unit of length and the base of the system by law on 7 April, 1795. The system was completed in 1799, and made by law the only legal one on 2 Nov. 1801. A decree on 12 Feb. abrogated the old measures to the new system; but on 4 July, 1837, it was decreed that after 1 Jan. 1840 the metric and decimal system in its primitive simplicity should be used in all business transactions. The example of France has been followed by the greater part of Europe, and will probably in time be adopted in the British empire. A decimal system of currency has been in use in the United States since the organization of the mint in 1793.

Unit of SURFACE, *centiare*=a square *mètre*=1.1960 English yards (a square *décamètre* or *are*=100 square *mètres*).

Unit of VOLUME or SOLIDITY, *stère*=a cubic *mètre*.

Unit of CAPACITY, *litre*=a cubic *décimètre* (or 10th of a *mètre*) =1.76077 English pints.

Unit of WEIGHT, *gramme*=weight of a cubic centimètre (the 100th part of a *mètre*) of distilled water=0.56438 English drachm.

Unit of MONEY, the *franc*, a piece of silver weighing 5 grammes.

The multiples of these units are expressed by Greek numerals (*deca*-, 10; *hecto*-, 100; *kilo*-, 1000; *myria*-, 10,000). The divisors are expressed by Latin numerals (*deci*-, 10; *centi*-, 100; *milli*-, 1000).

Sir John Wrottesley brought the subject before parliament.....25 Feb. 1824

A commission of inquiry appointed at the instance of the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice (since lord Monteagle).....May, 1838

Another commission was appointed (both consisted of eminent scientific men, and reported strongly in favor of a change).....20 June, 1843

A committee of the house of commons reported to the same effect.....1 Aug. 1853

Mr. Gladstone, admitting the advantages of the system, thought its introduction premature.

Decimal Association formed for the purpose of obtaining the adoption of the system.....June, 1854

Another commission for inquiry was appointed, consisting of lords Monteagle and Overstone, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who published a preliminary report (with evidence), but expressed no opinion.....Nov. 1855

An International Decimal Association formed in.....

The decimal currency, copied from that of the United States, adopted in Canada.....1 Jan. 1858

The new Weights and Measures bill (an approximation to the decimal system) was passed.....1862

An act passed "to render permissible the use of the metric system of weights and measures".....29 July, 1864

[Repealed by Weights and Measures act, 1878.]

The use of metric standards made legal but not obligatory in the United States.....1866

A bill for the compulsory adoption of the metric system rejected by the commons.....26 July, 1871

Meeting at the Mansion-house, London, advocating its adoption.....17 Jan. 1872

International congress to promote the universal adoption of the metric system.....24 Sept. "

International convention for adopting metric system signed at Paris by representatives of Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, United States of America, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Peru.....20 May, 1875

The system (to come into force in 1889) adopted by Sweden.....May, 1876

International congress on weights and measures met at Paris.....4 Sept. 1878

Adoption of decimal system proposed in house of commons by Mr. Ashton W. Dilke; negatived (108-28),

29 March, 1881

Metronome, to regulate time in the performance of music. A metronome with double pendulum, invented by Winkel, was adopted successfully by Maelzel, and patented by him in 1816.

Metropolis of Great Britain includes the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of Southwark, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower-Hamlets, Hackney, Lambeth, and Chelsea. The Metropolis Management act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, was passed in 1855; see *London*.

Metropolis Roads Act (passed in 1863) transferred the management of certain roads north of the Thames from the commissioners to the parishes, and abolished certain turnpikes and toll-bars.

Metropolis Water Act, 1852; amended 1871.

Metropolitan (from the Greek *μητροπόλις*), a title given at the council of Nice, 325, to certain bishops who had jurisdiction over others in a province. The dignity is said to have arisen in the second century, through the dissentient bishops in a district referring to one bishop of superior intellect.

Metropolitan Board of Works was established by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 (1855),* amended in 1862. It held its first meeting and elected Mr. (afterwards sir) John Thwaites as chairman, 22 Dec. 1855. The office is in Spring gardens. In 1858, its powers were extended in order to effect the purification of the Thames by constructing a new main drainage for the metropolis. The board was authorized to raise a loan and levy 8d. in the pound on the property in the metropolis. It was also authorized to construct the Thames Embankment. In 1861 the board received nearly a million pounds, and expended 900,000*l.*; see *Severage and Thames*. Sir John Thwaites, the chairman, died 8 Aug. 1870, aged 55. Much discussion ensued respecting the appointment of his successor; Mr. Bruce, the home secretary, having in-

* "For the management of public works in which the metropolis has a common interest."

timated the probability of the office being abolished by parliament, with other changes, 11 Aug. Col. (afterwards sir) James Macnaghten Hogg, a member of the board, was elected chairman for one year, 18 Nov. 1870; annually since. The board was empowered to borrow money by acts passed 1869-80. Its powers extend over 117 square miles, and 3,266,287 persons (1873).

Metropolitan Building Acts, see Building.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, inaugurated by the lord mayor and corporation on Wednesday, 13 July, 1855, in presence of the prince consort. It is situated in Copenhagen Fields, an elevated site north of London, occupying an area of about fifteen acres; larger by nine acres than Smithfield, and capable of containing 30,000 sheep, 6400 bullocks, 1400 calves, and 900 pigs. In the centre is a circular building, let to bankers and others having business connected with graziers and cattle-agents. Within and around the market are erected several large taverns. A place is set apart for slaughtering animals, with approved appliances for purposes of health, by ventilation, sewerage, etc.; there is also a place for hay-stands. Sales commenced on Friday, 15 June, 1855.—An act for establishing a meat and poultry market in Smithfield (*which see*) was passed in 1860.

Metropolitan Commons. Acts respecting them passed 1866, 1869, and 1878. *see Commons.*

Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, FIRE BRIGADE, and HOUSELESS POOR; *see Convalescent, Fire Brigade, and Houseless Poor.*

Metropolitan District Asylum Board, instituted by parliament in 1867, proceeded to erect hospitals at Haverstock, Hill, Caterham, etc., 1868; causing much discontent in several parishes. The asylum for idiots at Leavesden, near Watford, Herts, inaugurated 27 Sept. 1870.

Metropolitan Drainage, see Sewers.

Metropolitan Drinking-fountain and Cattle-trough Association, founded 1859; *see Drinking-fountains.*

Metropolitan Meat Market, Smithfield, erected in accordance with an act passed in 1860, was inaugurated by the lord mayor, James Lawrence, 24 Nov. 1868, and opened for business 1 Dec.

Metropolitan Municipal Association met 11 Dec. 1866.

Metropolitan Police Magistrates, see Magistrates and Police.

Metropolitan Poor Act, "for the establishment in the metropolis of asylums for the sick, insane, and other classes of the poor;" passed 29 March, 1867; was amended in 1869; *see Poor.*

Metropolitan Railway (Underground), at first between Paddington and Victoria street, near Holborn. The act for it passed in 1825; the construction began in the spring of 1860; and it was opened for traffic 10 Jan. 1863. Many serious difficulties were overcome with great skill and energy by the engineer, John Fowler, and the contractors, Jay, Smith, and Knight. In the first six months of 1865, there were 7,462,823 passengers. It has been continued to Moorgate street, and supplemented by the Metropolitan Districts Railway.

Metropolitan School Board, instituted by the Elementary Education act, 1870; was elected 29 Nov. 1870 (for three years). It included lord Lawrence, lord Sandon, professor Huxley, Miss Garrett, M.D., and Miss Davies. At its first meeting, 15 Dec., lord Lawrence was elected chairman, and Mr. C. Reed, M.P., vice-chairman; and it was decided that the chairman should be unpaid at present. On 27 Nov. 1873, 30 Nov. 1876, and 27 Nov. 1879, Mr. (afterwards sir) Charles Reed was elected chairman. He died 25 March, 1881; *see Education.*

Metropolitan Streets Act (30 & 31 Vict. c.

134) "for regulating the traffic in the metropolis, and for making provision for the greater security of persons passing through the streets," passed 20 Aug. 1867. A short act modifying the clauses relating to costermongers and cabs was passed 7 Dec. 1867.

Mettray, see Reformatory Schools.

Metz, a fortified city in Lorraine, now in the department of the Moselle, N.E. France. It was the Roman Divodunum or Meti, capital of the Mediomatrici, a powerful Gaulish tribe, and afterwards of the kingdom of Austrasia, or Metz, in the sixth century. It was made a free imperial city, 985. It was besieged by Charles VII. of France for seven months in 1444, and was ransomed for 100,000 florins, was captured by Henry II., 10 April, 1552, and successfully defended by the duke of Guise against the emperor Charles V. with an army of 100,000 men, 31 Oct. 1552 to 15 Jan. 1553. Metz was ceded to France by the peace of Westphalia, 24 Oct. 1648, and was fortified by Vauban and Belleisle. On 28 July, 1870, the emperor Napoleon III. arrived at Metz and assumed the chief command. After the disastrous defeats at Woerth and Forbach, on 6 Aug., the whole French army (except the corps of MacMahon, De Failly, and Douay) was concentrated here, 10, 11 Aug., and by delay was hemmed in by the Germans. Marshal Bazaine assumed the chief command, 8 Aug. The emperor departed with the vanguard, which crossed the Moselle early on 14 Aug.

1. Battle of Pange or Courcelles, gained by the first army under Von Steinmetz, after several hours' fighting, with great German loss. 14 Aug. 1870
Bazaine was censured for not advancing on 15 Aug. "
2. Battle of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour, gained by the 2d army under prince Frederick Charles, after twelve hours' fighting. By the unexpected unmasking of a mitrailleuse battery, Henry, prince of Reuss, and many German nobles were killed in a few moments. The victory was at first claimed by the French. (This battle, the most sanguinary in the war hitherto, included a Balaklava charge of a German regiment of cavalry upon a French battery, by which it was decimated, but to which the victory was greatly due. Twice as many Germans were killed as at Königgrätz, the killed and wounded being estimated at 17,000. The French loss was said to have been equally great). 16 Aug. "
Bazaine masses his troops for a decisive conflict, 17 Aug. "
3. Battle of Rézonville or Gravelotte, gained by the combined 1st and 2d armies, commanded by the king in person, after twelve hours' fighting. "The most desperate struggle took place on the slopes over Gravelotte, which the Germans gained by nightfall, after repeated fatal charges; the fortune of the day being long in suspense. But the right of the French had been outflanked; they fell back fighting to the last, and retired under cover of Metz. The French are said to have lost 19,000, and the Germans 25,000." (The king, on the 19th, had not undressed for thirty hours. The carnage is considered to have been unexampled; a large number of French prisoners were made; and enormous loss was experienced by the imperial guard. The German army included Saxons and Hessians), 18 Aug. "
Bazaine repulsed in a sortie at Courcelles, near Metz (he claimed a victory). 26 Aug. "
His whole army defeated by gen. Manteuffel, of the army of prince Frederick Charles, in a battle lasting from the morning of 31 Aug. to noon. 1 Sept. "
Von Steinmetz sent to govern Posen; prince Frederick Charles sole commander before Metz. 21 Sept. "
Three vigorous but ineffective sallies. 23, 24, 27 Sept. "
About 100,000 soldiers estimated in Metz. 30 Sept. "
Great sortie; the Germans surprised; about 40,000 French engaged; they are repulsed after a severe engagement from 3 p.m. till dark; loss about 2000 French and 600 Germans. 7 Oct. "
About 600 oxen and 500 sheep captured during a sortie, 8 Oct. "
Gen. Boyer arrives at Versailles to treat for terms of capitulation. 14 Oct. "
Metz surrenders with the army, including marshals Bazaine, Canrobert, and Le Bœuf; 66 generals; about 6000 officers; 173,000 men, including the imperial guard; 400 pieces of artillery; 100 mitrailleuses; and 63 eagles or standards. 27 Oct. "
The capitulation was signed at Froscati by gens. Jarras and Stiehl on behalf of the French and German commanders. 27 Oct. "
General order to the army issued by marshal Bazaine, saying that they were "conquered by famine," 27 Oct. "

Order to the army issued by prince Frederick Charles, recognizing their bravery, great obedience, calmness, cheerfulness, and devotion 27 Oct. 1870
 The Germans enter Metz 29 Oct. "
 One cause of the fall of Metz was the great army it contained; it might have been successfully defended by 20,000 men.
 Marshal Bazaine was tried and condemned to death for surrendering Metz and the army, 6 Oct.-10 Dec.; punishment commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, 12 Dec.; he escaped from Isle St. Marguerite 9 Aug. 1874
 (See France.)

Mexican War. The war between the United States and Mexico, which commenced in the spring of 1846, was caused immediately by the annexation of the independent state of Texas (which was once a part of Mexico, and had separated by means of a revolution) to the American Union. Hostilities were threatened by Mexico, and gen. Zachary Taylor was ordered by the president of the United States to march into Texas, to the borders of the Rio Grande, with an army of occupation. In Jan. 1846, he took position opposite the Mexican city of Matamoras, and commenced a fortification, which he called Fort Brown. Soon after this hostilities began, and continued until near the close of 1847. Gen. Taylor invaded central Mexico, and gen. Scott, beginning at Vera Cruz, penetrated the country to the capital, gaining victories at every step. He took possession of the city of Mexico on 14 Sept. 1847. On 2 Feb. 1848, a treaty of peace was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo. By this war the United States came into possession of Northern Mexico and California.

Mexico, anciently Anahuac, North America, is said to have been conquered by the Aztecs, who founded the city of Mexico about 1325. It was discovered in 1517, and conquered by Fernando Cortez, 1519-21; explored by Alexander von Humboldt, 1799-1804. It is stated that there have been above 260 insurrections in Mexico since 1821. Population, 1874, about 9,276,079; 1879, 9,686,777.

Montezuma emperor 1503
 Cortez lands, 1519; captures the city of Mexico 1521
 Mexico constituted a kingdom; Cortez, governor 1522
 Mendoza, first viceroy of New Spain, 1530; establishes a mint 1535
 Unsuccessful insurrections of Miguel Hidalgo, 1810; of Morelos, 1815; of Mina 1817
 Mexico declared independent by the treaty of Aquala, 23 Aug. 1821
 Augustin Iturbide, president of a provisional Junta, Feb.; Mexico formed into an empire, the crown declined by Spain; Iturbide made emperor May, 1822
 Compelled to abdicate 26 March, 1823
 Mexican federal republic proclaimed 4 Oct. "
 Iturbide went to England, returns and endeavors to recover his dignity; shot 19 July, 1824
 Federal constitution established Oct. "
 Treaty of commerce with Great Britain April, 1825
 Expulsion of the Spaniards decreed March, 1829
 Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered, 26 Sept. "
 Mexican revolution; the president Guerrero deposed, 23 Dec. "
 Santa Anna president 11 May, 1833
 Independence of Mexico recognized by Brazil, June, 1830; by Spain 28 Dec. 1836
 Declaration of war against France 30 Nov. 1838
 This war terminated 9 March, 1839
 War with the United States 4 June, 1845
 The Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, and at Matamoras, 8 May, 1846
 Santa Fé captured, 22 Aug.; and Monterey 24 Sept. "
 Battle of Buena Vista; the Mexicans defeated by gen. Taylor, with great loss, after two days' fighting, 22 Feb. 1847
 The Americans, under gen. Scott, defeat the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo 18 April, "
 The Mexicans beaten in several actions; Mexico taken by assault by gen. Scott 14 Sept. "
 Treaty of peace signed 2 Feb.; ratified 19 May, 1848
 Political convulsions Sept. 1852
 President Arista resigns, 6 Jan.; and Santa Anna returns, Feb.; dictator 16 Dec. 1853
 He abdicates; Carera elected president Jan. 1855
 Who also abdicates; succeeded first by Alvarez, and afterwards by gen. Comonfort Dec. "
 Property of the clergy sequestered 31 March, 1856
 New constitution established 5 Feb. 1857
 Beginning of a Reformed Church by Aguilar and others, Comonfort chosen president July, "
 Coup d'état—constitution annulled by the church party; Comonfort compelled to retire, 11 Jan.; gen. Zuloaga takes the government 21-26 Jan. 1858

Benito Juarez declared constitutional president at Vera Cruz 11 Feb. 1858
 Civil war; several engagements Aug. to Nov. "
 Gen. Miguel Miramon nominated president at Mexico by the Junta 6 Jan. 1859
 Zuloaga abdicates 2 Feb. "
 In consequence of injury to British subjects, ships of war sent to Mexico Feb. "
 Miramon forces the lines of the liberal generals, enters the capital, assumes his functions as governor, and governs without respect to the laws of life and property 10 April, "
 Juarez confiscates the church property 13 July, "
 Miramon and the clerical party defeat the liberals under Colima 21 Dec. "
 He besieges Vera Cruz, 5 March; bombards it; compelled to raise the siege 21 March, 1860
 Gen. Zuloaga deposes Miramon, and assumes the presidency 1 May, "
 Miramon arrests Zuloaga, 9 May; the diplomatic bodies suspend official relations with the former 10 May, "
 Miramon defeated by Degollado 10 Aug. "
 He governs Mexico with great tyranny; seizes 152,000, belonging to English bondholders, Sept.; the foreign ministers quit the city Oct. "
 He is defeated; compelled to retire; Juarez enters Mexico, 11 Jan.; re-elected president 19 Jan. 1861
 Juarez made dictator by the congress 30 June, "
 The Mexican congress decides to suspend payments to foreigners for two years 17 July, "
 Which leads to the breaking-off of diplomatic relations with England and France 27 July, "
 In consequence of many gross outrages on foreigners, the British, French, and Spanish governments, after much vain negotiation, claiming efficient protection of foreigners and the payment of arrears due to fundholders, sign a convention engaging to combined hostile operations against Mexico 31 Oct. "
 The Mexican congress dissolves, after conferring full powers on the president 16 Dec. "
 Spanish troops land at Vera Cruz, 8 Dec.; it surrenders, 17 Dec. "
 A British naval and French military expedition arrive, 7, 8 Jan. 1862
 The Mexicans resist, and invest Vera Cruz; their taxes raised 25 per cent. Jan. "
 Miramon arrives, but is sent back to Spain by the British admiral Feb. "
 Project of establishing a Mexican monarchy for archduke Maximilian of Austria disapproved of by British and Spanish governments Feb. "
 Negotiation ensues between the Spanish and Mexicans; convention between the commissaries of the allies and the Mexican general Doblado at Soledad 19 Feb. "
 The Mexican general Marquez takes up arms against Juarez, and gen. Almonte joins the French general Lorencez; Juarez demands a compulsory loan, and puts Mexico in a state of siege March, "
 Conference between plenipotentiaries of the allies at Orizaba, the English and Spanish declare for peace which is not agreed to by the French, 9 April; who declare war against Juarez 16 April, "
 The Spanish and British forces retire; the French government sends reinforcements to Lorencez May, "
 The French, induced by Marquez, advance into the interior; severely repulsed by Zaragoza at Fort Guadalupe, near Puebla 5 May, "
 Juarez quits the capital 31 May, "
 The French defeat the Mexicans at Cerro de Borgo, near Orizaba 13, 14 June, "
 The Mexican liberals said to be desirous of negotiation, Aug. "
 Gen. Forey and 2500 French soldiers land 28 Aug. "
 Letter from the emperor Napoleon to Lorencez disclaiming any intention of imposing a government on Mexico, announced Sept. "
 Death of Zaragoza, a great loss to the Mexicans 8 Sept. "
 Gen. Forey deprives Almonte of the presidency at Vera Cruz, and appropriates the civil and military power to himself Oct. "
 Ortega takes command of the Mexicans 19 Oct. "
 The Mexican congress assembles, and protests against the French invasion 27 Oct. "
 The French evacuate Tampico 13 Jan. 1863
 Forey marches towards Mexico 24 Feb. "
 Siege of Puebla; bravely defended, 29 March; severe assault, 31 March-3 April, it is surrendered at discretion by Ortega 18 May, "
 Juarez and the republican government remove to San Luis de Potosí 31 May, "
 Mexico occupied by the French under Bazaine, 5 June; Forey and his army enter, 10 June; provisional government "
 Assembly of notables at Mexico decide on the establishment of a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Roman Catholic prince as emperor, and offer the crown to the archduke Maximilian of Austria; a regency established 6-10 July, "
 The French reoccupy Tampico 11 Aug. "
 Marshal Forey resigns his command to Bazaine and returns to France 1 Oct. "

The archduke Maximilian will accept the crown if it be the will of the people.....	3 Oct.	1863	Insurrection at Puebla suppressed.....	Feb. 1869
The Mexican general Comonfort surprised and shot by partisans.....	12 Nov.		Gen. Almonte dies at Paris.....	March, "
Successful advance of the imperialists; Juarez returns from San Luis de Potosi, 18 Dec.; it is entered by the imperialists.....	24 Dec.		Encounter between Mexicans and United States troops who had pursued some Indian depredators; about 40 Americans killed; reported.....	12 April, 1871
The French occupy various places.....	Jan. and Feb.		Election for president: Diaz, 1882 votes; Juarez, 1863; Lerdo, 1366; Juarez retains the power.....	27 July, "
The ex-president, gen. Santa Anna, lands at Vera Cruz, professing adhesion to the empire, 27 Feb.; dismissed by Bazaine.....	12 March,	1864	Insurrections arise.....	Aug. "
Juarez enters Monterey, which becomes the seat of the republican government.....	3 April,		Insurrection headed by Negrete, Riveras, and others, suppressed with much slaughter.....	12 Oct. "
The archduke Maximilian definitively accepts the crown from the Mexican deputation at Miramar.....	10 April,		Juarez re-elected president.....	Oct. "
The emperor and empress land at Vera Cruz, 29 May; enter the city of Mexico.....	12 June,		Insurgents under Porfirio Diaz twice defeated; announced.....	Jan. 1872
The emperor visits the interior; grants a free press, Aug.			Civil war going on with varying success.....	April-June, "
The republicans defeat the imperialists at San Pedro, 27 Dec.			Rebels nearly subdued.....	1 July, "
Juarez, at Chihuahua, exhorts the Mexicans to maintain their independence.....	1 Jan.	1865	Death of Benito Juarez (aged about 68) by apoplexy, 18 July, "	
The emperor institutes the order of the Mexican eagle.....	9 Feb.		The country tranquil; Diaz accepts the amnesty; announced.....	14 Aug. "
Surrender of Oaxaca to Marshal Bazaine.....	10 April,		Lerdo de Tejada (of good character) elected president, Oct.; Diaz submits.....	Nov. "
A constitution promulgated.....	10 April,		Railway from Mexico city to Vera Cruz completed; runs, 23 Jan. 1873	
Ortega, at New York, enlists recruits for the republican army, May; discontenanced by the United States government.....	June,		Customs tariffs liberalized.....	July, 1874
Anniversary of Mexican independence; descendants of Iturbide made princesses, etc.....	16 Sept.		A senate voted by the congress.....	Aug. "
The emperor proclaims the end of the war, and martial law against all armed bands of men, much indignation excited.....	2 Oct.		Religious orders suppressed.....	Dec. "
Juarist generals taken prisoners; shot.....	16 Oct.		Religious disturbances; Catholic outrages on Protestants, Jan. 1875	
The American government protests against the French occupation.....	Nov-Dec.		Insurrection by Porfirio Diaz, March, he takes Matamoros.....	1 April, 1876
Presidency of Juarez expires; he determines to continue to act, 30 Nov.; he flees to Texas.....	20 Dec.		Progress of Reformed church; overtures for union with Episcopal church of United States.....	about April, "
Bagdad, on the Rio Grande, seized by American Juarists, 4, 5 Jan.; occupied by the American general Weitzel, 5 Jan.; his conduct disavowed, and Bagdad recaptured by the imperialists.....	20 Jan.	1866	Insurgents defeated at Oaxaca, 29 May; at Queretaro, June, "	
Ministerial changes.....	March-April,		Death of Santa Anna, ex-president.....	20 June, "
Emperor Napoleon agrees to withdraw all his soldiers from Mexico between Nov 1866 and Nov 1867.....	April,		Diaz defeats the government troops at Tecoar, 12 Nov.; enters Mexico, assumes power as provisional president.....	20 Nov. "
Guerilla warfare going on, numerous conflicts, with varying success.....	March-May,		President Lerdo de Tejada retires; Iglesias takes arms as president.....	Dec. "
Matamoros captured by the liberals under Escobedo, 23, 24 June,			Diaz defeats Iglesias, who retreats; Diaz elected president, 18 Feb.; proclaimed.....	5 May, 1877
The empress Charlotte departs for France, 13 July; conspiracy against the government suppressed, 15-17 July, Convention between Maximilian and the French; transfer of the receipts of the customs to France.....	30 July,		Brief rebellion; about 80 hanged; announced.....	28 Dec. 1878
Juarez and his party take Tampico.....	1 Aug.		Insurrection of Negrete; Diaz marches against him; becomes president.....	16 June, 1879
The Americans disallow Maximilian's blockade of Matamoros.....	17 Aug.		Mannuel Gonzalez elected, 11 July; succeeds.....	1 Dec. 1880
Dissension among the liberals; three rival presidents—Juarez, Ortega, and Santa Anna.....	Sept.-Oct.		About 200 lives lost through precipitation of train on San Morelos railway into the river near Cuartla, through fall of bridge.....	night of 24 June, 1881
The empress solicits help from France, in vain, Sept.; she falls ill.....	Oct.			
Firm speech of emperor Maximilian.....	19 Sept.			
Emperor leaves Mexico for Orizaba; giving authority to Bazaine.....	Oct.			
The French evacuate several places.....	Nov.			
Imperial council at Orizaba determine to maintain the empire.....	24 Nov.			
Death of Augustin Iturbide.....	11 Dec.			
Maximilian, at the head of the army, arrives at Queretaro.....	19 Feb.	1867		
Departure of the French.....	13 Jan., 5 Feb., 14 March,			
Contest for supremacy between Juarez, Diaz, and Ortega.....	April,			
Queretaro, after many conflicts, captured by treachery; Mendez shot.....	15 May,			
Emperor Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia, after trial, shot.....	19 June,			
Mexico city taken after 67 days' siege; republic re-established.....	21 June,			
Surrender of Vera Cruz.....	25 June,			
Santa Anna captured; detained a prisoner.....	July,			
Juarez enters Mexico; convokes the assembly to elect a president.....	14, 15 July,			
Marquez and others said to be organizing resistance to Juarez.....	Aug.			
Numerous executions; reign of terror.....	Aug et seq.			
Porfirio Diaz said to be nominated for the presidency.....	Sept.			
Santa Anna sentenced to eight years' banishment.....	Oct.			
Maximilian's body given up to the Austrian admiral Tegethoff.....	26 Nov.			
Mexican congress opened; Juarez acting as provisional president; foreign consuls said to be leaving.....	8 Dec.			
Juarez re-elected president.....	about 25 Dec.			
Juarez inaugurated as president.....	18 Jan.	1868		
Maximilian's body buried at Yucatan and other provinces.....	Jan-Feb.			
Hasty blockade of Mazatlan by capt. Bridge of H.M.S. <i>Chanticleer</i> on an outrage, 20 June; raised by admiral Hastings.....	July,			
Treaty with United States adopted.....	Dec.			

EMPERORS.

1822 Aug. Augustin Iturbide, Feb., abdicated 23 March, 1823; shot for attempting to recover his authority. 19 July, 1824.

1864. Maximilian (brother to the emperor of Austria), born 6 July, 1832; accepted the crown 10 April, 1864; married, 27 July, 1857, to princess Charlotte, daughter of Leopold I. king of the Belgians; adopted Augustin Iturbide as his heir, Sept. 1863; shot (after a trial) 19 June, 1867.

Mezzotinto, see *Engraving*.

Mhow Court-martial, see *Trials*, Nov. 1863.

Miami (or MACMEE) River, BATTLES OF. These were battles fought by Americans, under gen. Harmar, and a body of Indians, on the extreme western borders of Ohio, on 19 and 22 Oct. 1790. The Americans were defeated, with a loss of 183 killed and 31 wounded.

Michael, St., and George, St. This order of knighthood, founded for the Ionian Isles and Malta, 27 April, 1818, was reorganized in March, 1869, in order to admit servants of the crown connected with the colonies. Among the first of the new knights were the earl of Derby, earl Russell, and earl Grey.

Michaelmas, 29 Sept., the feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels." Instituted, according to Butler, 487.

The custom of eating goose at Michaelmas has been erroneously attributed to queen Elizabeth's eating of the bird at dinner on 29 Sept. 1588, at the house of sir Neville Uffreyville, at the time she heard of the destruction of the Spanish Armada. The custom is of much older date, and is observed on the continent.—*Clavis Calendria*.

Michael's Mount, St. (Cornwall), is considered by some to be the Iktis of Diodorus Siculus, and an ancient resort of the tin-merchants. St. Michael was said to have appeared on the mount, 495 or 710; and the place, thus reputed holy, became the seat of a body of monks, who received a charter from Edward the Confessor, 1044, and many privileges from pope Gregory VII., 1079.

Michigan, a northwest state of the United States, settled by the French, 1670; admitted into the Union, 26 Jan. 1837. Population, 1880, 1,636,331. Capital, Lansing.

Micrometer, an astronomical instrument used to measure any small distances and the minuter objects in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, etc., was invented by William Gascoigne, who was killed at the battle of Marston Moor, 2 July, 1644. It was improved by Huyghens about 1652. Sir Joseph Whitworth made a machine to measure the millionth of an inch about 1858; the measurement of the 30,000th of an inch is now common.

Microphone (Greek, *μικρός*, little; *φωνή*, sound), a name given by Wheatstone, in 1827, to an instrument for rendering weak sounds audible by means of solid rods. The name was also given to an arrangement invented (in Dec. 1877) by professor D. E. Hughes (an American, an inventor of the printing telegraph), and shown to the Royal Society, 9 May, 1878.

An electric current is established between two moderately conducting bodies (such as pieces of charcoal, metallized by being plunged when heated into mercury) resting slightly upon each other, mounted on a piece of thin wood. If the contact is so made that one of the bodies may be easily displaced, minute sounds produced on the wood disturb the electric conductivity at the place of contact, and may be heard by the help of the telephone. The sonorous and electric waves are thus rendered synchronous, and become convertible. The tread of a fly sounds like that of a large quadruped; see *Telephone*.

Microscopes, said to have been invented by Jansen in Holland about 1590, by Fontana in Italy, and by Drebbel in Holland, about 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In England great improvements were made in the microscope by Benjamin Martin (who invented and sold pocket microscopes about 1740), by Henry Baker, F.R.S., about 1763, and still greater during the present century by Wollaston, Ross, Jackson, Varley, Powell, and others. *Diamond microscopes* were made by Andrew Pritchard in 1824; and the properties of "test objects," to prove the qualities of microscopes, discovered by him and Goring in 1824-40. A *binocular microscope* (i. e. for two eyes) was constructed by professor Riddell in 1851, and Wenham's important improvements were made known in 1861. Treatises on the microscope by J. Quekett (1848), by Dr. W. B. Carpenter (1856 et seq.), by Dr. Lionel Beale (1858-64), and Griffith and Henfrey's "Micrographic Dictionary" (1856 and 1875), are valuable. The Microscopical Society of London was established 20 Dec. 1839, and the Quekett Microscopical Club, 1865. In 1865 Mr. H. Sorby exhibited his *spectrum microscope*, by which the millionth of a grain of blood was detected.

Micro-tasimeter, a new instrument invented by Mr. T. A. Edison, in which he has applied the principle of the carbon microphone to the measurement of infinitesimal pressure; announced July, 1878. He proposes to apply the principle to delicate barometers, thermometers, hygrometers, etc.

Middle Ages, see *Dark Ages*. Henry Hallam's "Middle Ages" appeared in 1818.

Middle Creek (Kentucky), BATTLE OF, fought 10 Jan. 1862, in the valley of the Big Sandy. Gen. James A. Garfield, with about 1500 men, here defeated gen. Humphrey Marshall, commanding 3000 confederates.

Middle-class Examination AND Schools, see *Education* (1858, and 1865-8).

Middle-class Education Corporation, established in 1866, for education of children of clerks and others in similar ranks of life. Building in Cowper street, London.

Middle-levels, see *Levels*.

Middlesborough, N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees, a coal port and a seat of the iron manufacture, the first house erected by George Chapman, April, 1830;

population, 1861, 18,992; 1871, 46,643. New dock, and literary and scientific institution, opened Oct. 1875. Mr. Henry W. F. Bolckow, head of great iron-works (the first mayor and M.P.), died 18 June, 1878. The prosperity of the Cleveland district, which had greatly declined since 1874, began to revive in the autumn of 1879.

Middlesex, the metropolitan county of England, was the seat of the Trinobantes in the Roman province, Flavia Cæsariensis, and the Middel-Sexe, or Middle Saxons, in the kingdom of East-Sexne, or Essex. Lionel Craufield was created earl of Middlesex, 16 Sept. 1622; succeeded by his sons, James, 1645-51; Lionel, 1651-74, when the title became extinct. Charles Sackville was made earl in 1675; and his son became duke of Dorset in 1720.

Middlesex Hospital, London, founded 1745; incorporated 1886; cancer ward endowed 1791.

Midian, now ARZ MADIAN, N. W. Arabia; anciently held by the descendants of Midian, a son of Abraham. Having enticed the Israelites to idolatry, they were severely chastised, 1452 B.C. They invaded Canaan about 1249 B.C., and were thoroughly defeated by Gideon.

Capt. Richard F. Burton explored the ruined cities of Midian in 1877, and found the remains of ancient mines, many relics, and gold. An expedition, equipped by the khedive of Egypt, and placed under his command, started from Suez, 10 Dec. 1877, and returned 20 April, 1878. He brought home 25 tons of geological specimens, specimens of silver and copper ore, many coins and other antiquities, and photographs of the remains of ruined cities, etc.

Midland Railway Station, St. Pancras, N. London, possessing the largest known roof in the world (245 feet 6 inches wide, and 698 feet long), was opened for traffic 1 Oct. 1868. The engineer was Mr. H. W. Barlow. The architect of the magnificent Gothic hotel was sir G. Gilbert Scott.

Midwifery. Women were the only practitioners among the Hebrews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, in Greece, 460 B.C., is styled the father of midwifery as well as of physics.* It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A.D. 37, and of Galen, who lived 131. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the college of physicians, 10 Hen. VII. 1518. Dr. Harvey engaged in the practice of it, about 1603; Astruc affirms that madame de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., in 1663, employed Julian Clement, a surgeon, with great secrecy.

Mifflin, Fort, CAPTURE OF. Fort Mifflin was upon Mud Island, in the Delaware, just below Philadelphia, and opposite Red Bank. It was garrisoned by Americans, under lieutenant-col. Smith, of Maryland. After a series of assaults by land and water, and a gallant defence until the fort was utterly disabled, it was surrendered to the British on 16 Nov. 1777, after a loss of near 250 men.

Milan, Mediolanum, capital of the ancient Liguria, now Lombardy, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B.C. The cathedral termed *duomo* was built about 1385.

Conquered by the Roman consul Marcellus	B.C.	222
Seat of government of the Western empire	A.D.	286
Council of Milan		346
St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan		375
Milan plundered by Attila		452
Included in the Ostrogothic kingdom, 489; in the Lombard kingdom		569
Becomes an independent republic		1101
The emperor Frederic I. takes Milan, and appoints a podestà		1158
It rebels; is taken by Frederic and its fortifications destroyed		1162

* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus, her father, the art of midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice that the profession, now out of employment, accused her, before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery. The whole story is doubtful.

Rebuilt and fortified.....	1169
The Milanese defeated by the emperor Frederic II.....	1237
The Visconti become paramount in Milan.....	1277
John Galeazzo Visconti takes the title of duke.....	1395
Francesco Sforza, son-in-law of the last of the Visconti, subdues Milan and becomes duke.....	1450
Milan conquered by Louis XII. of France.....	1499
The French expelled by the Spaniards.....	1525
Milan annexed to the crown of Spain.....	1540
Great plague alleviated by the archbishop Borromeo.....	1576
Milan ceded to Austria.....	1714
Conquered by the French and Spaniards.....	1743
Reverts to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain.....	1748
Seized by the French..... 30 June,	1796
Retaken by the Austrians.....	1799
Regained by the French..... 31 May,	1800
Made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon Bonaparte crowned with the Iron Crown here. 26 May,	1805
The <i>Milan decree</i> of Napoleon against all continental intercourse with England.....	17 Dec. 1807
Insurrection against the Austrians; flight of the viceroy, 18 March,	1848
Surrenders to the Austrians..... 5 Aug.	"
Treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia..... 6 Aug.	1849
Another revolt promptly suppressed and rigorously punished..... 6 Feb. et seq.	1853
Milan visited by the emperor of Austria..... Nov.	1856
Amnesty for political offences granted..... Dec.	1857
After the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta, 4 June, Napoleon III. and the king of Sardinia enter Milan, 8 June,	1859
Peace of Villafranca; a large part of Lombardy transferred to Sardinia..... 12 July,	"
Victor Emmanuel enters Milan as king..... 8 Aug.	1860
Reactionary plots of Neapolitan soldiery suppressed, 29, 30 April,	1861
The Victor Emmanuel gallery opened by the king, 15 Sept.	1867
The arts exhibition opened by the king..... 26 Aug.	1872
Visit of the emperor of Germany..... 18-23 Oct.	1875
The Mentana Memorial inaugurated by Garibaldi, 4 Nov.	1880
National exhibition, opened by the king..... 5 May,	1881
(See <i>Italy</i> .)	

Milbank Penitentiary, Westminster. The very unhealthy site was purchased of the marquess of Salisbury in 1799 for 12,000*l*. The building, a modification of Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon (*which see*), first received convicts 27 June, 1816.

In consequence of many deaths during a great epidemic, the convicts were placed in Woolwich hulks, 1822-3. On 10 June, 1843, a committee reported the penitentiary a failure. The system was abolished in parliament, and the building styled Milbank prison.

Miletus, a Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor, founded about 1043 B.C. The Milesians defended themselves successfully, 623-612 B.C. During the war with Persia it was taken, 491, but restored, 449. Here Paul delivered his celebrated charge to the elders of the church of Ephesus, A.D. 60 (Acts xx.).

Milford Haven (Wales). Here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed on his way to encounter Richard III., whom he defeated at Bosworth, 1485. The packets from this port to Ireland, sailing to Waterford, were established in 1787. The dock-yard, established here in 1790, was removed to Pembroke in 1814.

Military Asylum, Royal, at Chelsea, "for the children of the soldiers of the regular army." The first stone was laid by the duke of York, 19 June, 1801.

Military Education, see *Army*, June, 1868.

Military Knights of Windsor, see *Poor Knights of Windsor*.

Military or Martial Law is built on no settled principle, but is entirely arbitrary, and, in truth, no law; but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law.—*Sir Matthew Hale*. It has been several times proclaimed in parts of these kingdoms, and in 1798 was almost general in Ireland, where it was also proclaimed in 1803.

Militia, the standing national force of these realms, is traced to king Alfred, who made all his subjects soldiers, 872-901; see under *Army Defence*.

Commission of array to raise a militia.....	1122
Revived by Henry II.....	1176
Again revived.....	1557
Said to amount to 160,000 men.....	1623

The present militia statutes.....	1661 to 1663
Supplemental militia act passed.....	1796
Irish militia offered its services in England, 28 March,	1804
General militia act for England and Scotland, 1802; for Ireland.....	1809
Enactment authorizing courts-martial to inflict imprisonment instead of flogging passed.....	1814
Acts to consolidate the militia laws.....	1852*-54
Militia embodied on account of the Russian war, 1854; and on account of the Indian mutiny.....	1857
Militia reserve act passed.....	1867
Militia in 1872, 139,018; 1875, 149,330; 1877, 134,500.	
Militia (volunteers) Enlistment act, consolidating and amending the laws, passed.....	11 Aug. 1875

Militia of Jesus, a society of Roman Catholic youth of France and Italy, formed to support the papal cause by moral agencies, became known in 1877.

Milk. The type of food as containing all things needful for the development of the animal body. A process for its condensation was invented by Mr. Gail Borden, near New York, in 1849, for which he was awarded a medal at the Great Exhibition in 1851, when he erected factories. He invented meat biscuit, 1850. The Anglo-Swiss Condensed-milk Company was established in 1866; and since then the Aylesbury Company.

Typhoid fever (said to be caused by bad milk) prevailed in London, Aug., Sept. 1873; about 20 died of fever through milk, at and near Eagley, Lancashire, March, 1875.

Milky Way (Galaxy) in the heavens. Juno is said by the Greek poets to have spilled her milk in the heavens after suckling Mercury or Hercules. Democritus (about 428 B.C.) taught that the *via lactea* consisted of stars, which Galileo (1610-42) proved by the telescope.

Mill Spring (Kentucky), BATTLE AT. Gen. Zollicoffer, confederate, was here defeated by gen. George H. Thomas, with a loss of 300 men, 19 Jan. 1862. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed.

Millenarians suppose that the world will end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation; and that during a thousand years (millennium) Christ and the saints will reign upon the earth; see Rev. xx. The doctrine was very generally inculcated in the second and third centuries, by Papias, Justin Martyr, and others.

Millenary Petition, presented to king James on his accession, 1603, on behalf of nearly a thousand Puritan ministers against the "human rites and ceremonies" of the church of England.

Mills. Moses forbade mill-stones to be taken in pawn, because it would be like taking a man's life to pledge (Deut. xxiv. 6). The hand-mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill. Cotton-mills moved by water were erected by sir Richard Arkwright at Cromford, Derbyshire. He died in 1792. See *Mechanics*. Mill-work exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, London, N., 10-18 May, 1881.

Mincio, a river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians were repulsed by the French under Brune, 25-27 Dec. 1800; and by Eugène Beauharnais, 8 Feb. 1814, near Valeggio.

Minden (Prussia), BATTLE OF, 1 Aug. 1759, between the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians (under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick), and the French (under marshal De Contades), who were beaten and driven to the ramparts of Minden. Lord George Sackville (afterwards lord George Germaine), who commanded the British and Hanoverian horse, for some disobedience of orders was tried by a court-martial on his return to England, found guilty, and dismissed, 22 April, 1760. He was afterwards restored to favor, and became secretary of state, 1776.

* This militia act was consequent upon the then prevailing opinion of the necessity of strengthening our national defences against the possibility of French invasion. The act empowered her majesty to raise a force not exceeding 80,000 men, of which number 50,000 were to be raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1855; the quotas for each county or riding to be fixed by an order in council.

Mineralogy and Mines. Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and silver as among the products of Britain. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced occurs 47 Hen. III. 1262. It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire. In Edward I.'s reign, according to Mr. Ruding, the mines in Ireland, which produced silver, were supposed to be so rich that the king directed a writ for working them to Robert de Ufford, lord justice, 1276. The lead-mines of Cardiganshire, from which silver has ever since been extracted, were discovered by sir Hugh Middleton in the reign of James I.; see *Coal*, and the various metals.

The study of mineralogy was advanced by Becker, Kircher, and Woodward in the seventeenth century. A British Mineralogical Society established in 1800 Haidy's "Traité de Minéralogie" appeared in 1801 *Mining Journal* established. 29 Aug. 1835 The government School of Mines, etc., Jermyn street, St. James's, opened in Nov. 1851 An act for the regulation of mines passed in 1860 A Miners' Protection Association proposed by Mr William Gurney and others in March, 1862 Value of the total mineral produce of the United Kingdom estimated at 29,155,701*l.* in 1854; 31,840,581*l.* in 1859; 40,310,937*l.* in 1863; 40,345,945*l.* in 1866; 41,521,705*l.* in 1868; 46,094,600*l.* in 1870; 69,041,158*l.* in 1873; 64,421,322*l.* in 1879. James D. Dana's "System of Mineralogy," 5th edition, 1868 Miners' conference, for amelioration of their condition, held at Merthyr-Tydvil; well conducted; Mr. Halliday president. Oct. 1871 Metalliferous Mines Regulation act passed. 10 Aug. 1872 The Amalgamated Association of Miners, begun in Lancashire about 1869, held a conference at Newport, 1872; at Bristol. 8 Oct. 1873 Mineralogical Society of Great Britain held first meeting in London, 3 Feb. 1876; fourth. 22 Aug. 1879 Another society termed itself *A, E, I*, Miller's symbol for the face of a crystal. 1876 A miners' national conference on wages; opened at Birmingham. 20 April, 1881

Minerva, see *Athens* and *Parthenon*.

Minié Rifle, invented at Vincennes, about 1833, by M. Minié (born 1810). From a common soldier he raised himself to the rank of *chef d'escadron*. His rifle, considered to surpass all made previous to it, was adopted by the French, and, with modifications, by the British, 1852; see *Fire-arms*.

Minims (from *minimi*, the least), an order of monks, founded by San Francisco di Paolo, in Calabria, received their name, as professing themselves inferior to the Minorites (from *minor*, less); see *Franciscans*. St. Francis died in France in 1507, where he had established houses of his order.

Minister of War, see *War Minister*.

Ministers, see *Administrations*.

Ministers, in Scotland: church patronage was abolished in 1874.

Minnesingers, lyric German poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, who sang of love and war to entertain knights and barons of the time.—The *Meistersingers*, their successors, an incorporated fraternity in the fourteenth century, composed satirical ballads for the amusement of the citizens and lower classes. Hans Sachs, a shoemaker (1494–1576), a poet of the Reformation, was for a time their dean. His works were published at Nuremberg, 1560. "Owleglass" and "Reynard the Fox" are attributed to the Meistersingers.

Minnesota, a western state of the United States, was organized as a territory, 3 March, 1849, and admitted into the Union in 1857. On 17 Aug. 1862, the Sioux Indians commenced a series of outrages at Acton, desolating the country and massacring above 500 persons, of both sexes and of all ages. Gen. Sibley beat the Indians in two battles and rescued many captives. Thirty-eight Indians were executed as assassins.

Minorca and Majorca, the Balearic Isles (*which see*). Port Mahon in Minorca was captured by lieutenant Stanhope and sir John Leake in 1708, and was ceded

to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1718. It was retaken by the Spanish and French in July, 1756, and admiral Byng fell a victim to public indignation for not relieving it; see *Byng*. It was restored to the British at the peace in 1763; taken 5 Feb. 1782; again captured by the British under gen. Stuart, without the loss of a man, 15 Nov. 1798; given up at the peace of Amiens, 25 March, 1802.

Minorities. In the new Reform bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867, provision was made for the representation of minorities in constituencies with three members by limiting each elector to two votes. It was introduced as an amendment by lord Cairns, in the lords, 30 July, and accepted by the commons, Aug. 1867. The principle was adopted in a new constitution by the state of Illinois, U. S., July, 1870.

Minster, or *MONASTERIUM*, a place occupied by monks; see *Westminster* and *York*.

Minstrels, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work, owed their origin to the gleemen or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about 1560. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility; but in Elizabeth's reign they were adjudged rogues and vagabonds (1597).

Mint. Athelstan enacted regulations for the government of the mint about 928. There were several provincial mints under the control of that of London. Henry I. is said to have instituted a mint at Winchester, 1125. Stow says the mint was kept by Italians, the English being ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edw. I. 1278. The operators were formed into a corporation by the charter of king Edward III., in which condition it consisted of the warden, master, comptroller, assay-master, workers, coiners, and subordinates. The first entry of gold brought to the mint for coinage occurs in 18 Edw. III. 1343. Tin was coined by Charles II. 1684; and gun-metal and pewter by his successor, James, after his abdication. Sir Isaac Newton was warden, 1699–1727, during which time the debased coin was called in, and new issued at the loss of the government. Between 1806 and 1810, grants amounting to 262,000*l.* were made by parliament for the erection of the present mint, which was completed in 1810; it was injured by fire 31 Oct. 1815. The new constitution of the mint, founded on the report of the hon. Wellesley Pole, took effect in 1817. Prof. Thomas Graham, the master of the mint, died 16 Sept. 1869. By the Coinage act, passed 4 April, 1870, the office was combined with that of the chancellor of the exchequer, the duties being transferred to the deputy-master (Mr. C. W. Freemantle), see *Coinage*.

MASTERS OF THE MINT.

1817. Wellesley Pole.	1835. Henry Labouchere.
1823. Thomas Wallace.	1841. William E. Gladstone.
1827. George Tierney	1845. Sir George Clerk.
1828. J. C. Herries.	1846. Richard L. Sheil.
1830. Lord Auckland.	1850. Sir John F. Herschel,
1834. James Abercrombie.	F.R.S.
1835. Alexander Baring.	1855. Thomas Graham, F.R.S.

Mint of the UNITED STATES was established by act of congress in April, 1792, and began to coin money the next year. The total coinage of the United States mint from its establishment to 1881, inclusive, has been:

Gold	\$1,211,837,186.00
Silver	319,983,403.65
Minor coins	13,689,277.00

(See *Coinage*.)

Minuet, a French dance, said to have been first danced by Louis XIV., 1658.

Minus, see *Plus*.

Miracle Plays, see under *Drama*.

Miridites, or *MIRDITES*, see *Turkey*, 1877.

Mirrors. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; those of the Jewish women of brass. **Mirrors**

of silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 328 B.C. Mirrors or looking-glasses were made at Venice, A.D. 1300; and in England, at Lambeth, near London, in 1673. The improvements in manufacturing plate-glass, and that of very large size, have cheapened looking-glasses very much. Various methods of coating glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the use of mercury, so injurious to the health of the workmen, have been made known; by M. Petitjean in 1851; by M. Cimeg in 1861, and by Liebig and others.

Mischna, see *Talmud*.

Miserere (Psalm li.), sung at Rome in the "*Tenebræ*," the service in Holy or Passion Week, in a peculiarly effective manner, to old music. One arrangement is by Costanzo Festa, dated 1517.

Missal, or **MASS-BOOK**, the Romanist ritual compiled by pope Gelasius I., 492-6; revised by Gregory I., 590-604. Various missals were in use till the Roman missal was adopted by the council of Trent, 1545-63. The missal was superseded in England by the Book of Common Prayer, 1549.

Missionary Bishops, see under *Bishops*.

Missionary Ridge (Tennessee), **BATTLE AT**, 25 Nov. 1863; see *Chattanooga*.

Missions,* see Mark xvi. 15. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustin, etc., have missions to the Levant and to America. Marco Polo is said to have introduced missionaries into China, 1275. The Jesuits have missions to China (*which see*) and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV. in 1706. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established 1701, and the Moravian Brethren encouraged missions about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first meeting, 4 Nov. 1791. Most Christian sects now support missions. *British Contributions to Foreign Missions*: 1871, 855,742l.; 1877, 1,100,793l. (in 1871-7, 6,977,866l.).

Commander Allan Gardner, R.N., who left England in the *Ocean Queen* in Sept. 1850, on the Patagonian mission, with Mr. Williams, surgeon, Mr. Maidment, catechist, and four others, died on Picton Island, at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, to the south of Tierra del Fuego, having been starved to death; all his companions having previously perished, 6 Sept. 1851.

M. Schoffler, a missionary to Cochinchina, was publicly executed at Son Tay, by order of the grand mandarin, for preaching Christianity, such preaching being prohibited by the law of that country, 4 May, 1851.

Mississippi, a great river, North America, explored by De Soto about 1541. The Mississippi trade was begun in England, in Nov. 1716. Law's Mississippi scheme in France, commenced about the same period, exploded in 1720; at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000*l.* The ruin of thousands soon followed; see *Law's Bubble*.

Mississippi, one of the United States. First settled by the French at Natchez, and claimed as a part of Louisiana, 1716. Colony attacked by the Natchez Indians. Indians almost annihilated by the French in 1730. Ceded to Great Britain in 1763. Erected into a territory (including Alabama) in 1812. Admitted into the Union in 1817. Adopted ordinance of secession 9 Jan. 1861. Ordinance repealed by constitutional convention, 21 Aug. 1865. Readmitted to the Union by act of congress, 23 Feb. 1870. Population, 1880, 1,131,592. Capital, Jackson.

Missolonghi, a town in Greece, taken from the Turks, 1 Nov. 1821, and heroically and successfully defended against the Turks by Marco Bozzaris, Oct. 1822-27 Jan. 1823. It was taken 22 April, 1826, after a long

siege. Here Lord Byron died, 19 April, 1824. It was surrendered to the Greeks in 1829.

Missouri, one of the United States. Was a part of the vast territory of Louisiana, and included in its purchase from the French in 1803. St. Louis settled by the French in 1764. Only a sort of trading-post until 1804, when the territorial government was formed. Admitted into the Union in 1821. It decided on neutrality in the conflict of 1861, but was invaded by both the confederate and federal forces in June of that year, and became one of the seats of war. Population, 1880, 2,168,804. Capital, Jefferson City.

Missouri Compromise. During the session of congress in 1818-19, a bill was introduced into congress which contained a provision forbidding the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude into the new state of Missouri, when admitted. This brought out violent debates upon the subject of slavery. The whole country was greatly agitated by it. Finally a compromise was effected (28 Feb. 1821) by an agreement that slavery should be allowed in Missouri, and in all territory west of it, south of 36° 30' N. lat., and prohibited in all territory north of this line. This act was virtually repealed in 1854 by the act erecting the territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

"**Mistletoe**," see *Wrecks*.

Mithridate, a medical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be an antidote to poison, and the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus, about 70 B.C.

Mithridatic War, caused by the massacre of 80,000 Romans by Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, 88 B.C., and remarkable for its duration, its many sanguinary battles, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He is said to have killed him by causing melted gold to be poured down his throat, in derision of his avarice, 85 B.C. Mithridates was defeated by Pompey, 66 B.C.; and committed suicide, 63 B.C.

Mitrailleuse, or **MITRAILLEUR**, a machine-gun in which 37 or more large-bored rifles are combined with breech-action, by means of which a shower of bullets may be rapidly projected by one man. It was invented in Belgium, and adopted by the French emperor soon after the Prusso-Austrian war in 1866, and was much used in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. Its peculiar "dry, shrieking, terrible sound" was described in the bombardment of Saarbrück, 2 Aug. 1870. Modifications of the mitrailleuse have been made by Montigny and others. The Fosbery mitrailleuse was tried and approved at Shoeburyness, 11 Aug. 1870. It is mentioned in *Grose's Military Antiquities* (1801) that in England, in 1625, a patent was granted to William Drummond for a machine composed of a number of muskets joined together, by the help of which two soldiers can oppose a hundred, and named, on account of its effect, "thunder carriage," or, more usually, "fire carriage." An English mitrailleuse, a modification of the American Gatling, containing 50 cartridges, was tried at Woolwich, 18 Jan. 1872; 50 of them were ordered to be made by Armstrong.

Mitre. The cleft cap or mitre was worn by the Jewish high-priest, 1491 B.C. It had on it a golden plate inscribed "HOLINESS TO THE LORD" (Exod. xxxix. 28). The most ancient mitre that has the nearest resemblance to the present one is that upon the seal of the bishop of Laon, in the tenth century.—*Fosbroke*. Anciently the cardinals wore mitres; but at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were directed to wear hats.

Mitylene, or **LESBOS**, *Egean Sea*. Near here the Greeks defeated and nearly destroyed the Turkish fleet, 7 Oct. 1824.

Mnemonics, artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 B.C.—*Arundelian Marbles*.

* **MISSIONS**, "a series of sermons, generally by a minister, or special preacher, often followed by confessions and communions" (a species of revivalism), were authorized in the metropolis by the bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, held 1869 and since.

"Mnemonica" was published by John Willis in 1618; and the "Memoria Technica" of Dr. Grey first appeared in 1730. A system of mnemonics was announced in Germany in 1806-7; and others since.

Mombites, descendants of Lot, a people living to the southeast of Judea. They were frequently at war with the Israelites, and were subdued with divine help by Ehud about 1336, by David about 1040, and by Jehoshaphat, 895 a.c., but often harassed the Jews in the decay of their monarchy. The discovery of a stone with inscription in Phœnician characters, said to relate to Meslin, king of Moab, referred to in 2 Kings iii., was announced in Jan. 1870, and impressions were exhibited soon after, which caused much discussion among Orientalists.

Mobile, Alabama. The city is situated at the southwest corner of the state, at the mouth of Mobile river, and with a harbor on the Gulf. After the capture of Vicksburg in 1863, an attack on this city was contemplated, but was given up, the Red river campaign being strongly urged by the United States government. Admiral Farragut attacked Forts Morgan and Gaines, 5 Aug. 1864. On that day Fort Powell was blown up; on the 8th, Fort Gaines was surrendered with its garrison, and Fort Morgan was occupied on the 23d. After passing the forts on the 5th, Farragut captured the confederate ram Tennessee. The result of this brief naval campaign was the possession of Mobile bay by the national forces. After Hood's defeat at Nashville (Dec. 1864), military operations against Mobile were commenced. On 25 March, gen. Canby had the 13th and 16th corps (under Gordon Granger and A. J. Smith) at Danley's, on Fish river, east of Mobile. The siege of Spanish Fort was commenced on the 27th. A week before this, gen. Steele, with an army which he had landed at Pensacola, marched northward against Montgomery, and, returning near the close of the month, joined the besieging army around Mobile. Spanish Fort was evacuated by the confederates on 8 April, and occupied by the national troops. The next day Fort Blakely was assaulted and captured, and Mobile was evacuated (11, 12 April). This was the last campaign of the civil war. Gen. Richard Taylor surrendered on 4 May. The population of Mobile decreased from 32,034 in 1870 to 31,203 in 1880. Mobile and Memphis are the only American cities which did not increase in population during that decade.

Möckern (Prussia). Here the French army under Eugene Demharians was defeated by the Prussians under Yorck, 5 April, 1813; and here Blücher defeated the French, 16 Oct. 1813.

Modena. The first were figures of living persons, and Dibutades, the Corinthian, is the reputed inventor of those in clay. His daughter, being about to be separated from her lover, traced his profile by his shadow on the wall; her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterwards baked, and thus produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown, about 985 a.c.

A beautiful model of the new town of Edinburgh, before the building began, was formed in wood.

A model was made of a bridge over the Nera, of uncommon strength as well as elegance, and of the mountains of Switzerland by general P'uffer (1766-68).

M. A. Hoffman's model of Paris was remarkable for its precision.

Fine models of Gibraltar, Quebec, and other fortified places are deposited in the Rotunda at Woolwich.

Modena (formerly Mutina), capital of the late duchy in Central Italy, was governed by the house of Este from 1288 till 1796, when the last male of that house, the reigning duke Hercules III., was expelled by the French. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797, and with the kingdom of Italy, 1806. The archduke Francis of Este, son of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and of Mary, the heiress of the last duke, was restored in 1814. Modena, in accordance

with the voting by universal suffrage, was annexed to Sardinia on 18 March, 1860. Population in 1857, 604,512.

GRAND-DUKES.

1814. Francis IV. An invasion of his states by Murat was defeated 11 April, 1815. He was expelled by his subjects in 1821, but was restored by the Austrians.

1846. Francis V (born 1 June, 1819) succeeded 21 Jan. His subjects rose against him soon after the Italian war broke out, in April, 1859. He fled to Verona, established a regency 11 June, which was abolished 18 June. Farina was appointed dictator, 27 July, a constituent assembly was immediately elected, which offered the duchy to the king of Sardinia, 16 Sept., who incorporated it with his dominions, 18 March, 1860. Francis died 20 Nov. 1875.

Moderados. A political party in Spain, long headed by Ramon Maria Narvaez, duke of Valencia (who died 23 April, 1868), who opposed the Progressistas, headed by Espartero and Prim. The party was reinforced by the favorers of Don Carlos, after his total defeat in 1876.

Modoc Indians (a few hundreds), dwelling in lands south of Oregon, were removed to other lands by the United States government. Not obtaining subsistence, they returned to their old possessions, and their able leader, captain Jack, defeated the troops sent to expel them, 17 Jan. 1873. During negotiations for a peaceful settlement, they decoyed the United States commissioners into an ambush (11 April), and massacred general Canby and commissioner Thomas. Fighting took place, 15, 16 April, and the Indians retreated to almost impregnable positions. The troops were fired on, and suffered much loss, 27 April. The Indians were gradually surrounded. Jack and about twenty warriors held out desperately. Some surrendered, and he himself was captured, 1 June; tried, July, and executed 3 Oct. 1873.

Moesia (now Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria) was finally subdued by Augustus, 29 a.c. It was successfully invaded by the Goths, a.d. 250, who eventually settled here; see *Goths*.

Moguls, see *Tartary*.

Mohacs (Lower Hungary). Here Louis, king of Hungary, defeated by the Turks under Solymán II. with the loss of 22,000 men, was suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook, 29 Aug. 1526. Here also prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks, 12 Aug. 1687.

Mohammerah, a Persian town near the Euphrates, captured, after two hours' cannonading, by sir James Outram, during the Persian war, 26 March, 1857. News of the peace arrived 4 April.

Mohilow (Russia). Here the Russian army, under prince Bagration, was signally defeated by the French under Marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, 23 July, 1812.

Mohocks, ruffians who went about London at night wounding and disfiguring the men and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds were offered by royal proclamation in 1712 for apprehending any one of them.—*Northouck*.

Mohurram, a Mahometan festival in honor of the prophet's nephews: at its celebration in Bombay, Feb. 1874, the Mahometans fiercely attacked the Parsees, and were quelled by the military.

Moldavia, see *Danubian Principality*.

Molinists, a Roman Catholic sect, followers of Louis Molina, a Jesuit, born 1535. He maintained the reconcilability of the doctrines of predestination and free-will, 1588.

Molly Maguire, a secret society in mining districts, United States (which see), 1877.

Molokani, a sect in West Russia, said to date from the sixteenth century, who maintain primitive Christian doctrines and practices; well described by Mr. D. MacKenzie Wallace in his "Russia," published 1877.

Moluccas, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean (the

chief island Amboyna), discovered by the Portuguese about 1511, and held by them secretly until the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them, till 1529, when Charles V. yielded them to John III. for a large sum of money. The Dutch conquered them in 1607, and have held them ever since—except from 1810 to 1814, when they were subject to the English.

Molwitz (in Prussian Silesia). Here the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., obtained a great victory over the imperialists, 10 April (o. s. 30 March), 1741.

Molybdenum, a whitish, brittle, almost infusible metal. Scheele, in 1778, discovered molybdic acid in a mineral hitherto confounded with graphite. Hjelm, 1782, prepared the metal from molybdic acid; and in 1825 Berzelius described most of its chemical characters.—*Gmelin*.

Monachism (from the Greek *μόνος*, alone). Catholic writers refer to the prophet Elijah, and the Nazarites mentioned in Numb. vi., as early examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the Essenes, whose life was very austere, practising celibacy, etc. About the time of Constantine (306-22) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called *hermits*, *monks*, and *anchorites*,* of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylitæ (or pillar saints), died 451. He is said to have lived on a pillar thirty years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of western monachism, published his rules and established his monastery at Monte Casino, about 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, etc., are varieties of Benedictines. In 964, by decree of king Edgar, all married priests were ineffectually ordered to be replaced by monks. Religious orders expelled from France, by decree, 29 March, 1880. See *Abbeys* and *Benedictines*.

Monaco, a principality, N. Italy, held by the Genoese family Grimaldi since 968. By treaty on 2 Feb. 1861, the prince ceded the communes of Roquebrune and Mentone, the chief part of his dominions, to France for 4,000,000 francs. The present prince, Charles III., born 8 Dec. 1818, succeeded his father, Florestan, 20 June, 1856. *Heir*: Albert, born 13 Nov. 1848. A commercial convention between the prince and France, signed 9 Nov. 1865, was much discussed as tending towards the abolition of the French navigation laws. Population, 1878, 7049. Petitions against Monte Carlo, the great gaming establishment, Dec. 1880.

Monarchy. Historians reckon various grand monarchies—the Chaldean, Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Persian, Grecian, Parthian, and Roman (*which see*).

Monasteries, see *Abbeys*.

Moncontour (near Poitiers, France). Here the admiral Coligny and the French Protestants were defeated with great loss by the duke of Anjou (afterwards Henry III.), 3 Oct. 1569.

Moncrieff System, see *Cannon*.

Monday Concerts, see under *Musical*.

Mondovi (Piedmont). Here the Sardinian army, commanded by Colli, was defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte, 22 April, 1796.

Monetary Conferences. INTERNATIONAL, opened at Paris, 16 Aug. 1878; and 19 April, 1881.

Money is mentioned as a medium of commerce in Gen. xliii., 1860 B.C., when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah. The coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno Moneta, 269 B.C. Money was made of different metals, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of

pasteboard by the Hollanders so late as 1574; see *Coin*, *Gold*, *Copper*, *Mint*, *Bank*, etc. For *Money-orders*, see *Post-office*. The czar Nicholas struck coins in platinum. A monetary conference was held at Paris (during the international exhibition), Aug. 1878.

Moneyers travelled with our early kings, and coined money as required; see *Mint*.

Mongols, see *Tartary*.

Moniteur Universel, a French newspaper, was established in Paris by C. J. Panckoucke, 5 May, 1789; daily paper, 24 Nov. 1789; the organ of the government, 28 Dec. 1799. It was superseded by the *Journal Officiel*, 1 Jan. 1869; resumed its official position about 23 Sept. 1870; and was again superseded by the *Journal Officiel*, Feb. 1871. It became the organ of MacMahon's government in 1875.

Monitor Ships, see *United States*. The American monitor *Monitor* arrived at Plymouth in June, 1866, and excited much attention.

Monitorial System (in education), in which pupils are employed as teachers, was used by Dr. Bell in the Orphan Asylum at Madras in 1795, and was also adopted by Joseph Lancaster in London; see *Education*.

Monk, see *Monachism*.

Monmouth, BATTLE OF. Sir Henry Clinton, at the head of the British army, left Philadelphia for New York on 18 June, 1778, with 11,000 men and an immense baggage and provision train. Washington pursued him, harassed him much in New Jersey, and engaged in battle with him near Monmouth Court-house on 28 June, 1778. The battle lasted all day. It was exceedingly sultry weather, and more than 50 American soldiers died of exhaustion. Night closed the conflict. Both armies slept upon their arms until towards midnight, when Clinton, with his whole force, stole off in the dark, to avoid another engagement in the morning, and escaped, leaving a large number of sick and wounded behind. The Americans lost 228 of their men; less than 70 were killed. The British left about 300 dead on the field.

Monmouth's Rebellion. James, duke of Monmouth (born at Rotterdam, 9 April, 1649), a natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Waters, was banished England for his connection with the Rye-house plot, in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, 11 June, 1685; was proclaimed king at Taunton, 20 June; was defeated at Sedgemoor, near Bridgwater, 6 July; and beheaded on Tower hill, 15 July.

Monochord, a box of thin wood, with a bridge, over which is stretched a wire or chord, said to have been invented by Pythagoras, about 600 B.C.

Monolith, Greek for "single stone;" see *Obelisk*.

Monophysites, see *Eutychians*.

Monopolies were formerly so numerous in England that parliament petitioned against them, and many were abolished, about 1601-2. They were further suppressed by 21 Jas. I. 1624. Sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchell were punished for their abuse of monopolies, 1621. In 1630, Charles I. established monopolies of soap, salt, leather, and other common things, to supply a revenue without the help of parliament. It was decreed that none should be in future created by royal patent, 16 Chas. I. 1640.

Monothelites, heretics who affirmed that Jesus Christ had but one will, were favored by the emperor Heraclius, 630; they merged into the Eutychians (*which see*).

Monroe Doctrine, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, in his message to the congress, 2 Dec. 1823, not to permit any European power to interfere with the concerns of any independent states of North or South America, or to acquire dominion on the continent. This doctrine was referred to in 1859, with the view of weakening the influence of Great Britain and Spain on

* The anchorites of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries must not be confounded with the anchorites and anchorites, or hermits. The former were confined to solitary cells; the latter permitted to go where they pleased.

trand du Guesclin. Peter was totally defeated, and afterwards treacherously slain.

Montigny, see under *Fire-arms*.

Monthery (Seine-et-Oise, France), site of an indecisive battle between Louis XI. and a party of his nobles, termed "The League of the Public Good," 16 July, 1465.

Montmartre, HEIGHTS OF, near Paris, taken by Blucher, 30 March, 1814. They were fortified during the communist insurrection, March, 1871; and retaken by the army of Versailles, 28 May.

Montmirail (Marne, France). Here Napoleon defeated the allies, 11 Feb. 1814.

Montpellier (S. France), built in the eighth century, prospered as the neighboring city, Maguelonne, decreased. It was acquired by marriage by the king of Aragon, 1204; by the king of Majorca, 1276; was ceded to France, 1349; given to Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, in exchange for Mantes, etc., 1365; sequestered by France, 1378. It was seized by the Huguenots early in the reign of Henry III., and held by them till Sept. 1622, when it surrendered after a siege, followed by a treaty of peace, 20 Oct.

Montreal, the second city in Lower Canada, built by the French, about 1642. Population, 1871, 107,225.

Surrendered to the English.....	8 Sept. 1760
Taken by the Americans.....	12 Nov. 1775
Retaken by the British.....	15 June, 1776
The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burned down.....	6 June, 1803
Great military affray.....	29 Sept. 1833
Bishopric founded.....	1836
Riots against the government.....	6 Nov. 1837
The self-styled "loyalists" of Montreal assault the governor-general, Lord Elgin; enter the parliament-house, drive out the members, and set fire to the building.....	25 April, 1849
A bishopric established.....	23 Aug. 1850
Another, destroying 1200 houses; the loss estimated at a million sterling.....	12 July, 1852
At an anti-papal lecture here, by Gavazzi, riots ensued, and many lives were lost.....	10 June, 1853
The cathedral destroyed by fire.....	10 Dec. 1856
Victoria railway bridge (<i>which see</i>) formally opened by the prince of Wales.....	25 Aug. 1860
Fierce riots at the attempt to bury Joseph Guibord, a Roman Catholic, while under censure, in the Roman Catholic cemetery.....	Sept. 1875
(He belonged to the "Institut Canadien," censured for possessing forbidden books; he died in 1869; after much litigation, the privy-council judicial committee affirmed his right to burial against the clerical authorities.)	
Riot at a memorial Romanist procession; one man killed.....	26 Sept. "
Guibord buried with military and police escort.....	16 Nov. "
Violent bread riots.....	17 Dec. "
Fierce Orange riots, with loss of life.....	12 July et seq. 1877

Montserrat, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled by the British in 1632. It has several times been taken by the French, but was secured to the British in 1783.

Monument of London, built by sir Christopher Wren, 1671-7. The pedestal is 40 feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest isolated column in the world. Its erection cost about 14,500*l*. The staircase is of black marble, consisting of 345 steps.* Of the four original inscriptions, three were Latin, and the following in English—cut in 1681, obliterated by James II. recut in the reign of William III.; and finally erased by order of the common council, 26 Jan. 1831. They produced Pope's indignant lines:

"Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies."

* William Green, a weaver, fell from this monument, 25 June, 1750. A man named Thomas Craddock, a baker, precipitated himself from its summit, 7 July, 1780. Mr. Lyon Levy, a Jewish diamond merchant, of considerable respectability, threw himself from it, 18 Jan. 1810; as did more recently three other persons. In consequence of which a fence was placed round the railing of the gallery in 1839.

THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY, BEGUN AND CARRIED ON BY Y^e TREACHERY AND MALICE OF Y^e POPIISH FACTION, IN Y^e BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, IN Y^e YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO Y^e CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOT FOR EXTINGUISHING Y^e PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND Y^e INTRODUCING POPERY AND SLAVERY.

Monuments, see *Ancient*. An act passed 22 July, 1878, empowers the Metropolitan Board of Works to take care of Cleopatra's Needle and other monuments.

Moodkee (India). Here, on 18 Dec. 1845, the Sikhs attacked the advanced guard of the British, and were repulsed three miles, losing many men and fifteen pieces of cannon. Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded. The battle followed that of Ferozeshah (*which see*).

Mooltan (N.W. India), an ancient city, was stormed by Runjeet Sing, 1818. Here his son, Moolraj Sing, ruler of the Sikhs, treacherously murdered Mr. Vans Agnew and lieutenant Anderson, 21 April, 1848. Several conflicts took place between the British and the Sikhs, in which the latter were beaten, and Mooltan taken after a protracted siege, 2-22 Jan. 1849.

Moon. Opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640 B.C. Hipparchus made observations on the moon at Rhodes, 127 B.C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, and said that the moon borrows her light from the sun, 79 B.C.—*Diog. Laert.*

Maps of the moon constructed by Hevelius, 1647; Cassini.....	1690
Beer and Mädler's map published.....	1834
Professor John Phillips invited the British Association to make arrangements to obtain a "systematic representation of the physical aspect of the moon".....	1862
Photographs of the moon taken by Draper at New York, 1840; by Bond, 1850; by Mr. Warren de la Rue, 1857; by Rutherford.....	1871
Largest photograph ever taken of the moon, made by professor Henry Draper of New York.....	1860
Hansen's "Tables of the Moon," calculated at the expense of the British and Danish governments, published at the cost of the latter.....	1857
The British Association "lunar committee" publish two sections of a map of the moon, on a scale of 200 inches to her diameter.....	July, 1867
The earl of Rosse made experiments on the radiation of heat from the moon.....	1868-73
Prof. J. F. Julius Schmidt, of Athens, completed his map of the moon after 34 years' work: diameter 2 metres.....	1874
Mr. James Nasmyth and Mr. J. Carpenter published the result of many years' observations in "The Moon".....	"
Mr. Edmund Neison published "The Moon and the Conditions and Configurations of its Surface".....	July, 1876
Prof. Schmidt's map published at Berlin.....	1878
(See <i>Eclipse</i> .)	

Moore's Creek Bridge (North Carolina), BATTLE AT, between Americans, 1000 strong, and Tory Scotch settlers, numbering 1500, on 27 Feb. 1776. The Tories were beaten, losing 70; the Americans none.

Moors, formerly the natives of Mauritania (*which see*), but afterwards the name given to the Numidians and others, and now applied to the natives of Morocco and the neighborhood. They frequently rebelled against the Roman emperors, and assisted Genseric and the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, 429. They resisted for a time the progress of the Arab Mahometans, but were overcome in 707, and in 1019 by them introduced into Spain, where their arms were long victorious. In 1063 they were defeated in Sicily by Roger Guiscard. The Moorish kingdom of Granada was set up in 1237, and lasted till 1492, when it fell before Ferdinand V. of Castile, mainly owing to internal discord. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was decreed by Charles V., but not fully carried into effect till 1609, when the bigotry of Philip III. inflicted this great injury to his country. About 1518 the Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis (*which see*). In the history of Spain, the Arabs and Moors must not be confounded.

Moplaha, industrious fanatical Mahometans in Malabar, East Indies, gave trouble by their attacks on Hindoos and the British, especially in 1845; an outbreak was suppressed about 15 Sept. 1873.

Moral Philosophy, the science of ethics, defined as the knowledge of our duty, and the art of being virtuous and happy. Socrates (about 430 B.C.) is regarded as the father of ancient, and Grotius (about 1623) the father of modern, moral philosophy; see *Philosophy*.

Morat (Switzerland), where Charles the Bold of Burgundy was completely defeated by the Swiss, 22 June, 1476. A monument, constructed of the bones of the vanquished, was destroyed by the French in 1798, and a stone column erected. 400th anniversary kept, 1876.

Moravia, an Austrian province, occupied by the Slavonians about 548, and conquered by the Avars and Bohemians, who submitted to Charlemagne. About 1000 it was subdued by Boleslas of Poland, but recovered by Ulrich of Bohemia in 1030. After various changes, Moravia and Bohemia were amalgamated into the Austrian dominions in 1526. Moravia was invaded by the Prussians in 1866, and they established their headquarters at Brunn, the capital, 13 July. The demand of the Moravians for home rule was resisted Oct. 1871.

Moravians, or UNITED BRETHREN, said to have been part of the Hussites, who withdrew into Moravia in the fifteenth century, but the brethren assert that their sect was derived from the Greek church in the ninth century. In 1722 they formed a settlement called *Herrnhut*, the watch of the Lord, on the estate of count Zinzendorf. Their church consisted of 500 persons in 1727. They were introduced into England by count Zinzendorf about 1738; he died at Chelsea in June, 1760. In 1851 they had thirty-two chapels in England. They are zealous missionaries, and founded settlements in foreign parts about 1732. London Association founded in 1817. The United Brethren in the United States, in 1880, had 4524 organized churches and 157,835 communicants. They settled in Pennsylvania in 1746.

Moray Floods, see *Inundations*, 1829.

Mordaunt, see *Administrations*, 1689.

Morden College (Blackheath), almshouses for decayed merchants with pensions, established by sir John Morden, 1695; opened 1702.

Morea, a name given to the Peloponnesus in the thirteenth century; see *Greece*.

Moreton Bay (New South Wales). The colony founded here in 1859 has since been named *Queensland* (*which see*).

Morganatic * Marriages, when the left hand is given instead of the right, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of the former. The children are legitimate. Such marriages are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility. It has been asserted that our George I. was thus married to the duchess of Kendal; the late duke of Sussex to lady Cecilia Underwood; Frederic VI. of Denmark to the countess of Danner, 7 Aug. 1850; and several Austrian princes recently.

Morgarten (Switzerland). 1300 Swiss engaged 20,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated, 15 Nov. 1315, upon the heights of Morgarten, overlooking the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug.

Morice-dance, an ancient dance peculiar to some of the country parts of England, and, it is said, also to Scotland; it was performed before James I. in Herefordshire.

Morisonians, followers of the rev. James Morison of Kilmarnock, suspended for heterodoxy, 1841.

Mormons (calling themselves the Church of Jesus

Christ of LATTER-DAY SAINTS). This sect derives its origin from Joseph Smith, called the Prophet, who announced in 1828, at Palmyra, N. Y., that he had had a vision of the angel Moroni. In 1827 he said that he found the Book of Mormon, written on gold plates in Egyptian characters. This book is said to have been written about 1812 by a clergyman named Solomon Spaulding (or by Martin Harris, who died Sept. 1875), as a religious romance in imitation of the Scripture style. It was translated and published in America in 1830, in England in 1841. It fell into the hands of Rigdon and Smith, who determined to palm it off as a new revelation. The Mormons command the payment of tithes, permit and enjoin polygamy, encourage labor, and believe in their leaders working miracles. Missionaries are propagating these doctrines in Europe with more success than would be expected.

The Mormons organize a church at Manchester, N. Y., 6 April, 1830
Settle at Kirtland, Ohio, where they number 1000 in 1831
They found Zion, in Jackson county, Mo. 1831-2
From 1833 to 1839 the sect endured much persecution, and was driven from place to place, till the city Nauvoo, Ill., on the Mississippi, was laid out, 1837, and a temple was built. 1840-1
Joseph and his brother Hyrum, when in prison on a charge of treason, shot by an infuriated mob, and Brigham Young chosen seer. June, 1844
Much harassed by their neighbors; departure from Nauvoo determined on. 1845
The Great Salt Lake chosen "for an everlasting abode," and taken possession of. 24 July, 1847
The valley surveyed by order of the United States government. 1849
The provisional government abolished and the Utah territory recognized by the United States; Brigham Young appointed the first governor; and the university of Deseret was founded. 1849-50
The population, 11,354. 1861
The crops at the Utah settlement said to be destroyed by locusts. Aug. 1855
The United States judge at Utah resigned from inability to discharge his functions, in consequence of the violent and treasonable conduct of the Mormons, and their leader, Brigham Young. 1857
A conference of Mormon elders, etc., was held in London; offensive speeches made and songs sung advocating polygamy. 1 Sept. "
The United States government sent an army to Utah; a compromise was entered into, and peace was established by governor Cummings in June, 1858
A Mormon meeting at Southampton. 18 Feb. 1861
A French Mormon priest preached at Paris in Oct. 1862
"Latter-day Saints" meetings held in London. 1865
Utah settlement visited by Hepworth Dixon; he stated that it contained 200,000 persons, and an army of 20,000 rifles ("New America" published in 1867). 1866
Reported schisms, through increasing opposition to polygamy. June, 1867
Synod held in Store street, London (London conference said to include 1172 members). 5 April, 1868
650 new Mormons sailed from Liverpool for Utah, 6 June, "
Bill depriving polygamists of civic rights passed U.S. house of representatives. March, 1870
Brigham Young, ordered to be tried for bigamy, flees; Hawkins, a Mormon elder, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for adultery. end of Oct. 1871
Brigham Young surrenders for trial, 2 Jan.; proceedings annulled by the Supreme Court. about May, 1872
Brigham Young resigns temporal powers. 10 April, 1873
The Mormon conferences at the Holborn Amphitheatre. 25 May, "
Nineteen missionaries for Britain arrive at Liverpool, 12 Nov. "
Brigham Young again indicted for polygamy, about 15 Oct. 1874
Adjudged to support one of his wives while she sues for divorce, March; imprisoned in his own house for non-compliance, Nov.; discharged. Dec. 1875
Bishop J. D. Lee shot for his share in Mountain Meadows massacre; Brigham Young suspected (see *Masacres*). 23 March, 1877
Death of Brigham Young, aged 76. 29 Aug. "
No successor appointed; John Taylor chief of 12 apostles. Sept. "
Conference in London opened. 30 Sept. "

Morning Post, fashionable daily paper, favorable to the Whigs and High-church party, first appeared 2 Nov. 1772. Conservative, 1874. Price reduced to 1d, 27 June, 1881.

Morocco, or MAROCCO, an empire in North Africa, formerly Mauritania (*which see*). In 1051 it was sub-

* Said to be derived from *Morgengabe*, the gift of a husband of a limited part of his property to such a bride on the morning after the marriage.

dued for the Fatimite caliphs by the Almoravides, who eventually extended their dominion into Spain. These were succeeded by the Almohades (1121), the Merinides (1270), and in 1516 by the Scherifs, pretended descendants of Mahomet, the now reigning dynasty. The Moors have had frequent wars with the Spaniards and Portuguese, due to piracy. Population about 6,000,000.

Invasion of Sebastian of Portugal, who perishes with his army at the battle of Alcazar..... 4 Aug. 1578
Tangiers (*which see*) acquired by England, 1662; given up, 1683
The Moors attack the French in Algeria at the instigation of Abd-el Kader; the prince de Joinville bombards Tangiers, 6 Aug., and Mogador..... 16 Aug. 1844
Marshal Bugeaud defeats the Moors at the river Isly, and acquires the title of duke..... 14 Aug. "
Peace between France and Morocco..... 10 Sept. "
The Spaniards, who possess several places on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Peñon de Velez, etc.), having suffered much annoyance by Moorish pirates, declare war, 22 Oct. 1859
Negotiations fruitless; the Spanish government increasing their demands as the sultan yielded; the English government interfered in vain (for the war, *see Spain*)..... 1859-60
A Moorish ambassador (the first since the time of Charles II.) in London (he gave 200*l.* to the lord mayor for the London charities)..... June-Aug. 1860
The British government gave a guarantee for a loan of 426,000*l.* to the sultan to meet his engagements with Spain..... 24 Oct. 1861
Insurrection of a pretender, Elkadin ben-Abderahman, suppressed..... Dec. 1873
Prince Sidi Sherref visits Britain..... Aug. 1877

SULTANS.

1822. Suley Abderahman.
1859. Sidi Muley Mohammed, Sept.; died Sept. 1873.
1873. Muley Hassan (son), proclaimed 25 Sept.

Morphia, an alkaloid, discovered in opium by Serturner in 1803.

Morrill Tariff, *see United States*, 1861.

Morris-dance, *see Morice*.

Mortality Tables have been frequently compiled. The Northampton tables (for 1735-80), by Dr. Price; the Carlisle tables (for 1780-7), by Dr. Haileham; *see Bills of Mortality*.

Mortar, a short gun with a large bore and close chamber for throwing bombs; said to have been used at Naples in 1435, and first made in England in 1543. The mortar left by Soult at Cadiz, in Spain, was fixed in St. James's park in Aug. 1816. On 19 Oct. 1857, a colossal mortar, constructed by Mr. Robert Mallet, was tried at Woolwich, with a charge of 70 lbs. it threw a shell weighing 2550 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles horizontally, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in height.

Mortara Abduction, *see Jews*, 1858.

Mortella Towers, *see Martello*.

Mortimer's Cross (Herefordshire). The earl of Pembroke and the Lancastrians were here severely defeated by the young duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., 2 Feb. 1461. He assumed the throne as Edward IV. in March following.

Mortmain Acts (*mort main*, dead hand). When the survey of all the land in England was made by William I., 1085-6, the whole was found to amount to 62,215 knights' fees, of which the church then possessed 28,015, to which additions were afterwards made, till the 7th of Edward I. 1279, when the statute of mortmain was passed, from a fear that the estates of the church might grow too bulky. By this act it was made unlawful to give any estates to the church without the king's leave; and this act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of Richard II. 1391. Mortmain being such a state of possession as makes property inalienable, it is said to be in a dead hand. Several statutes have been passed on this subject: legacies by mortmain were especially restricted by the 9th Geo. II. c. 36 (1736).

Mosaic-work (the Roman *opus tessellatum*) is of Asiatic origin, and is probably referred to in Esther i. 6, about 519 B.C. It had attained to great excellence

in Greece in the time of Alexander and his successors, when Sosos of Pergamos, the most renowned Mosaic artist of antiquity, flourished. He acquired great fame by his accurate representation of an "unswept floor after a feast." The Romans also excelled in mosaic-work, as evidenced by the innumerable specimens preserved. Byzantine mosaics date from the fourth century after Christ. The art was revived in Italy by Tañ, Gaddi, Cimabue, and Giotto, who designed mosaics, and introduced a higher style in the thirteenth century. In the sixteenth century Titian and Veronese also designed subjects for this art. The practice of copying paintings in mosaics came into vogue in the seventeenth century; and there is now a workshop in the Vatican where chemical science is employed in the production of colors, and where 20,000 different tints are kept. In 1861, Dr. Salviati of Venice had established his manufacture of "enamel-mosaics;" and in July, 1864, he fixed a large enamel mosaic picture in one of the spandrels under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, London. He has since executed commissions for the queen and other persons.

Mosandrium, *see Philippium*.

Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, was founded, it is said, by Dolgorouki, about 1147. The occupation of the south of Russia by the Mongols in 1235 led to Moscow becoming the capital, and, beginning with Jaroslav II., 1238, its princes became the reigning dynasty. It is regarded as a holy city by the Russians.

Cathedral of the Assumption built, 1326; of the Transfiguration..... 1328
The Kremlin founded..... 1367
Moscow plundered by Timour..... 1382
by the Tartars..... 1451, 1477
Massacre of Demetrius and his Polish adherents, the "Matins of Moscow"..... 27 May, 1606
Moscow ravaged by Ladislav of Poland in..... 1611
The university founded..... 1705
Entered by Napoleon I. and the French, 14 Sept.; the governor, Rostopchin, is said, doubtfully, to have ordered it to be set on fire (11,840 houses burned, besides palaces and churches)..... 15 Sept. 1812
The French evacuate Moscow..... Oct.
Railway to St. Petersburg opened..... 1851
Industrial exhibition..... 16 July, 1865
Very great fire, about 50 houses burned..... 18 June, 1876
Zvartofsky's weaving works burned; about 24 persons perish..... 8 March, 1880

Möskirch (Baden). Here the Austrians were defeated by Moreau and the French, 5 May, 1800.

Moskwa or Borodino, BATTLE OF; *see Borodino*.

Mosquito Coast (Central America). The Indians inhabiting this coast were long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the bay of Honduras. The jealousy of the United States long existed on this subject. In April, 1850, the two governments covenanted not "to occupy or fortify or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, any part of Central America." In 1855 the United States charged the British government with an infraction of the treaty; on which the latter agreed to cede the disputed territory to the republic of Honduras, with some reservation.* The matter was finally settled in 1859.

Moss-troopers, desperate plunderers, and lawless soldiers secreting themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland. Many severe laws were enacted against them, but they were not extirpated till the eighteenth century.

Motets, short pieces of church music, some of which are dated about the end of the thirteenth century. Good motets were written between 1430 and 1480; and very fine ones in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The "Motet Society," for the publication of these works, was founded in 1847, by Wm. Dyce.

Motion. On 13 Nov. 1873, prof. Sylvester described

* St. Juan del Norte (Greytown) was held by the British on behalf of the Mosquitos till the American adventurers under col. Kinney took possession of it in Sept. 1855. He joined Walker; and on 10 Feb. 1856, their associate, Rivas the president, claimed and annexed the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

to the London Mathematical Society a machine for converting spherical into rectilinear and other motions, and for producing perfectly parallel motion, the discovery of M. Peaucellier, a French engineer officer, about 1867; see *Kinematics*.

Mottoes, ROYAL. *Dieu et mon Droit*, first used by Richard I., 1198. *Ich dien*, "I serve," adopted by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy, 1346. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, the motto of the Garter, 1349. *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain," adopted by William III., to which he added, in 1688, "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion." *Semper eadem* was assumed by queen Elizabeth, 1558, and adopted by queen Anne, 1702; see them severally.

Mount Everest, 29,002 feet high, the highest point in the Himalayas and as yet known in the world, was named after the late sir George Everest, superintendent of the trigonometrical survey of India in Dec. 1843, by his successor, col. Andrew Waugh.

Mountain Meadow, see *Massacres*.

Mountain Party, see *Clubs*, French.

Mounts, see *Bernard*, *Culbary*, *Etna*, *Hecla*, *Olivet*, and *Vesuvius*.

Mourning for the Dead. The Israelites neither washed nor anointed themselves during the time of mourning, which for a friend lasted seven days; upon extraordinary occasions a month. The Greeks and Romans fasted. White was used in mourning for the imperial family at Constantinople, 823. The ordinary color for mourning in Europe is black; in China, white, in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown, it was white in Spain until 1498. Anne of Brittany, the queen of two successive kings of France, mourned in black, instead of wearing white, as was then the custom, on the death of her first husband, Charles VIII., 7 April, 1498.—*Hénault*.

Mousquetaires, or MUSKETEERS, horse-soldiers under the old French *régime*, raised by Louis XIII., 1622. This corps was considered a military school for the French nobility. It was disbanded in 1646, but was restored in 1657. A second company was created in 1660, and formed cardinal Mazarin's guard.—*Hénault*.

Mozambique, chief of the Portuguese territories, E. Africa, on an isle, was visited by Vasco de Gama, 1498; conquered by the Portuguese under Tristan da Cunha and Albuquerque, 1506; a settlement was established, 1508.

Mucker (*hypocrites*), a German sect; see *Ebelians* and *Brazil*, 1874.

Mugletonians, so called from Ludovic Muggleton, a tailor, known about 1641, prominent about 1650; convicted of blasphemy, Jan. 1676, died 1697. He and John Reeve affirmed that God the Father, leaving the government of heaven to Elias, came down and suffered death in a human form. They asserted that they were the two last witnesses of God who should appear before the end of the world, Rev. xi. 3. This sect existed 1850.

Mühlberg, on the Elbe, Prussia. Here the German Protestants were defeated by the emperor Charles V., 24 April, 1547, and John Frederick, elector of Saxony, was taken prisoner.

Mühdorf (Bavaria). Near this place Frederick, duke of Austria, was defeated and taken prisoner by Louis of Bavaria, 28 Sept. 1322.

Mulberry-trees. The alleged first planted in England are in the gardens of Sion House. Shakespeare planted a mulberry-tree with his own hands at Stratford-upon-Avon; and Garrick, Macklin, and others were entertained under it in 1742. Shakespeare's house was afterwards sold to a clergyman of the name of Gastrel, who cut down the mulberry-tree for fuel, 1765. A silversmith purchased the whole, and manufactured it into memorials.

Mule, a spinning-machine invented in 1779 by Samuel Crompton, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in

1753; named, from Crompton's residence, *hall-in-the-wood-wheel*; and *muslin-wheel*, from its giving birth to the British muslin and cambric manufacture; and *mule*, from its combining the advantages of Hargreaves's spinning-jenny and Arkwright's adaptation. It is stated that Crompton at the time knew nothing of the latter. He did not patent his invention, but gave it up in 1780. It produced yarn treble the fineness and very much softer than any ever before produced in England. Parliament voted him 5000*l.* in 1812, now considered a most inadequate compensation. Mr. Roberts invented the *self-acting mule* in 1825.

Mulhouse, or MÜLHAUSEN (in N.E. France), an imperial city, under Rodolph of Hapsburg; joined the Swiss Confederation in 1515, annexed to France in 1798; conquered and annexed to Germany, 1870-1. The calico manufacture was introduced in 1746.

Mummies (from the Arabic *mum*, wax; see *Embalming*). The mummies in the British Museum, with other Egyptian antiquities, were placed there about 1803. Mr. Alex. Gordon, in 1737, published an essay on three Egyptian mummies, one of which was brought to England in 1722 by capt. Wm. Lethieullier; two others came in 1734, one of which was retained by Dr. Mead, the other was given to the College of Physicians. In 1834, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a "History of Egyptian Mummies."

Münchengrätz (Bohemia) was taken by the Prussians under prince Frederick Charles, after a severe action, 28 June, 1866. The Austrians lost about 800 killed and 1000 prisoners, and the prince gained about 12 miles of country.

Munda (now Monda, S. Spain). Here Cneius Scipio defeated the Carthaginians, B.C. 216; and here Julius Cæsar defeated the sons of Pompey, 17 March, 45, after a severe conflict.

Mundane Eras. That of Alexandria fixed the Creation at 5502 B.C. This computation continued till A.D. 284, Alex. era 5786; but in A.D. 285 ten years were subtracted, and 5787 became 5777. This coincided with the Mundane era of Antioch (which dated the Creation 5492 B.C.).—*Nicholas*.

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, founded by duke Henry of Saxony, 962. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632, by the Austrians, in 1704, 1741, and 1743; and by the French under Moreau, 2 July, 1800. It abounds in schools, institutions, and manufactures. The university was founded by king Louis in 1826. A Bavarian art-exhibition was opened here by prince Adalbert, 20 July, 1869. A congress of "Old Catholics" (*which see*) met here, 23 Sept. 1871. International exhibition opened, 19 July, 1879. Population, Dec. 1871, 169,693, 1875, 198,829.

Municipal Corporations, etc., see *Corporations*.

Münster (W. Prussia). The bishopric, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, 780, was secularized in 1802; seized by the French, 1806, part of the duchy of Berg, 1809; annexed to France, 1810; ceded to Prussia, 1815. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, the king of Münster, held the city in 1534-5. Here were signed the preliminaries of the treaty of Westphalia (*which see*), or Münster, Jan. 1647; definitively signed 24 Oct. 1648.—MÜNSTER, the southern province of Ireland, an ancient kingdom. In 1568 a commission was issued for its government by a president and council, and new colonies were founded in 1588.

Muradal, see *Tolosa*.

Murcia, a province, formerly a kingdom, N.E. Spain, was subdued by the Moors, 713; by Ferdinand of Castile, 1240; and divided between Castile and Aragon, 1305.

Murcia, the capital, was sacked by the French under Sebastiani, 23 April, 1810. It was inundated by the Segura, after a violent storm, 15-17 Oct. 1879, when about 1000 persons perished.

Murder, the highest offence against the law of God. (Gen. ix. 6, 2348 A.C.) A court of Ephetae was established by Demophoon of Athens for the trial of murder, 1179 A.C. The Persians did not punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder, or *petit treason* (a distinction now abolished), happened in three ways: by a servant killing his master, a wife her husband, and an ecclesiastical person his superior (stat. 25 Edw. III. 1350). The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been rarely pardoned by our sovereigns. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction was repealed 1836; see *Assassinations, Executions, Trials*; also *London*, 1872, *Bravo, Burton, Euston, Ratcliffe, Road, Richmond, Harley Street, Whitechapel, Poisoning; Railways*, 1861 and 1881.—*Slough*.

Murders in England and Wales (from Coroner's inquests).

1836.....	205	1862.....	221	1868.....	261	1874.....	223
1837.....	184	1863.....	270	1869.....	265	1875.....	200
1838.....	183	1864.....	246	1870.....	222	1876.....	207
1839.....	204	1865.....	226	1871.....	226	1877.....	199
1860.....	268	1866.....	272	1872.....	257	1878.....	176
1861.....	210	1867.....	253	1873.....	223	1879.....	153

Convictions for murder; 1878, 20; 1879, 31.

Muret (S. France). Here the Albigenses, under the count of Thoulouse, were defeated by Simon de Montfort, and their ally Peter of Aragon killed, 12 Sept. 1213.

Murfreesborough (Tennessee, North America) was the site of fierce conflicts between the federals under Rosecrans and the confederates under Bragg, from 31 Dec. 1862 to 3 Jan. 1863, when Bragg retired with great loss. This struggle is called also the battle of Stone river.

Muriatic Acid, see *Alkali*.

Murray's Handbooks for Travellers. The parent of the series, a "Handbook for Travellers on the Continent," appeared in 1836. Handbooks for France, Switzerland, South Germany, etc., soon followed; one for Algeria appeared in Oct. 1873.

Muscat, or *MASCAT*, an Arab state on the gulf of Oman, was conquered by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1507, but recovered by the Arabs in 1618.

Ahmad bin Sa'id repelled a Persian invasion and founded present dynasty.....	1741
Sa'id, his son, succeeded.....	1755
Sa'id bin Sultan, his son.....	1803
Treaty with the British.....	1839
At his death his territories divided; after a conflict, his son Sa'id Thuwani obtained Oman; and Majid, Zanzibar (<i>which see</i>).....	1856
Syud Ibedin compelled to fly, and a chief, Azim bin Ghevi, seized the government.....	Oct. 1868
The Imam endeavored to regain his authority.....	Aug. 1870
The city was taken by Sa'id Toorkee, and the chief killed.....	about 30 Jan. 1871
Sa'id Abdul Asseer said to be deposed by his brother, Sa'id Toorkee, end of.....	Dec. 1875

Museum, originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandria, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where eminent learned men were maintained by the public. The foundation is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library about 280 A.C. Besides the British Museum, Soane's Museum, and the Museum of Geology (*which see*), there are very many others in London. The opening of public museums and galleries on Sunday was long advocated in parliament: negatived by 271 to 68, 19 May, 1874.

Music. * Jubal, the father of all such as handle

the harp and the organ" (3875 A.C., Gen. iii. 21). The flute, and harmony, or concord in music, are said to have been invented by Hyagnis, 1506 A.C.—*Arund. Murblea*. Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 A.C.—*Dufresnoy*. See *Organ*, and other musical instruments. Prior to 1600, the chief music in England was masses, ballads, and madrigals; but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time. About the end of James I.'s reign, a music professorship was founded in the University of Oxford by Dr. William Hychin; and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederick Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria von Weber in 1825.

Dictionary of Music: Rousseau's, published 1767; in "Encyclopédie Methodique," 1791; Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens," 1835-44, and..... 1860-5. The publication of the excellent "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by Mr. George Grove, began, Jan. 1878.

MUSICAL NOTES, etc.; see *Gamus*. The first six are said to have been invented by Guy Aretino, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, about 1025.—*Blair*. The notes at present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1555. Gaffurio of Lodi read lectures on musical composition in the fifteenth century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616.

The **MUSICAL PITCH** was settled in France in 1859. The middle A to be 870 simple or 435 double vibrations in a second; but through error of measurement the fork made gave (A) 439 double vibrations (C, 522). At a meeting on the subject, held at the Society of Arts, on 23 Nov. 1860, the concert pitch of C was recommended to be 528 vibrations in a second; but the fork made by Mr. J. H. Griesbach gives 532 vibrations. Mr. Hullah adopted 512 vibrations. A lower pitch was adopted at concerts in London in Jan. 1869. 528 vibrations for C adopted for performances at the international exhibition of 1872, at a meeting, 20 Jan. 1872. [Handel's tuning fork, 1740, was 495; the Philharmonic Society's, 1813-43, was 515.]

Mr. A. J. Ellis's elaborate "History of Musical Pitch" is published in "Journal of the Society of Arts," 5 March, 1880, and separately.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS. Several were held on the continent in the eighteenth century; for Haydn at Vienna, 1800, 1811; others at Erfurt, 1811; Cologne, 1821; and frequently since.

Study of music greatly increased by the teaching of John Hullah and others since 1840.

The **Tonic sol fa** system, in which the letters *d, r, m, f, s, l, t* (for *do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti, or si*) are used instead of notes, was invented by Miss Glover of Norwich, and improved by rev. John Curwen, about 1844; he died 1860.

The Tonic Sol fa Association founded 1853; the college established 1862.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND. Dr. Byssie, chancellor of Hereford, about 1724, proposed to the members of the choir a collection at the cathedral door after morning service, when forty guineas were collected and appropriated to charitable purposes. It was then agreed to hold festivals at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation annually. Until the year 1753, the festival lasted only two days; it was then extended at Hereford to three evenings; and at Gloucester, in 1757, to three mornings, for the purpose of introducing Handel's "Messiah," which was warmly received, and has been performed annually ever since. Musical festivals on a great scale are now annually held at various cathedrals in England; see *Handel* and *Crystal Palace*.

"*Sons of the Clergy*" annual musical performances at St. Paul's began 1709.

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS. The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen wishing to promote the study of vocal harmony.

Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed.

The Philharmonic Society of New York, organized 2 April, 1842.

"Ancient concerts" began 1776; ceased, 1848.

Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1783.

Philharmonic Society's concerts began in 1813.

Royal Academy of Music, established 1822 (*which see*).

Melodists' Club, 1825.

New Philharmonic Society established 1852.

Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall; established 1831.

500th performance, 13 Dec. 1867; performances at St.

James's Hall, 1880-1.

British Orchestral Soc. etc., 1872.

Catch Club formed, 1761; centenary kept, July, 1861.

* Pythagoras (about 555 A.C.) maintained that the notions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, audible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, said to have enticed an angel from the celestial regions by her melody, is termed the patroness of music. She died in the second century.

Glee Club formed 1787.

Musical Union founded by John Ella, 1845.

Harmonic Union (for performances of ancient and modern music), 1852-4.

Musical Society of London established 1858.

"Popular Monday Concerts" at St. James's Hall, founded by S. A. Chappell, commenced with a "Mendelssohn night," 14 Feb. 1859.

London Academy of Music founded in 1860.

Cæcilian Society, London, founded by Z. W. Vincent and others in 1785; ceased in 1861.

"Musical Education Committee" of the Society of Arts, London, with the prince of Wales as chairman, held its first meeting 22 May, 1865. Its first report, dated 27 June, 1865, recommended the reconstitution of the Royal Academy.

National Training School for Music; building near the Albert Hall, founded by the duke of Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1873; opened by him 17 May, 1876; first public concert, 23 June, 1879.

Royal and National College of Music; establishment proposed at a meeting at Marlborough House, the prince of Wales in the chair, Aug. 1878.

"Musical Association for the Investigation and Discussion of Subjects connected with the Art and Science of Music," founded 16 April, 1874, by Messrs. Spottiswoode, Wheatstone, Tyndall, G. A. Macfarren, J. Hullah, Sedley Taylor, Stone, Pole, Chappell, Barnby, and others.

Henry Leslie's musical choir formed about 1855; dissolved 1880. Church Choral Society, London, incorporated as Trinity College, 1875.

National Opera-house, N. Thames embankment, first brick laid by Mlle. Tietjens, 7 Sept.; first stone by the duke of Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1875.

Great Peace Jubilee in Boston, Mass., U. S., 15-20 June, 1869.

World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival, held in Boston, Mass., U. S., 17 June-4 July, 1872.

The Wagner Society in London gave concerts to introduce R. Wagner's so called "Music of the Future" (the due combination of music and poetry), Feb. 1873.

Wagner's "Lohengrin" performed at Covent Garden, 8 May; at Drury Lane, 13 June, 1875. "Tannhäuser" performed at Covent Garden, 29 April, 1876.

Three series of performances of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," in four parts (*Rheingold, Walküre, Siegfried, and Götterdämmerung*), at Bayreuth, in presence of the emperors of Germany and Brazil, the king of Bavaria, and many other sovereigns and princes, 13 Aug. et seq. 1876; at Berlin, May, 1881.

Wagner Festival, Royal Albert Hall, London (Wagner present), 7-19 May, 1877.

MUSICAL CHARITIES. Royal Society of Musicians established 1738; incorporated 1790.

Royal Society of Female Musicians established 1839.

Choir Benevolent Fund, 1851.

Sacred Harmonic Benevolent Fund, 1855.

EMINENT MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

	Born	Died
Tallis		1545
Palestrina	1529	1594
T. Morley		1604
Orlando Gibbons	1583	1624
H. Lawes		1600
Lully	1633	1672
Purcell		1658
J. Seb. Bach*		1750
G. F. Handel		1759
T. A. Arne		1770
C. Gluck		1774
W. A. Mozart		1791
Joseph Haydn		1792
C. D. D. D.		1748
S. Weber		1740
J. W. Calceott		1766
C. Weber		1796
L. Beethoven		1770
Franz Schubert		1798
M. Cherubini		1760
F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy		1809
H. Bishop		1787
R. Schumann		1810
L. Spohr		1783
J. E. Halevy		1799
J. Meyerbeer		1794
J. Rossini		1792
M. W. Balfe		1808
D. T. Auber		1784
S. Thalberg		1812
J. Moscheles		1794
W. Sterndale Bennett		1816
Julius Benedict		1804
M. Costa		1810
G. A. Macfarren		1813
R. Wagner		1813
C. F. Gounod		1818
A. Sullivan		1844

Musical Glasses, see under *Harmonic* and *Copophone*.

* He had eleven sons musicians: four distinguished.

Music-halls. In 1878, 347 of these were licensed in London: first class, 8; second class, 6; third class, 13; fourth class, 53; etc.

Musketry Schools at Hythe and Fleetwood were established in 1854 under major-gen. C. C. Hay. He resigned in 1867. The school at Fleetwood was closed the same year.

Muskets, see *Fire-arms*.

Muslin, a fine cotton cloth, so called, it is said, from having a downy nap on its surface resembling moss (French, *mousse*); according to others, because it was first brought from Moussol, in India. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670.—*Anderson*. By means of the mule (*which see*), British much superseded India muslins.

Muta (Syria). Here Mahomet and his followers defeated the Christians in his first conflict with them, 629.

Mute. A prisoner is said to stand *mute*, when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Anciently a mute was subjected to torture.

Walter Calverly, esq., of Calverly in Yorkshire, having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle—a large iron weight being placed upon his breast, 5 Aug. 1606.

—*Stow*.

Major Strangeway suffered death in a similar manner at Newgate, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell, 1657.

Judgment was awarded against mutes, as if they were convicted or had confessed, by 12 Geo. III. 1772.

A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778, and another on a charge of burglary at Wells, 1792.

An act passed by which the court is directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" when the prisoner will not plead, 1827.

Mutina (now Modena), N. Italy. Here Marc Antony, after defeating the consul Pansa, was himself beaten with great loss by Hirtius, the other consul, and fled to Gaul, 27 April, 43 B.C.

Mutinies, BRITISH. The mutiny throughout the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance of wages, April, 1797. It subsided on a promise from the admiralty, which not being quickly fulfilled occasioned a second mutiny on board the *London* man-of-war; admiral Colpoys and his captain were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby some lives were lost. The mutiny subsided 10 May, 1797, when an act was passed to raise the wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers.

Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 28 April, 1789; see *Bounty*.

Mutiny at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, broke out on 27 May, 1797, and subsided 13 June, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several executed (including the ringleader, who had assumed the name of rear-admiral Richard Parker), 30 June, at Sheerness.

Mutiny of the *Danaë* frigate; the crew carried the ship into Brest harbor, 27 March, 1800.

Mutiny on board admiral Mitchell's fleet at Bantry Bay, Dec. 1801, and January following; see *Bantry Bay*.

Mutiny at Malta, began 4 April, 1807, and ended on the 12th, when the mutineers (chiefly Greeks and Corsicans) blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder.

Mutiny on the *Jefferson* sloop, U. S. schooner; two mates murdered; put down by the captain, 20 April; vessel arrived at Gravesend, May; 2 men condemned at Boston, U. S., 1 Oct. 1875.

Mutiny on the *Lennie*, British ship, bound for America, captain and two mates murdered by foreign seamen, 31 Oct. 1875. Van Hoydek, steward, managed to get the vessel to the Isle of Rhé; 11 men seized and conveyed to London; tried, 4 convicted, 4 May; executed, 23 May, 1876.

Mutiny on the *Canoel*, Glasgow bark, capt. G. Best, 4 Jan., on way home from Valparaiso; captain and 3 men killed; mutineers overcome by others, some killed; vessel brought to Queenstown, 13 May; Christos Baumbos sentenced to death, 31 July; executed at Cork, 26 Aug. 1876. Giuseppe Pistoria executed at Cork, 25 Aug. 1879.

Mutiny in 19th Hussars, Curragh camp, Dublin; through discontent with officers on account of extra duty, 8 Sept.; 75 arrested; court-martial; sentenced to penal servitude, 2 for 5 years, 2 for 6 years, 1 for 7 years, 1 for 8 years, 14 Nov. 1877.

For Indian mutinies, see *Madras*, 1806, and *India*, 1857.

Mutiny Act (1 & 2 Will. and Mary, c. 5), for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, etc., was passed 12 April, 1689, and has since been re-enacted annually.

A parliamentary commission reported in favor of consolidating and simplifying military law by combining the Mutiny act and articles of war in a new act to be passed annually, etc., July, 1878.

Mycale (Ionia, Asia Minor), **BATTLE OF**, fought between the Greeks (under Leotychides, the king of Sparta, and Xantippus the Athenian) and the Persians, 22 Sept. 479 B.C.; the day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Platea by Pausanias. The Persians (about 100,000 men), who had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece, were completely defeated, thousands of them slaughtered, and their camp burned. The Greeks sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

Mycenæ, a division of the kingdom of Argives, in the Peloponnesus. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heracleidæ. Early history mythical.

Persus removes from Argos, and founds Mycenæ, B.C. 1431, 1313, or 1282
Reign of Eurystheus. 1280, 1274, or 1258
[Towards the close of his reign is placed the story of the labors surmounted by Hercules.]
Ægisthus assassinates Atreus: Agamemnon succeeds to the throne; becomes king of Sicyon, Corinth, and perhaps of Argos. 1201
He is chosen generalissimo of the Grecian forces going to the Trojan war. about 1193
Ægisthus, in the absence of Agamemnon, lives in adultery with the queen Clytemnestra. On the return of the king they assassinate him; and Ægisthus mounts the throne. 1183
Orestes, son of Agamemnon, kills his mother and her paramour. 1176
Orestes dies of the bite of a serpent. 1106
The Achæians are expelled. "
Invasion of the Heracleidæ, and the conquerors divide the dominions. 1103
Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives. 408
Discoveries on the supposed site of Mycenæ made by Dr. Schliemann; reported. A.D. March, 1874-Sept. 1876
Visited by the emperor of Brazil. 15 Oct. "
Discovery of tombs of Agamemnon and others, and many treasures; announced by Dr. Schliemann, 28 Nov. "
Dr. Schliemann reports his discoveries to the Society of Antiquaries, London, 22 March; publishes his "Mycenæ" Dec. 1877

Mylæ, a bay of Sicily where the Romans, under their consul Duilius, gained their first naval victory over the Carthaginians, and took fifty of their ships, 260 B.C. Here also Agrippa defeated the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, 36 B.C.

Myographion, an apparatus for determining the velocity of the nervous current, invented by H. Helmholtz in 1850, and since improved by Du Bois Raymond and others.

Mysore (S. India) was made a flourishing kingdom by Hyder Ali, who dethroned the reigning sovereign in 1761, and by his son, Tipoo Sahib, who considerably harassed the English. Tipoo was chastised by them in 1792; and on 4 May, 1799, his capital, Seringapatam, was taken by assault, and himself slain. The

English established a prince of the old royal family as maharajah of part of Mysore in 1799. Being without an heir, he was permitted to adopt a child of four years of age, in Aug. 1867; who succeeded him at his death, 27 March, 1868, and assumed the government in May, 1881. Tipoo's last surviving son, Gholam Mahomet, a British pensioner, died at Calcutta, 11 Aug. 1872.

Mysteria, derived from the Greek *μυστήριον*, a mystery or revealed secret. The *Sacred* mysteries is a term applied to the doctrines of Christianity, called the "mystery of godliness," 1 Tim. iii. 16, as opposed to the "mystery of iniquity," 2 Thess. ii. 7. The *Profane* mysteries were the secret ceremonies performed by a select few in honor of some deity. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprang those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. **MYSTERY PLAYS**, see *Drama*.

Mystics, a name given to those theologians who, in addition to the obvious meaning of the Holy Scriptures, assert that there are interpretations to be discovered by means of an emanation of the Divine Wisdom, by which the soul is enlightened and purified; for which purpose they advocate seclusion for contemplation and asceticism.

Mysticism taught at Alexandria by Clemens, Pantænus, Origen, and others, who mingled Christianity and Platonism, second and third centuries.

Much promoted by the works of the Pseudo-Dionysius ("The Mystic Theology," etc.), sixth century.

Introduced into the Western empire, ninth century.

Eminent mediæval mystics (opposed by the schoolmen): Master Eckhart (1261-1329); John Tauler of Strasburg, where he acted heroically during the plague termed the "black death" (1290-1361); Henry Suso (1300-65). They aimed at a more spiritual religion than Romanism; but their followers were charged with immorality, pantheism, communism, and maintaining private inspiration.

Jacob Böhme or Behmen, the German mystic, published his "Aurora" (an alleged divine revelation), 1612; died 18 Nov. 1624.

For modern mystics, see *Quakers*, *Quirists*, *Hutchinsonians*, and *Sveedenborgians*.

Mythology (Greek *μῦθος*, fable), the traditions respecting the gods of any people. Thoth (or Mercury Trismegistus) is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1521 B.C.; and Cadmus, the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities among the Greeks, 1493 B.C.

Greek Gods.		Roman.	
Kronos	} parents of	Saturn	} parents of
Rhea		Cybele	
Zeus			Jupiter (Jovis pater).
Plouton (Aides, Hades)			Pluto.
Poseidon			Neptune.
Hērē, or Hērā			Juno.
Dēmētēr			Ceres.
Hestia			Vesta.

JUPITER'S CHILDREN.

Apollōn	Apollo.
Arēs	Mars.
Hērmes	Mercury.
Hephæstos	Vulcan.
Athēna, or Athēnē	Minerva.
Aphroditē	Venus.
Artēmis	Diana.

N.

Naas (E. Ireland). Here a desperate engagement took place between a body of royal forces and the insurgent Irish, 24 May, 1798, during the rebellion. The latter were defeated with the loss of 300 killed and many wounded.

Nabonassar, **ERA OF**, received its name from the prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldaea. The years contain 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday (said, in mistake, to be

Thursday, in "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates"), 26 Feb. 747 B.C.—3967 Julian period. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 748; if after Christ, add to it 747.

Nachod (Bohemia). At this place the Prussians, under their crown-prince, defeated the Austrians, after a severe conflict, 27 June, 1866. The Prussian Uhlans vanquished the Austrian cavalry.

Nacolea (Phrygia). Near here the usurper Proco-

pius was defeated, and soon afterwards slain by the emperor Valens, 366.

Nafels (Switzerland). Here an Austrian army was defeated by a small body of Swiss, 1388.

Naga Hills Massacre, see *India*, 1875.

Nag's Head Story. Matthew Parker was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, 17 Dec. 1559, by bishops Barlow, Coverdale, Scory, and Hodgkins. Many years after, the Romish writers asserted that Parker and others had been consecrated at the Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside, by Scory. This fiction was refuted by Burnet.

Nahum, FESTIVAL OF. Nahum, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, about 713 B.C.; the festival is 24 Dec.

Naini Tal, see *Landslips*, 18 Sept. 1880.

Naissus (Moesia). The Goths were defeated near here with great slaughter by the emperor Claudius II., 269.

Najara, or NAVARETE (N. Spain). At Logroño, near these places, Edward the Black Prince defeated Henry de Trastamere, and re-established Peter the Cruel on the throne of Castile, 3 April, 1367.

Names. Adam and Eve named their sons (Gen. iv. 25, 26). A Roman citizen had generally three names; *prænomen*, denoting the individual; *nomen*, the gens or clan; *cognomen*, the branch of the clan; sometimes he had the *agnomen* (e. g., Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus). The popes change their names on their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom introduced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was Swine-snout," 687.—*Platina*. Onuphrius refers it to John XII., 956; stating that it was done in imitation of SS. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France the name given at baptism was sometimes changed. The two sons of Henry II. of France were christened Alexander and Hercules; at their confirmation these names were changed to Henry and Francis. Monks and nuns, at their entrance into monasteries, assume new names; see *Surnames*. Miss Yonge's "History of Christian Names," published 1863. M. A. Lower's "Patronymica Britannica," 1860.

Namur, in Belgium, was made a county in 932: taken by the French, 1 July, 1692; by William of England, 4 Aug. 1695; ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht, and garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town of the United Provinces in 1715. The city of Namur was ceded to Austria, 1713; taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1749. In 1782, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792 it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it in 1793; regained 1794; delivered up to the allies, 1814; assigned to Belgium, 1831. It was the site of a severe conflict in June, 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

Nancy (N.E. France), an ancient city, capital of Lorraine in the thirteenth century. After taking Nancy, 29 Nov. 1475, and losing it, 5 Oct. 1476, Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated beneath its walls, and slain by the duke of Lorraine and the Swiss, 5 Jan. 1477; see *Lorraine*. Nancy was embellished by Stanislas, ex-king of Poland, who resided and died here Feb. 1766. It was captured by Blucher, Jan. 1814; and on the retreat of MacMahon's army, and expecting the German army, surrendered to four Uhlans, 12 Aug. 1870. It was restored at the peace.

Nankin, said to have been made the central capital of China, 420. It was the court of the Ming dynasty from 1369 till Yung-lo removed it to Peking in 1410. On 4 Aug. 1842, the British ships arrived at Nankin, and peace was made. The rebel Tac-pings took it on 19, 20 March, 1853. It was recaptured by the imperialists, 19 July, 1864, and found to be in a very desolate condition.

Nantes (W. France), formerly capital of the Namnetes. The edict in favor of the Protestants issued here by Henry IV., 13 April, 1598, was revoked by Louis XIV., 22 Oct. 1685. Awful cruelties were committed here by the republican Carrier, Oct.-Nov. 1793; see *Drowning*.

Naphtha, a clear, combustible rock oil, known to the Greeks, called "oil of Media," and thought to have been an ingredient in the Greek fire (*which see*).

Napier's Bones, see *Logarithms*.

Naples, formerly the continental division and seat of government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, began with a Greek colony named Parthenope (about 1000 B.C.), which was afterwards divided into Palæopolis (the *old*) and Neapolis (the *new city*); from the latter the present name is derived. The colony was conquered by the Romans in the Samnite war, 326 B.C. Naples, after resisting the power of the Lombards, Franks, and Germans, was subjugated by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, king of Sicily, A.D. 1131. Few countries have had so many political changes and cruel and despotic rulers, or suffered so much by convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc. In 1856, the population of the kingdom of Naples was 6,886,030, of Sicily, 2,231,020; total, 9,117,050. It now forms part of the revived kingdom of Italy.

Naples conquered by Theodoric the Goth.....	493
The city retaken by Belisarius.....	536
Taken again by Totila.....	543
Retaken by Narses.....	552
Becomes a duchy nominally subject to the Eastern empire.....	568 or 572
Duchy of Naples greatly extended.....	593
Robert Guiscard, the Norman, made duke of Apulia, founds the kingdom of Naples.....	1069
Naples conquered, and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies founded by Roger Guiscard II.....	1131
The imperial house of Hohenstaufen (see <i>Germany</i>) obtains the kingdom by marriage, and rules.....	1194-1266
The pope appoints Charles of Anjou king, who defeats the regent Manfred (son of Frederick II. of Germany) at Benevento (Manfred slain).....	26 Feb. 1266
Charles defeats Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens who had come to Naples by invitation of the Ghibellines) at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug.; Conradin beheaded.....	29 Oct. 1268
The massacre called the Sicilian Vespers (<i>which see</i>).....	30 March, 1282
Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I., murdered.....	18 Sept. 1345
His brother Louis, king of Hungary, invades Naples.....	1349
Queen Joanna put to death.....	22 May, 1382
Alphonso V. of Aragon (called the Wise and Magnanimous), on the death of Joanna II., seizes Naples.....	1435
Naples conquered by Charles VIII. of France.....	1494
And by Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain, who divide it.....	1501
Expulsion of the French.....	1504
Naples and Sicily united to Spain.....	"
Insurrection of Masaniello, occasioned by the extortions of the Spanish viceroys. An impost was claimed on a basket of figs and refused by the owner, with whom the populace took part, headed by Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), a fisherman; they obtained the command of Naples, many of the nobles were slain and their palaces burned, and the viceroy was compelled to abolish the taxes and to restore the privileges granted by Charles V. to the city.....	June, 1647
Masaniello, intoxicated by his success, was slain by his own followers.....	16 July, "
Another insurrection suppressed by don John of Austria.....	Oct. "
Henry II., duke of Guise, lands and is proclaimed king, but in a few days is taken prisoner by the Spaniards.....	April, 1648
Naples conquered by prince Eugene of Savoy for the emperor.....	1706
Discovery of Herculaneum (<i>which see</i>).....	1711
The Spaniards by the victory at Bitonto (26 May) having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles (of Bourbon), son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title of king of the Two Sicilies.....	1734
Order of St. Januarius instituted.....	1738
Charles, becoming king of Spain, vacates the throne in favor of his third son, Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty.....	1759
Expulsion of the Jesuits.....	3 Nov. 1767
Dreadful earthquake in Calabria.....	6 Feb. 1783
Enrolment of the <i>lazzaroni</i> (<i>which see</i>) as pikemen or spontaneous.....	1793
The king flees on the approach of the French republicans, who establish the Parthenopean republic.....	14 Jan. 1799

Nelson appears; Naples retaken; the restored king rules tyrannically	June, 1799
Prince Caracciolo tried and executed by order of Nelson	29 June, "
The Neapolitans occupy Rome	30 Sept, "
Dreadful earthquake; thousands perish	26 July, 1805
Treaty of neutrality between France and Naples ratified	9 Oct, "
Ferdinand, through perfidy, is compelled to flee to Sicily	23 Jan, "
partie made king	Feb. 1806
The French defeated at Maida	4 July, "
Joseph Bonaparte, after beginning many reforms, abdicates for the crown of Spain	June, 1808
Joachim Murat made king (rules well)	15 July, "
His first quarrel with Napoleon	1811
His alliance with Austria	Jan. 1814
Death of queen Caroline	7 Sept, "
Joachim declares war against Austria	15 March, 1815
Defeated at Tolentino	3 May, "
He retires to France, 22 May, and Corsica; he madly attempts the recovery of his throne by landing at Pizzo; seized, tried, and shot	13 Oct, "
Ferdinand, re-established, soon returns to tyrannical measures	June, "
A plague rages in Naples	Nov. 1815-June, 1816
Establishment of the society of the Carbonari	1819
Successful insurrection of the Carbonari under gen. Pepe; the king compelled to swear solemnly to a new constitution	13 July, 1820
The Austrians invade the kingdom at the king's instigation; gen. Pepe defeated	7 March, 1821
Fall of the constitutional government	23 March, "
Death of Ferdinand (reigned 66 years)	4 Jan. 1825
[In 30 years, 100,000 Neapolitans perished by various kinds of death.]	
Insurrection of the Carbonari suppressed	Aug. 1826
Accession of Ferdinand II., Bomba (as faithless and tyrannical as his predecessors)	8 Nov. 1830
Dispute with England respecting the sulphur trade, 1838; settled	May, 1840
Attilio and Emilio Bandiero, with 18 others, attempting an insurrection in Calabria, are shot	17 Jan. 1844
[The statement that lord Aberdeen had given notice of this attempt was contradicted by his lordship.]	
Prospect of an insurrection in Naples: the king grants a new constitution, with liberal ministry	29 Jan. 1848
Great fighting in Naples; the liberals and the national guard almost annihilated by the royal troops, aided by the lizzaroni	15 May, "
A martial anarchy prevails; the chiefs of the liberal party arrested in	Dec. 1849
Settembrini, Poerio, Carafa, and others, after a mock trial, are condemned, and consigned to horrible dungeons for life	June, 1850
After remonstrances with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassadors are withdrawn	28 Oct. 1856
Attempted assassination of the king by Milano	8 Dec. "
The <i>Cigliari</i> , a Sardinian mail steamboat plying between Genoa and Tunis, sailed from the former port on 25 June, 1857, with 33 passengers, who, after a few hours' sail, took forcible possession of the vessel, and compelled the two English engineers (Watt and Park) to steer to Ponza	25 June, 1857
[Here they landed, released some prisoners there, took them on board, and sailed to Sapri, where they again landed, and restored the vessel to its commander and crew. The latter steered immediately for Naples; but on the way the vessel was boarded by a Neapolitan cruiser, and all the crew were landed and consigned to dungeons, where they remained for nine months waiting for trial, suffering great privations and insults. This caused great excitement in England; and, after much negotiation, the crew were released, the vessel given up to the British government, and 3000 <i>l.</i> given as a compensation to the sufferers.]	
Italian refugees, under count Placacane, land in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed	27 June-9 July, 1857
Dreadful earthquake in the Apennines	16 Dec. "
Amnesty granted to political offenders	27 Dec. 1858
Poerio and 66 companions released and sent to North America, Jan.; on their way they seize the vessel, sail to Cork, 7 March; and proceed to London	18 March, 1859
Death of Ferdinand II. after dreadful sufferings	22 March, "
Diplomatic relations resumed with England and France	June, "
A subscription for Poerio and his companions in England amounted to 10,000 <i>l.</i>	July, "
Insubordination among the Swiss troops at Naples, many shot, 7 July; major Latour sent to Naples by the Swiss Confederation	16 July, "
Army increased; defences strengthened	16 Oct. "
Many political imprisonments; the foreign ambassadors collectively address a note to the king stating the necessity for reform in his states, 26 March; the count of Syracuse recommends reform and alliance with England	April, 1860
Garibaldi lands in Sicily, 11 May; defeats the Neapolitan army at Calatafimi	15 May, "
Revolutionary committee at Naples	15 June, "
Francis II. proclaims an amnesty; promises a liberal ministry; adopts a tricolor flag, etc.	26 June, "
Baron Brenier, French ambassador, wounded in his carriage by the mob	27 June, "
A liberal ministry formed; destruction of the commissariat of the police in 12 districts; state of siege proclaimed at Naples; the queen-mother flees to Gaeta	28 June, "
Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans at Melazzo, 20 July; enters Messina, 21 July; the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily	30 July, "
The king of Sardinia in vain negotiates with Francis II. for alliance	July, "
Francis II. proclaims the re-establishment of the constitution of 1848, 2 July; the army proclaim count de Trani king	10 July, "
Garibaldi lands at Melito, 18 Aug.; takes Reggio, 21 Aug. Defection in army and navy; Francis II. retires to Gaeta, 6 Sept.; Garibaldi enters Naples without troops, 7 Sept. Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship, 8 Sept.; gives up the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian admiral Persano, 11 Sept.; expels the Jesuits; establishes trial by jury; releases political prisoners	Sept. "
He repulses the Neapolitans at Cajazzo, 19 Sept.; defeats them at the Volturno	1 Oct. "
The king of Sardinia enters the kingdom of Naples, and takes command of his army, which combines with Garibaldi's	11 Oct. "
Naples unsettled through intrigues	Oct. "
Cialdini defeats the Neapolitans at Isernia, 17 Oct.; at Venafro	18 Oct. "
The plebiscite at Naples, etc.; almost unanimous vote for annexation to Piedmont (1,303,064 to 10,312), 21 Oct. Garibaldi meets Victor Emmanuel, and salutes him as king of Italy	26 Oct. "
The first English Protestant church built on ground given by Garibaldi; consecrated	11 March, 1865
Cholera raged at Naples	autumn, 1866
Great eruption of Vesuvius began	12 Nov. 1867
Land-slip at Naples; 20 persons engulfed	28 Jan. 1868
Victor Emmanuel, prince of Naples (son of prince Humbert), born at Naples	11 Nov. 1869
Maritime exhibition opened at Naples	17 April, 1871
Manzo and his band of brigands (said to be the last) destroyed by soldiers	20 Aug. 1873
National exhibition of the fine arts opened at Naples by the king	8 April, 1877
Death of Sisto Riario Sforza, cardinal archbishop, a proposed successor to the pope	6 Oct. "
Antonio Scialoja, statesman and financier, died, aged 61	about 17 Oct. "
Revival of brigandage, chiefly in the south	July-Aug. 1878
(General history under Italy.)	

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1131. Roger I. (of Sicily, 1130). <i>Norman</i> .	1250. Conrad; son.
1154. William I. the Bad; son.	1254. Conradin, son; but his uncle.
1166. William II. the Good; son.	1258. Manfred, natural son of Frederick II., seizes the government; killed at Benevento in 1266.
1189. Tancred, natural son of Roger.	1266. Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France. [Conradin beheaded, 29 Oct. 1268.]
1194. William III. son, succeeded by Constance, married to Henry VI. of Germany.	1282. Insurrection in Sicily.
1197. Frederick II. of Germany (<i>Hohenstaufen</i>).	(Separation of the kingdoms in 1282.)
NAPLES.	SICILY.
1282. Charles I. of Anjou.	1282. Peter I. (III. of Aragon).
1285. Charles II.; son.	1285. James I. (II. of Aragon).
1309. Robert the Wise; brother.	1295. Frederick II.
1343. Joanna (reigns with her husband, Andrew of Hungary), 1343-45; with Louis of Tarento, 1349-62; Joanna put to death (22 May, 1382) by	1337. Peter II.
1382. Charles III., grandson of Charles II.; he becomes king of Hungary; assassinated there, 1386.	1342. Louis.
" Louis I., titular, crowned.	1355. Frederick III.
1385. Louis II., son of Louis I.	1376. Maria and Martin (her husband).
1396. Ladislas of Hungary.	1402. Martin I.
1414. Joanna II., sister, dies in 1435, and bequeaths her dominions to Regner of Anjou. They are acquired by	1409. Martin II.
1435. Alfonso I., thus king of Naples and Sicily.	1410. Ferdinand I.
	1416. Alfonso I.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY (*continued*).
(*Separation of Naples and Sicily in 1458.*)

NAPLES.

1458. Ferdinand I.
1494. Alphonso II. abdicates.
1496. Ferdinand II.
1496. Frederic II.; expelled by the French, 1501.

SICILY.

1458. John of Aragon.
1479. Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain.

THE CROWNS UNITED.

1503. Ferdinand III. (king of Spain).
1516. Charles I. (V. of Germany).
1556. Philip I. (II. of Spain).
1598. Philip II. (III. of Spain).

1621. Philip III. (IV. of Spain).
1665. Charles II. (of Spain).
1700. Philip IV. (V. of Spain), Bourbona.
1707. Charles III. of Austria.

(*Separation in 1713.*)

NAPLES.

1713. Charles III. of Austria.

SICILY.

1713. Victor Amadeus of Savoy (exchanged Sicily for Sardinia, 1720).

THE TWO SICILIES.

(*Part of the Empire of Germany, 1720-84.*)

1735. Charles IV. (III. of Spain).

1759. Ferdinand IV. fled from Naples to Sicily, 1806.

(*Separation in 1806.*)

NAPLES.

1806. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.
1808. Joachim Murat, shot 13 Oct. 1815.

SICILY.

1803-15. Ferdinand IV.

THE TWO SICILIES.

1815. Ferdinand I., formerly Ferdinand IV., of Naples and Sicily.
1825. Francis I.
1830. Ferdinand II., Nov. 8 (termed king Bomba).

1839. Francis II., 22 May; born 16 Jan. 1836; last KING OF NAPLES; deposed; fled 6 Sept. 1860.
1861. Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, as KING OF ITALY, March; see *Italy*, end.

Napoléon, Code, see *Codes*.

Napoleon Memorial. Subscriptions from the royal family and the three services for a statue of prince Louis Napoleon (killed in Zululand, 1 June, 1879) were closed about 15 July, 1879. The statue was placed in St. George's chapel, Windsor, May, 1881; placing it in Westminster Abbey having been much opposed.

Narbonne (S.E. France), the Roman Narbo Martius, founded 118 B.C., made capital of a Visigothic kingdom, 462; captured by the Saracens, 720; retaken by Pepin le Bref, 759. Gaston de Foix, the last vicomte (killed at Ravenna, 11 April, 1512), resigned it to the king in exchange for the duchy of Nemours. Many councils held here, 589-1374.

Narceine and Narcotine, alkaloids obtained from *Opium* (*which see*). Narceine was discovered by Pelletier in 1832; and narcotine by Derosne in 1803.

Narva (Esthonia, Russia). Here Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden, then in his nineteenth year, 30 Nov. 1700. The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 60,000, some Swedes affirm 100,000 men, while the Swedes were about 20,000. Charles attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, and slew 18,000; 30,000 surrendered. He had several horses shot under him. He said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." Narva was taken by Peter in 1704.

Naseby (Northamptonshire), the site of a decisive victory over Charles I. by the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley; prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve. The king fled, losing his caannon, baggage, and nearly 5000 prisoners, 14 June, 1645.

Nashville (Tennessee, U. S.) was occupied by the confederates in 1861, and taken by the federals, 23 Feb. 1862. Near here the confederates under Hood were defeated by the federals under Thomas, 14-16 Dec. 1864.

Nassau, a German duchy, made a county by the emperor Frederic I. about 1180, for Wolfram, a descendant of Conrad I. of Germany; from whom are descended the royal house of Orange now reigning in Holland (see *Orange and Holland*), and the present duke of Nassau. Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1839. On 25 April, 1860, the Nassau chamber strongly opposed the conclusion of a concordat with the pope, and claimed liberty of faith and conscience. The duke adopted the Austrian motion at the German diet, 14 June, and after the

war the duchy was annexed to Prussia by decree, 20 Sept., and possession taken 8 Oct. 1866. Population of the duchy in 1865, 468,311.

1788. Count Frederick William made DUKE in 1806.

1814. William George, 30 Aug.

1839. Adolphus William Charles, born 24 July, 1817.

Natal (Cape of Good Hope). Vasco de Gama landed here on 25 Dec. 1497, and hence named it Terra Natalis.

The Dutch attempted to colonize it about..... 1721
The Zulu power established about..... 1812
Lieut. Farowell, with some emigrants, settled..... 1823
Capt. Allen Gardiner's treaty with the Zulus..... 6 May, 1835
Dutch republic, Natalia, set up; put down by the British..... 12 May, 1842
Natal annexed to the British possessions..... 8 Aug. 1843
Made a bishopric (Dr. John Wm. Colenso, bishop), 1853; and an independent colony..... 1856
Attempts to depose bishop Colenso for unsound doctrine having failed, the rev. W. R. Macrorie was sent out as bishop of Maritzburg, to act with the clergy opposed to their bishop..... Dec. 1868

(See *Church of England*, 1863-8.)
A bishop of Zululand appointed..... 1871
Alleged insurrection of Caffres under Langalibalele quickly suppressed..... Nov. Dec. 1873
He and others were tried, it was said illegally, and punished with imprisonment; he is sent to Robben Island..... 4 Aug. 1874
Bishop Colenso came to England to advocate his case.....
Sir Garnet Wolseley sent as temporary governor, Feb.; Langalibalele released, and placed under surveillance out of the colony; sir Garnet returns..... Aug. 1875
Governors of Natal: Robert Wm. Keate, 1867; Anthony Musgrave, 1873; sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, 1874; sir H. Ernest Bulwer, Sept. 1878; sir Garnet Wolseley, May, 1879; sir George Pomeroy Colley, May, 1880; killed at the battle of Majuba Hill..... 27 Feb. 1881
Population, 326,937 (20,490 whites), 1876.
(For the war, see *Zululand*, 1879.)

National Academy of Design, New York city, founded 1826.

National Anthem, see *God save the King*.

National Assembly, FRENCH. Upon the proposition of the abbé Siéyès, the states-general of France constituted themselves the National Assembly, 17 June, 1789. On the 20th the hall of this new assembly was shut by order of the king; upon which the deputies of the *tiers état* repaired to the *Jeu de Paume*, or Tennis-court, and swore not to dissolve until they had digested a constitution for France. On the 22d they met at the church at St. Louis. This assembly abolished the state religion, annulled monastic vows, divided France into departments, sold the national domains, established a national bank, issued assignats, and dissolved itself 21 Sept. 1792; see *National Convention*. In 1848 the legislature was again termed the National Assembly. It met 4 May, and a new constitution was proclaimed, 12 Nov. A new constitution was once more proclaimed by Louis

Napoleon in Jan. 1852, after dissolving the National Assembly, 2 Dec. 1851. The present French National Assembly was elected 8 Feb., and met 13 Feb. 1871; see *France*.

National Assembly, GERMAN, see *Germany*, 1848.

National Associations. One was formed in 1584, headed by the earl of Leicester, to protect queen Elizabeth from assassination, in consequence of the discovery of various plots. Another for the defence of William III. against assassins was established in 1696, of which all persons holding office under government were required to be members; see *Aid to Sick and Wounded, Artillery, Colonies, Employers, Farmers, Social Science, and Volunteers* for other national associations.

National Benevolent Institution, established 1812, incorporated 1859. Pensions are granted to decayed gentry, and to professional people, teachers, and others in reduced circumstances.

National Convention of France, constituted in the hall of the Tuileries 17 Sept. and formally opened 21 Sept. 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare that the National Convention is constituted." This convention continued until a new constitution was organized, and the Executive Directory was installed at the Little Luxembourg, 1 Nov. 1795; see *Directory*. The Chartists (*which* see) in England formed a National Convention in 1839.

National Debt. The first mention of parliamentary security for a debt of the nation occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The present national debt may be said to have commenced in the reign of William III., 1689. It amounted, in 1697, to about five millions sterling, and was then thought to be of alarming magnitude. The sole cause of the increase has been *war*. By an act passed 31 May, 1867, the conversion of 24,000,000*l.* of the debt into terminable annuities was provided for. The law is consolidated by the National Debt act, passed 9 Aug. 1870; amended by act passed 2 Aug. 1875; see *Sinking Fund*.

	<i>Debt.</i>
1689. William III.	2,064,263
1702. Anne	16,394,702
1714. George	54,145,363
1763. George III. (end of Seven Years' war), nearly	138,865,430
1796. After American war.	249,851,628
1793. Beginning of French war.	244,440,306
1802. Close of French war	571,000,000
1817. English and Irish exchequers consolidated.	848,282,477
1830. Total amount	840,184,022
1840. Ditto	789,578,720
1850. Ditto	787,029,162
1854. Ditto (31 March)	775,041,272
1855. Ditto	793,375,199
1856. Ditto	807,981,788
1857. Funded debt	780,110,722
Unfunded	27,869,060
1858. Funded debt	779,225,495
Unfunded	25,911,540
1859. Funded debt	786,801,154
Unfunded	18,277,400
1860. Funded debt	788,962,000
Unfunded	16,228,360
1861. Funded debt	788,119,608
Unfunded	16,689,000
1862. Funded debt	784,252,358
Unfunded	16,517,900
1863. Funded debt	783,906,739
Unfunded	16,485,400
1864. Funded debt	777,429,224
Unfunded	13,136,000
1865. Funded debt	775,768,295
Unfunded	10,742,500
1866. Funded debt	773,313,229
Unfunded	8,187,700
1867. Funded debt	769,541,004
Unfunded	7,956,800
1868. Funded debt	741,190,328
Unfunded	7,911,100
1869. Funded debt	740,418,032
Unfunded	8,896,100

1870. Funded debt	2741,514,681
Unfunded	6,761,700
1871. Funded debt	732,043,270
Unfunded	6,091,000
1872. Funded debt	731,756,982
Unfunded	5,155,100
1873. Funded debt	727,374,082
Unfunded	4,829,100
1874. Funded debt	723,514,005
Unfunded	4,479,600
1875. Funded debt	714,797,715
Unfunded	5,239,000
1876. Funded debt	713,657,517
Unfunded	*11,401,800
1877. Funded debt	712,621,355
Unfunded	*13,943,800
1878. Funded debt	710,843,007
Unfunded	*20,603,000
1879. Funded debt	709,430,593
Unfunded	25,870,100
1880. Funded debt	710,476,359
Unfunded	27,344,900

[Exclusive of terminable annuities, estimated 1867, 27,521,513*l.*; 1872, 55,749,070*l.*; 1876, 51,911,227*l.*; 1878, 46,335,589*l.*]

Sir Stafford Northcote's act provides the annual charge of 28,000,000*l.*; the surplus to be devoted to the reduction of the debt—1876.

The annual interest in 1850 was 23,862,257*l.*; and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to 27,699,740*l.* On 1 Jan. 1851, the total unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland was 769,272,562*l.*, the charge on which for interest and management was 27,620,449*l.* The total charge on the debt for interest and management, 1872, 26,839,601*l.*

ESTIMATED FOREIGN NATIONAL DEBTS, 1872.

France	£748,000,000	Holland	£80,000,000
Italy	350,000,000	Portugal	64,000,000
Russia	355,000,000	Belgium	27,000,000
Austria	306,000,000	Greece	18,000,000
Spain	261,000,000	Roumania	13,000
Turkey	124,000,000	Denmark	12,000

National Debt of the UNITED STATES. The following statement shows the amount of the national debt of the United States on 1 Jan. of each year until 1843, and on 1 July in each year since that time:

	1 Jan.	1837	
1791	\$75,463,476.52	1838	\$336,957.83
1792	77,227,924.66	1839	3,308,124.07
1793	80,352,634.04	1840	10,434,221.14
1794	78,427,404.77	1841	3,573,343.82
1795	80,747,587.39	1842	5,250,875.54
1796	83,762,172.07	1843	13,594,480.73
1797	82,064,479.33		20,601,226.28
1798	79,228,529.12	1 July,	
1799	78,408,669.77	1843	32,742,922.00
1800	82,976,294.35	1844	23,461,652.50
1801	83,038,056.80	1845	15,925,303.01
1802	80,712,632.25	1846	15,550,202.97
1803	77,054,686.30	1847	38,826,534.77
1804	86,427,120.88	1848	47,044,862.23
1805	82,312,150.50	1849	63,061,858.69
1806	75,721,270.66	1850	63,452,773.55
1807	69,218,398.64	1851	68,304,796.02
1808	65,196,317.97	1852	66,190,341.71
1809	57,023,192.09	1853	59,803,117.70
1810	53,173,217.52	1854	42,242,222.42
1811	48,005,587.76	1855	35,586,966.56
1812	45,209,737.90	1856	31,972,837.90
1813	55,962,827.57	1857	28,699,831.85
1814	81,487,846.24	1858	44,911,881.05
1815	99,833,660.15	1859	58,496,837.88
1816	127,334,933.74	1860	64,842,287.68
1817	123,491,965.16	1861	90,580,873.72
1818	103,466,633.83	1862	524,176,412.13
1819	95,529,648.28	1863	1,119,772,138.63
1820	91,015,566.15	1864	1,815,784,370.57
1821	89,987,427.66	1865	2,680,647,869.74
1822	93,546,676.98	1866	2,773,236,173.69
1823	90,875,877.28	1867	2,678,126,103.87
1824	90,269,777.77	1868	2,611,687,851.19
1825	83,788,432.71	1869	2,888,462,213.94
1826	81,054,059.99	1870	2,480,672,427.81
1827	73,987,357.20	1871	2,353,211,332.32
1828	67,475,043.87	1872	2,234,551,328.78
1829	58,421,413.67	1873	2,253,492,993.20
1830	48,565,406.50	1874	2,251,690,466.43
1831	39,123,191.68	1875	2,392,384,531.95
1832	24,322,235.18	1876	2,180,395,067.15
1833	7,001,698.83	1877	2,256,205,892.53
1834	4,760,082.08	1878	2,349,567,492.04
1835	37,733.05	1880	2,120,415,370.68
1836	37,513.05	1881	2,069,013,569.53

The following statement of the various refunding operations of the national treasury is compiled from the article "Re-

* Including Suez Canal bonds, 1876, 4,000,000*l.*; 1877, 3,990,000*l.*; 1878, 3,929,200*l.*

funding the National Debt" in "Appletons' Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1879.

The house of representatives passed a resolution, 21 Sept. 1790, directing the secretary of the treasury to prepare a plan for supporting the public credit. In response, the secretary (Hamilton) submitted his first report 9 Jan. 1791.

The first refunding act drawn in accordance with Hamilton's suggestions, was approved 4 Aug. 1790. Under this act the state debt and the foreign and domestic debt of the nation, were consolidated and refunded in three classes of bonds. The proceeds of the loans authorized being insufficient to refund the whole debt a new loan was authorized by act of congress approved 3 March, 1795.

The next refunding operation was undertaken in 1807. An act for the conversion of the various outstanding stocks into a new 6 per cent stock was approved 13 Feb. 1807. The holders of the old bonds did not respond to the offer made them except in part and the scheme partially failed.

The next refunding operation occurred in 1812. An act for the conversion of the old 6 per cent and deferred stocks into a new 6 per cent stock was approved 6 July, 1812. About \$1,000,000 was converted under this act.

The next effort was made in 1822, when an act was approved, 20 April authorizing the issue of a 6 per cent stock in exchange for the outstanding 6 and 7 per cent stocks. This attempt failed almost entirely.

The next effort was made in 1824 under an act approved 21 May authorizing a 4½ per cent bond. This was only in part successful and a new attempt was made the next year under an act approved 3 March 1826. This scheme also failed chiefly because the rate of interest offered (4½ per cent) was too low.

No further attempts were made at that time to refund the debt, but it matured and was paid during the next ten years the whole being practically extinguished in 1836.

A new debt grew up in the years following and in 1861 it amounted to \$60,000,000. During the civil war this debt was swollen enormously until, on 31 Aug. 1865, the interest bearing portion amounted to \$2,361,530,204.00. This debt was represented by bonds, as follows:

Four per cents	\$618,127.00
Five per cents	60,115,727.00
Six per cents	1,361,730,420.25
Seven and three tenths per cents	100,000,000.00

Some of these bonds were paid, and others converted into the five twenty consols of 1862, 1867, and 1868, bearing 6 per cent interest. Refunding at lower rates of interest was clearly impossible until the credit of the government should be established more firmly than it was then, when the 6 per cent bonds were sold in the market below par.

The needed improvement of credit may be said to have been begun by the passage of the act of 18 March, 1869, pledging the faith of the government for the payment of the debt in coin.

The first post bellum refunding act was approved 14 July, 1870, and a further amendatory act was approved 20 Jan. 1871. The last classes of our 6 per cent bonds were still held at a considerable discount in 1870, but the improvement was so rapid that the secretary of the treasury (Boutwell) gave notice on 24 Feb. 1871 of his purpose to issue subscriptions for a new 5 per cent loan under the refunding act. The loans were opened on 6 March and by 1 Aug. the subscriptions received amounted to \$65,775,550. Early in that month the second air arrangement was made under which an association of bankers took the remainder of the \$30,000,000, and offered, and the whole transaction was completed before 1 April 1872.

Further sales of 5 per cent bonds were made under new offers, until the whole amount authorized by the act, viz., \$95,000,000, had been sold and a like amount of 6 per cent bonds retired.

On 25 Aug. 1875 the secretary of the treasury (Morrill) entered into a contract with bankers for the sale of \$300,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds for refunding purposes. Of this sum there was sold before 4 March 1877 about \$90,000,000 and the amount of 4 per cent bonds was retired. On 6 April, secretary Sherman who had succeeded to the treasury, announced his intention to withdraw the 4½ per cent loan from the market as soon as \$300,000,000 should be sold, and before 1 July 1877 the amount had been taken. Of the proceeds \$15,000,000 was applied to the redemption of specie payments, the remainder to the retirement of old bonds.

On 9 June 1877 the first contract for the sale of 4 per cent bonds was made. For 30 days the loan was kept open to the public under agreement with the bankers contracting for it, and during that time \$75,496,500 was taken of which \$25,000,000 were applied to redemption purposes. At the end of the calendar year 1878 there had been sold for refunding \$17,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds.

The fear that refunding operations would cause an outflow of gold to Europe in payment of called bonds led the secretary to make a contract 21 Jan. 1879 by which \$5,000,000 of the 4 per cents was to be taken to England each month.

An act of congress approved 25 Jan. 1879 authorized the exchange of 4 per cent consols of 1867 for equal amounts of 6 per cent five twenty bonds, upon terms favorable to the holders. Refunding certificates of the denomination of \$10 designed to popularize the loan were authorized by act of congress, approved 26 Feb. 1879.

On 4 April, 1879, subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan were received, amounting to more than \$122,000,000. About half of these subscriptions were rejected, and the balance covered.

On 16 April, 1879 \$150,000,000 of the 4 per cent, and \$45,000,000 of refunding certificates were offered, the bonds at a premium of one half of 1 per cent and 4 per cent were also offered in exchange for ten for ten. Within two days the subscriptions exceeded the offering by nearly \$35,000,000. A subscription for \$40,000,000 of the certificates was also declined, in order that the loans might be distributed widely among the people. For that purpose restrictions were placed upon the sale of the certificates, which was completed in June 1879.

This finished the work of refunding all the interest bearing obligations of the government which were then subject to redemption. It was accomplished without loss to the government or the least disturbance of the business of the country. The result has been to make an annual saving of \$19,000,046.50 in interest.

National Dramatic Academy was proposed by prof. H. Morley and others in 1876.

National Gallery, London, began with the purchase, by the British government, of the Angerstein collection of 38 pictures, for 57,000*l.*, in 1824. The first exhibition of them took place in Pall Mall on 10 May, 1824. Sir G. Beaumont (1826), Mr. Hulwell Carr (1831), and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures; and the collection has been since greatly augmented by gifts and purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar square, designed by Mr. Wilkins, was completed and opened 9 April, 1838.

In July, 1857, a commission appointed to consider the propriety of removing the pictures reported in favor of their remaining in their present locality; and in 1860, 15,000*l.* were voted to be expended in adapting the central part of the building to exhibition purposes. On 11 May, 1861, the National Gallery was reopened after having been closed 8 months, during which time great improvements were made in the internal arrangements.

On 19 June, 1865, the house of commons voted 20,000*l.* to buy land to enlarge the building, and an act for this purpose was passed 15 July, 1866. Visitors in 1866, 775,901; in 1871, 911,650, sum voted for year 1867-8, 15,000*l.*; for 1876, 20,000*l.* Legacy from Francis William Clarke, about 24,000*l.*, fell in 1880; 1880, pictures 1040.

Sir Charles Eastlake director, 1860. Sir William Doxall, 1866, Frederick W. Burton, 1874, C. I. Eastlake Feb. 1878.

A parliamentary return gives a list of pictures presented to or purchased for the National Gallery—204 presented, 250 bequeathed and 313 purchased. The cost of the 313 pictures which has been spread over 45 years, has been 244,877*l.* Up to 1871 337,194*l.* had been expended. The Post collection (70 pictures), bought for 75,000*l.*, spring, 1871. The "Congress of Vienne," a masterpiece of Verelst, (valued at 72,000*l.* in 1860), presented by Sir Richard Wallcut, Oct. 1871.

Mr Wynn Ellis (a silk merchant, born July, 1798, died 27 Nov. 1875) bequeathed about 400 pictures to the National Gallery on certain conditions. Proposed, new galleries erected by K. Barry, pictures rearranged, Aug. 1876.

National Guard of France was instituted by the Committee of Safety at Paris on 13 July, 1789 (the day before the destruction of the Bastille), to maintain order and defend the public liberty. Its first colors were blue and red, to which white was added, when its formation was approved by the king. Its action was soon paralyzed by the revolution, and it ceased altogether under the consulate and empire. It was revived by Napoleon in 1814, and maintained by Louis XVIII., but was broken up by Charles X., after a tumultuous review in 1827. It was revived in 1830, and helped to place Louis Philippe on the throne. In 1848 its reconstitution and its enlargement from 80,000 to 100,000 men led to the frightful conflict of June, 1848. Its constitution was entirely changed in Jan. 1852, when it was subjected entirely to the control of the government. Formerly it had many privileges, such as choosing their own officers, etc. In consequence of the defection of part of the National Guard and the incompetency of the rest during the outbreak in Paris in 1871, its gradual abolition was decreed by the national assembly at Versailles (468-184), 24 Aug. 1871. The peaceful disarmament began in September. National Guards have been established

in Spain, Naples, and other countries during the present century.

National Health Society, founded in 1873 for the collection and diffusion of sanitary knowledge, by lectures and otherwise.

National Opera-house, N. Thames Embankment; Mr. Mapleson, proprietor; Mr. F. H. Fowler, architect; Mr. Wm. Webster, contractor. First brick laid by Mlle. Tietjens, 7 Sept.; first stone laid by the duke of Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1875. Failure of the scheme reported, Nov. 1877. Scheme that the works to be resumed Nov. 1878; agreed to Jan. 1880.

National Portrait Exhibitions proposed by the earl of Derby, earl Granville, and others, at a meeting in London, 13 July, 1865. They were held in what had been the refreshment-room of the exhibition of 1862 at South Kensington. The first was opened 16 April; closed 18 Aug. 1866; second, opened 3 May; closed 31 Aug. 1867; third, opened 13 April; closed 22 Aug. 1868.

National Portrait Gallery was determined on in Feb. 1857, in pursuance of votes from both houses of parliament. The sum of 2000*l.* was appropriated for the purchase of portraits of persons eminent in British history. Donations are received under certain restrictions. The gallery, Gt. George street, Westminster, was opened 15 Jan. 1859. The collection was removed to South Kensington, Dec. 1869, and reopened 28 March, 1870. A valuable collection of national portraits appeared at the Manchester Exhibition in 1857.

National Schools, see *Education and Music*, 1873.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church of England, founded 1811; incorporated 1817. About 13,000 schools and a million scholars are connected with it. Office: Sanctuary, Westminster. Training colleges: St. Mark's, Chelsea, Whitelands, and Battersea.

National Testimonials (subscribed for) were presented to Rowland Hill (for his exertions in obtaining the penny postage), 17 June, 1846; and to Miss Florence Nightingale (for her beneficent exertions for the sufferers during the Crimean war), 29 Nov. 1855.

National Thrift Society, formed at Oxford in 1878. Meetings have been held at the Mansion-house, London, 1880 et seq.

National Trade Society, formed in June, 1871, to watch over and secure the interests of traders, and promote amendments in the law affecting commercial interests. President, W. H. Smith, M.P. Civil-service trading, the income-tax, and international exhibitions have been considered by the committee.

National Training School for Music, South Kensington, founded by the duke of Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1873; opened by him, 17 May, 1876.

National Union was formed in 1869 to combine a number of associations supporting the Conservative party. Lecturers were employed and pamphlets circulated. The party was termed Nationalists in Aug. 1871. It included the dissatisfied of various parties.

National Union Convention, see *United States*, 1866.

National Workshops, see *Ateliers Nationaux*.

Nationality, a word much used since 1848. In Poland, Hungary, Italy, and Germany, the struggle for nationality has been long and severe. In 1866, agitation for this principle began in Bohemia, Slavonia, and other parts of the Austrian empire. The nationality of Ireland is the alleged basis of the Fenian agitation; see *Ireland*, 1870, and *Home Government*.

Nativity. There are three festivals in the Roman and Greek churches, under this name. The Nativity of Christ, also observed by the Protestants on 25 Dec. (see *Christmas*); the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, not

observed by the Protestants at all. Pope Sergius I., about 690, established the latter, but it was not generally received in France and Germany till about 1000; nor by the Eastern Christians till the twelfth century. The festival of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, 24 June, Midsummer-day, is said to have been instituted in 488.

Natural History was studied by Solomon, 1014 B.C. (1 Kings iv. 33); Aristotle (384–322 B.C.); by Theophrastus (394–297 B.C.); and by Pliny (23–79 A.D.); see *Botany*, *Zoology*, etc.

Natural Philosophy, see *Philosophy*.

Natural Selection, see *Species*.

Naturalism, a realistic style in literature, mainly introduced by Balzac, 1829 et seq.

Edmond and Jules de Goncourt published "Medical and Physiological Novels," 1846 et seq. Emile Zola, in his "Rougon-Macquart" series, 1871 et seq., portrayed deformed and diseased rather than true nature. A dramatized form of his "Assommoir," entitled "Drink," was much performed in London in 1879.

Naturalization is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalization passed in 1437; and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time; several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalization of the Jews passed May, 1753; but was repealed in 1754, on the petition of all the cities in England; see *Jews*, for the privileges since granted them. The act for the naturalization of prince Albert passed, 3 Vict., 7 Feb. 1840. A committee to inquire into the naturalization laws, appointed May, 1868, earl of Clarendon chairman, met 25 Oct. 1868; reported about Feb. 1869; and new acts for this purpose were passed 12 May, 1870, and 25 July, 1872. In 1870 there were about 9500 Americans in England, and about 2,500,000 British subjects in the United States of America. By the new act the latter were enabled to renounce their allegiance; and by the convention signed 3 Feb. 1871, the nationality of British subjects was made dependent on choice and not on birth.

The first American naturalization law passed by the colonial legislature of Maryland.....	1666
Naturalization authorized by law in Virginia, 1671; in New York, 1683; in South Carolina, 1693; in Massachusetts.....	1731
General law in New York.....	1715
Act passed by British parliament for colonial naturalization.....	1740
Uniform national law on the subject passed by Congress, 26 March.....	1790
Supreme Court decided that the power to make laws on this subject belongs exclusively to the national government.....	1817

Nature, a weekly illustrated journal of science, first appeared 4 Nov. 1869; editor, Mr. Joseph Norman Lockyer, F.R.S.

Nature-printing. This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, etc., into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves; and afterwards taking casts or copies fit for printing from. Kniphoff of Erfurt, between 1728 and 1757, produced his *Herbarium vivum* by pressing the plants themselves (previously inked) on paper; the impressions being afterwards colored by hand. In 1833, Peter Kyhl, of Copenhagen, made use of steel rollers and lead plates. In 1842 Mr. Taylor printed lace. In 1847 Mr. Twining printed ferns, grasses, and plants; and in the same year Dr. Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, professor Leydolt of Vienna, by the able assistance of Mr. Andrew Worring, obtained impressions of agates and fossils. The first practical application of this process is in Von Heufler's work on the mosses of Arpach, in Transylvania; the second (the first in this country) in "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr. Lindley, the

illustrations to which were prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Bradbury in 1855-6, who also, in 1859-60, printed "The British Seaweeds," edited by W. G. Johnstone and Alex. Croall. The process was applied to butterflies by Joseph Merrin, of Gloucester, in 1864.

Naturforscher-Gesellschaft, see *German Union*.

Nauvoo (Illinois), a city of the Mormons (*which see*); founded 1840; left 1848.

Naval Architects' Institute was established in Jan. 1860.

Naval Architecture. A scientific committee of fifteen appointed to consider the present state of naval architecture, and the requirements of naval warfare; six naval officers, nine scientific men; lord Dufferin chairman; about 19 Dec. 1870. A royal school of naval architecture established at South Kensington in 1864, merged into the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Naval Artillery Volunteer Force, ROYAL, established by act passed 5 Aug. 1873.

Naval Asylum, ROYAL, begun at Paddington in 1801, was transferred to Greenwich in 1807. The interior of the central portion of the building was commenced in 1613 by Anne, queen of James I., and completed in 1635 by queen Henrietta Maria, whose arms still adorn the ceiling of the room in which her son Charles II. was born, 1630.

Naval Asylum OF THE UNITED STATES, near Philadelphia, established 1835.

Naval Battles. The Argonautic expedition, undertaken by Jason, is the first upon record, 1263 B.C.—*Dufrenoy*. The first sea-fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, 664 B.C.—*Blair*. The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements (for the details of which, see separate articles):

Battle of Salamis (Greek victory).....	B.C. 20 Oct.	480
Battle of Eurymedon (ditto).....		466
Battle of Cyzicus; the Lacedæmonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian.....		410
Battle of Arginusæ.....		406
Battle of Egospotamos (Spartans victors).....		403
The Persian fleet, under Conon, defeats the Spartan, at Cnidus; Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed, and the maritime power of the Lacedæmonians destroyed.....		394
Battle of Myla (Romans defeat Carthaginians).....		260
The Roman fleet, off Trepanum, destroyed by the Carthaginians.....		249
The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lutatius.....		241
Battle of Actium.....		31
The emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships.....	A.D.	269
Battle of Lepanto (Turks defeated).....	7 Oct.	1571
Bay of Gibraltar; Dutch and Spaniards (a bloody conflict and decisive victory, giving for a time the superiority to the Dutch).....	25 April,	1607
The Austrians defeat the Italians at Lissa (see <i>Lissa</i>).....	20 July,	1866

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.

[Hallam considers that the naval glory of England can first be traced "in a continuous track of light" from the period of the Commonwealth.]
 Alfred, with 10 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast (*Asser's Life of Alfred*)..... 897
 Edward III. defeats the French near Sluys..... 24 June, 1340
 Off Winchelsea; Edward III. defeated the Spanish fleet of 40 large ships, and captured 28..... 29 Aug. 1350
 The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated. Earl of Arundel defeats a Flemish fleet of 100 sail; and captures 80..... 24 March, 1387
 Near Milford Haven; the English take 8, and destroy 15 French ships..... 1405
 Off Hartleury; the duke of Bedford takes or destroys nearly 500 French ships..... 15 Aug. 1416
 In the Downs; a Spanish and Genoese fleet captured by the earl of Warwick..... 1459
 Bay of Biscay; English and French, indecisive..... 10 Aug. 1512
 Sir Edward Howard attacks the French under Prior John; repulsed and killed..... 25 April, 1513
 The Spanish *Armada* destroyed..... 19 July, 1588
 Dover straits; the Dutch admiral Van Tromp defeated by admiral Blake, 28 Sept. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, several

of which are taken or destroyed, 29 Nov.; the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the Channel with a broom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas..... 29 Nov. 1632
 The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men-of-war and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral..... 18-20 Feb. 1653
 Again, off the North Foreland. The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English. Six Dutch ships taken, 11 sunk, and the rest ran into Calais roads..... 2 June, "
 Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lose 30 men-of-war, and admiral Tromp was killed (the seventh and last battle)..... 31 July, "
 At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth 2,000,000 pieces of eight, were taken by Blake..... Sept. 1656
 Spanish fleet vanquished, and burned in the harbor of Santa Cruz by Blake..... 20 April, 1657
 English and French: 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York (afterwards James II.)..... 4 Dec. 1664
 The duke of York defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; Opdam, the Dutch admiral, blown up with all his crew; 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed..... 3 June, 1665
 The earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 India ships..... 4 Sept. "
 A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships, 1-4 June, 1666
 Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames; the English gain a glorious victory. The Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4000 seamen, 25, 26 July, "
 The Dutch admiral De Ruyter sails up the Thames and destroys some ships..... 11 June, 1667
 Twelve Algerine ships of war destroyed by sir Edward Spragg..... 10 May, 1671
 Battle of Southwold bay (see *Solebay*)..... 28 May, 1672
 Coast of Holland; by prince Rupert, 28 May, 4 June, and 11 Aug., sir E. Spragg killed; D'Estrees and Ruyter defeated..... 1673
 Off Beachy Head; the English and Dutch defeated by the French under Tourville..... 30 June, 1690
 Who is defeated by them near Cape La Hogue, 19 May, 1692
 Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Rooke, defeated by the French..... 16 June, 1793
 Off Carthage, between admiral Benbow and the French fleet, commanded by admiral Du Casse. Fought 19 Aug. 1702
 The other ships of the squadron, falling astern, left Benbow alone to maintain the battle. A chain-shot shattered his leg, yet he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued fighting till the morning, when the French sheered off. He died in Oct. following, of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a translation:
 "Carthage, 22 Aug. 1702.
 "SIR,—I had little hopes on Monday last but to have supped in your cabin; yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly captains who deserted you, hang them up, for, by G—d, they deserve it. Du Casse."
 Capts. Kirby and Wade were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.
 Sir George Rooke defeats the French fleet off Vigo (*which see*)..... 12 Oct. "
 Off Malaga; bloody engagement between the French, under the count of Thoulouse, and the English, under sir George Rooke..... 13 Aug. 1704
 At Gibraltar; French lose 5 men-of-war..... 5 Nov. "
 In the Mediterranean, admiral Leake took 60 French vessels, laden with provisions..... 22 May, 1708
 Spanish fleet of 29 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina..... 31 July, 1718
 Bloody battle off Toulon; Matthews and Lestock against the fleets of France and Spain. Here brave capt. Cornwall fell with 42 men, including officers; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals..... 11 Feb. 1743-4
 Off Cape Finisterre; the French fleet of 38 sail taken by admiral Anson..... 3 May, 1747
 Off Finisterre; when admiral Hawke took 7 men-of-war of the French..... 14 Oct. "
 Off Newfoundland; when admiral Boscawen took 2 men-of-war..... 10 June, 1755
 Off Cape François; 7 ships defeated by 3 English, 21 Oct. 1757
 Admiral Pocock defeats the French fleet in the East Indies, in two actions, 1758, and again..... 1759
 Admiral Boscawen defeats the French under De la Clue, off Cape Lagos..... 18 Aug. "
 Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet, commanded by Conflans, in Quiberon Bay, and thus prevents a projected invasion of England (see *Quiberon Bay*), 20 Nov. "

Keppel took 3 French frigates and a fleet of merchant-men. 9 Oct. 1762	Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles (see <i>Dardanelles</i>). 19 Feb. 1807
On Lake Champlain the provincial force totally destroyed by admiral Howe. 11 Oct. 1776	Copenhagen fleet captured. 8 Sept. "
Capt. Sam. Marshall, of "the saucy <i>Arcturua</i> ," 33 guns (part of Keppel's fleet), summoned <i>La Belle Poule</i> to surrender off Ushant, and fired across her bow; after two hours' conflict, the French made sail and escaped. 16 or 17 June, 1778	The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrenders to the British. 3 Sept. 1808
Off Ushant; a drawn battle between Keppel and D'Orville. 27 July, "	Aix or Basque Roads; 4 sail of the line, etc., destroyed by lord Gambier. 11, 12 April, 1809
In New England; the American fleet totally destroyed. 30 July, 1779	Two Russian flotillas of numerous vessels taken or destroyed by sir J. Saumarez. July, "
Near Cape St. Vincent; admiral Rodney defeated a Spanish fleet under admiral don Langara (see <i>Rodney</i>). 16 Jan. 1780	French ships of the line driven on shore by lord Collingwood (two of them burned by the French next day). 25 Oct. "
At St. Jago; Mons. Suffren defeated by commodore Johnstone. 16 April, 1781	Bay of Rosas, where lieut. Tailour, by direction of capt. Hallowell, takes or destroys 11 war and other vessels (see <i>Rosas Bay</i>). 1 Nov. "
Dogger-bank, between admiral Parker and the Dutch admiral Zoutman; 400 killed on each side. 5 Aug. "	Basseterre; <i>La Loire</i> and <i>La Seine</i> , French frigates, destroyed by sir A. Cochrane. 18 Dec. "
Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica; took 5 ships of the line, and sent the French admiral, comte de Grasse, prisoner to England. 12 April, 1782	The <i>Spartan</i> frigate gallantly engages a large French force in the bay of Naples. 3 May, 1810
The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain in the Bay of Gibraltar. 13 Sept. "	Action between the <i>Tribune</i> , capt. Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs. Fought. 12 May, "
East Indies; a series of actions between sir Edward Hughes and Suffren, viz.: 17 Feb. 1782, the French had 11 ships to 9; 12 April, they had 18 ships to 11, yet were completely beaten. Again, 6 July, off Trincomalee, they had 15 to 12, and were again beaten with loss of 1000 killed, 3 Sept. 1782; again. 20 June, 1783	Isle of Rhé; 17 vessels taken or destroyed by the <i>Armide</i> and <i>Cudmus</i> 17 July, "
Lord Howe defeated the French off Ushant, took six ships of war, and sank one. 1 June, 1794	Capt. Barrett, in the merchant-vessel <i>Cumberland</i> , with 26 men, defeats four privateers and takes 170 prisoners. 16 Jan. 1811
Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail; burned 7, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports. 8 March, 1795	Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Active</i> 22 Feb. "
French fleet defeated, and 2 ships of war taken by admiral Hotham. Fought. 14 March, "	Off Lissa (which see); brilliant victory gained over a Franco-Venetian squadron by capt. William Hoste. 13 March, "
Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, convoyed by 3 French men of war. Fought. 7 June, "	<i>Amazon</i> , French frigate, destroyed off Cape Barleur. 25 March, "
Eleven Dutch East-Indiamen taken by the <i>Scipio</i> , man-of-war, and some armed British Indiamen in company. 19 June, "	Sagone Bay; 2 French store-ships burned by capt. Barrie's ships. 1 May, "
L'Orient; the French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, and 3 ships of the line taken (see <i>L'Orient</i>). 23 June, "	Off Madagascar; 3 British frigates under capt. Schomberg engage 3 French, larger-sized, with troops on board, and capture 2. 20 May, "
Dutch fleet, under admiral Lucas, in Saldanha bay, surrenders to sir George Keith Elphinstone (see <i>Saldanha Bay</i>). 17 Aug. 1796	The <i>Thames</i> and <i>Cephalus</i> capture 36 French vessels. July, "
Victory off Cape St. Vincent (which see). 14 Feb. 1797	The <i>Naiad</i> frigate attacked in presence of Bonaparte by 7 armed praams; they were gallantly repulsed. 21 Sept. "
Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz; admiral Nelson loses his right arm. 24 July, "	French frigates <i>Pauline</i> and <i>Pomone</i> captured by the British frigates <i>Alcete</i> , <i>Active</i> , and <i>Unité</i> 29 Nov. "
Victory of Camperdown (which see). 11 Oct. 1798	<i>Rivoli</i> , 84 guns, taken by <i>Victorious</i> , 74. 21 Feb. 1812
Off the Nile (which see). 1 Aug. 1798	L'Orient; 2 French frigates, etc., destroyed by the <i>Norumberland</i> , capt. Hotham. 22 May, "
Off the coast of Ireland; a French fleet of 9 sail, full of troops, as succors to the Irish, engaged by sir John Borlase Warren, and 5 taken. 12 Oct. "	British frigate <i>Amelia</i> loses 46 men killed and 95 wounded, engaging a French frigate. 7 Feb. 1813
The Texel fleet of 12 ships and 13 Indiamen surrenders to admiral Mitchell. 30 Aug. 1799	French frigate <i>La Trave</i> , 44 guns, taken by the <i>Andromache</i> , of 38 guns. 23 Oct. "
Capture of the <i>Cerberus</i> (which see). 29 July, 1800	French frigate <i>Ceres</i> taken by the British ship <i>Tagus</i> , 6 Jan. 1814
Copenhagen bombarded (see <i>Copenhagen</i>). 2 April, 1801	French frigates <i>Alcmene</i> and <i>Iphigenia</i> taken by the <i>Venerable</i> 16 Jan. "
Gibraltar bay; engagement between the French and British fleets; the <i>Hannibal</i> , of 74 guns, lost. 6 July, "	French frigate <i>Triptoleme</i> taken by the <i>Majestic</i> , 3 Feb. "
Off Cadiz; sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured. Fought 12 July, "	French ship <i>Clorinde</i> taken by the <i>Dryad</i> and <i>Achates</i> , after an action with the <i>Eurotas</i> 25 Feb. "
Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish fleets, off Ferrol (Calder censured). 22 July, 1805	French frigate <i>L'Éole</i> captured by the <i>Hebrus</i> . 27 March, "
Victory off Trafalgar (which see). 21 Oct. "	Algiers bombarded by lord Exmouth (see <i>Algiers</i>). 27 Aug. 1816
Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of British, captures 4 Dutch ships off Cape Ortegal. 4 Nov. "	Navarino (which see). 20 Oct. 1827
In the West Indies; the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore. 6 Feb. 1806	Action between the British ships <i>Vulage</i> and <i>Hypocynth</i> and 29 Chinese warjunks, which were defeated. 3 Nov. 1839
Sir John Borlase Warren captures 2 French ships. 13 March, "	Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British squadron under admiral Stopford achieved this triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners (see <i>Syria</i>). 3 Nov. 1840
	Lagos attacked and taken by commodore Bruce with a squadron consisting of the <i>Porcupine</i> , <i>Bloodhound</i> , <i>Samson</i> , and <i>Teazer</i> , war-steamers, and the <i>Pailonai</i> brig of war. 26-27 Dec. 1851

SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AND MARINE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Force.	In the French War, ending 1802					In the French War, ending 1814				
	French.	Dutch.	Spanish.	Other Nations.	Total.	French.	Spanish.	Danish.	Russian.	American.
Of the line.	45	25	11	2	83	70	27	23	4	0
Fifties.	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	1	0	1
Frigates.	133	31	20	7	191	77	36	24	6	5
Sloops, etc.	161	32	55	16	264	188	64	16	7	13
Total.	341	89	86	25	541	342	127	64	17	19

Naval Battles of the United States. The navy, during the Revolution, was of little account. The principal exploits were performed by privateers. In Dec. 1775, a navy was established by Congress, and offi-

cers appointed. Esck Hopkins was made commander-in-chief, and in the spring of 1776 went southward with a small squadron.

Hopkins captured several British vessels, March and April, 1776

Two battles on Lake Champlain, the Americans commanded by Benedict Arnold . . . 11, 13 Oct. 1776
 Paul Jones, in *Precedence* privateer, takes 15 prizes in the autumn of . . . " "
 Manly and others make many prizes on the northeast coast . . . " "
 Paul Jones's attack on Whitehaven . . . April, 1778
 He captures the British frigate *Serapis* . . . 23 Sept. 1779
 U. S. frigate *Constellation* captures the French frigate *L'Insurgente* . . . Feb. 1799
Constellation and *La Vengeance* combat . . . Feb. 1800
 Frigate *Philadelphia* taken by the Tripolitans . . . 1803
Philadelphia frigate destroyed by Decatur . . . 3 Feb. 1804
 Tripoli bombarded by Commodore Preble . . . Aug. " "
Chesapeake fired upon by the *Leopard* for refusing to be searched . . . June, 1807
 Contest between American frigate *President* and British sloop *Little Belt* . . . 15 May, 1811
 U. S. frigate *Constitution* captures British frigate *Onward* . . . 10 Aug. 1812
 Capt. Elliott captured the *Detroit* and *Caledonia* on Lake Champlain . . . 8 Oct. " "
 Capt. Jones, with sloop *Wasp*, captures the British brig *Frolic*, and both vessels captured by the British 74 gun ship *Pictou* on the afternoon of the same day . . . 15 Oct. " "
 Commodore Decatur, with frigate *United States*, captures the British frigate *Miscellaneous* . . . 25 Oct. " "
 Commodore Hambridge, with the frigate *Constitution*, captures the British frigate *Jane* . . . 29 Dec. " "
 Capt. Lawrence, with the sloop *Hornet*, captures the British brig *Reedout*, Feb. 10, 1813, and the brig *Peacock* . . . 24 Feb. 1813
 Capt. Lawrence, with the frigate *Chesapeake*, surrendered to the British frigate *Shannon* . . . 1 June, " "
 Capt. Allen, with sloop *Argus*, surrendered to the sloop *Helicon* . . . 14 Aug. " "
 Lieut. Burrows, with the U. S. brig *Enterprise*, captured the British brig *Borer* . . . 4 Sept. " "
 Commodore Perry, with a small fleet, captured British fleet on Lake Erie . . . 10 Sept. " "
 Commodore Chauncey, with the American *Botilla*, captured the British *Botilla* on Lake Ontario . . . 8 Oct. " "
 Capt. Porter, with U. S. frigate *Essex*, surrendered to the British frigate *Phoebe* . . . 28 March, 1814
 Capt. Boscawen, with U. S. sloop *Frolic*, surrendered to the frigate *Orpheus* . . . 20 April, " "
 Capt. Warrington, with sloop *Peacock*, captures the British brig *Esperance* . . . 29 April, " "
 The U. S. sloop *Wasp*, Capt. Blakeley, captures British brig *Reindeer* . . . 28 June, " "
 Commodore Hardy, with a British fleet, attacked Stonington . . . 9-12 Aug. " "
 Commodore McDonough's fleet on Lake Champlain captures the British fleet off Plattsburg . . . 11 Sept. " "
 Commodore Decatur, with frigate *President*, surrendered to the British frigate *Andromeda* . . . 15 Jan. 1815
 Capt. Stewart, with the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, captured the British ships of war *Cyane* and *Levant* . . . 30 Feb. " "
 Commodore Biddle, with the sloop *Hornet*, captures the British brig *Vengeance* . . . 23 Feb. " "
 Commodore Conner, with U. S. fleet, bombarded Vera Cruz, in conjunction with a land force under Gen. Scott . . . March, 1847
 Farragut passes the forts below New Orleans, and destroys the Confederate *Botilla*, 24 April, 1862, anchors before the city . . . 1862
 Ship *Congress* and *Cumberland* destroyed by Confederate iron clad *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads . . . 8 March, " "
 Fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* . . . 9 March, " "
 The *Kearsarge* destroys the *Alabama* . . . 19 June, 1864

Naval College, ROYAL, established at Greenwich Hospital, and opened 1 Feb. 1873.

Naval Knights of WINNISON, see *Poor Knights*.

Naval Reviews, Salutes, AND Volunteers, see under *Navy*.

Navarino (S.W. Greece), settled by the Arabs, sixth century; taken by the Turks, 1500; by Venetians, 1686; by Turks, 1714; by Greeks, 1821; by Turks, 1825. Near here, on 20 Oct. 1827, the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of admiral Codrington, nearly destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleet. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burned, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterized by the duke of Wellington as an "untoward event."

Navarre, now a province of Spain, formed a part of the Roman dominions, and was conquered from the Saracens by Charlemagne, 778. His descendants appointed

governors, one of whom, Garcia Jimenez, took the title of king in 857. In 1076, king Sancho IV. was poisoned, and Sancho Ramores of Aragon seized Navarre. In 1134, Navarre became again independent under Garcia Ramores IV. In 1234, Thibault, count of Champagne, nephew of Sancho VII., became sovereign of Navarre; and in 1284, by the marriage of the heiress Jane with Philip IV. le Bel, Navarre was united to France.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRE.

1274. Jane I. and (1284) Philip-le-Bel of France.
 1305. Louis X., Ruffin, of France.
 1316. Philip V., the Long, of France.
 1322. Charles I., the Fair, IV of France.
 1328. Jane II (daughter of Jane I.), and her husband Philip d'Erreux.
 1349. Charles II., the Bad.
 1387. Charles III., the Noble.
 1425. Blanche, his daughter, and her husband, John of Aragon.
 1441. John II., alone, who became king of Aragon in 1458. He endeavored to obtain the crown of Castile also.
 1479. Eleanor de Foix, his daughter.
 " Francis Phorbus de Foix, her son.
 1483. Catharina (his sister) and her husband John d'Albret. Ferdinand of Aragon conquers and annexes all Navarre south of the Pyrenees, 1512.

LOWER NAVARRE (DE FRANCE).

1515. Henry d'Albret.
 1565. Jane d'Albret and her husband, Anthony de Bourbon, who died 1582.
 1572. Henry III., who became in 1589 king of France, to which Lower Navarre was formally united in 1600.

Navigation began with the Egyptians and Phœnicians. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B.C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, 604 B.C.—*Blair*.

Plane charts and mariner's compass used . . . about 1420
 Variation of the compass observed by Columbus . . . 1492
 That the oblique rhomb lines are spiral, discovered by Noctus . . . 1537
 First treatise on navigation . . . 1545
 The log first mentioned by Bournas . . . 1577
 Mercator's chart . . . 1600
 Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles . . . about 1600
 Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter . . . 1620
 Middle latitude sailing introduced . . . 1623
 Measurement of a degree, Norwood . . . 1631
 Hedley's quadrant . . . 1721
 Harrison's time-keeper used . . . 1784
 "Nautical Almanac" first published . . . 1767
 Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass . . . 1820
Quarterly Journal of Naval Science, edited by R. J. Reed, published . . . April, 1873-8
 (see *Compass, Latitude, Longitude, Steam*, etc.)

Navigation Laws. A code of maritime laws is attributed to Richard I. of England, said to have been decreed at the Isle of Oleron, 1194 (see *Oleron*), and further enactments were made by Richard II. in 1381. In Oct. 1551, the parliament passed an act entitled "Goods from foreign parts, by whom to be imported," the principles of which were affirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 18, "An act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation" (1680). The latter act restricts the importation and exportation of goods from or to Asia, Africa, or America, to English ships, of which the masters and three-fourths of the mariners are to be English. This was followed by many acts of similar tenor; which were consolidated by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 64 (1833). These acts were in the whole or in part repealed by the act "to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation" (passed 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29, 26 June, 1849, after much opposition), and which came into operation 1 Jan. 1850. The Steam Navigation act, passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79, 1851, came into operation 1 Jan. 1852. The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786.—In Feb. 1865, the emperor recommended the modification of the French navigation laws; in Feb. 1872, new restrictions were laid upon foreign ships, chiefly affecting British.—Navigation laws were passed by the United States Congress, 1793-8, which are still in force. Since the introduction of iron steamships, American shipping

has greatly decreased, and earnest efforts have been made, ineffectually, to secure the modification of the navigation laws, in order to promote American ship-owning.

Navigators (or Navvies). These helpers in the construction of railways probably derived their name (about 1830) from formerly making the inland navigation in Lincolnshire, etc., and are doubtfully said to be descendants of the original Dutch canal laborers. Navy Mission Society (new) met at Lambeth Palace, 7 May, 1880. A "steam navy," suitable for working in sand, gravel, or heavy clay, made by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor, & Co., of Lincoln, 1878.

Navy OF ENGLAND, "whereon, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depends."—*Act for the Government of the Navy.* See *Naval Battles.*

A fleet of galleys built by Alfred..... 897
The number of galleys greatly increased under Edgar, who claimed to be lord of the ocean surrounding Britain..... 965
A formidable fleet equipped by the contribution of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II., when it rendezvoused at Sandwich, to be ready to oppose the Danes..... 1007
A fleet collected by Edward the Confessor to resist the Norwegians, 1042; and by Harold to resist the Normans..... 1066
Richard I. collected a fleet and enacted naval laws, about 1191
[The Cinque Ports and maritime towns frequently furnished fleets commanded by the king or his officers.]
Edward III.'s fleet defeat the French at the battle of Sluys, 24 June, 1340; and the Spanish off Winchelsea, 29 Aug. 1350
Henry V. made efforts to increase the navy..... 1415-22
Henry VII. built the *Royal Harry*; considered to be the beginning of the Royal Navy..... 1488
The Trinity House established and the Navy Office appointed (see *Admiralty* and *Trinity House*)..... 1512
[The navy then consisted of *Great Harry*, 1200 tons, two ships of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller.]
James I. and Charles I. improve the navy. The *Sovereign of the Seas* launched..... 1637
Frigates said to have been first built..... 1649
James II. systematizes sea-signals and improves the navy..... 1635-8

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Navy Estimates.
1546	58	12,455	8,546	No account.
1568	27	7,110	3,565	"
1578	24	10,506	6,700	"
1603	42	17,055	8,346	"
1658	157	57,000	21,910	"
1688	173	101,892	42,000	"
1702	274	159,020	40,000	£1,056,915
1760	412	321,134	70,000	3,227,143
1793	498	433,226	45,000	5,525,331
1800	767	668,744	135,000	12,422,837
1808	869	892,800	143,800	17,496,047
1814	901	965,000	146,000	18,786,509

Reign of George III.: dimensions of ships increased; copper sheathing adopted for ships of every class; establishments of naval stores provided at all dock-yards and naval stations; and various improvements made in ship-building..... 1760-1820
Great Britain had 901 ships; 177 of the line in 1814; 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of two guns only; 148 sail employed on foreign and home service..... 1830
The screw propeller introduced in the Royal Navy..... 1840
The total number of ships of all sizes in commission, 183, 1 Jan. 1841
The navy consisted of 339 sailing and 161 steam vessels..... 1850
Naval Coast Volunteers' act passed..... Aug. 1853
Of 315 sailing vessels, 97 screw steamers, and 114 paddle-steamers..... April, 1854
Review of the Baltic fleet at Spithead by the queen, 10 March, 1854, and 23 April, 1856
Of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9594 guns, and 258 steam vessels, carrying 6582 guns; together 573 vessels, carrying 16,176 guns; also 155 gunboats, and 111 vessels on harbor service..... July, "
Proclamation for manning the navy..... 30 April, 1859
Naval Reserve Force authorized..... Aug. "
Flogging not to be inflicted on first-class seamen except after a trial..... Dec. "
Great excitement respecting the French government building the plated frigate *Gloire* (see page 478)..... 1860
The *Warrior*, our first iron-plated steam frigate, the largest vessel in the world except the *Great Eastern* (see *Steam*), length, 350 ft.; breadth, 38 ft.; iron plate, 4

inches thick; 6170 tons burden; cost about 400,000; launched (censured in 1864)..... 29 Dec. 1860
A royal commission recommends the abolition of the board of admiralty, and the appointment of a minister of the navy department..... March, 1861
Lord Clarence Paget, secretary of admiralty, states that England has 67 steamships of the line; while France has 37, Russia 9, Spain 3, and Italy 1..... 11 April, "
New act for the government of the navy (the Naval Discipline act) passes..... 6 Aug. "
Four iron-plated vessels (400 ft. long; 69½ ft. wide; and cost about 600,000, each) building..... Dec. "
Cupola or turret ships. Capt. Cowper Coles's mode of constructing iron-plated vessels, with a cupola or turret for firing from, the other parts of the vessel being nearly submerged, made known in 1855, and recommended to the admiralty in 1861; adopted by Ericsson in the *Monitor*, 1862; proposed to be adopted by the British government..... 1852
Six different kinds of plated vessels said to be constructing; E. J. Reed authorized to build the *Enterprise* as a specimen of an iron-plated sea-going vessel, April, "
Royal Oak, iron-clad steamer, launched at Chatham, 10 Sept. "
Twin or double screws for vessels of light draught introduced..... 1863
Mr. E. J. Reed appointed chief constructor of the Royal Navy..... Jan. "
Navy consists of 1014 vessels of all classes; 85 line-of-battle ships, 69 frigates, 30 screw corvettes..... Jan. "
Steam ram *Valiant* launched..... 14 Oct. "
Minotaur iron steamer launched..... 12 Dec. "
Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, established..... 1864
The turret ship *Sovereign*, constructed on Coles's principle, put out of commission, and placed among reserved ships; this blamed by some..... Oct. "
Naval models from the time of Henry VIII. collected early in the present century by sir Robert Seppings, removed to South Kensington Museum..... Dec. "
29 iron-clad vessels building "to be ready for sea this year"..... March, 1865
Bellerophon, iron-clad, by Mr. E. J. Reed, and the *Lord Warden*, iron-clad, launched..... May, "
A British fleet entertained at Cherbourg, Brest, etc., 15 Aug. etc.; and a French fleet at Portsmouth, 29-31 Aug. "
Royal Navy "consists of 735 vessels and steamships of all classes" (30 iron-clads ready for sea) (see under *Cannon*)..... July, 1866
New Naval Discipline act, passed..... Aug. "
Difficult launch of the *Northumberland* iron-clad, 17 March et seq.; effected..... 17 April, "
Experimental cruise of the iron-clad fleet in stormy weather; general performance satisfactory (*Times*), Sept.-Nov. "
150 wooden ships of all classes sold..... 1859-67
[Of these were 7 line of battle ships, and 6 frigates; cost above 1,000,000, sold for 87,543.]
Acts for protection of naval stores passed..... 1867 and 1869
Hercules, 12, armor-plated ship, 1200 horse power, floated at Chatham..... 10 Feb. 1868
The *Monarch*, our first armor-clad turret ship, launched at Chatham..... 25 May, "
47 armored vessels afloat, with 598 guns; 66 efficient unarmored vessels; and a large number of vessels of the old type, constitute the navy..... April, 1869
Satisfactory trial trip of the Navy Reserve squadron, July, "
Explosion of the boiler of the *Thistle* gunboat on trial trip; 10 killed..... 3 Nov. "
Decadation, iron turret ship, first rivet of her keel clinched by Mr. Childers, the first lord, at Portsmouth, 12 Nov. "
Resignation of Mr. E. J. Reed, chief constructor..... July, 1870
Admiral sir T. M. C. Symonds reports on the *Monarch* and *Captain* turret ships (the latter said to be over-masted and unfit to cruise under sail alone)..... Aug. "
The *Captain* founders near Finisterre about 12.15 A.M., 7 Sept. "
[472 lives were lost, including the captain, Hugh Burgoyne, Captain Cowper Coles, the designer of the ship, Mr. Childers (a son of the first lord), and other officers, the *élite* of the service; 18 men of the crew were saved. "She capsized in a heavy squall shortly after midnight, and went down in three minutes."—*Owner's Report.* Her destruction was attributed to too low free-board, heavy top-weight, masts, and hurricane-deck. She cost 440,000. She was built by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead.]
H.M.S. iron clad frigate *Triumph* launched at Jarrow, 27 Sept. "
A court martial for the nominal trial of James May, the gunner, and 17 other survivors, was held 27 Sept. to 4 Oct.; Mr. E. J. Reed and other eminent authorities were examined; the verdict was that the loss of the ship was due to instability from faulty construction: "a grave departure from her original design having been committed"..... 4 Oct. "
Report on the *Monarch* that her reserve of energy to pre-

best operating by a equal is 10 to 1 of that of the Cup-	10 Mar	1870
Army (25) armored vessels about, 9 constructing, effective		
force about, 384 vessels, and a large number of others		1871
<i>Megara</i> (tug-ship) lost near Amsterdam Island (see	16 June	-
<i>Weeks</i>)		
The <i>Agamemnon</i> , captain Hamilton Beach, 633 tons, struck on the Pearl Rock near Gibraltar 11 a.m. 11		
July, got off by great aid and management by the		
<i>Albatross</i> , capt. Lord Goldford	6 July	"
[After trial, admiral Wellesley and Wilkes ordered		
to strike flag, capt. Beach and Wel suspended, others censured, Lord Goldford commended, Aug.		1871]
Turret vessels of the Monitor type designed by R. J.		
Need, launched, the <i>Gladiator</i> , 3 March, <i>Destruction</i> ,		
13 July <i>Cypress</i>	18 July	
New rules requesting promotions, etc., published 5 Feb.		1872
The <i>Foxtrotter</i> , ocean going turret ship, launched at		
Pembroke	26 March	"
Lord Clyde iron clad, straddled off Pantheloria, 18 March,		
capt. Haydon and staff commander May dismissed		
the service	May	"
A trial trip of the <i>Destruction</i> reported successful,		
	16 April	1870
Royal Naval Auxiliary Volunteer force established by act		
passed	5 Aug.	"
<i>Yary</i> 20 great iron clads, 37 smaller		
-- We were very 25 ton guns on board ship in turret		
protected by 16 inch plates (17 tons)	20 Aug.	"
H. M. S. <i>Alexander</i> built at Chatham	7 April	1870
H. M. S. <i>Fangard</i> double screw iron clad (cost 350,000 l.)		
sunk by collision with the <i>Iron Duke</i> during a fog off		
the Welsh coast, crew (about 250) saved, 10 Sept.		
past noon	1 Sept.	"
Chief marshal on capt. Dawkins; assigned as captain: 1.		
That the squadron (under admiral Farquhar), of which		
the <i>Fangard</i> was one was going at too great a speed		
for a fog 2 That captain Dawkins had left the deck		
before an ordered evolutions was performed 3 That		
the speed of the <i>Fangard</i> had been adjudiciously re-		
duced 4 5 6 The increased speed of the <i>Iron Duke</i> ,		
her improper navigation, and want of signals. Capt.		
Dawkins recommended and dismissed, others reprimanded	20 Sept.	"
The Admiralty minute considered the speed of the squadron		
on account of the accident, censured part of admiral		
Farquhar's conduct on responsibility of officers, and		
removed Lieut. Evans of the <i>Iron Duke</i> from his command		
	10 Oct.	"
<i>Iron Duke</i> nearly lost through a valve left open,		
	20 Nov.	"
The <i>Monitor</i> , iron clad, injured by collision with <i>Nor-</i>		
wegian ship <i>Harden</i> in the Channel	20 Nov.	"
The <i>Jeffreys</i> with 16 inch armor and four 11 ton guns,		
actuated by hydraulic power, launched by prince of		
Wales at Portsmouth	27 April	1870
The <i>Temeraire</i> , smaller iron clad, launched at Chatham,		
	9 May	"
The <i>Foxtrotter</i> (see 1872 above) explosion of a boiler		
through sticking of safety valve, 66 deaths caused,		
about 100 injured during a trial trip in Stinko Bay,		
near Portsmouth, 16 July. Inquest begun 27 July,		
about 1000 subscribed for the survivors, verdict, and		
detotal deaths	20 Aug.	"
Shrimshank's experimental war ship launched	19 Oct.	"
Launched at Glasgow. Steam iron clad	4 Nov.	"
"	Northampton	10 Nov.
<i>Surpaine</i> experimental corvette, launched at Chatham,		
	31 Jan.	1871
Commission of inquiry respecting the <i>Jeffreys</i> ap-		
pointed	about 16 July	
First new iron clad bought	March	1870
<i>Dreadnought</i> iron clad 10,000 tons, engines, other equip-		
ment four 12 ton guns etc. most powerful fighting		
ship in the world constructed		"
<i>Surpaine</i> H. M. S. frigate, training ship, launched in a		
gale off Panama Isle of Light, about 300 perished with		
capt. Har. 18 March. 1480 men ashore and labor returned		
and taken to Portsmouth, 1 Sept., ordered to be broken		
up	Sept.	"
The <i>Foxtrotter</i> (see 1876), a 35 ton gun capsule while		
practising near land, in the Bay of Harborne, Turkey,		
2 officers and 8 men killed, and between 20 and		
40 wounded	3 Jan.	1870
An investigation into the cause assigned was that the gun		
was charged and moved fire recharged and both		
charges were fired when it exploded	Feb.	"
<i>Agamemnon</i> iron clad turret ship 6122 tons, engines,		
6100 horse power, four 12 ton guns, launched at Chatham		
	17 Sept.	"
Collisions of the <i>Archimedes</i> and <i>Alexandro</i> off Larerna, Med-		
iterranean. Inmate injured etc.	3 Oct.	"
Wham metal attack on Portsmouth, defended by torpe-		
dore etc.	16 Oct.	"
<i>Foxtrotter</i> gun experiments at Woolwich (confirm discov-		
ery of investigation committee of Feb. 1873)	9 Dec. 1870-3 Feb.	1880
<i>Atalanta</i> training ship lost in gale (see <i>Atalanta</i>),		
	12-15 Feb.	

Great naval demonstration at Portsmouth; attack on
Trafalgar, dramatic light and night 10 Aug. 1805
Admiral, 6 guns, capt Richard Evans, destroyed by an
explosion in street of Margate, out of the about 500
persons perished. 26 April, 1801
Polishmen huge double-arrow mean armor plated ram
and torpedo boat, launched at Chatham (designed by
Admiral)

Admiral

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(14 sailing-vessels and 37 steamers) and 398 other vessels, in all 449; including vessels building, converting, or ordered to be built. The new French iron-clad frigate *Gloire*, constructed by M. Dupuy de Lôme, launched in 1860, was generally considered as successful. The *Solférino* and *Magenta* were launched in June, 1861; other iron vessels since. The *Magenta* was destroyed by fire, 6 killed, 31 Aug. 1875. The *Dévastation*, a great iron-clad, launched at L'Orient, 19 Aug. 1879.

Navy of the United States. Since the civil war the navy of the United States has been reduced to very small proportions. It consisted, Dec. 1, 1879, of 45 vessels in commission and 16 undergoing repairs. The active list included 2043 officers of all grades and 7500 enlisted men.

Nazarene, a name given to Jesus Christ, and his disciples; but afterwards to a sect who rejected the doctrine of Christ's divinity in the first century. A sect named Nazarenes, resembling the Society of Friends in Britain, became prominent in Hungary in the autumn of 1867.

Neapolis, see *Naples*.

Nebraska, a N.W. state of the United States, was organized as a territory 30 May, 1854; admitted to the Union 1 March, 1867. Population, 1880, 452,433. Capital, Omaha city.

Nebular Hypothesis, put forth by sir William Herschel, 1811, supposes that the universe was formed out of shapeless masses of nebulae, or clusters of small stars. It has not been generally received. In Oct. 1860, Mr. Lassell strictly scrutinized the Dumb-bell nebula, and stated that the brightest parts did not appear to be stars. In 1865, Mr. William Huggins reported that he had analyzed certain nebulae by their spectra, and believed them to be entirely gaseous.

Necromancers, see *Magie*.

Nectarine, the *Amygdalus Persica*, originally came from Persia about 1562. Previously presents of nectarines were frequently sent to the court of England from the Netherlands; and Catherine, queen of Henry VIII., distributed them among her friends.

Needle-gun (*Zündnadelgewehr*), a musket invented by J. N. Dreyse, of Sömmerda, about 1827, and made a breech-loader in 1836, which was adopted by the Prussian general Manteuffel about 1846. It was found to be a most effective weapon in the war with Denmark in 1864, and in that with Austria in 1866. The ignition of the charge is produced by a fine steel rod or needle being pressed through the cartridge. The principle is claimed for James Whitley, of Dublin, 1823; Abraham Mosar, 1831; and John Hanson, of Huddersfield, 1843.

Needles. "The making of Spanish needles was first taught in England by Elias Crowse, a German, about the eighth year of queen Elizabeth, and in queen Mary's time there was a negro made fine Spanish needles in Cheapside, but would never teach his art to any." — *Stour*. The manufacture was greatly improved at Whitechapel, London; Redditch, in Gloucestershire; and Hathersage, in Derbyshire. An exhibition of ancient needle-work was formed at South Kensington Museum in 1873.

Neerwinden, see *Landen*.

Negro-trade, see *Slavery*.

Negus (wine and water), said to be named after col. Francis Negus about 1714. The sovereign of Abyssinia is termed *negus*.

Nelson's Victories, etc., see *separate articles*.

Horatio Nelson, born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk,
29 Sept. 1758
Sailed with capt. Phipps to the North Pole 1773
Distinguished himself in the West Indies 1780
Lost an eye at the reduction of Calvi, Corsica 1794
Captured Elba 9 Aug. 1796
With Jervis at the victory off St. Vincent, 14 Feb.;
knighted and made rear-admiral 20 Feb. 1797

Lost his right arm at the unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz 25, 26 July, 1797
Gained the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug.; created baron Nelson of the Nile 6 Nov. 1798
Attacks Copenhagen, 2 April; created viscount, 22 May; attacks Boulogne flotilla, and destroys several ships, 15 Aug. 1801

Appointed to chief command in the Mediterranean, 20 May, 1803

Pursues the French and Spanish fleets, March-Aug.; returns to England, Aug.; reappears at Cadiz, and defeats the fleets in Trafalgar Bay, where he is killed, 21 Oct. 1805

The Victory man-of-war arrived off Portsmouth with his remains 4 Dec. "

The body lay in state in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, 5 Jan.; removed to the Admiralty, 8 Jan.; funeral took place 9 Jan. 1806

The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and other royal dukes, almost all the peers of England, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, with thousands of military and naval officers and distinguished men, followed the funeral-car to St. Paul's; the military amounted to near 10,000, independent of volunteers.

Nelson Column, Trafalgar square, London, completed, and statue placed on it (see *Statues*) 4 Nov. 1843

Nemean Games, celebrated at Nemea, in Achaia, said to have been instituted by the Argives in honor of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent; and revived by Hercules, 1226 B.C. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterwards of green parsley. They were celebrated every third year, or, according to others, on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B.C. — *Hierodotus*. They were revived by the emperor Julian, A.D. 362, but ceased in 396.

Neo-Platonism, or **NEW-PLATONISM**, see *Philosophy*.

Nepaul (N. India) was conquered by the Ghoorikas, 1768, who made treaties with the British, 1791 and 1801; but frequently made incursions, and in consequence war with them commenced 1 Nov. 1814; terminated 27 April, 1815. A treaty of peace was signed between the parties 2 Dec. 1815. War was renewed through an infraction of the treaty by the Nepalese, Jan. 1816; and, after several contests, unfavorable to the Nepalese, the former treaty was ratified, 15 March, 1816. An extraordinary embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrived in England, landing at Southampton, 25 May, and remained till Aug. 1850; it consisted of the Nepalese prince, Jung Bahadur, and his suite, to whom many honors were paid. He supported the English during the Indian mutiny in 1857. The prince of Wales was honorably received in Nepal, 12 Feb. 1876.

Nephelia, sacrifices of sobriety among the Greeks, when they offered mead instead of wine to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus; and burned any wood but that of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, esteemed symbols of drunkenness (618 B.C.).

Nephoscope (Greek, νέφος, a cloud). An apparatus for measuring the velocity of clouds, invented by Karl Braun, and reported to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, 27 July, 1868.

Neptune, a primary planet, first observed on 23 Sept. 1846, by Dr. Galle at Berlin, in consequence of a letter from M. Le Verrier, who had conjectured, from the anomalous movements of Uranus, that a distant planet might exist nearly in the position where Neptune is situated. Calculations to the same effect had been previously made by Mr. J. Couch Adams, of Cambridge. A satellite of Neptune was discovered by Mr. Lassell on 10 Oct. following. Neptune is said to have been seen by Lalande, and thought to be a fixed star. The Greek god Poseidon became the Roman Neptune.

Neptunium, a new metal discovered in tannalite, from Connecticut, by R. Hermann in 1877; not yet admitted by chemists (1878).

Nervii, a warlike tribe in Belgic Gaul, were defeated in a severe battle by Julius Cæsar, 57, and subdued 58 B.C.

Nerwinden, see *Landen*.

Nesbit, see *Nisbet*.

Nestorians, the followers of Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople (428-431), who is represented as a heretic for maintaining that, though the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ as man, yet she was not the mother of God, since no human creature could impart to another what she had not herself; he also held that God was united to Christ under one person, but remained as distinct in nature and essence as though he had never been united at all. He was opposed by Eutyches, and died 439; see *Eutychians*. Nestorian Christians in the Levant administer the sacrament with leavened bread and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession.—*Du Pin*. A Nestorian priest and deacon were in London in July, 1862.

Netherlands, see *Flanders, Holland, and Belgium*.

Netley Hospital, near Southampton, for invalid soldiers. The foundation-stone was laid by the queen, 19 May, 1856.

Neuchâtel, a canton in Switzerland, formerly a lordship, afterwards a principality. The first known lord was Ulric de Fenis, about 1032, whose descendants ruled till 1373, after which, by marriages, it frequently changed governors. On the death of the duchesse de Nemours, the last of the Longuevilles, in 1707, there were many claimants, among them our William III. He and the allies, however, gave it to Frederick I. of Prussia, with the title of prince. In 1806 the principality was ceded to France, and Napoleon bestowed it on his general Berthier, who held it till 1814, when it fell to the disposal of the allies. They restored the king of Prussia with the title of prince, with certain rights and privileges; but constituted it a part of the Swiss confederation.

After an unsuccessful attempt in 1831, the inhabitants repudiated their allegiance to Prussia, and proclaimed Neuchâtel a free and independent member of the Swiss confederation. 1848

The king of Prussia protested against this; and a protocol was signed between England, France, and Austria recognizing his claims. 1852

Some of his adherents, headed by the count de Pourtales, broke out into insurrection against the republican authorities, who, however, quickly subdued and imprisoned them, with the intention of bringing them to trial. Sept. 1856

War threatened by the king of Prussia, and great enmity and determination manifested by the Swiss. On the intervention of the English and French governments, a treaty was signed by which the king of Prussia virtually renounced his claims, on receiving a pecuniary compensation, which he eventually gave up. He retains the title of prince of Neuchâtel, without any political rights. 11 June, 1857
The prisoners of Sept. 1856 were released without trial, 18 Jan. "

Neustria, or **WEST FRANCE**, a kingdom allotted to Clotaire by his father, Clovis, at his death, in 511. His descendant Charlemagne became sole king of France in 771. It was conquered by the Northmen, and hence named Normandy (*which see*).

Neutral Powers. By the treaty of Paris, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, and Sardinia, on 16 April, 1856, it was determined that privateering should be abolished; that neutrals might carry an enemy's goods not contraband of war; that neutral goods not contraband were free even under an enemy's flag; and that blockades to be binding must be effective. The president of the United States acceded to these provisions in 1861; see *International Law*.

Neutrality Laws. A commission, in a report issued in May, 1868, recommended changes. An act to make better provision for the preservation of neutrality was passed 9 Aug. 1870. John P. McDiarmid apprehended, for breach of neutrality laws, at Bow street, 28 Oct. 1870.

Nevada, a western state of the United States, organized as a territory 2 March, 1861; admitted to the

Union, 31 Oct. 1864. Capital, Carson City. Virginia City was nearly destroyed by fire, 26 Oct. 1875; several lives were lost; property about \$2,000,000; 10,000 persons rendered homeless. Population of Nevada in 1880, 62,265.

Neville's Cross, or **Durham**, BATTLE OF, between the Scots, under king David Bruce, and the English, it is said (probably incorrectly) under Philippa, consort of Edward III., and lord Percy, 12 or 17 Oct. 1346. More than 15,000 of the Scots were slain, and their king taken prisoner.

Nevis (W. Indies), an island discovered by Columbus, planted by the English in 1628; taken by the French, 14 Feb. 1782; restored to the English in 1783. The capital is Charleston.

Newark (Nottinghamshire). The church was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John, 19 Oct. 1216; here the royal army under prince Rupert repulsed the army of the parliament, besieging the town, 21 March, 1644; and here, 5 May, 1646, Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his enemies. Newark was first incorporated by Edward VI., and afterwards by Charles II.

Newberne (N.C.), BATTLE OF, 14 Feb. 1862. National force under Burnside attacked and took the fortifications and town.

New Brunswick was taken from Nova Scotia, and received its name as a separate colony in 1785. It was united with Canada for legislative purposes by an act passed 29 March, 1867. Population of New Brunswick in 1865, 272,780; in 1871, 285,594. Lieut.-governor, Lemuel A. Wilmot, 1868; Samuel Leonard Tilley, 1874.

Great fire at St. John. 20-22 June, 1877; destruction of 12 churches, 25 public buildings; thousands houseless; about 20 killed, loss about 3,000,000. Subscriptions in Britain and United States.

Newbury (Berkshire). Near here were fought two desperate battles—(1.) 20 Sept. 1643; between the army of Charles I. and that of the parliament under Essex; it terminated somewhat favorably for the king. Among the slain was the amiable Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, deeply regretted. (2.) A second battle of dubious result was fought between the royalists and the parliamentarians under Waller, 27 Oct. 1644.

A memorial to lord Falkland and his companions at Newbury was inaugurated by the earl of Carnarvon, 9 Sept. 1878.

New Caledonia (Pacific ocean), discovered by Cook on 4 Sept. 1774, was seized by the French, 20 Sept. 1853, and colonized. The French government, in Dec. 1864, redressed the outrages committed upon the British missionaries at a station established here in 1854.

In the latter part of June, 1878, some of the native tribes revolted, burned some of the towns and villages, and killed about 90 of the European colonists, men, women, children, and servants, including col. Gally-Passeboe, the military commandant of the island. The insurrection was not subdued till the end of the year.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Northumberland), the Roman Pons Ælia, the first coal port in the world,* and the commercial metropolis of the north of England. The coal-mines were discovered here about 1234. The first charter granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239.

The castle built by Robert Courthose, son of William I. 1080
Taken by William II. 1096
St. Nicholas church built, about 1091; burned in 1216; restored by Edward I., to whom John Balliol did homage here, 1292; rebuilt 1359
Newcastle surrenders to the Scotch 1640
Who here gave up Charles I. to the parliament . . . 30 Jan. 1647

* In 1306 the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about the city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 600 years.

Occupied by gen. Wade in..... 1745
 Antiquarian Society established..... 1813
 Literary and Philosophical Society founded 1793: liber-
 ally endowed by Robert Stephenson..... 1858-9
 T. Bewick, the wood-engraver, dies..... 1828
 The magnificent market erected by Richard Grainger, who
 greatly improved the town..... 1835
 British Association met here..... 1838
 High level bridge erected by Robert Stephenson; and
 grand central station built..... 1846-50
 1633 persons die of cholera..... 31 Aug. to 26 Oct. 1853
 Great fire through the explosion of Gateshead (*which see*),
 5, 6 Oct. 1854
 Great distress through failure of Northumberland Joint-
 stock Bank..... Nov. 1857
 Richard Grainger dies, aged 63..... 4 July, 1861
 Enthusiastic reception of Mr. W. E. Gladstone..... 7-9 Oct. 1862
 British Association met here, second time..... 26 Aug. 1863
 Great fire at Brown's flour-mills, etc., near the new level
 bridge, which is injured; about 70,000*l.* loss..... 24 June, 1866
 The Central Exchange destroyed by fire..... 11 Aug. 1867
 Mr. Mawson, the sheriff, and Mr. Bryson, the town sur-
 veyor, and others, killed, while attempting to bury
 some nitro-glycerine in the town-moor, to get rid of it,
 18 Dec. "
 Strike of about 9000 engineers, for day's work of nine
 hours; begun about..... 16 May, 1871
 College of Physical Science in connection with the Dur-
 ham University, opened..... Oct. "
 Engineers' strike closed; terms, nine hours a day to be-
 gin on 1 Jan. 1872; men to work overtime when
 needed; wages to remain the same; arranged by Mr.
 R. B. Phillips and Mr. Joseph Cowen..... 6 Oct. "
 Elswick estate purchased by a committee for a public
 park, announced..... Aug. 1873
 New R. C. church built by the Dominicans, opened
 10 Sept. "
 New swing-bridge over the Tyne (281 feet long; weight,
 1450 tons, lifted by a hydraulic crane); begun 1868;
 completed..... June, 1876
 Bishopsrics act, permitting the erection of a see at New-
 castle, passed..... 16 Aug. 1878
 Technical college for north of England inaugurated,
 24 Sept. 1880
 Public library opened..... "
 Centenary of birth of George Stephenson celebrated,
 9 June, 1881

Newcastle Administration, formed April, 1754; resigned Nov. 1756, when the duke of Devon-
 shire became first lord of the treasury.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury*.

Henry Bilson Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl of Holderness and sir Thomas Robinson (afterwards lord Grantham), *secretaries of state*. The latter succeeded by Henry Fox (afterwards lord Holland).

Lord Anson, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Earl Grenville, *lord president*.

Lord Gower (succeeded by the duke of Marlborough 1755), *lord privy seal*.

Earl of Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.

Duke of Grafton, earl of Halifax, George Grenville, etc.

Newcastle and Pitt Administration (see *Chatham Administration*), formed June, 1757. After various changes it resigned, May, 1762; lord Bute coming into power.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury*.

William Pitt (afterwards lord Chatham), *secretary of state for the northern department, and leader of the house of commons*.

Earl of Holderness, *secretary of state for the southern depart-ment*.

Earl Granville, *lord president*.

Earl Temple, *privy seal*.

H. B. Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Duke of Devonshire, *lord chamberlain*.

Duke of Rutland, *lord steward*.

Lord Anson, *admiralty*.

Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by lord Ligonier), *ordnance*.

Sir Robert Henley, *lord keeper of the great seal*.

Henry Fox, George Grenville, viscount Barrington, lord Halifax, James Grenville, etc.

New Church, see *Svedenborgians*.

New College (St. John's Wood, London), erected by the Independent dissenters for the education of their ministers, 1850-1, was formed by the union of Homerton, Highbury, and Coward colleges; see *Oxford*.

New-departure Democrats, see *United States*, 1871.

New England (North America). The first settle-
 ment, made in 1607, was named New England by capt. Smith, in 1614. A band of 102 immigrants, now termed

the "Pilgrim Fathers" (with 28 women), arrived here in the *Mayflower*, and founded the settlement at Plym-
 outh 11 Dec. (o.s.) 1620. This was the nucleus of
 Massachusetts, from whence were gradually developed
 New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode
 Island. In 1613 these settlements formed the first Amer-
 ican confederation, a defensive union, with a constitution
 based on the Mosaic law, governed by a religious aris-
 tocracy, which lasted till 1693. Maine was made an in-
 dependent state in 1820.

New Forest (Hampshire) was made ("afforested")
 by William the Conqueror, 1079-85. It is said that the
 whole country for thirty miles in compass was laid
 waste. William Rufus was killed in this forest by an
 arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced
 against a tree, 2 Aug. 1100, the site of which is now
 pointed out by a triangular stone. The New Forest
 Deer Removal act was passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, 7 Aug.
 1851. Agitation for the preservation of this forest,
 autumn, 1870; see *Forests*.

Newfoundland (North America), discovered by
 Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*, 24 June,
 1497. It was formally taken possession of by Sir Hum-
 phrey Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth, other
 nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery.
 In 1577 there were 100 fishing-vessels from Spain, 50
 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15 (but of larg-
 er size) from England.—*Hakluyt*. But the English fish-
 ery in some years afterwards (1625) had increased so
 much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150
 ships, which sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy.
 The sovereignty of England was recognized in 1713.
 Newfoundland obtained the privilege of a colonial legis-
 lature in 1832; and the bishopric was established in
 1839; population in 1874, 161,389. Appalling fire at St.
 Johns, a great portion of the town destroyed, the loss
 estimated at 1,000,000*l.* sterling, 9 June, 1846. On 14
 Jan. 1857, a convention was concluded between the Eng-
 lish and French governments, confirming certain French
 privileges of fishery in exchange for others. The Eng-
 lish colonists were dissatisfied with this convention.
 Newfoundland consented to union with the dominion of
 Canada, March, 1869; a railway from St. Johns to St.
 George's bay proposed by the colonial government Aug.
 1878. Governor, col. sir Stephen J. Hill, 1870; sir John
 H. Glover, Jan. 1876; see *Canada*, Nov. 1877.

Fishery Dispute. At Fortune bay, U.S., fishers fixed nets
 on Sunday, 13 Jan. 1878; this being contrary to local
 regulations, they were forcibly removed; controversy
 ensued. Mr. Everts, on part of U.S. government, sent
 despatch, 24 Aug.; correspondence, Sept., Oct.; the
 marquis of Salisbury refused compensation; but earl
 Granville granted it; 15,000*l.* were awarded by arbitra-
 tion..... 28 May, 1881

New France, see *Canada*.

Newgate, LONDON. The prison derives its name
 from the gate which once formed part of it, and stood a
 little beyond the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey. It
 was used as a prison for persons of rank as early as 1218;
 but was rebuilt about two centuries afterwards by the
 executors of sir Richard Whittington, whose statue with
 a cat stood in the niche till the time of its demolition
 by the great fire of London, in 1666. It was then recon-
 structed; but, becoming an accumulation of misery and
 inconvenience, was pulled down and rebuilt between 1778
 and 1780. During the riots in 1780, the interior was
 destroyed by fire, but shortly afterwards restored. In
 1857 the interior was pulled down to be re-erected on
 a plan adapted to the reformatory system.—**Newgate**
MARKET, established in 1681, was ordered to be abolished
 by an act passed in 1861, which took effect when the
 meat and poultry market in Smithfield was opened, 1
 Dec. 1868.

New Granada (South America), discovered by
 Ojeda in 1499, and settled by the Spaniards in 1536. It
 formed part of the new republic of Bogota, established
 in 1811; and, combined with Caracas, formed the republic
 of Colombia, 17 Dec. 1819; see *Colombia*.

President M. Ospina entered on office.....1 April, 1867
 After several reunions and dissolutions, the republic of New Granada merged into the Granadine Confederation, which includes Bolívar, Antioquia, Panama, and other small states.....15 June, 1868
 Struggles between the conservatives, partisans of the old government, and the liberals.....Jan. 1861
 Gen. Mosquera (liberal) deposes Ospina; and seizes the government.....18 July, "
 A congress of the states determine on union, under the name of the United States of Colombia.....20 Sept. "
 Arboleda, chief of the conservatives, assassinated (succeeded by Cassal).....1 Nov. 1862
 New constitution established.....8 May, 1863
 Mosquera invites Venezuela and Ecuador to join the confederation.....Aug. "
 Ecuador declines; war ensues.....20 Nov. "
 The troops of Ecuador defeated, 6 Dec.; peace ensues, and Ecuador remains independent.....30 Dec. "
 Coup d'état of Mosquera, who declares himself dictator, 11 March, 1866
 Mosquera deposed by Santos Acosta, who becomes provisional president.....23 May, 1867
 Mosquera, the ex-president, exiled.....1 Nov. "
 Gen. Santos Gutierrez Vergara, the president, deposed and imprisoned, and gen. Ponce made provisional president. Ponce compelled to abdicate; succeeded by Correo, 29 Aug., who defeated his opponents.....12 Nov. 1868
 The republic now named Colombia (*which see*).

New Guinea, or **PAPUA**, a large island, Pacific ocean, discovered by the Portuguese after their settlement of the Moluccas, between 1512 and 1580. It was visited by Saavedra, a Spaniard, in 1528. It is said to have been named New Guinea by Ortiz de Retea, a Portuguese, 1549. Torres Strait, which divides New Guinea and Australia, was discovered by Torres, a Spaniard, in 1606. It was frequently visited by the Dutch in the seventeenth century. They established a colony and erected a fortress, named Dubus, on the S.W. coast, in 1826, which was unsuccessful, and removed in 1835.

On 9 Oct. the New Guinea Colonizing Association proposed to lord Carnarvon, the colonial secretary, to send to New Guinea an expedition of 200 men with 80 officers, in a ship of 1200 tons burden; he declined to sanction it, and referred to dangers.....30 Oct. 1875

New Hampshire, one of the original United States, was settled in 1623, placed under Massachusetts, 1641; separated, 1679. Population, 1880, 346,984. Capital, Concord.

New Harmony, see *Harmonists*.

New Hebrides (S. Pacific ocean), discovered by Quiros, who, believing them to be a continent, named them *Tierra Austral del Espíritu Santo*, in 1606. Bougainville in 1768 found them to be islands; and in 1774 Cook gave them their present name.

New Holland, see *Australia, New South Wales*, etc.

New Ireland, an island in the Pacific ocean, lat. 2° 3' S., long. 152° E.; 200 miles long, 25 miles average width. An attempt of the French marquis de Rays to colonize this island was reported a disastrous failure in August, 1880, and May, 1881; see also *Ireland, New*.

New Jersey, one of the United States, was first settled at Bergen, by some Danish families from New York, in 1622, and by the Dutch on the Delaware, in 1623. In 1631, a colony of Swedes settled on the Delaware from Cape May to Burlington. The province was granted to the duke of York in 1664, and by him conveyed to lord Berkeley and sir George Carteret, who established a government there in 1665. With New York it was surrendered to the Dutch in 1673, and surrendered by them to the English in 1674. In 1676, the province was divided into East and West Jersey; Carteret taking the former, and William Penn and others the latter by purchase. They afterwards purchased East Jersey. After much difficulty, the province was surrendered to the crown in 1702, and continued a royal government until the Revolution. The independent state was organized in 1776, and in 1787 adopted the federal constitution. Population, 1880, 1,180,988. Capital, Trenton.

New Jerusalem Church, see *Swedenborgians*.

New Lanark (W. Scotland). Here Robert Owen endeavored to establish socialism in 1801; and here the first infant-school was set up, 1815.

"New Learning," a term applied to the revival of the study of the Bible and the Greek and Latin classics, in their original tongues, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which conduced greatly to the Reformation; see *Humanism*.

Newmarket (Cambridgeshire), renowned for its horse-races. It is first mentioned in 1227; and probably derived its name from the market then recently established. James I. erected a hunting-seat here, called the king's house, to which Charles I. was taken as a prisoner in 1647, when the parliament army was quartered in the neighboring village of Kennet. Charles II., who was fond of racing, built a stand-house for the sake of the diversion, about 1667,* and from that period races have been annual to the present time, and many extraordinary races have been run; see *Races*.

New Mexico (North America), ceded to the United States in 1848, and organized as a territory, 9 Sept. 1850. Capital, Santa Fé.

New Orleans, chief city of Louisiana, U. S. (*which see*), founded in 1717, under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven eighths of the city were destroyed by fire. The British attacked New Orleans in Dec. 1814, and were repulsed with great loss by the Americans under gen. Jackson, 8 Jan. 1815.—New Orleans was surrendered to the federals in April, 1862. The strong feeling of the inhabitants in favor of the confederates and against the federals induced gen. B. F. Butler to rule them with military rigor, May to Oct. 1862. He was replaced by gen. Banks, 16 Dec. 1862. Sanguinary riots, begun 30 July, 1866, only suppressed by martial law; about 40 persons, white and colored, were killed, and about 160 wounded; similar riots occurred 24 Oct. 1868, and often since.

Disputed election of governor, 4 Nov. 1872; Kellogg recognized by the national government.
 White League formed.....1873
 Refuse to surrender arms.....15 Sept. 1874
 Kellogg government overthrown by the White League, 15 Sept. "
 Reinstated by proclamation of the president.....18 Sept. "
 The government troops eject members from the legislative assembly as unduly elected.....4 Jan. 1875
 After much discussion, a peaceful compromise.....April, "
 Much trouble, two governors at one time, Jan.; disputes settled in favor of Democrats by president Hayes; prospect of peace.....25 April, 1877
 Epidemics of yellow fever in New Orleans:
 1847.....deaths 2350
 1853....." 7844
 1855....." 2670
 1858....." 4845
 1867....." 3107
 1878....." 3977

New Philosophy, a term applied in the seventeenth century to that of Bacon (*which see*).

New Plymouth, see *New England*.

Newport (Monmouthshire). Chartered by Edward III. and James I.

CHARTIST RIOTS. About 10,000 chartists (*which see*), from the neighboring mines, armed with guns, pikes, etc., arrived at Newport, 4 Nov. 1839. They divided themselves into two bodies—one, under the command of Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street; while the other, headed by his son, took the direction of Stow Hill. They met in front of the Westgate hotel, where the magistrates were assembled with about 30 soldiers of the 45th regiment, and several special constables. The rioters broke the windows and fired on the inmates, by which the mayor, Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Phillips, and several other persons, were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and

* During the races, on 22 March, 1683, Newmarket was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which occasioned the hasty departure of the company then assembled, including the king, the queen, the duke of York, the royal attendants, and many of the nobility; and to this disaster historians have ascribed the failure of the Rye House Plot, the object of which was said to be the assassination of the king and his brother on the road from Newmarket to London, if the period of their journey had not been thus anticipated; see *Rye House Plot*.

dispersed the mob, which fled, leaving about 20 dead and others wounded. A detachment of the 10th royal hussars arrived from Bristol, and the town became tranquil. Frost was apprehended on the following day, together with his printer, and other influential persons among the chartists. He and others were tried and sentenced to death (afterwards commuted to transportation). Jan. 1840 An amnesty was granted them, 3 May, and they returned to England. . . . Sept. 1856 Frost died, aged 96. . . . 20 July, 1877

Newport (Rhode Island), a celebrated watering-place. Here the eminent bishop Berkeley, and also Smybert, the earliest professional portrait-painter in America, resided for a while. It is near the entrance of Narragansett bay, and was the scene of many stirring events during the American Revolution, being occupied alternately by the British, American, and French troops, the latter, under Rochambeau, having landed there in 1780. Newport is one of the capitals of Rhode Island.

New River, for the supply of London with water, was begun 1609, and finished in 1613, when the projector, Hugh Myddelton, a London goldsmith, was knighted by James I.—*Strype*. This artificial river, which rises in Hertfordshire,* and which, with its windings, was 48 miles long, was brought to London, and opened 29 Sept. 1613. No little was the benefit of it understood that for above 30 years the 72 shares into which it was divided netted only 5*l.* apiece. Each of these shares was sold originally for 100*l.* A part of a share sold at the rate of 94,050*l.* the share, 1 Nov. 1876; part of a king's share at rate of 90,000*l.*; of an adventurer's share at rate of 93,200*l.*, 15 May, 1878; king's share, rate 88,200*l.*; adventurer's, 91,000*l.*, Oct. 1878; king's share, rate 91,010*l.*; adventurer's, 91,500*l.*, Nov. 1880.

New Road, N. London (now Pentonville, Euston, and Marylebone roads) was cut through verdant meadows, 1756-7, after much opposition.

New Ross (Wexford), S.E. Ireland. Here gen. Johnston totally defeated the rebels under Beauchamp D. Bagenal Harvey, 4 June, 1798.

New Rugby, Tennessee, U. S., a colony of British farmers and others, founded on English principles by Mr. Thomas Hughes, formerly M.P., author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," etc.; inaugurated 5 Oct. 1880.

Newry (N. Ireland). In the rebellion of 1611, Newry was reduced to a ruinous condition; it was surprised by sir Con. Magenis, but was retaken by lord Conway. After the Restoration the town was rebuilt. It was burned by the duke of Berwick when fleeing from Schomberg and the English army, and only the castle and a few houses escaped, 1689.

News-letters. News-writers in the reign of Charles II. collected from the coffee-houses information, which was printed weekly and sent into the country. The *London Gazette*, then the only authorized newspaper, contained little more than proclamations and advertisements.

New South Wales, the principal colony of Australia, on the eastern coast of New Holland, was explored and taken possession of and named by capt. Cook in 1770. At his recommendation a convict colony was first formed here. Capt. A. Phillip, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, 20 Jan. 1788; but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital. A new constitution was granted in 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 54). The Intercolonial Exhibition was opened at Sydney, by the governor-general, lord Belmore, 30 Aug. 1870. It consisted of two departments, agricultural and non-agricultural. A conference of delegates from the Australian colonies met at Sydney in Jan. 1873, to deliberate on a customs' union, postal and railway arrangements, etc. The ministry introduced a

* Myddelton turned the first sod at Chadwell, a spring rising at the foot of a hill near Ware, 19 April 1609; the water issued out of a deep hole, and combined with another spring, Amwell, forming a river about 20 feet wide. He died poor, 10 Dec. 1631.

free-trade budget near the end of the year. **Industrial Exhibition** opened by the governor, 11 April, 1874. Population in 1856, 269,722; in 1862, 367,495; in 1866, 411,388; in 1871, 519,163. The imports amounted to 6,597,058*l.* in 1859, to 13,672,776*l.* in 1876; the exports to 4,768,049*l.* in 1859, to 13,003,941*l.* in 1876. Governor, sir John Young, 1860; earl of Belmore, 1867; sir Hercules Robinson, April, 1872; see *Australia* and *Sydney*.

Town of Jerilderie seized and robbed by the Victorian thieves, "Kelly gang" . . . 8-10 Feb. 1879
Lord Augustus William F. S. Loftus appointed governor, May; arrives at Sydney . . . 4 Aug. . .
International Exhibition opened by Lord A. Loftus. . . 17 Sept.

Newspapers. The Roman *Acta Diurna* were issued, it is said, 691 B.C. In modern times, a *Gazette*, which derived its name from its price, a small coin, was published in Venice (about 1536). The *Gazette de France*, now existing, first appeared in April, 1631, edited by Renaudot, a physician. It was patronized by the king, Louis XIII., who wrote one article for it, and by Richelieu. The first real newspaper published in England† was established by sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and continued nearly 3 years, when it ceased, on the appearance of the *Gazette*. In the reign of James I., 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant*; and in the year 1643 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers. The following are the titles of some of them:

England's Memorable Accidents.
The Kingdom's Intelligencer.
The Journal of Certain Passages in Parliament.
The Mercurius Aulicus.
The Scotch Intelligencer.
The Parliament's Scout.
The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, or Certain Information.
The Mercurius Civicus, or London's Intelligencer.
The Country's Complaint, etc.
The Weekly Account.
Mercurius Britannicus.

A paper called the *London Gazette*,† published 22 Aug. 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series published first at Oxford, the court being there on account of the plague, 7 Nov. 1665, and afterwards at London, 5 Feb. 1666.

Printing of newspapers and pamphlets prohibited, 31 Chas. I. 1680.—*Salmon's Chron.*
The regular newspapers commenced on the abolition of the censorship of the press, in 1685.

Daily Courant said to have been first published in 1702.
The stamp duty imposed . . . 1711
Sunday Newspapers began with *The British Gazette* and *Sunday Monitor*, 26 March, 1780; followed by the *Observer*, 1791; *Bell's Messenger*, 1796; *Weekly Dispatch*, 1801, etc.

A penny charged for every sheet, and a half penny for every half-sheet. . . . 1724
The duty made 1*l.*, or 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* the 1000 . . . 1761
The duty raised to 1*l.* in 1776; to 2*l.* in 1789; to 2*l.* 6*d.* in 1794; to 3*l.* 6*d.* in 1797; to 4*l.* in . . . 1815
Reduced to 1*l.*, and 4*d.* for a supplement, in . . . 1836
Abolished, the compulsory stamp being retained only for postal purposes. . . . 1855

This also ceased . . . 30 Sept. 1870
Newspapers first sent with a 4*d.* stamp affixed to the cover. . . . 1 Oct. . .

NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED TO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.			
1753	7,411,757	1820	24,862,186
1759	9,404,790	1825	26,950,603
1774	12,304,000	1830	30,188,741
1780	14,035,639	1835	32,974,692
1800	16,084,905	1840	49,033,384
1810	20,172,837	1845	56,453,977

In the year ending 5 Jan. 1851, there were 159 London newspapers, in which appeared 891,650 advertisements; 222

† Some copies of a publication are in existence called *The English Mercury*, professing to come out under the authority of queen Elizabeth. In 1589, the period of the Spanish Armada. The researches of Mr. T. Watts, of the British Museum, proved these to be forgeries, executed about 1766. The full title of No. 50 is "The English Mercury, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer. No. 50." It describes the Spanish Armada, giving "A Journal of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her majesty's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord High Admiral to the Lordes of council."

† On 22 May, 1787, a *London Gazette* extraordinary was forged, with a view of affecting the funds.

English provincial newspapers, having 875,631 advertisements.
In Scotland, same year, there were 110 newspapers, having 249,141 advertisements.
In Ireland, there were 102 newspapers, having 236,128 advertisements.

In that year the number of stamps issued was—in England, 65,741,271 at 1d., and 11,684,423 supplement stamps at 1d.; in Scotland, 7,643,045 stamps at 1d., and 241,264 at 1d.; in Ireland, 6,302,728 stamps at 1d., and 43,358 at 1d.
Reduction of newspaper duty from 4d. to 1d. took effect on 15 Sept. 1836.

The distinctive die came into use 1 Jan. 1837.

Duty on advertisements abolished, 1853.

By the act passed 15 June, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 27), the stamp on newspapers, as such, was totally abolished, and to be employed henceforth only for postal purposes. Many new papers were then started, which were but of short duration.

In 1857, 71 million newspapers passed through the post-office. In Jan. 1860, 1060 newspapers; in Jan. 1862, 1165 newspapers; and in Jan. 1868, 1404 newspapers were published in the United Kingdom.

On 1 Oct. 1861, when the paper duty came off, the *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Morning Post* reduced their price to 3d. each copy unstamped.

"Penny-a-Week Country Daily Newspaper," single copy 1d.; No. 1, 25 June, 1873.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

The first was the *Dublin News-Letter*, by Joseph Ray, 1685; *Puc's Occurrences*, 1700 or 1703. *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart and the weakness of his head," 1728. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers are *Sanders's* (then *Edaile's*) *News-Letter*, 1745; and *Freeman's Journal*, founded as the *Public Register*, by the patriot Dr. Lucas, about 1755. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, 1768.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

Norwich Postman, 1706. *Worcester Postman*, 1709. *Newcastle-on-Tyne Courant*, 1711.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette de Venise, early in seventeenth century.
Gazette de France (now publishing), 1631.
Journal de Paris, alleged first French daily paper, 1 Jan. 1777.
Galignani's Weekly Messenger, Paris, begun 1814.
Chinese newspaper published in London. 1876
Arabic newspaper. 1876
The first newspaper set up in Germany, 1716.
The first published in America, the *Boston News-Letter*, in 1704; the first at Philadelphia in 1719; and the first in Holland in 1732.
"America, whose population is 23 millions and a half, supports 800 newspapers (50 of these publishing daily), and their annual circulation is stated at 64,000,000. In Paris there exist 169 journals, literary, scientific, religious and political."—*Westminster Review*, 1830.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

	1850.	1865.	1872.	1876.	1878.	1881.
London daily	12	22	20	19	19	17
United Kingdom daily	—	73	100	—	—	—
London weekly	58	166	209	238	—	—
London generally	—	—	268	320	336	378
English provinces	222	760	903	956	1075	1067
Irish	102	132	134	138	141	154
Scotch	110	140	134	152	173	181
British Isles	14	14	17	19	19	20
British	—	—	1456	1642	1744	1906

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL LONDON NEWSPAPERS. DAILY (1881).—(Mitchell).

Lloyd's List	1726
Public Ledger (commercial)	1759
Morning Chronicle (liberal), 1770	extinct 1862
Morning Herald (conservative), 1780	extinct 31 Dec. 1869
Morning Post (whig, latterly conservative)	1722
Times (independent)	1 Jan. 1788
Sun (liberal)	extinct 1792
Morning Advertiser (liberal)	8 Feb. 1794
Globe (whig; 1866 conservative), evening	1803
Standard (conservative), evening (morn. 29 June, 1867)	1827
Shipping and Mercantile Gazette	4 Jan. 1836
Daily News (liberal)	21 Jan. 1846
Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News	1855
Daily Telegraph* (liberal, latterly conservative), 29 June	extinct Oct. 1869
Morning Star (liberal), 1856	1863
International (in French)	1863
Pall Mall Gazette (independent), evening (morning, Jan. April, 1870)	1865
Sportsman	Aug. "
Glowworm (liberal)	extinct "
Echo, 4d. (independent)	Dec. 1868
Financier	March, 1870

* 144,000 copies sold on 16 Dec. 1861. The prince consort died on the 14th.

Hour (conservative), 24 March, 1873 extant 11 Aug. 1876
Daily Recorder of Commerce
St. James's Gazette (independent) May, 1880

PRINCIPAL SUNDAY, WEEKLY, ETC. (1881).

London Gazette . . 7 Nov. 1665	Journal of Gaslighting . . 1849
St. James's Chronicle (conserv.) united with "Press" 1763	Journal of Society of Arts 1852
County Chronicle 1787	Press (conserv.), united with "St. James's Chronicle" 1853
Mail 1789	Field (country gentlemen's) "
Observer (whig) 1791	Civil Service Gazette "
Bell's Messenger (liberal-conservative) 1796	Commercial Gazette "
Weekly Dispatch (lib.) 1801	Building News 1854
Examiner (lib.), extinct, 1808-81	Saturday Review (lib.) 1855
Literary Gazette (extinct) 1817-82	Overland Mail "
John Bull (conservative), 1820	Engineer 1856
Bell's Life in London (sporting) "	Court Circular "
Sunday Times (lib.-con.) 1822	City Press (neutral) 1857
Lancet (medical) 1823	Solicitors' Journal "
Mechanic's Magazine (merged into "iron," 1873) 1826	Bookeller 1858
Atlas (liberal), extinct 1826	Photographic News "
Medical Gazette 1827	Chemical News 1859
Medical Times (united 1850) 1828	Christian World "
Athenæum (literary and scientific) "	Army and Navy Gazette, 1860
Spectator (liberal) "	National Reformer "
Record (lib.-conservative), Court Journal (neutral) 1829	Catholic Times "
Mark Lane Express 1832	Fun (comic) 1861
United Service Gazette 1833	Queen (ladies') "
Naval and Military Gazette "	Church Review (ritual), Reader (literary and scientific) (stopped 1866), 1863
Mining Journal 1835	Orchestra "
Watchman (Whig) "	Owl (satirical) (stopped), 1864
Musical World 1836	English Mechanic 1865
Magnet (agricultural) 1837	Engineering 1866
Railway Times "	Law Journal "
Era (theatrical) "	Land and Water (natural history) "
Publishers' Circular "	Bullionist "
Ecclesiastical Gazette 1838	Hornet "
Medical Press "	Rock (Protestant) 1868
Tablet (Roman Catholic), 1840	Vanity Fair "
Courrier de l'Europe "	Bazaar "
Gardeners' Chronicle 1841	Academy (literary) 1869
Nonconformist "	Architect "
Punch "	Nature (scientific) "
Jewish Chronicle (lib.) "	Graphic (illustrated) "
Pharmaceutical Journal, Illustrated London News (liberal) 1842	Industrial Review (formerly Beehive) "
Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper (radical) "	Freemason "
Builder "	Empire 1870
Inquirer "	Journal of Education "
English Churchman (High Church) 1843	Garden 1871
News of the World (liberal) "	Foreign Times "
Law Times "	British Mail 1872
Economist (liberal) "	Metropolitan "
Farmer (agricultural) "	Iron (manufactures and science) 1873
Allen's Indian Mail "	Money "
Musical Times 1844	Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News 1874
Agricultural Gazette "	Englishman "
Guardian (High Church), 1846	Pictorial World "
Educational Times 1847	World "
Journal of Gaslighting "	Accountant "
Notes and Queries (lib. and antiquarian) 1849	British Architect "
	Sanitary Record "
	Whithall Review 1876
	Mayfair 1877
	Brief "
	Truth "
	Statist 1878
	Electrician "
	Citizen "

Newspapers, AMERICAN. On 24 April, 1704, appeared the first regular newspaper published in the United States, the *Boston News-Letter*; although in Sept. 1690, an adventurous printer had made a like attempt in the same town, the publication of which was suppressed by the authorities, and only one copy is now known to be in existence.

The Boston News-Letter	1704
Boston Gazette	1719
American Weekly Mercury, Philadelphia	"
New England Courant, Boston	1721
New York Gazette	1725
Virginia Gazette, Williamsburgh	1726
Royal Gazette, New York	1723
Massachusetts Spy (still published in Worcester)	1775
Columbian Centinel, Boston	1776
Commercial Advertiser, New York	1787
Boston Daily Advertiser	1789
Evening Post, New York	1801
National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.	"
The Sun, New York (the first penny paper)	1803

N. Y. Daily Graphic (<i>illustrated</i>)	1870
New York Herald	1836
New York Tribune	1841
New York Times	1850

The increase of newspaper literature in the United States is marvellous enough. In 1830, with a population of 23½ millions, the number of newspapers published was 852 (50 of these being dailies), with a yearly issue of 68,117,796 copies; in 1840 the number of newspapers had increased to 1631, with a yearly issue of 195,838,673 copies, in 1850 the number of papers published was 2526, with an issue of 426,409,978 copies; in 1860 the number of newspapers published had risen to 4051, with an annual issue of 928,000,000 copies, being an increase of 118 per cent. for 1860 over the preceding decennial period. In 1870 there were 5871 newspapers, with a circulation of 20,842,475 copies. In 1880 there were published in the United States 980 daily, 8718 weekly, and 1075 other newspapers and periodicals. The circulation of daily newspapers was 3,637,424; that of weekly newspapers, 19,459,107 copies. The aggregate number of copies printed in 1880 was 2,077,659,675. There were 54,654 persons employed mechanically, and 16,489 editorially, in the making of newspapers; the wages paid amounted to \$28,571,386.

New Style. Pope Gregory XIII., in order to rectify the errors of the current calendar, published a new one, in which ten days were omitted—5 Oct. 1582 becoming 15 Oct. The new style was adopted in France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Flanders, Portugal, in 1582; in Germany in 1584; in Switzerland in 1583 and 1584; in Hungary in 1587; and in Great Britain in 1751. In 1752 eleven days were left out of the calendar—3 Sept. being reckoned as 14 Sept. The difference between the old and new style up to 1699 was 10 days; after 1700, 11 days; after 1800, 12 days. In Russia, Greece, and throughout the East, the old style is still retained. The czar Alexander II. was born on 17 April, 1818, old style, 29 April, new style, see *Calendar*.

New Testament, see Bible.

Newtonian Philosophy, the doctrines respecting gravitation, etc., taught by sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687; see *Gravitation*. He was born 25 Dec. 1642, became master of the mint, 1699; president of the Royal Society, 1703, and died 20 March, 1727. A statue of him in marble by Roubillac was set up at Trinity College, Cambridge, 14 July, 1755; and one in bronze by Theed, at Grantham, 21 Sept. 1858, when lord Brougham delivered a discourse on the life and works of Newton. The latter statue cost 1600*l.*, a sum obtained by public subscription.

New Year's day, etc. The beginning of the Jewish year was changed and the Passover instituted 1491 B.C. A feast is said to have been instituted by Numa and dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year) 1 Jan. 713 B.C.

On this day the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new-sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine; and all the mechanics began something of their art of trade; the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, etc.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. Nominus Marcellus refers the origin of **NEW YEAR'S GIFTS** among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who, having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorized the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of Strenæ. 747 B.C.

New York, the "Empire State" of the United States of North America, is said to have been discovered by Verrazano, a Florentine in the French service, about 1524; and rediscovered by Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, in 1609, and settled by the Dutch in 1614; but the English under col. Nichols dispossessed them and the Swedes, 27 Aug. 1664. Population of the state, 1880, 5,083,810.

First Dutch settlements made..... 1614
First permanent agricultural settlement made at Fort Orange (now Albany)..... 1623
Peter Minuit bought Manhattan island of the Indians for \$24..... 1625

Charles II. grants all the lands between the Hudson and Delaware rivers to the duke of York	1664
French Indian wars began	1687
Sir William Johnson's victory at Lake George	1755
Oswego taken by the French	1756
Fort William Henry (Lake George) taken by the French and the garrison massacred	1757
Abercrombie defeated at Ticonderoga	1758
Bradstreet took Fort Frontenac	"
Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point taken by the English, and the French expelled from the colony	1760
First state constitution adopted	March, 1777
Boundary dispute with Massachusetts settled	1786
Dispute with New Hampshire settled by the erection of Vermont into a state	1790
Albany made the capital	1797
Constitution revised	1801, 1821, and 1846
Slavery abolished	1817

New York City, the chief city of North America, was settled by the Dutch in 1614, and called New Amsterdam. It was taken by the English, 27 Aug. 1664, and the name changed to New York. Population, 1860, 805,651; 1870, 942,292; 1880, 1,206,590. Including Brooklyn and other suburban cities, which are, in effect, part of New York, the population of this metropolis in 1880 was about 2,000,000.

The city confirmed to England by the peace of Breda	24 Aug. 1667
Taken by the Dutch, 1673; surrendered	1674
Leisler's rebellion	1689
Trinity church first built	1696
First newspaper issued	1725
Alleged negro plot to burn the city and murder the inhabitants; many fires occurred; 20 negroes hanged, a few burned at the stake, and 75 transported	March, 1741
Colonial Congress meets in New York	1765
Sons of Liberty organized	"
Street fight with British troops	1770
Tea thrown into the harbor	1774
City surrendered to the British	15 Sept. 1776
Great fires, 21 Sept. 1776, and 3 Aug. 1779; destroying 300 buildings	"
Bay frozen over; heavy teams pass on the ice from the city to Staten Island	1750
City evacuated by the British	25 Nov. 1783
Coffee-house slip fire, destroying 50 buildings	9 Dec. 1796
New York was the capital of the state from 1784 to 1797, and the seat of national government from 1785 to 1790	"
Washington inaugurated, in New York	30 April. 1789
Hospital riots; doctors mobbed	1788
Yellow fever epidemic; 200 deaths	1791
" " 732 "	1795
" " 2086 "	1798
Corner-stone of the City Hall laid (building completed 1812)	30 Sept. 1803
Academy of Fine Arts and Botanical Garden established	1804
Great fire; 40 buildings burned	18 Dec. "
Free School Society—the parent of the modern system; incorporated	1805
Fulton ran the first steamboat from New York to Albany	1807
Great fire in Chatham street; 100 houses	19 May, 1811
36 houses burned in Broadway	22 June, 1810
Park Theatre burned	1821
Bay frozen over	winter, "
Yellow fever epidemic	1819, '29, '23
Brown's ship yard burned, with vessels	14 March, 1824
Gas in general use	1825
First boat by Erie canal arrived	4 Nov. "
Bowery Theatre burned	26 May, 1828
First horse railroad in the world, opened in 4th avenue	1852
Cholera epidemic; 3513 deaths	"
" " 971 "	1834
Large fire, burning a whole block of buildings and rendering 200 families homeless	8 June, 1835
Great fire; 674 of the most valuable business buildings destroyed, loss, 20,000,000	16, 17 Dec. "
Methodist Book Concern burned	18 Feb. 1836
Bowery Theatre burned again	22 Sept. "
Bowery Theatre burned the third time	18 Feb. 1838
Large fire in Hammond street; 50 buildings destroyed	"
National Theatre and other buildings burned	23 Sept. 1839
Large fire in Water street, near Fulton	5 Oct. "
Large fire in South street, destroying many buildings, including a public store with 20,000 chests of tea; loss, \$1,500,000	28 Jan. 1840
Great warehouse fire in Water street	7 May, 1841
National Theatre burned again	29 May, "
Croton aqueduct completed, and water introduced	1843
Fire in Broome street; 100 houses burned	31 March, "
Burning of Harjer & Bros.' establishment	1 June, "
Fire at the Tombs prison	18 Nov. "
Tribune building burned	5 Feb. 1846
Bowery Theatre burned, fourth time	25 April, "
Large fire in 18th street; 100 houses burned	31 May, "
Great fire; loss, \$5,000,000	19 July, "
Niblo's Theatre burned	18 Sept. 1846
Park Theatre burned again	16 Dec. 1848

Astor place riots, growing out of the rivalry of the actors Macready and Forrest; several lives lost. 10 May, 1849
 Taylor's machine-shop fire; 63 lives lost. 4 Feb. 1850
 Great Crystal Palace Exhibition; opened. 14 July, 1853
 Harper & Brothers' publishing house burned; 33 steam-presses and thousands of tons of books destroyed; loss, \$1,250,000; although 600 operatives were in the building, no lives were lost. 10 Dec. 1854
 Burning of ship *Great Republic* and other ships. 24 Dec. 1857
 20 firemen killed at 221 Broadway. 25 April, 1858
 Financial panic and bread riot. 5 Oct. 1858
 Crystal Palace burned; loss \$2,000,000. 5 Oct. 1858
 Fire at the City Hall. 17 Aug. 1860
 Great fire in Elm street; 50 lives lost. 2 Feb. 1863
 Draft riot; mob in possession of the city. 13 to 17 July, 1863
 [Many buildings, including the Colored Orphan Asylum, were destroyed, and the number of persons killed during the riots is estimated at 1000. The city paid \$1,500,000 indemnity for damage done.]
 Attempt to burn the city by firing the principal hotels simultaneously; supposed to have been the work of conspirators in sympathy with the rebellion. 25 Nov. 1864
 Bonded warehouses in South street burned; loss \$2,000,000. 16-18 April, 1865
 Cholera caused 5071 deaths in 1849, 374 in 1855, and 1212 in 1866
 Barnum's Museum burned, 13 July, 1865; again 2 March, 1868
 Black-Friday panic; gold rises to 162½. 24 Sept. 1869
 Orange riot, between Catholic and Protestant Irish; 62 persons killed. 12 July, 1871
 Exposure of the Tweed "ring" frauds. 4 Sept. 1871
 Citizens' committee of 70 to obtain redress, appointed. 7 Jan. 1872
 James Fisk, shot by Stokes, died. 7 Jan. 1872
 Overthrow of the Gould-Fisk directory of the Erie R.R., March, 1872
 Epizootic catarrh prevails. Oct. 1873
 Great financial panic. 19 Sept. 1873
 Tweed sentenced to imprisonment. 19 Nov. 1873
 Tweed escapes. 4 Dec. 1875
 Great fire, with loss of life; 30 buildings destroyed. 8 Feb. 1876
 Tweed arrested at Vigo. 8 Sept. 1876
 Hell Gate reefs blown up. 24 Sept. 1876
 Brooklyn theatre burned; 300 lives lost. 5 Dec. 1877
 Burning of Greenfield's candy works; 50 or 60 lives lost. 20 Dec. 1877
 Elevated railroads in operation. 1877-8
 Tweed dies in jail. 12 April, 1878
 O. B. Potter's newspaper building burned; 6 lives lost. 31 Jan. 1882

(See under *United States*.)

New Zealand (in the Pacific Ocean), discovered by Tasman in 1642. The country remained unknown, and was supposed to be part of a southern continent, till 1769-70, when it was circumnavigated by capt. Cook. In 1773 he planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden-seeds, and in 1777 he found some fine potatoes. European population in 1860, 84,294; Dec. 1865, 190,607; 1874, 310,895; natives, 46,016. Value of imports in 1859, 1,551,030*l.*; 1874, 6,464,687*l.*; 1876, 6,905,171*l.* Exports, 1859, 551,484*l.*; in 1874, 5,610,371*l.*; in 1876, 4,533,359*l.*

The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recognized at the peace in 1814
 No constitutional authority placed over it until a resident subordinate to New South Wales. 1833
 New Zealand Company established; Wellington founded. 1839
 Capt. Hobson, the first governor, landed, 29 Jan.; treaty of Waitangi signed, by which the chiefs cede a large amount of land. 5 Feb. 1840
 New Zealand an independent colony and a bishop's see, April, 1841
 Capt. (afterw. admiral) Fitzroy governor. Dec. 1843-Nov. 1845
 Sir George Grey governor. 1846
 A charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846, creating powers municipal, legislative, and administrative. 29 Dec. 1847
 This charter was not acted on; a legislative council opened by the governor. 20 Dec. 1848
 Foundation of Auckland, 1840; Nelson and Taranaki (or New Plymouth), 1841; Otago, 1848; Canterbury. 1850
 New Zealand Company relinquish charter. 1862
 New constitution granted. 1862
 Col. Wynyard governor. Jan. 1864-Sept. 1865
 Governor Browne. Oct. 1865
 An earthquake; not much damage done. 23 Jan. 1867
 Constitution modified. 1867
 New bishoprics established: Christ Church, 1866; Nelson and Wellington, 1858; Waiapu. 1869
 Insurrection of the natives (Maoris) under a chief named William King (Wirimu Kingi), arising out of disputes respecting the sale of land; the bishop (Selwyn) and others consider the natives unjustly treated. March, 1860
 Indecisive actions between the militia and volunteers and the Maoris. 14-26 March, 1860

War breaks out at Taranaki; the British repulsed with loss. 30 June, 1860
 Great excitement in Australia; troops sent to New Zealand, under gen. Pratt, land. 3 Aug. 1860
 Indecisive actions. 10, 19 Sept., 9, 12 Oct. 1860
 Gen. Pratt defeats the Maoris at Mahoeahai, and destroys their fortified places. 6 Nov. 1860
 New Zealand colonists in England justify the conduct of the governor. 23 Nov. 1860
 The Maoris defeated, 29 Dec. 1860; 23 Jan., 24 Feb., 16-18 March, 1861
 The war ends; surrender of natives. 19 March, 1861
 Sir George Grey reappointed governor. June, 1861
 Gold discovered at Otago, etc. June, 1861
 A native sovereignty proclaimed; 5000 British soldiers in the island. July, 1861
 Loyalty of the natives increasing. May, 1862
 The Maori chiefs sign a poetical address of condolence to the queen on the death of the prince consort; received, Nov. 1862
 Natives attack a military escort and kill 8 persons. 4 May, 1863
 Waikato tribe driven from a fort. 17 July, 1863
 War spreads; natives construct rifle-pits. Aug. 1863
 Proposed confiscation of Waikato lands. Sept. 1863
 Gen. Cameron severely defeats the Maoris at Rangiriri. 20 Nov. 1863
 Continued success of gen. Cameron; capitulation of the Maori king. 9 Dec. 1863
 British attack on Galepa (the gate pass) repulsed with loss of officers and men. 29 April, 1864
 Loan of 1,000,000*l.* to New Zealand; guaranteed by parliament. July, 1864
 Several tribes submit. Aug. 1864
 Maori prisoners escape and form the nucleus of a new insurrection. Sept. 1864
 Sir George Grey issues proposals of peace, 25 Oct.; the Aborigines Protection Society send religious, moral, and political advice to the Maoris (considered injudicious). Nov. 1864
 Change of ministry and policy; seat of government to be removed from Auckland to Wellington, on Cook's Strait. 24 Nov. 1864
 Maoris' attack on Cameron severely defeated, 25 Jan.; again. 25 Feb. 1865
 Outbreak of the Pai Mariri or Hau-hau heresy, a compound of Judaism and paganism, among the Maoris; the rev. C. S. Volkner murdered and many outrages committed, 2 March; proclamation of governor sir George Grey against it; it is checked by the agency of a friendly native chief, We-tako. April, 1865
 William Thompson, an eminent chief, surrenders on behalf of the Maori king. 25 May, 1865
 New Zealand still unsettled. July, 1865
 The Hau-haus beaten in several conflicts, Aug.; the governor proclaims peace, 2 Sept.; British troops about to leave. 15 Sept. 1865
 The Maoris treacherously kill the envoys of peace; resignation of the Weld ministry; one formed by Mr. Stafford. Oct. 1865
 Bishopric of Dunedin, Otago, founded. 1865
 Gen. Chute subdues the Hau-haus. Jan. 1866
 Progress of peace measures. April, 1866
 Murderers of Mr. Volkner executed. 17 May, 1866
 Governor announces cessation of the war. 3 July, 1866
 Death of William Thompson, the Maori chief. 28 Dec. 1866
 Sir George F. Bowen appointed to succeed sir George Grey; gazetted. 19 Nov. 1867
 Act relating to the government of New Zealand passed in the British parliament. 1868
 Gen. Samuel Evans (an eminent colonist, 1838-9) dies. 23 Sept. 1868
 Te Kooti, a chief, and about 150 Maori convicts, escape from Chatham island to the mainland, 4 July; they repulse troops sent against them, 7 Sept.; massacre the whites at Poverty Bay. 10 Nov. 1868
 Te Kooti and the rebels defeated by col. Whitmore; 130 Maoris killed. 5 Jan. 1869
 Massacre of settlers at Taranaki. 12 Feb. 1869
 Change of ministry; hon. Mr. Fox's proposal to pay for British troops declined by the home government, Sept. 1869
 Te Kooti, thrice defeated by the colonists and friendly natives, a fugitive. Oct. 1869
 Despatch from earl Granville, insisting on the withdrawal of the British troops (18th regiment) causes much dissatisfaction. 7 Oct. 1869
 Friendly interview between Mr. McLean and the Maori king's minister. 8 Nov. 1869
 Increased demand for the New Zealand fibrous plant, *Phormium tenax*. 1869-70
 Departure of the last British troops. 22 Jan. 1870
 Te Kooti, refusing to surrender at discretion, 24 Jan., narrowly escapes. 5 Feb. 1870
 Te Kooti's party attacked and dispersed; his speedy capture anticipated. 31 July, 1870
 The duke of Edinburgh, in the *Galatea*, at Wellington, 27 Aug. 1870
 Increase of prosperity reported; loan of 4,000,000*l.* proposed. Aug. 1870
 Political union of the islands effected. Aug. 1870
 Murder of Mr. Todd, surveyor, by Maoris. 26 Dec. 1870

To Kooti reported as living by plunder; acting as a fatalist potentate. Nov. 1871
 Friendly meeting of Mr. McLean with Wirimui Kingi and other chiefs, who submit to the British government. March, 1872
 Mr. Stafford's ministry resigns; succeeded by one under Mr. Waterhouse (the Fox party). about Oct. "
 Sir James Fergusson appointed governor. March, 1873
 The marquess of Normanby governor. Nov. 1874
 The Maori king submits to the British government. Feb. 1875
 The colony reported highly prosperous by sir Julius Vogel, ex-premier. 31 Oct. 1877
 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson governor. Dec. 1878
 Disputes with the Maoris; they expel British settlers near New Plymouth, Taranaki; and plough the land. 25 May, 1879
 The settlers recover their land by force. 22 June, "
 Great influence of Eruehi, now Te Whiti, a fanatical Christian Maori, aged 45; he supports Maori claims, but checks bloodshed. "
 Sir George Grey, too energetic liberal premier, compelled to resign; succeeded by hon. John Hall. Oct. "
 Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon appointed governor. 1880

Ney's Execution. Ney, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant of the marshals of France, was shot as a traitor, 7 Dec. 1815. On 7 Dec. 1853, his statue was erected on the spot where he fell.

After the abdication of Napoleon I., 5 April, 1814, Ney took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him; but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes pierced with bullet holes, five horses having been shot under him; night and defeat obliged him to flee. Though included in the decree of 24 July, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was sought out, and on 5 Aug. taken at the castle of a friend at Urtillac, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers, 4 Dec. The 12th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favor in vain.

Nezib (Syria). Here Ibrahim and the Egyptians defeated the Turks, 24 June, 1839.

Niagara (North America). At the head of this river, on the western shore, is Fort Erie, which was taken by the English, 24 July, 1759. It was abandoned in the war with the United States, 25 May, 1813, but was retaken 19 Dec. following. A suspension-bridge of a single span of 820 feet over the Niagara, connecting the railways of Canada and New York, was opened in March, 1855. It is elevated 18 feet on the Canadian and 28 feet on the American side.

About 18 miles below Fort Erie are the remarkable falls. The river is here 710 yards wide; the half mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 58 feet; it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and, in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters lake Ontario at Fort Niagara.

The falls visited by the prince of Wales, Sept. 1890. Blondin crossed the falls on a tight rope, 17 Aug. 1859. Professor Tyndall visited the falls, Nov. 1872, and lectured on them at the Royal Institution, 4 April, 1873.

Niagara, Fort; taken from the French by the English, 1759; garrisoned by Americans, 1812; bombarded from Fort George, 21 Nov. 1812; surprised and captured by a British force, 19 Dec. 1813.

Nibelungenlied, or NIBELUNGEN-LIED, a popular German epic of the twelfth century, composed of various ancient mythical poems, termed sagas, which, according to the poet William Morris, should be to our race what Homer was to the Greeks.

The first critical edition, by K. Lachmann, appeared 1826 and 1846. The best translation in modern German, by Simrock, 1827; a useful edition, with translation and glossary, by L. Braunsfels, 1846; in English, by W. N. Lottson, 2d ed. 1874. Richard Wagner's musical dramas, "The Ring of the Nibelungen," are based on this poem. The persons include the great Northern gods and goddesses, the giants, the dwarfs, and the daughters of the Rhine (see under *Musi*).

Nicea, see Niv.

Nicaragua, a state in Central America (which see). The present constitution was established 19 Aug. 1858. At the commencement of 1855 it was greatly disturbed

by two political parties—that of the president, Chamorro, who held Granada, the capital, and that of the democratic chief, Castellón, who held Leon. The latter invited Walker, the filibuster, to his assistance, who in a short time became sole dictator of the state.* By the united efforts of the confederated states the filibusters were all expelled in May, 1857. On 1 May, 1858, Nicaragua and Costa Rica appealed to the great European powers for protection. Nicaragua railway, a transit route between the Pacific and Atlantic, proposed, and company formed Nov. 1866. President T. Martinez elected 1859 and 1863; Fernando Guzman elected 1 March, 1867; Vicente Quadra elected 1 Feb. 1871; Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, 1 Feb. 1875; Joaquin Zavala, 1 March, 1879. Population estimated at 300,000.

Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor, proposed the making a ship canal by the lake Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between 1842 and 1844; the government of Nicaragua proposed it in 1846; col. Childs made a survey in 1851; a company was chartered for 85 years, and conventions were signed, but the capitalists declined their support. The scheme was revived in Feb. 1875 (see *Panama and Loano*).

Nice, or NICA, a town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, N.W. Antigonus gave it the name Antigoneia, which Lysimachus changed to Nicæa, the name of his wife. It became the residence of the kings of Bithynia about 208 B.C. At the battle of Nice, A.D. 194, the emperor Severus defeated his rival, Pescennius Niger, who was again defeated at Issus, and soon after taken prisoner and put to death. The first general council was held here 19 June–25 Aug. 325, which adopted the *NICENE CREED* and condemned the Arians. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who settled both the doctrine of the Trinity and the time for observing Easter. An addition was made to the creed, 381, was rejected, 431 (when it was decreed unlawful to make further additions), but accepted, 451. When the Crusaders took Constantinople, and established a Latin empire there in 1204, the Greek emperors removed to Nice, and reigned there till 1261, when they returned to Constantinople, see *Eastern Empire*. Nice was taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1330.

Nice (N. Italy) was the seat of a colony from Massilia, now Marseilles, and formed part of the Roman empire. In the middle ages it was subject to Genoa, and

* William Walker was born in Tennessee, in the United States, where he became successively doctor, lawyer, and journalist, and afterwards gold-seeker in California, whence he was invited to Nicaragua by Castellón, with the promise of 52,000 acres of land, on condition of bringing with him a band of adventurers to sustain the revolutionary cause. Walker accepted the terms, and on 28 July landed at Realjo with 68 men. He increased his forces at Leon, and soon after attacked the town of Rivas, where he was repulsed with loss. He then joined col. Kinney, who had occupied and governed Grey Town, 6 Sept. On 13 Oct. Walker captured Granada by surprise when in a defenceless state, shot Mayorga, one of the ministers, and established a rule of terror. By intervention of the American consul he made peace with the general of the state army, Corral, but shot him on 7 Nov., on finding him corresponding with fugitives at Costa Rica. Walker at first was only general in chief; but on Rivas, whom he had made president, deserting him, he became sole dictator. On 14 May, 1856, his envoy Vigil was recognized by the president of the United States, whence also he obtained reinforcements during his retention of power. Costa Rica declared war against him, 28 Feb. 1856; the other states of Central America soon followed the example, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, lasting till May, 1857. On 25 Nov. 1856, Walker totally burned Granada, being unable to defend it, and removed the seat of government to Rivas. This place he surrendered to gen. Mora on 1 May, 1857, on the intervention of capt. Davis, of the *St. Mary's*, U. S. Himself, his staff, and 200 men were conveyed in that vessel to New Orleans, where they were received with great enthusiasm. On 25 Nov. 1857, he again invaded Nicaragua, landing at Punta Arenas with 400 men; but on 8 Dec. was compelled to surrender to capt. Paulding, U. S., and was conveyed to New York. He escaped punishment by *volle prosequa* (2 June, 1858); but capt. Paulding was tried for exceeding his orders, and blamed—yet excused by president Buchanan. On 5 Aug. 1860, Walker landed near Truxillo, Honduras, and took the fort on the 6th. On the 7th he proclaimed that he made war on the government, not on the people of Honduras. On being summoned to surrender his body by capt. Salmon, R. N., of the *Porcupine*, he refused and fled. He was pursued, caught, given up to the Honduras government, tried, and shot (12 Sept.). His followers were dismissed.

suffered from the frequent wars, being taken and retaken by the imperialists and French. It was taken by the Austrians under Melas, 1800; seized and annexed to France, 1792; restored to Sardinia in 1814. Nice was again annexed to France in virtue of the treaty of 24 March, 1860, the people having voted nearly unanimously for this change by universal suffrage. The French troops entered 1 April, and definite possession was taken 14 June following. Garibaldi, a native, vehemently protested against this annexation. Population of the province in 1857, 256,698.

Fire at the opera-house, and panic, about 100 killed, 20 March, 1881.

Nicias, PEACE OF, between Athens and Sparta for 50 years, 421 B.C., negotiated by that unfortunate Athenian general, who, with his colleague Demosthenes, was put to death after the disastrous termination of the expedition against Syracuse, 413 B.C.

Nickel, a white, ductile, malleable, magnetic metal, employed in the manufacture of German silver. Cronstedt, in 1751, discovered nickel in the mineral copper-nickel.

Nicobar Isles, Indian ocean, S. of Bay of Bengal, given up by Denmark and occupied by Great Britain to suppress piracy; announced June, 1869.

Nicolaitanes, a sect mentioned in Rev. ii. 6, 15, said to have sprung from Nicolas, one of the first seven deacons (Acts vi.), and to have advocated a community of wives, and to have denied the divinity of Christ.

Nicomedia, the metropolis of Bithynia, Asia Minor, N.W., founded by king Nicomedes I., 264 B.C., on the remains of Astacus; destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 115; and restored by the emperor Adrian, 124. The Roman emperors frequently resided here during their eastern wars. Here Diocletian resigned the purple, 305; and Constantine died at his villa in its neighborhood, 337. It surrendered to the Seljukian Turks, 1078; and to Orchan and the Ottoman Turks in 1898.

Nicopolis, on the Danube, Bulgaria, founded by Trajan. Here was fought a battle between the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, king of Hungary, afterwards emperor, and the Turks under Bajazet; said to have been the first battle between the Turks and Christians; the latter were defeated, losing 20,000 slain, and Constantine died at his villa in its neighborhood, 337. It surrendered to the Seljukian Turks, 1078; and to Orchan and the Ottoman Turks in 1898.

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Niello-work, believed to have been produced by rubbing a mixture of silver, lead, copper, sulphur, and borax into engravings on silver, etc., an art known to the ancients, was practised in the middle ages, and said to have given to Maso Finiguerra the idea of engraving upon copper, about 1460.

Niemen, or **Memel**, a river flowing into the Baltic, and separating Prussia from Russia. On a raft on this river the emperor Napoleon met Alexander of Russia, 22 June, 1807, and made peace with him and Prussia. He crossed the Niemen to invade Russia, 24 June, 1812, and recrossed with the remains of his army, 28 Dec. Near it the Poles defeated the Russians, 27 May, 1861.

Niger Expedition, see *Africa*, 1841.

Nightingale Fund. On 21 Oct. 1854, Miss Florence Nightingale left England with a staff of thirty-seven nurses, and arrived at Scutari 5 Nov. She rendered invaluable services to the army, and returned to London 8 Sept. 1856. In honor of this, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on 29 Nov. 1856 to raise funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses and other hospital attendants. Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt sang at Exeter Hall on 11 March, 1856, and gave the proceeds (1872), to the fund. The subscriptions closed 24 April, 1857, amounting to 44,038*l.* The queen gave Miss Nightingale a valuable jewel.

Nigritia, see *Soudan*.

Nihilism, a popular name for the school of philosophy which believes nothing without physical evidence, renounces all forms of divine revelation, and gives nothing in their place.

Nihilists, ultra-reformers in Russia said to propose the destruction of all government and to begin society afresh. They became known and spread in 1872; their alleged leader, Zhyhareff. The government began to suppress them, Sept. 1875. One of the leaders, Michael Bakossin, died at Lugano, 1 July, 1876. They evidently possess wealth. For recent events, see *Russia*, 1877-81.

"The Nihilists ask concessions, which are the commonplaces of every free community"—*Times*, 10 April, 1881.

Nika Contests, see *Circus*.

Nikolsburg (Moravia). Here were signed, 20 July, 1866, the preliminaries of a peace between Austria and Prussia.

Nikolsch, a strong Turkish fortress in Montenegro, many times besieged, having been left by the Turks with insufficient garrison, it was captured by Montenegro, 7, 8 Sept. 1877, causing great rejoicing.

Nil Darpan, see *India*, June, 1861.

Nile (Egypt). This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N. lat., and in a known course of 1250 miles receives no tributary streams. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile. He set out from England in June, 1768; on 14 Nov. 1770 discovered the source of the Blue Nile; and returned home in 1773. This river overflows regularly every year, from about 15 June to 17 Sept., when, having given fertility to the land, it begins to decrease. It must rise 16 cubits to insure that fertility. The first Nilometer (a pillar) was set up by Solyman the Caliph, 715. In 1823, the foundations of the Nile rose to 25 instead of 22, by which 20,000 people were drowned and immense property lost. Mr. Petherick set out early in 1861 to explore the country at the source of the Nile. For recent discoveries, see *Africa*, 1863. A bridge over the Nile (above 1800 feet) at Cairo was completed by a French company, Aug. 1872.

Nile, BATTLE OF THE (or *Aboukir*), 1 Aug. 1798, near Rosetta, between the French fleet under Brueys, and the British under sir Horatio Nelson. Nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burned, and two escaped. The French ship *L'Orient*, with Brueys and 1000 men on board, blew up, and only 70 or 80 escaped. Nelson's exclamation upon commencing the battle was "Victory or Westminster Abbey!"

Nimeguen (Holland). Here was signed the treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. The French were successful against the British under the duke of York, before Nimeguen, 28 Oct. 1794, were defeated by them, 3 Nov.; but gained the place, 6 Nov.

Nineteenth Century, a magazine open to writers of totally different opinions; first appeared March, 1877; editor, James Knowles.

Ninety-six, **SEVEN OF**. In May, 1781, gen. Greene commenced the siege of Fort Ninety-six, in Abbeville District, South Carolina, with less than a thousand regulars, and a few raw militia. The garrison was commanded by Lieut.-col. Cruger, a New York loyalist. The siege continued from 22 May until 18 June, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to take the works by storm. The siege was raised on the following evening, and the Americans retreated beyond the Saluda River. Greene lost 150 men during the siege.

Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur about 2345 B.C. Nimrod reigned in Assyria, and named this city Nineveh, 2000 B.C.—*Abbi Ismael*. Jonah preached against Nineveh (about 862 B.C.), which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B.C. The discoveries of Layard and others since 1843, in the neighborhood of Mosul, at Kouyunjik, the site of the ancient Nineveh, and other places, have in a

manner disinterred and re-peopled a city which for centuries had ceased to figure on the page of history. Botta commenced his explorations at Khorsabad in 1843, and published his great work, "Monuments de Ninive," 1849-50. In 1848 Mr. Layard published his "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 his "Discoveries," in his second visit in 1849-50. Mr. Hornumel Rassam, in 1854, discovered an ancient palace. Mr. George Smith described his excavations and their results in 1873-4, in "Assyrian Discoveries," 1875. He died at Aleppo, 19 Aug. 1876: see *Assyria*. Mr. Rassam, appointed his successor, among other valuable discoveries at Balawat, nine miles N.E. of Nimroud, and at Koyunjik, etc., found a bronze monument with inscriptions recording the names, title, genealogy, and exploits of king Assur-nazir-pal (B.C. 885-860), builder of the palaces and temples of Kalakh, the capital of the middle Assyrian empire.

The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants stand before us as distinct as those of a living people; and by help of the sculptures and their cuneiform inscriptions, the researches of the learned have increased the knowledge of Assyrian history. Among the sculptures that enrich the British Museum may be mentioned the winged bull and lion, and numerous hunting and battle pieces; and the bass-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nisr*, an eagle or hawk), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons, about 710 B.C. (2 Kings xix. 37).

Niobium, a rare metal, discovered by Hatchett in columbite, a black earth, and named columbium, 1801. It was pronounced to be identical with tantalum by Wollaston; but was rediscovered by H. Rose in 1846, and named niobium.

Nirvana, see *Buddhism*.

Nisbet, or NESBIT (Northumberland). Here a battle was fought between the English and Scotch armies, the latter greatly disproportioned in strength to the former. Several thousands of the Scots were slain upon the field and in the pursuit, 7 May, 1402.

Nial Prius ("unless before"), words in a writ summoning a person to be tried at Westminster, *unless* the judges should come to hold their assizes in the place where he is. Judges sit in Middlesex by virtue of 18 Eliz. c. 12 (1576).

Nismes (Nîmes), S. France, was the flourishing Roman colony Nemausus. Its noble amphitheatre was injured by the English in 1417. The inhabitants embraced Protestantism, and suffered much persecution in consequence; and Nismes has frequently been the scene of religious and political contests. The treaty termed the Pacification of Nismes (14 July, 1629) gave religious toleration for a time to the Huguenots.

Nitre, see *Sulphate*.

Nitric Acid, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about 1287; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier for our present knowledge of its properties. H. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid in 1785. *Nitrous acid* was discovered by Scheele about 1774. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales. *Nitrous-oxide gas* (laughing-gas) was discovered by Dr. Priestley in 1776. The use of this gas as an anæsthetic began in America in 1864; at Paris, 1866; in London, 31 March, 1868, ingenious apparatus having been invented for its application.

Nitrogen, or AZOTE (from the Greek *α*, no, and *ζω* or *ζω*, I live), an irrepirable elementary gas, and an important element in food, discovered by Rutherford about 1772. Before 1777, Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies.

Nitro-glycerine (also called NITROLEUM), an intensely explosive amber-like fluid, discovered by Sobrero

in 1847, is produced by adding glycerine (in successive small quantities) to a mixture of one part of nitric acid and two parts of sulphuric acid. Alfred Nobel, a Swede, first attempted its application as an explosive agent in 1864. It has caused several most disastrous accidents, with great loss of life. In attempting to bury some nitro-glycerine in the town moor at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 17 Dec. 1867, an explosion took place, and seven persons lost their lives, including Mr. Mawson, the sheriff, and Mr. Bryson, town surveyor; see *Dynamite*. Mr. Alfred Nobel's nitro-glycerine manufactory, near Stockholm, blown up—15 persons killed, many injured—10 June, 1868. An act prohibiting its importation for a time, and regulating its transmission, was passed in 1869; see *Explosives*.

Nizam, see *Hyderabad*.

Nobility. The Goths, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honor to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estate were first granted by Philip the Fair of France, 1095. George Neville, duke of Bedford (son of John, marquess of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edw. IV., 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June, 1773; see *Lords*, and the various orders of the nobility.

In 1845 a statistical writer said that there were 600,000 nobles in Russia, 239,000 in Austria; in Spain (in 1780), 470,000; in France (before 1790), 360,000 (of whom 4120 were of the *ancienne noblesse*); in the United Kingdom, 1631 with transmissible titles (dukes to baronets).

Nobility of France preceded that of England. On 18 June, 1790, the National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquises, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others be abolished; that all citizens take their family names; liveries and armorial bearings also to be abolished. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burned at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV., 25 June, 1792. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon I., 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished 27 Dec. 1831; re-instituted by Napoleon III., 1862.

Noble, an English gold coin (value 6s. 8d.), first struck in the reign of Edward III., 1348 or 1344, said to have derived its name from the excellence of the metal of which it was composed.

Nocturne, a name given by John Field (who died 1837) to a new and very pleasing musical composition. He was followed very successfully by Chopin, who died 1849. The term was adopted by Mr. Whistler, the artist, for his night pieces, in which he began with line, form, and color, 1877-8.

"**Nolumus Leges Angliæ Mutari**," see *Barbards* and *Merton*.

Nominalists (or CONCEPTUALISTS), a scholastic sect, opposed to the Realists, maintain that general ideas have no existence outside our minds, and only exist by the names we give them. The founder of the sect, Jean Roscellin, a canon of Compiègne, was condemned by a council at Soissons, 1092, but the controversy was revived in the twelfth century. Among the Nominalists are reckoned Abelard, St. Thomas Aquinas (partially), Occam, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, and Dugald Stewart. The Realists assert that general ideas are real things with positive existence.

Nonconformists. The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and nonconformists, or churchmen and dissenters. The first place of meeting of the latter in England was established at Wandsworth, near London, 20 Nov. 1572. The name of nonconformists was taken by the Puritans when the Act of Uniformity came into operation on 24 Aug. 1602 (termed "Black Bartholomew's day"), when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to con-

form to the statute passed "for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of the sacraments; see *Puritans and Dissenters*. The laws against them were relaxed by the Toleration act, 24 May, 1689.—The *Nonconformist* newspaper (edited by Mr. Edward Miall, since M.P.) first appeared 14 April, 1841. He died 29 April, 1881.

The nonconformists presented to Mr. Miall 10,000 guineas for his exertions on behalf of religious equality. . . . 18 July, 1873
Meeting of bishops and dissenting ministers at Lambeth palace to consider the alleged progress of irreligious thought. . . . 24 July, 1876

Nones, in the Roman calendar, were the fifth day of each month, excepting March, May, July, and October, when the nones fell on the seventh day.

Nonjurors considered James II. to have been unjustly deposed, and refused to swear allegiance to William III. in 1689. Among them were Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells; and the bishops of Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, and many of the clergy, who were deprived 1 Feb. 1691. Nonjurors were subjected to double taxation, and obliged to register their estates, May, 1723. They formed a separate communion, which existed till the beginning of the present century.

Non Nobis, Domine! ("Not unto us, O Lord!" etc., *Psa. cxv. 1*), a musical canon, sung as a grace at public feasts, was composed by W. Lirde in 1618.

Non-resistance Oath (containing a declaration that it is unlawful to take arms against the king upon any pretence whatever), enforced by the Corporation act, 1661, was repealed in 1719.

Nootka Sound (Vancouver's Island), discovered by capt. Cook in 1778, and settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards, in 1789, captured two English vessels and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry demanded reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

"No-popery Riots," see *Gordon*. The cry was revived against the Catholic Emancipation bill, 1829.

Nordlingen (Bavaria). Here the Swedes under count Horn were defeated by the Austrians, 27 Aug. 1634; and the Austrians and allies by Turenne in 1645.

Nore Mutiny, see *Mutinies*.

Norfolk Island (Pacific ocean), discovered in 1774, by capt. Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson under governor Phillip, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This was at one time the severest penal colony of Great Britain. The island was abandoned in 1809, but reoccupied as a penal settlement in 1825. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were removed to it in June, 1856, from Pitcairn's Island (*which see*).

Noricum, see *Austria*.

Normal Schools (from *norma*, a rule). One for the instruction of teachers established at Paris by a law, 30 Oct. 1794, opened 20 Jan. 1795, under the direction of La Place, La Harpe, Hatty, and other eminent men, was soon closed. Another, established by Napoleon in 1808, was closed in 1822. The plan was revived in 1826, and has been developed in England and other countries.

Normandy (N. France), part of Neustria, a kingdom founded by Clovis in 511 for his son Clotaire, which, after various changes, was united to France by Charles the Bald in 837. From the beginning of the ninth century it was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, termed Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, 905. Rollo, the first duke, held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, until William,

the seventh duke, acquired England, in 1066. It remained a province of England till the reign of king John, 1204, when it was reunited to France. It was reconquered by Henry V., 1418, and held by England partially till 1450. The English still possess the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

DUKES.

- 912. Rollo (or Raoul), baptized as Robert.
- 927. William I. Longsword.
- 943. Richard I. the Fearless.
- 996. Richard II. the Good.
- 1027. Richard III.
- 1034. Robert I. the Devil.
- 1035. William II. (I. of England).
- 1067. Robert II., Courthouse (his son), after a contest despoiled by his brother.
- 1106. Henry I. (king of England).
- 1135. Stephen (king of England).
- 1144. Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet.
- 1151. Henry II. (king of England in 1154).
- 1189. Richard IV. (I. of England).
- 1199-1204. Arthur and John of England.

North Administration, formed by lord North, Jan. 1770, who resigned March, 1782. (Lord North entered into a league with the Whigs, which led to the short-lived Coalition ministry, 1783. He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford in 1790, and died in 1792; see *Coalition*.)

Frederick, lord North, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Gower, *lord president*.
Earl of Halifax, *privy seal*.
Earl of Rochford, lord Weymouth (succeeded by lord Sandwich) and earl of Hillsborough, *secretaries of state*.
Sir Edward Hawke, *admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, lord Carteret, etc.

Northallerton (Yorkshire). Near here was fought the "battle of the Standard," where the English totally defeated the Scotch armies, 22 Aug. 1138. The archbishop of York brought forth a consecrated standard on a carriage at the moment when they were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by king David.

North America, see *America, United States, Indians, Canada*, etc.

North American Review began at Boston, U.S., in 1815, as a rival of the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*. It was published at first every second month; in 1818, quarterly; in 1879, monthly, at New York.

Northampton was burned by the Danes in 1010. Here Henry III. proposed to found a university in 1260, and held a parliament in 1269. On 10 July, 1460, a conflict took place between the duke of York and Henry VI. of England, in which the king was defeated, and made prisoner (the second time) after a sanguinary fight which took place in the meadows below the town. Northampton was ravaged by the plague in 1637. It was seized and fortified by the parliamentary forces in 1642. A fire nearly destroyed the town, 3 Sept. 1675. Riots here because Mr. C. Bradlaugh was not elected M.P., 6 Oct. 1874, were suppressed by the military.

North Briton, a newspaper, first published 29 May, 1762, supported by John Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury, and a London alderman, and very bitter against the earl of Bute's administration, accusing him of unduly favoring the Scotch.

In No. 45 (termed "Wilkes's number"), the king was charged with uttering falsehood in his speech; published. . . . 23 April, 1763
"General warrant" issued by lord Halifax against the authors, printers, and publishers. . . . 26 April, "
Wilkes and others arrested and committed to the Tower, and his house searched. . . . 30 April, "
Brought by writ of habeas corpus before chief-justice Pratt, and discharged, his arrest being regarded as illegal. . . . 6 May, "
300*l.* damages granted to a printer for false imprisonment. . . . 6 July, "
No. 45 declared to be "a scandalous and seditious libel" by parliament, and ordered to be burned by the hangman. . . . 15 Nov. "
Riot at the burning in Cheapside. . . . 3 Dec. "
"General warrants" declared illegal by chief-justice

Pratt; 1000*l*. damages awarded to Wilkes for seizure of his papers. 6 Dec. 1763
 4000*l*. damages obtained by Wilkes in an action against lord Halifax. 10 Nov. 1769
 Wilkes elected lord mayor, 8 Oct.; elected fifth time M.P. for Middlesex. Oct. 1774
 Allowed to take his seat. Jan. 1775
 Elected chamberlain of London, 1779; died. 26 Nov. 1797

North Carolina, North German, see Carolina, German.

Northeast and Northwest Passages. The attempt to discover a northwest passage was made by a Portuguese named Corte Real, about 1500. In 1585, a company was formed in London called the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the Northwest Passage." From 1743 to 1818 parliament offered 20,000*l*. for this discovery. In 1818 the reward was modified by proposing that 5000*l*. should be paid when either 110°, 120°, or 130° W. long. should be passed; one of which payments was made to sir E. Parry. For their labors in the voyages enumerated in the list below, Parry, Franklin, Ross, Back, and Richardson were knighted.

Sebastian Cabot's voyages to the Arctic regions. 1498, 1517
 Sir Hugh Wolloughby and Richard Chancellor's expedition to find a northwest passage to China, in the *Edward Bonaventura*, *Bona Esperanza*, and *Bona Confidentia*, sailed from the Thames. 20 May, 1533
 Richard Chancellor, in the *Edward*, reached Archangel and Moscow; the rest perished off the coast of Lapland, about. 1534
 Sir Martin Frobiisher's attempt to find a northwest passage to China. 1576
 Capt. Davis's expeditions to find a northwest passage. 1545-6-7
 Barentz's Dutch expeditions (by N.E.). 1594-5
 Waymouth and Knight's expedition. 1602
 Hudson's voyages (see *Hudson's Bay*). 1607-10
 Sir Thomas Button's. 1612
 Baffin's (see *Baffin's Bay*). 1616
 Foxe's expedition. 1631

[A number of enterprises, undertaken by various countries, followed.]
 Behring's voyages. 1728, 1729, 1741
 Middleton's expedition. 1742
 Moore's and Smith's. 1746
 Hearne's land expedition. 1769
 Capt. Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, his expedition. 1773
 Capt. Cook, in the *Resolution* and *Discovery*. July, 1776
 Mackenzie's expedition. 1789
 Capt. Duncan's voyage. 1790
 The *Discovery*, capt. Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the northwest coast of America. Sept. 1795
 Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition. Oct. 1815
 Capt. Ross and Lieut. Parry in the *Isabella* and *Alexander*. 1818
 Capt. Buchan and Lieut. Franklin's expedition in the *Dorothea* and *Trent*. "
 Franklin's second expedition. 1819-22
 Lieuts. Parry and Liddon, in the *Hecla* and *Griper*. 4 May, 1819

They return to Leith. 3 Nov. 1820
 Capts. Parry and Lyon in *Fury* and *Hecla*. 8 May, 1821-23
 Parry's third expedition with the *Hecla*. 8 May, 1824
 Capts. Franklin * and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sailed from Liverpool. 16 Feb. 1825
 Capt. Parry * again in the *Hecla*, sails from Deptford, and reaches a spot 435 miles from the North Pole, 22 June; returns. 6 Oct. 1827
 Capt. Ross * arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned. * 18 Oct. 1833

Capt. Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition (1833), after having visited the Great Fish river and examined its course to the Polar seas. 8 Sept. 1835
 Capt. Back sailed from Chatham in command of his majesty's ship *Terror*, on an exploring adventure to Wager river. 21 June, 1836
 [The Geographical Society awarded the king's annual premium to capt. Back for his Polar discoveries and enterprise, Dec. 1835.]

Sir John Franklin, and capts. Crozier and Fitzjames, in the ships *Exeter* and *Terror*, leave England (see *Franklin*). 24 May, 1845
 [The NORTHWEST PASSAGE was discovered by sir John Franklin and his companions, who sailed down Peel and Victoria straits, since named Franklin strait. On

the monument in Waterloo place is inscribed: "To Franklin and his brave companions, who sacrificed their lives in completing the discovery of the northwest passage, A.D. 1847-8." Lady Franklin received a medal from the Royal Geographical Society.]

Commanders Collinson and M'Clure, in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, sailed eastward in search of sir John Franklin. 20 Jan. 1850

A northwest passage discovered by capt. M'Clure, 26 Oct. "
 A German Arctic expedition (the *Germania* and the *Hansa*) sailed 15 June; arrived at Pendulum bay, Greenland, 18 July, 1869; the vessels parted; the *Germania* arrived at Bremen, 11 Sept. 1870; the *Hansa* was frozen and sank, Oct. 1869; the crew escaped with provisions, and reached Copenhagen. 1 Sept. 1870

A Norwegian Arctic expedition sailed in the spring. 1872

A Swedish expedition under prof. Nordenskjöld sailed from Trömsö, 21 July, 1872; unsuccessful; returned in summer of. 1873

Capt. Hall sailed from New York in the U.S. ship *Thetis*, 29 June, 1871; frozen in, Sept.; died, 8 Nov. After much suffering, the crew reached Newfoundland, about half of them having floated for six months on an ice-field. 9 May, "

Mr. B. Leigh Smith sailed to lat. 81° 24', and discovered land to the N.E. of Spitzbergen, 1871; in other voyages he discovered undercurrents of warm water flowing into the Polar basin; he relieved the Swedish expedition, 1872-3

An Austro Hungarian expedition in the *Admiral Tegethoff*, and the *Isbjörnen*, under Weyprecht and Payr, sailed from Trömsö, in Norway, 14 July, 1872; the ships parted company, and the *Tegethoff* sailed northward and discovered Franz-Joseph Land, 31 Aug. 1873; frozen in, abandoned ship, May, 1874; reached Vardoe, Norway, by sledges, 3 Sept.; arrived at Vienna, 25 Sept. 1874

Mr. Disraeli consents to a new British Arctic expedition, 17 Nov. 1874; 38,620*l*. voted for the expedition, 5 March, 1875

Capt. G. S. Nares, of the *Challenger*, appointed to command the *Alert*, and capt. H. F. Stephenson to command the *Discovery*.

Telegram from the queen to capt. Nares before starting: "I earnestly wish you and your gallant companions every success, and I trust that you may safely accomplish the important duty you have so bravely undertaken."

In the reply, "Her majesty may depend on all doing their duty."

The ships sailed from Portsmouth 29 May, 1875; despatches received from Disco (all well). 15 July, "
Alert (on return) arrived at Valencia, 27 Oct.; the *Discovery* at Queenstown, 29 Oct.; at Portsmouth, 2 Nov. 1876
Reulla. Sledges reached 83° 20' 26", 12 May, 1876; passage to the Pole declared to be impracticable; no signs of open Polar sea; ships wintered 82° 57' lat.; sun absent 142 days; no Esquimaux beyond 81° 52'.

Out of 120 persons 4 deaths (1 frost-bitten, 3 scurvy); greatest cold, 72° minus zero; extremest N. point reached by Markham named Cape Columbia.

Cost of the expedition, 120,000*l*.

Expedition of capt. Allen Young in the *Pandora* (aided by lady Franklin), sailed 25 June; returned 19 Oct. 1875; sailed again, 2 June; returned. 31 Oct. "
 Dutch expedition sailed from Holland. April, 1878
 The "Voyage" published by capt. Nares. "

Mr. James Gordon Bennett's expedition; Lieut. De Long sailed in yacht *Jeannette*. 8 July, 1879

Dutch exploring expedition in *Willem Barentz*, sailed for Arctic Ocean, 6 May; successful; returned to Hammerfest, Norway. 24 Sept. "

Another expedition in *Vega*, under prof. Nordenskjöld, started 4 July, 1878; at Port Dickson on the Yenisei, 6 Aug.; at the mouth of Lena, 27 Aug.; at Yakutsk, 22 Sept.; imprisoned in ice near Tschurtchev settlement, 28 Sept. 1878-18 July, 1879; passed East Cape, Behring's strait; entered St. Lawrence bay, in Pacific ocean, 20 July; reached Yokohama. 2 Sept. "
 The NORTHEAST PASSAGE from the Atlantic to the Pacific

4 Capt. M'Clure sailed in the *Investigator* in company with com. Collinson in the *Enterprise* in search of sir John Franklin, 20 Jan. 1850. On 6 Sept. he discovered high land, which he named Baring's land; on the 20th, other land, which he named after prince Albert; on the 30th the ship was frozen in. Entertaining a strong conviction that the waters in which the *Investigator* then lay communicated with Barrow's strait, he set out on 21 Oct., with a few men in his sledge, to test his views. On 26 Oct. he reached Point Russell (73° 31' N. lat., 114° 14' W. long.), where from an elevation of 600 feet he saw Parry or Melville sound beneath them. The strait connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans he named after the prince of Wales. The *Investigator* was the first ship which traversed the Polar sea from Behring's strait to Behring island. Intelligence of this discovery was brought to England by com. Inglefield, and the Admiralty chart was published 14 Oct. 1851. Capt. M'Clure returned to England, Sept. 1854. In 1855 5000*l*. were paid to capt. (afterwards sir Robert) M'Clure, and 5000*l*. were distributed among the officers and crew. On 30 Jan. 1855, the Admiralty notified that the Arctic medal would be given to all persons engaged in the expeditions from 1818 to 1855.

* Sir John Franklin died 11 June, 1847 (see *Franklin*); sir E. Parry died 8 July, 1855, aged 65, and sir John Ross died 30 Aug. 1856, aged 80.

† In 1840 he discovered Boothia Felix; on 1 June, 1841 his nephew, com. James Clark Ross, discovered the magnetic north pole, in 70° 5' 17" N. lat., and 96° 46' 43" W. long.

is thus accomplished; chiefly at the expense of Mr. Oscar Dickson, a merchant of Gothenburg. 1878-9
Mr. B. Leigh Smith's successful expedition to the North Pole, in his yacht *Eira*, from and to Peterhead. 22 June-12 Oct. 1880

[Charts of the latest discoveries are published in Petermann's "Mithellungen der Geographie."] The ship *Corwin* sailed from San Francisco on an Arctic voyage in search of the *Jeannette* and missing whalers. 4 May, 1881

The *Corwin* returned to Sitka. 3 June, 1882
The ship *Rodgers* sailed from the same port on a like mission. June, 1881
The *Rodgers* burned at sea. 3 Nov. " [Crew escaped in boats.]

Jeannette crushed by ice 23 June, 1881; two of her three boats arrive at mouth of Lena river, Siberia, 19 Sept. 1881. First news of them received 21 Dec. 1881. Search for the crew of the missing boat (which was commanded by lieutenant De Long, chief of the expedition) was begun at once, under orders from the United States and Russian governments. Tidings received, 2 Feb. 1882, that the missing party had been traced to a forest in Siberia on the west bank of the Lena river, and hope was felt that they would be found and rescued. After a prolonged search, however, engineer Melville found the bodies of De Long and his party, 24 March; news received. 6 May, 1882
For other Arctic voyages, see *Franklin*.

Northmen, or NORSEMEN, see Scandinavia and Normandy.

North-sea Canal, connecting the sea with Amsterdam; opened by the king of Holland, 1 Nov. 1876.

Northumberland Avenue, LONDON. The new street opened 18 March, 1876.

Northumberland House, Strand, London; built on the site of a hospital, dedicated to the Virgin by Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, was finished 1605; named Suffolk House by his nephew, Thomas, earl of Suffolk; and received its present name from his descendant, Elizabeth, marrying Algernon, earl of Northumberland, by whom it was partially rebuilt.

The house was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works; 497,000*l.* being paid for it, June. The lion (set up 1749) taken down 3 July, to be put up at Lion House; and the house sold for building materials and pulled down during the autumn. 1874

Northumbria, a Saxon kingdom, founded by Ida, 547; see under *Britain*.

Northwestern Provinces of India; lieutenant-governor, hon. sir George E. W. Couper in 1880.

Norway, until the seventh century, was governed by petty rulers. About 630, Olaf Trætella, of the race of Odin termed Ynglings, or youths, expelled from Sweden, established a colony in Vermeland, the nucleus of a monarchy, founded by his descendant, Halfdan III. the Black, a great warrior and legislator, whose memory was long revered. Population, 1875, 1,807,555.

Olaf Trætella, 630; slain by his subjects. 640
Halfdan I., 640; Eystein I., 700; Halfdan II., 730; Gudrod, 784; Olaf Geirstade and Halfdan III. 824
Halfdan recovers his inheritance from his brother, whom he subdues, together with the neighboring chiefs, 840; accidentally drowned. 863

The chiefs regain their power during the youth of his son, Harold Harfager, or fair-haired, who vows neither to cut nor comb his hair till he recovers his dominion. 865
He defeats his enemies at Harsford, 872; dies. 934
Eric I. (the bloody axe), his son, a tyrant, expelled, and succeeded by

Hako (the Good), 940; he endeavors in vain to establish Christianity; dies. 963
Harold II., Graafeld, son of Eric, succeeds. 977
Killed in battle with Harold of Denmark.

Hako Jarl, made governor of several provinces; becomes king, 977; his licentiousness leads to his ruin; deposed by Olaf I., Trygvæson; and slain by his slave. 995
Olaf I., 995; establishes Christianity by force and cruelty. 998

Defeated and slain, during an expedition against Pomerania, by the kings of Denmark and Sweden, who divide Norway between them. 1000
Olaf II., the Saint (his son), lands in Norway. 1012
Defeats his enemies and becomes king. 1015

Fiercely zealous in the diffusion of Christianity. 1018-21
Successful invasion of Canute, who becomes king. 1028-9
Olaf expelled; returns and is killed in battle. 1030

Sweyn, at the death of Canute, succeeds as king of Norway; but is expelled in favor of Magnus I., bastard son of Olaf II. 1085

Magnus becomes king of Denmark, 1036; dies. 1047
Harold Hardrada, king of Norway.
Invades England; defeated and slain by Harold II. at Stamford Bridge. 25 Sept. 1066
Olaf III. and Magnus II. (sons), kings, 25 Sept. 1066; Olaf alone (pacifist). 1069-68
Olaf III. founds Bergen. 1070
Magnus III. (Barefoot), son of Olaf. 1080
Invades the Orkneys and Scotland. 1086
Killed in Ireland. 1103
Sigurd I., Eystein II., and Olaf IV. (sons).
Sigurd visits the Holy Land as a warrior pilgrim. 1107-10
Becomes sole king, 1122; dies. 1130
Magnus IV. (his son) and Harold IV.
Magnus dethroned. 1134
Harold IV. murdered; succeeded by his sons, Sigurd II., etc.; civil war rages. 1136
Nicolas Breakspare (afterwards pope Adrian IV.), the papal legate, arrives, reconciles the brothers, and founds the archbishopric of Trondheim. 1163
Numerous competitors for the crown; civil war; Inge I., Eystein III., Hako III., Magnus V. 1166-63
Magnus V. alone. 1163
Rise of Swerro, an able adventurer, who becomes king; Magnus defeated; drowned. 1166
Swerro rules vigorously; dies. 1202
Hako, his son, king, 1202; Guthrum, 1204; Inge II. 1205
Hako IV., bastard son of Swerro. 1207
Unsuccessfully invades Scotland, where he dies. 1263
Magnus VI., his son (the legislator), dies. 1280
Eric II., the priest-hater, marries Margaret of Scotland; their daughter, the Maid of Norway, becomes heiress to the crown of Scotland. 1286
Hako V., his brother, king. 1290-1319
Decline of Norwegian prosperity.
Magnus VII. (III. of Sweden), king. 1319-43
Hako VI. 1343-40
Olaf V. of Norway (II. of Denmark). 1340-87
Norway united with Denmark and Sweden under Margaret. 1380
At an assembly at Calmar the three states are formally united. 1397
Sweden and Norway separated from Denmark, 1448; reunited. 1470
Denmark and Norway separated from Sweden. 1523
Christiania, the modern capital, built by Christian IV. 1624
Norway given to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel; Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark. 14 Jan. 1814
The Norwegians declare their independence. 17 May, " The Swedish troops enter Norway. 16 July, " Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein, elected king of Norway; abdicates. 10 Oct. " Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king by the National Diet (Storting) assembled at Christiania; he accepted the constitution which declares Norway a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden. 4 Nov. " Nobility abolished. 1821
The national order of St. Olaf instituted by king Oscar I. 1847
Millennial festival of the establishment of the kingdom kept. 18 July, 1873
King Oscar II. crowned at Drontheim. 17 July, 1873
Statue of Charles John XIV. unveiled at Christiania, 7 Sept. 1875

(See Denmark and Sweden.)

Norwich (Norfolk), mentioned in history in the Saxon Chronicle at the period when Sweyn, king of Denmark, destroyed it by fire, 1004.

Artisans from the Low Countries establish here the manufacture of balzes, etc. about 1192
Cathedral first erected in 1093, by bishop Herbert Losinga; completed by bishop Middleton. about 1290
A great plague. 1348
Church of the Blackfriars, now St. Andrew's hall, erected 1415
Norwich nearly consumed by fire. 1505
Public library instituted. 1784
Norwich new canal and harbor were opened. 3 June, 1831
Church congress met. 3-7 Oct. 1865
The musical festival was attended by the prince of Wales, 31 Oct. 1866

Norwich and Norfolk Industrial Exhibition opened in St. Andrew's hall. Aug. 1867
British Association met here. 20-26 Aug. 1868
Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society founded. 1869

Mutilated remains of a human body discovered near Norwich, 21-25 June, 1851; William Sherward, a publican of the place, confessed that they were the remains of his wife murdered by him, 1 Jan. 1850; he recanted, but was tried and condemned, and executed 20 April, "

Norwich crown bank stopped; much distress occasioned; sir Robert H. J. Harvey, the chief partner, commits suicide; died. 19 July, 1870
Election commission; much corruption disclosed. Aug.-Sept. 1875

Writ for election of M.P. suspended till dissolution of parliament, by act passed. 15 Aug. 1879
National fisheries exhibition (opened by the prince of Wales). 18-30 April, 1881

Norwich, *Bisnormic* or, originally East Anglia; the first bishop was Felix, a Burgundian, sent to convert the East Anglians about 630. The see was divided into two distinct bishoprics—Elmham, in Norfolk, and Dunwich, in Suffolk, about 673. Both sees suffered extremely from the Danish invasions, inasmuch that after the death of St. Humbert they lay vacant for a hundred years. At last the see of Elmham was revived, and Dunwich was united to it; but Arfastus removed the seat to Thetford, where it continued till Herbert Losinga removed it to Norwich 1094. This see has given to the church of Rome two saints; and to the nation five lord chancellors. It was valued in the king's books at 899*l*. 18*s*. 7*d*. per annum. Present income, 4500*l*.; see *Bishoprics*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF NORWICH

1790. George Horne; died 17 Jan. 1792.
1792. Charles Manners Sutton; translated to Canterbury, 1 Feb. 1805.
1805. Henry Bathurst; died 5 April, 1837. He was a strenuous supporter of Catholic emancipation, and for a long time the only liberal bishop in the house of peers.
1837. Edward Stanley; died 6 Sept. 1849.
1849. Samuel Hinds; resigned 1857.
1857. Hon. John T. Pelham, May.

Notables, French assemblies of nobles, bishops, knights, and lawyers. An assembly of the notables was convened by the duke of Guise, 20 Aug. 1560, and by other statesmen. Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI., summoned one which met on 22 Feb. 1787, on account of the deranged state of the king's finances, and again in 1788, when he opened his plan; but as any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted, Calonne was dismissed, and soon after retired to England. Louis having lost his confidential minister, De Vergennes, by death, called De Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his councils. The notables were reassembled on 6 Nov. 1788. In the end, the states-general were convoked 5 Dec.; and from this assembly sprang the national assembly (*which see*). The notables were dismissed by the king, 12 Dec. 1788.—The *Spanish notables* assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance), at Bayonne, 25 May, 1808.

Notaries Public, said to have been appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs of the first century.—*Du Fresnoy*. This office was afterwards changed to a legal employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country. A statute to regulate public notaries was passed in 1801, and statutes on the subject have been enacted since.

"Notes and Queries," a medium of intercommunication for literary men and general readers, founded and edited by W. J. Thoms; first published on 3 Nov. 1849; bought by sir C. W. Dilke about Aug. 1872.

Notre-Dame, the cathedral at Paris, was founded in 1163. It narrowly escaped destruction by the communists, May, 1871. It has been beautifully and judiciously restored, at a cost of about 250,000*l*., under the superintendence of Viollet-le-Duc, 1866 et seq.

Nottingham (Saxon, Snatingaham). The castle here was defended by the Danes against king Alfred, and his brother Ethelred, who retook it, 868. It was rebuilt by William I. 1068; and ultimately became a strong fortress.

Burned in the civil wars..... 1140, 1153, 1173
Parliaments held..... 1194, 1337, 1386, 1394, 1397
Here Charles I. raised his standard..... 6 May, 1642
The riots at Nottingham, in which the rioters broke frames, etc..... 14 Nov. 1811 to Jan. 1812
Much similar mischief..... April, 1814
The Watch and Ward act was enforced..... 2 Dec. 1816
Nottingham castle was burned by rioters during the Reform excitement..... 10 Oct. 1831
Fierce election riots with "lamb's" and others took place in..... July, 1863
The British association met..... 22 Aug. 1866
Suffragan bishop—Henry Mackenzie, D.D..... 1870
The church congress met..... Oct. 1871

A gentleman gives 10,000*l*. to educate the working classes..... Jan. 1876
University College buildings founded..... 27 Sept. 1877
Midland Counties Art Museum opened by the prince of Wales..... 3 July, 1878
Free public library opened by prince Leopold, duke of Albany..... 30 June, 1881

Novara (N.W. Italy). Near this town the Austrian marshal Radetzky totally defeated the king Charles Albert and the Sardinian army, 23 March, 1849. The contest began at 10 A.M., and lasted till late in the evening; the Austrians lost 396 killed, and had about 1850 wounded; the Sardinians lost between 3000 and 4000 men, 27 cannons, and 3000 prisoners. The king soon after abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel.

Nova Scotia (North America) was discovered by Cabot, 1497; visited by Verrazzani, 1524, and named Acadia; settled in 1622, by the Scotch under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed proprietors, and was not confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745 and 1758; but was again confirmed to England in 1763. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces in 1784, and was erected into a bishopric in Aug. 1787. King's College, Windsor, was founded in 1788; see *Baronets*. Gold was found in Nova Scotia in 1861. By an act passed 29 March, 1867, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united with Canada for legislative purposes. On the agitation for secession Mr. John Bright presented a petition in the commons 15 May; his motion for a royal commission of inquiry negatived 16 June, 1868. The agitation soon subsided. Lieut.-governor, sir Charles H. Doyle, 1867. Joseph Howe died soon after his appointment, 1 June, 1873. Adams George Archibald, 1873.

Novatians, a sect which denied restoration to the church to those who had relapsed during persecution, began with Novatian, a Roman presbyter, in 250; see *Cathari*.

Novels (Novellæ), a part of Justinian's Code, published 535; see *Romances*.

November (*noëem*, nine), anciently the ninth month of the year. When Numa added January and February, in 713 B.C., it became the eleventh as now. The Roman senators wished to name this month in which Tiberius was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar and Augustus; but the emperor refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have thirteen Cæsars?"

November Meteors, see *Meteors*.

Novgorod (central Russia), made the seat of his government by Ruric, a Varangian chief, in 862, is held to be the foundation of the Russian empire. In memory of the event the czar inaugurated a national monument at Novgorod, on 20 Sept. 1862. Novgorod became a republic about 1150. Visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 20-27 Aug. 1875.

Novi (N. Italy). Here the French, commanded by Joubert, were defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, with immense loss, 15 Aug. 1799. Among the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and other distinguished officers.

Novi Bazar, see *Herzegovina*.

Novum Organon, the great work of lord Bacon, containing his system of philosophy, was published 1620.

Noxious Vapors, see *Alkalies* and *Chemical Works*.

Noyades, see *Drowning*.

Nubia, the ancient Æthiopia *supra* Ægyptum, said to have been the seat of the kingdom of the Meroë, received its name from a tribe named Nubes or Nubata. The Christian kingdom, with Dongola, the capital, lasted till the fourteenth century, when it was broken up into Mahometan principalities. It is now subject to the viceroy of Egypt, having been conquered by Ibrahim Pacha in 1822.

Nucleus Theory IN CHEMISTRY, see *Compound Radicles*.

Nuisances Removal Act; passed 1848; amended 1849; see *Sanitary Legislation*.

Nuits, a small fortified town, near Dijon, in Burgundy, N.E. France, chartered in 1212; frequently captured and ravaged, specially in 1569, 1576, and 1636. It was taken by the Badenese under Von Werder, 18 Dec. 1870, after five hours' conflict, in which above 1000 French are said to have been killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners taken. The German loss was also heavy. A depot of arms and ammunition was gained by the victors.

Numantine War. The war between the Romans and the Celtiberians (Celts who possessed the country near the Iber, now the Ebro) began, 143 B.C., on account of the latter having given refuge to their allies the Sigidians, who had been defeated by the Romans. Numantia, an unprotected city, withstood a long siege, in which the army of Scipio Africanus, 60,000 men, was opposed by no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. The Numantines fed upon horse-flesh, and their own dead, and then drew lots to kill one another. At length they set fire to their houses, and destroyed themselves, so that not one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror, 133 B.C.

Numidia (N. Africa), the seat of the war of the Romans with Jugurtha, which began 111 B.C., and ended with his subjugation and captivity, 106. The last king, Juba, joined Cato and was killed at the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C., when Numidia became a Roman province; see *Mauritania*.

Numismatics, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In this country Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Pinkerton (1789),

published works on medals. Pellerin's "Recueil des Médailles," 9 vols. 4to (1762). Ruding's "Annals" is the great work on British coinage (new edition, 1840). The Numismatic Society in London was founded by Dr. John Lee in 1836. It publishes the *Numismatic Chronicle*. Mr. Yonge Akerman's "Numismatic Manual" (1840) is a useful introduction to the science. Foreign works are numerous.

Nuncio, an envoy from the pope of Rome to Catholic states. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II., July, 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

Nuneham College, see *Girton*.

Nunnery. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the third century. The first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, 360.—*Du Fresnoy*. The first in England was at Folkestone, in Kent, by Eadbald, or Edbald, king of Kent, 630.—*Dugdale*. See *Abbeys* and *Monachism*. The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July, 1785; in France, in Jan. 1790. In Feb. 1861, monastic establishments were abolished in Naples, compensation being made to the inmates. For memorable instances of the fortitude of nuns, see *Acre* and *Coldingham*.

Nuremberg, a free imperial German city in 1219. In 1522, the diet here demanded ecclesiastical reforms and a general council, and in 1532 secured religious liberty to the Protestants. It was annexed to Bavaria in 1805. Albert Dürer was born here in 1471.

Nynsee Tal, see *Landlips*, 18 Sept. 1880.

Nystadt (S. W. Finland). By a treaty, signed here 30 Aug. 1721, Sweden ceded Livonia, Esthonia, and other territories to Russia.

O.

Oak, styled the monarch of the woods, and an emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, and long life. That produced in England is considered to be the best calculated for ship-building, except the live-oak of the United States. In June, 403, the "*Synod of the Oak*" was held at Chalcedon. The constellation Robur Caroli, the oak of Charles, was named by Dr. Halley in 1676, in memory of the oak in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651; see *Boscobel* and *Races*.

The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*, brought from the south of Europe before..... 1581
The scarlet oak, *Quercus Coccinea*, brought from North America before..... 1691
The chestnut-leaved oak, *Quercus Frunus*, from North America before..... 1730
The Turkey Oak, *Quercus Berris*, from the south of Europe..... 1735
The agarie of the oak was known as a styptic in..... 1750
Horne's oak, Windsor Park, mentioned in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," finally destroyed by the wind..... 31 Aug. 1863
Existing Oaks, 1879. Cowthorpe, Yorkshire: girth at the ground, 55 feet 6 inches. Newland, Gloucester (mentioned in Domesday Book), 46 feet.

Oates's Plot. Titus Oates, at one time chaplain of a ship of war, was dismissed for immoral conduct, and became a lecturer in London. In conjunction with Dr. Tongue, he invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, who he asserted had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion. He made it known 12 Aug. 1678, and in consequence about 18 Roman Catholics were accused, and, upon false testimony, convicted and executed; among them the aged viscount Stafford, 29 Dec. 1680. Oates was afterwards tried for perjury (in the reign of James II.), and, being found guilty, was fined, put in the pillory, publicly

whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, May, 1685. On the accession of William and Mary he was pardoned, and a pension of 3*l.* a week granted to him, 1689.

Oaths were taken by Abraham, B.C. 1892 (Gen. xxi. 24), and authorized (1491 B.C.) Exod. xxii. 11. The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, 600.—*Rapin*. That administered to a judge was settled 1844.

Icelandic Oath. "Name I to witness that I take oath by the ring, law-oath, so help me Frey and Niörd, and almighty Thor, as I shall this suit follow or defend, or witness bear, or verdict or doom, as I wit rightest and soothe stand most lawfully," etc.....about 925
OF SUPREMACY, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Hen. VIII. (*Stow's Chron.*)... 1535
Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as 528; and the words "So help me God and all saints," concluded an oath until..... 1550
The ancient oath of allegiance, which contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrible honor; and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him without defending him therefrom," was modified by James I., a declaration against the pope's authority being added..... 1603
It was again altered..... 1689
The affirmation of a Quaker was made equivalent to an oath, by statute, in 1696 et seq.
OF ASSURANCE, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons, the church of England, and toleration of Protestant dissenters, and abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 Will. III..... 1701
The Test and Corporation oaths modified by stat. 9 Geo. IV. (see *Tests*)..... 1828
Act abolishing oaths in the customs and excise departments, and in certain other cases, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof, 1 & 2 Will. IV..... 1831
Affirmation, instead of oath, was permitted to Quakers

and other dissenters by acts passed in 1833, 1837, 1838, and 1863 (see *Affirmation*).

In 1838 and 1860, Jews elected M.P. were relieved from part of the oath of allegiance (see *Jews*).

By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 66, a solemn declaration may be substituted for an oath by persons conscientiously objecting to be sworn in criminal prosecutions. 1861

Oaths of allegiance, as a condition of pardon, required of persons who had participated in the American rebellion. 1865

[The oath required of persons appointed to office from the southern United States, declaring that they had in no way aided or abetted the rebellion, was called the "iron-clad oath." Its terms were modified as soon as all apprehension of further difficulty at the South had passed away.]

A bill for modifying the oath taken by Roman Catholics (passed by the commons), was rejected by the lords.

26 June, "

The oath to be taken by members of parliament was modified and made uniform by an act passed 30 April, 1866

New oath of allegiance provided by 31 and 32 Vict. c. 72 (1869), to be taken by the members of the new parliament: "I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her majesty queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law, so help me God."

(*Bradlaugh Case*, see *Parliament*, 1880.)

New Parliamentary Oaths bill brought in; discharged.

5 July, 1881

Obelisk. (Greek *ὀβελός*, a spit, *μολαῖος*, a single stone.) The Egyptian symbol of the supreme God. The first mentioned in history was that of Rameses, king of Egypt, about 1485 B.C. The Arabians called them Pharaoh's needles, and the Egyptian priests the fingers of the sun. Several were erected at Rome; one was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was a horizontal dial that marked the hour, about 14 B.C. Of the obelisks brought to Rome by the emperors, several have been restored and set up by various popes. One was excavated and set up in the piazza of St. John Lateran, Rome, by Sixtus V. 1588.

In London are three English obelisks: first in Fleet street, at the top of Bridge street, erected to John Wilkes, lord mayor of London in 1775 (see *North Briton*); and immediately opposite to it, at the south end of Farrington street, stands another of granite to the memory of Robert Waltham, lord mayor in 1824, erected 25 June, 1833; the third at the south end of the Blackfriars road marks the distance of one mile and a fraction from Fleet street.

Egyptian Obelisks. 42 are known, some broken: 12 at Rome; 1, from Luxor, set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, Oct. 1836; 5 in England (2 British Museum; 1 Alnwick; 1 Soughton hall, 1 on Thames embankment).

The obelisks improperly named *Cleopatra's Needles* were erected by Thothmes III. at On (Heliopolis), about 1500 B.C. One was removed to Alexandria by Augustus, about 23 B.C. After being long imbedded in the shore, it was acquired for Great Britain by sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1801; but not removed. It was offered to the British government by Mehemet Ali, and again by the Khedive, 15 March, 1877.

Mr. Erasmus Wilson having offered to pay all expenses, Mr. John Dixon, the engineer, undertook to convey it to England. The vessel, *Cleopatra*, containing it sailed with the *Olga* 21 Sept. During a violent gale, the vessels were separated, 14, 15 Oct.; six lives were lost in a fruitless attempt to recover it. The *Cleopatra*, which was abandoned, was found by the *Fitzmaurice* (capt. Carter), and towed to Ferrol, whence it was towed by the *Anglia*, and arrived in London 20 Jan. 1878.

The salvage awarded was 2000*l.*, 6 April, 1878.

After much discussion, the Thames embankment (between Charing Cross and Waterloo bridges) was selected for its site, where, by much engineering skill, it was placed, 12 Sept. 1878.

The obelisk weighs 186 tons, 7 cwt., 2 stones, 11 lbs. Height, from base to point, 68 feet 5½ inches.

It was placed under the care of the metropolitan board of works by act passed 22 July, 1878.

The fellow of the obelisk of London (reared at Heliopolis about 1500 B.C. by Thothmes III., and removed to Alexandria about 23 B.C.) was offered to the United States in 1877.

The offer was confirmed, May, 1879. The work of lowering the shaft began by lieut. com. Gorringe, 6 Dec. 1879.

Steamer bearing the obelisk sailed from Alexandria, 12 June; arrived in New York, 20 July, 1880.

Obelisk landed on Staten Island, 6 Sept. 1880.

Towed to the city, 16 Sept. 1880.

Corner-stone of foundation laid in Central Park, 9 Oct. 1880. Obelisk raised into position, 22 June, 1881.

Ober-Ammergau Passion-play, see *Drama*.

Oblivion. In 1660 was passed an act of "free general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion for all treasons and state offences" committed between 1 Jan. 1637 and

24 June, 1660. The regicides and certain Irish popish priests were excepted. A similar act was passed 20 May, 1690; see *Amnesty*.

Observance, FATHERS OF THE (or OBSERVANTS), a name given to certain members of the Franciscan order, about 1363, who voluntarily undertook the observance of their rule in its pristine rigor. This reformation was after a time enforced by the pope.

Observatories. The first is said to have been erected on the top of the temple of Belus, at Babylon. On the tomb of Osymandias, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200 feet in diameter; that at Benares was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria, about 300 B.C., erected by Ptolemy Soter.—*Observatory*, a monthly review of astronomy, first appeared in 1877.

First modern meridional instrument by Copernicus.	1540
First observatory at Cassel.	1561
Tycho Brahe's, at Uraniburg.	1576
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen.	1587
Royal (French).	1667
Royal observatory at Greenwich (<i>which see</i>).	1675
Observatory at Nuremberg.	1678
At Utrecht.	1690
Berlin, erected under Leibnitz's direction.	1711
At Bologna.	1714
At St. Petersburg.	1725
At Pekin.	about 1750
Oxford, <i>Dr. Radcliffe</i>	1772
Calton Hill, Edinburgh.	1776
Dublin, <i>Dr. Andrews</i>	1783
Armagh, <i>Primate Robinson</i>	1793
Cambridge, England.	1824
Williams College observatory, first in the U. S.	1836
Pulkowa, Russia.	1839
Cambridge, Mass., U. S.	1840
Washington, D.C., U. S.	1842
Liverpool, England.	1844
Ann Arbor, Mich., U. S.	1854
Dudley observatory, Albany, U. S.	1856
James Lick, of California, gave \$700,000 for the establishment of an observatory.	1874

Observer, Sunday paper (Liberal), established 1791.

Oc (for *hoc*, yes); *oil*, now *oui*, "yes;" see *French Language*.

Ocaña (central Spain), near which the Spaniards were defeated by the French, commanded by Mortier and Soult, 19 Nov. 1809.

Occult Sciences (from *occultus*, concealed); see *Astrology*, *Alchemy*, *Magic*, etc.

"**Ocean Monarch**," an American emigrant ship, left Liverpool, bound for Boston, 24 Aug. 1848, having nearly 400 persons on board. When within six miles of Great Orme's Head, Carnarvonshire, N. Wales, she took fire, and in a few hours was burned to the water's edge, and 178 persons perished.

The Brazilian steam frigate *Alfonso* happened to be out on a trade trip at the time, with the prince and princess de Joinville and the duke and duchess d'Anmale on board, who witnessed the catastrophe, and aided in rescuing and comforting the sufferers. The crews and passengers of the *Alfonso* and the yacht *Queen of the Ocean* saved 156 persons, and 62 others escaped by various means.

Oceana, an imaginary republic, described in a book written by James Harrington, dedicated to Oliver Cromwell, and published in 1656.

Octarch, the chief of the kings of the heptarchy, was called *Rex gentis Anglorum*. Hengist was the first octarch, 455, and Egbert the last, 800; see *Britain*. Some authors insist that the English heptarchy should have been called the *octarchy*.

October, the eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B.C. October still retained its first name, although the senate ordered it to be called *Faustianus*, in honor of Faustina, wife of Antoninus the emperor; and Commodus called it *Inriectus* and *Domitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

Octrois (from the low Latin *auctorium*, authority), a term applied to concessions from sovereigns, and to the taxes levied at the gates of towns in France on articles of food before entering the city. These octrois, of

ancient origin, were suppressed in 1791; re-established, 1797; and reorganized in 1816, 1842, and 1852. In 1859, the octrois of Paris produced above 54,000,000 francs. The Belgian government became very popular in July, 1860, by abolishing the octrois.

Odes are very ancient; among the Greeks they were extempore compositions sung in honor of the gods. Anacreon's odes were composed about 582; Pindar's, 498 or 446; and Horace's from 24 to 18, all B.C. Anciently odes were divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode; see *Poets-laureate* and *Lyric Poetry*.

Odessa, a port on the Black Sea, built by the empress Catharine of Russia, 1784-92, after the peace of Jassy. In 1817 it was made a free port, since when its prosperity has rapidly increased. It was partially bombarded by the British, 21 April, 1854, in consequence of the Russian batteries having fired on a flag of truce, 6 April. On 12 May, the English frigate *Tiger* stranded here, and was destroyed by Russian artillery. The captain, Giffard, and many of his crew were killed, and the rest made prisoners.

Odometer (from the Greek *ὀδός*, way, and *μέτρον*, measure); see *Pedometer*.

Odontology (from the Greek *ὀδόντες*, teeth), the science of the teeth, may be said to have really begun with the researches of prof. Richard Owen, who in 1839 made the first definite announcement of the organic connection between the vascular and vital soft parts of the frame and the hard substance of a tooth. His comprehensive work "Odontography" (illustrated with beautiful plates) was published 1840-5. The Odontological Society was established 1856.

Odryssæ, a people of Thrace. Their king, Teres, retained his independence of the Persians, 508 B.C. Sitalces, his son, enlarged his dominions, and in 429 aided Amyntas against Perdiccas II. of Macedon with an army of 150,000 men. Sitalces, killed in battle with the Triballi, 424, was succeeded by Seuthæ, who reigned prosperously. Cotys, another king (382-353), disputed the possession of the Thracian Chersonesus with Athens. After nine or ten years' warfare, Philip II. of Macedon reduced the Odryssæ to tributaries, and founded Philipopolis and other colonies, 343. The Romans, after their conquest of Macedon, favored the Odryssæ, and in 42 their king, Sadales, bequeathed his territories to the Romans. The Odryssæ, turbulent subjects, and often chastised, were finally incorporated into the empire by Vespasian, about A.D. 70.

Odyli, the name given in 1845 by baron von Reichenbach to a so-called new "imponderable, or influence," said to be developed by magnets, crystals, the human body, heat, electricity, chemical action, and the whole material universe. The odylic force is said to give rise to luminous phenomena, visible to certain sensitive persons only. The baron's "Researches on Magnetism, etc., in Relation to the Vital Force," translated by Dr. Gregory, were published in 1850. Emanuel Swedenborg (died 1772) described similar phenomena.

Ecumenical Bishop (from the Greek *οἰκουμένη*, the habitable, *globe* understood), "universal bishop," a title assumed by John, bishop of Constantinople, 587.

Enophyta (Bœotia, N. Greece). Here Myronides and the Athenians severely defeated the Bœotians, 456 B.C.

Ofen, see *Buda*.

Offa's Dyke, the intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee, made by Offa, king of Mercia, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh, 779.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., captured by the British, 22 Feb. 1813.

Ogulnian Law, carried by the tribunes Q. and Cn. Ogulnius, increased the number of the pontiffs and augurs, and made plebeians eligible to those offices, 300 B.C.

Ogyges, DELUGE of (which laid Attica waste for

more than 200 years afterwards, and until the arrival of Cecrops), is stated to have occurred 1764 B.C.; see *Deluge*.

Ohio, a western state of the United States, settled by the French in 1678, was ceded to the British with Canada in 1763; extensively settled in 1788; and admitted into the Union, 1802. Population, 1880, 8,198,239. Capital, Columbus.

Ohm's Law, for determining the quantity of the electro-motive force of the voltaic battery, was published in 1827. It is in conformity with the discovery that the earth may be employed as a conductor, thus saving the return wire in electric-telegraphy.

Oil was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B.C. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings (Psa. cxxxiii. 2; 1 Sam. x. 1; xvi. 13). The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale, 1815.

Oil-frescoes, see under *Painting*.

Oil-springs, see *Petroleum*.

Olbers, the asteroid, now termed *Pallas*, discovered by M. Olbers in 1802.

Old Bailey Sessions Court is held for the trial of criminals, and its jurisdiction comprehends the county of Middlesex as well as the city of London. It is held eight times in the year by the royal commission of oyer and terminer. The judges are the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder, and the common sergeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs and one or more of the national judges. The court-house was built in 1778, and enlarged in 1808; see *Central Criminal Court*.

During some trials in the old court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators caught the jail distemper, and died..... May, 1750
This disease was fatal to several..... 1772
Twenty-eight persons killed at the execution of Mr. Steele's murderers at the Old Bailey..... 22 Feb. 1807

Old Believers, a Russian sect said to number about 12,000,000, founded by Nikon, a minister of the czar Alexis (1645-76). They profess to adhere to the old reading of the Slavonian sacred books, which have been superseded by the present Russian church. The czar Alexander II. granted liberty of worship to the sect in 1879.

Old Catholics, the name assumed in Germany by the members of the Roman Catholic church opposed to the dogma of papal infallibility, headed by prof. Dollinger of Munich. After three days' conference at Munich, Sept. 1871, they decided to set up independent worship, first-meeting in a church given them by the town council of Munich. The abbé Michaud began a similar movement in Paris in Feb. 1872. Dr. Dollinger preached in favor of union with the Church of England, March, 1872. Père Hyacinthe (Charles Loyson), president of the party at Rome, issued a programme respecting the Vatican decrees, recognizing ecclesiastical authorities, demanding reform, yet opposing schism, about 5 May, 1872. The bishops of Lincoln (Wordsworth) and Ely (Browne), and the dean of Westminster (Dr. Stanley), by invitation attended the conference at Cologne, and delivered addresses, 20-22 Sept. 1872. The Old Catholics elected their first bishop, Dr. Joseph Reinkens, 1 June, 1873, who was recognized by the emperor and other powers.

Congress of Old Catholics held at Constance, 18 Sept. 1873; at Freiburg..... 6 Sept. 1874
First synod held in Germany at Bonn opened..... 27 May, "
Dr. Dollinger received delegates from Eastern and Western churches at Bonn, with a view for union with the Old Catholics, and after much discussion certain preliminaries were agreed on; much result was not expected..... 14 Sept. "
First Old Catholic church in Berlin opened..... 30 Nov. "

In Prussia about 20,000 Old Catholics (about 8,000,000 Romanists)..... 1875
 Congress at Bonn: bishop of Winchester, canon Liddon, and several Oriental clergy present, 12 Aug.; agreement respecting the *Filioque* clause..... 16 Aug. "
 Circular put forth by the Old Catholics at Bonn asking for a church for their worship (they declare opposition to the Vatican decrees of 18 July, 1870; they do not secede from the Catholic church, but desire Catholicism free from debasing doctrines; repudiate infallibility and supremacy of the pope; sanction reading of the Bible and divine worship in the vulgar tongue; and marriage of priests)..... Dec. "
 Congress at Bonn: strong opposition to celibacy of clergy; question deferred..... early in June, 1876
 Congress at Mentz opens..... 28 Sept. 1877
 Meeting at Berne: bishop Cotterill of Edinburgh and M. Hyacinthe Loyson there, 17 Aug. 1879; at Geneva, 23 May, 1880; at Baden-Baden..... 19-21 Sept. 1880

Old Man of the Mountain, see *Assassins*.

Old Style, see *New Style*.

Oldenburg, a grand-duchy in North Germany, was annexed to Denmark in 1448; in 1773, Christian VII. ceded the country to Russia in exchange for Holstein Gottorp, and soon after the present dignity was established. The duke joined the North German confederation 18 Aug. 1866, and obtained a slight increase of territory from Holstein, 27 Sept. following. Population in 1864, 301,812; in 1871, 314,591; in Dec. 1875, 319,314.

DUKES.

1773. Frederick Augustus.
 1785. Peter Frederick. The duchy was seized by Napoleon on, and annexed to his empire in 1811; but restored in 1814.

GRAND-DUKES.

1829. May 21. Augustus.
 1853. Feb. 27. Peter, son; born 8 July, 1827.
Heir: Augustus, son; born 16 Nov. 1852.

Olefiant Gas, a combination of hydrogen and carbon which burns with much brilliancy. In 1862, Berthelot formed it artificially by means of alcohol.

Oléron, *Laws of*, relating to sea affairs, are said to have been enacted by Richard I. of England when at the island of Oléron, France, 1194; which is now doubted.

Olives are named in the earliest accounts of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens their cultivation was taught by Cecrops, 1556 B.C. They were first planted in Italy about 562 B.C. The olive has been cultivated in England since A.D. 1648; the Cape olive since 1730.

Olmütz, the ancient capital of Moravia. Here the emperor Ferdinand abdicated, on behalf of his nephew, Francis Joseph, 2 Dec. 1848; and here the latter promulgated a new constitution, 4 March, 1849. A conference was held here 29 Nov. 1850, under the czar Nicholas, when the difficulties between Austria and Prussia respecting the affairs of Hesse-Cassel were arranged.

Olténitza. A Turkish force having crossed the Danube, under Omar Pacha, established themselves at Olténitza, in spite of the vigorous attacks of the Russians, who were repulsed with loss, 2 and 3 Nov. 1853. On the 4th a desperate attempt to dislodge the Turks by gen. Danneberg with 9000 men, was defeated with great loss.

Olustee (Florida), *Battle of*, 20 Feb. 1864. Gen. Seymour was defeated by the confederates.

Olympiada, the era of the Greeks, dating from 1 July, 776 B.C., the year in which Choroebus was successful at the Olympic games. This era was reckoned by periods of four years, each period being called an Olympiad, and in marking a date the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The computation of Olympiads ceased with the 305th, A.D. 440.

Olympic Games, so famous among the Greeks, said to have been instituted in honor of Jupiter by the Idæi Dactyli, 1453 B.C., or by Pelops, 1307 B.C., revived by Iphitus, 884 B.C., were held at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus (now the Morea), to exercise the youth in five kinds of combats, the conquerors being

highly honored. The prize contended for was a crown made of a kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. The festival was abolished by Theodosius, A.D. 394. In 1858 M. Zappas, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish these games, under the auspices of the queen of Greece.—*OLYMPIC THEATRE*, London, opened 1806; see *Theatres*.

Olympieium (near Peleponnesus), the great temple of Jupiter erected by Libon of Elis, at the charge of the Eleans, after their conquest of the country, 572-472 B.C. For this temple Philias made the colossal statue of the god, in gold and ivory, 437-433 B.C.

The German explorations by Messrs. Hirschfeld and Böttcher, planned by prof. Ernst Curtius, the historian, began in Oct. 1875. Torsoes and other relics were found. Above 100 objects in marble, many coins, bronzes, inscriptions, etc., found, 1875-8. Explorations closed, Nov. 1880.

Olynthus, a city (N. Greece) subdued in war by Sparta, in 382-379 B.C. It resisted Philip of Macedon, 350 B.C., by whom it was destroyed, 347. Demosthenes delivered three orations on its behalf, 349.

Omens, see *Augury*. Amphictyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B.C. Alexander the Great and Mithridates the Great are said to have studied omens. At the birth of the latter, 131 B.C., there were seen for seventy days together two splendid comets; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life.—*Justin*.

Omniades, a dynasty of Mahometan caliphs, beginning with Moawiyah, of whom fourteen reigned in Arabia, 661-750; and eighteen at Cordova, in Spain, 755-1031.

Omnibus (Latin *omnibus*, "for all"). The idea of such conveyances is ascribed to Pascal, about 1662, when similar carriages were started, but soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris about 11 April, 1828, and introduced into London by a coach-proprietor named Shillibeer. The first omnibus started from Paddington to the Bank of England on Saturday, 4 July, 1829. Regulations were made respecting omnibuses by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853); see *Cubriolets* and *Hackney-coaches*. The London Omnibus Company was established in Jan. 1856. The saloon omnibuses ran in 1857-60. In Sept. 1865, it was stated that there were then running, about 620 omnibuses belonging to the General Omnibus Company, and 450 belonging to private proprietors; in 1867, about 1050 omnibuses, with 13,000 drivers and conductors.—*Sir R. Mayne*. In 1873 about 1400 omnibuses. Dividend, Aug. 1873, 12½ per cent.—*Omnibus bill*, one which deals with many topics.

Omnimeter, a new surveying apparatus (combining the theodolite and level, and comprising a telescope and microscope), invented by Eckhold, a German engineer, to supersede chain measuring; announced Sept. 1869.

"Oneida," collision with the *Bombay*; see *United States*, 1870.

One-pound Notes issued by the Bank of England, 4 March, 1797; withdrawn for England, 1825; re-issued for a short time, 16 Dec. 1825.

Ontario, formerly Canada West, or Upper Canada; capital, Toronto. Population, 1861, 1,396,091; 1871, 1,620,851.

O. P. (old prices) *Riot* began on the opening of the new Covent-garden Theatre, London, by J. P. Kemble, with increased prices of admission, 18 Sept., and lasted till 16 Dec. 1809, when the old charges were restored. Of the play, "*Macbeth*," not one word was heard, and great injury was done to the theatre.

Open-air Mission, founded 1868. Races, fairs, etc., are visited by preachers.

Open-spaces Act (*METROPOLITAN*), 40 & 41 Vict. c. 85 (1877), authorizes the Metropolitan Board of Works and the corporation of London to acquire open spaces for the benefit of the public.

Opéra Comique, a new theatre, 299 Strand; opened 29 Oct. 1870, by Mlle. Déjazet and a French company. The French *opéra comique* began 1715.

Opera-house, **THE ITALIAN**, or **QUEEN'S**, or (since 1837) **HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE**. The original building is generally supposed to have been constructed by sir John Vanbrugh, though Mr. Pennant attributes it to sir Christopher Wren. It was built as "the Queen's (afterwards changed to King's) theatre;" opened 9 April, 1705; and burned down 17 June, 1789. The foundation of the new theatre was laid 3 April, 1790; and the house was opened 22 Sept. 1791, on an improved plan; a new exterior was erected in 1820, from designs by Mr. Nash. This theatre was totally destroyed by fire (cause unknown) on the night of 6-7 Dec. 1867. The loss of the lessee, Mr. Mapleson, was about 12,000*l.*, and that of Mlle. Titiens (valuable jewels and dresses) was valued at 2000*l.*; rebuilt, but internal arrangements not completed. Moody and Sankey's revival meetings were held here, 12 April-31 May, 1875. The new house was opened for Italian opera by Mr. Mapleson, 28 April, 1877; see *Theatres*.—**THE ENGLISH OPERA** (or **LYCEUM**) was opened 15 June, 1816. It was entirely destroyed by fire 16 Feb. 1830. The new English Opera-house, or **LYCEUM**, was erected from designs by Mr. S. Beazley, and opened in July, 1834; see *Theatres* and *National Opera-house*.

Operas. Adam de la Hail, a Trouvère, surnamed "le Bossu d'Arras," born in 1240, is, as far as has yet been ascertained, the composer of the first comic opera, *Li Gieus* (*Le Jeu de Robin et de Marion*). The Italian opera began with the *Il Satiro* of Cavaliere, and the *Infue* of Rinuccini, with music by Peri, about 1590. Their *Euridyce* was represented at Florence, 1600, on the marriage of Marie de Médicis with Henry IV. of France. *L'Orfeo*, *Favola in Musica*, composed by Monteverde, was performed in 1607, and is supposed to have been the first opera that was ever published. About 1669 the abbot Perrin obtained a grant from Louis XIV. to set up an opera in Paris, where, in 1672, was acted *Pomona*.

Scarlatti produced 108 operas, 1680 et seq.; followed by Stradella, Lulli, and other composers. Purcell produced *Dido* and *Æneas*, 1677; and many others. Handel's *Rinaldo* was performed at the Haymarket; he successfully broke through previous restrictions, 24 Feb. 1711. Pepusch's *Beggar's Opera*, 1728. C. W. Gluck introduced a new style with reforms in his *Orfeo ed Euridyce*, 1762. Arne's *Artaxerxes*, 1762. J. H. Hesse produced many operas, chiefly at Dresden, 1731-63. N. Logroscino developed the opera buffa, died, 1763. Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro*, 1786; *Die Zauberflöte*, 1786; *Don Giovanni*, 1787; *La Clemenza di Tito*, 1791. Cimarosa's *Il Matrimonio Segreto*, etc., 1792. Storace's *Waterman*, etc., 1788-96. Cherubini's *Loisinka*, 1791; *Anacreon*, 1803. Beethoven's *Fidelio*, 1805. Bishop's *Rosina*, etc., 1782-1807. Bishop's *Gay Mannering*, etc., 1816. Spohr's romantic opera *Faust*, 1818; *Isamunda*, 1823. Weber's *Der Freischütz*, 1821; *Oberon*, 1826. Auber's *Mulle di Portici*, 1828. Rossini's *Il Tancredi*, 1813; *Barbiere di Siviglia* and *Otello*, 1816; *La Gazza Ladra*, 1817; *Semiramide*, 1823; *Guillaume Tell*, 1829. Bellini's *La Sonnambula* and *Norma*, 1831; *I Puritani*, 1834; *Lucia di Lammermoor*, 1836. Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia*, 1840. Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*, 1831; *Les Huguenots*, 1836; *Le Prophète*, 1849. Verdi's *Ernani*, 1844; *Il Trovatore* and *La Traviata*, 1853; *Aida*, 1871. Richard Wagner, reformer of the opera, and author of *Tannhäuser*, 1845; *Lohengrin*, 1848; and the *Ring des Nibelungen*, 1876. Gounod's *Faust*, 1859; *Polyeucte*, 1878.

Operas IN ENGLAND. Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York buildings, in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705. Handel's opera *Ridamistus* was performed in 1720; and others by him were frequently performed a few years after. Gay's *Beggar's Opera* first performed in 1727, at the

Lincoln's Inn theatre. It ran for sixty-three successive nights, but so offended the persons in power that the lord chamberlain refused a license for the performance of a second part of it entitled "Polly." By Gay's friends' subscription, his profits on its publication amounted to 1200*l.*, whereas the *Beggar's Opera* gained him only 400*l.*; see *Theatres*.

Ophicleide, the keyed bassoon, said to have been invented by Frichot, a Frenchman, in London, between 1791 and 1800.

Ophthalmic Hospitals, see *Hospitals*.

Ophthalmoscope, an apparatus for inspecting the interior of the eye, invented by professor H. Helmholtz, and described by him in 1851.

Opium, the juice of the white poppy, was known to the ancients, its cultivation being mentioned by Homer, and its medicinal use by Hippocrates. It is largely cultivated in British India, and was introduced into China by our merchants, which led eventually to the war of 1839, the importation being forbidden by the Chinese government. The revenue derived from opium by the Indian government in 1862 was about 7,850,000*l.*; in 1874, 8,000,000*l.* Laudanum, a preparation of opium, was employed early in the seventeenth century. A number of alkaloids have been discovered in opium: narcotine by Derosne, and morphia by Sertürner, in 1803. A society for suppressing the opium trade held a meeting in London, 17 Jan. 1881.

Oporto (W. Portugal), the ancient *Calle*, one of the most impregnable cities in Europe, and the mart of Portuguese wine known as "Port." A chartered company for the regulation of the port-wine trade was established in 1756. The French, under marshal Soult, were surprised here by lord Wellington, and defeated in an action fought 12 May, 1809. The Miguelites besieged Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedreiros, with considerable loss, 19 Sept. 1832. The Oporto Wine Company was abolished in 1834, but re-established by a royal decree, 7 April, 1838. An international exhibition was opened here by the king, 18 Sept. 1865; see *Portugal*.

Opportunists, a name given to French politicians (especially the ultra-liberals), who suspend agitation for their peculiar opinions till a suitable opportunity comes; among them Gambetta is prominent, 1876-8.

Optic Nerves are said to have been discovered by N. Varole, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about 1538.—*Nour. Dict.*

Optics, a science studied by the Greeks; and by the Arabians about the twelfth century; see *Light*.

Burning lenses known at Athens	..... a.c.	424
A treatise on optics doubtfully attributed to Euclid	..... about	300
The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colors produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca	..... about a.d.	50
Treatise on optics by Ptolemy	..... about	130
Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists	.....	300
Greatly improved by Alhazen, who died	.....	1038
Hints for spectacles and telescopes given by Roger Bacon	..... about	1280
Spectacles said to have been invented by Salvinus Armatus of Pisa	..... before	1300
Camera-obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta	.....	1560
Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges	..... about	1571
Kepler publishes his "Dioptrice"	.....	1611
Telescope made by Jansen (said also to have invented the microscope) about 1609, and independently by Galileo	..... about	1630
Microscopes, according to Huyghens, invented by Drebbel	..... about	1621
Law of refraction discovered by Snellius	..... about	1624
Infection of light discovered, and the undulatory theory suggested by Grimaldi	..... about	1665
Reflecting telescope, James Gregory, 1663; Newton	.....	1666
Motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer, and after him by Cassini	.....	1667
[Its velocity demonstrated to be 190 millions of miles in 16 minutes.]		
Double refraction explained by Bartholinus	.....	1669
Cassegrainian reflector	.....	1672
Newton's discoveries in colors, etc.	.....	1674
Telescopes with a single lens by Tschirnhausen	..... about	1690

Polarization of light and undulatory theory discovered by Huyghens.....about 1692
 Structure of the eye explained by Leibniz.....about 1700
 Aberration of light discovered by Bradley.....1727
 Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall (but not made public) in.....1733
 Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's telescope.....1767
 Herschel's great reflecting telescope erected at Slough.....1769
 Dr. T. Young's discoveries (undulatory theory, etc.).....1800-3
 Camera lucida (Dr. Wollaston).....1807
 Malus (polarization of light by reflection).....about 1808
 Fresnel's researches on double reflection, etc.....1817
 Optical discoveries of Wheatstone.....1838 et seq.
 Large telescope constructed by Lord Rosse.....1845
 Arago (colors of polarized light, etc.).....1811-53
 Sir D. Brewster, optical researches (see *Kalidoscope, Photography*).....1814-57
 Dr. Tyndall's Lectures on Light first illustrated by Duboscq's electric lamp at the Royal Institution, London.....1856
 The spectroscope constructed and used by Kirchhoff and Runsen.....1861
 Researches of Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode on polarized light, 1871-8 (see *Telescope, Microscope, Stereoscope, Pseudoscope, Spectrum, Photography*, etc.)

Optimism (from *optimus*, the best), the doctrine that everything which happens is for the best, in opposition to Pessimism (from *pesimus*, the worst). The germ of optimism is to be found in Plato, and in St. Augustin and other fathers; and has been especially propounded by Malebranche and Leibnitz, and adopted by Pope, Bolingbroke, Rousseau, and others. Optimism, as expressed in the term "the best of all possible worlds," is ridiculed by Voltaire (1694-1778) in his "Candide." The term *meliorism* (from *melior*, better) has been lately introduced; see *Pessimism*.

"Option," a term given at the time to the permission given to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine by the German government to choose, before 30 Sept. 1872, whether they would quit their country or become German subjects. Great numbers emigrated into the French territories.—The "option" of archbishops respecting their claim on a benefice becoming void on the creation or translation of a bishop was abolished in 1845.

Oracles, a term applied to revelations made by God to man. They were given to the Jews at the Mercy-seat in the tabernacle; see Exod. xxv. 18-22. The Holy Scriptures are the Christian "oracles." Rom. iii. 2; 1 Pet. iv. 11. King Ahaziah sent to consult the oracle of Baal-zebub at Ekron about 856 B.C. The Greeks consulted especially the oracles of Jupiter and Apollo (see *Dodona* and *Delphi*); and the Italians those of Faunus, Fortune, and Mars.

Oran, Algeria (N. Africa), a Moorish city several times captured by the Spaniards; definitively occupied by the French in 1831, who have since added docks, etc.

Orange, a principality in S.E. France, formerly a lordship in the ninth or tenth century. It has been ruled by four houses successively: that of Giraud Adhemar (to 1174); of Baux (1182-1393); of Châlons (to 1530); and of Nassau (1530-1713); see *Nassau*. Philipbert the Great, prince of Orange, the last of the house of Châlons, having been wronged by Francis I. of France, entered the service of the emperor Charles V., to whom he rendered great services by his military talents. He was killed at the siege of Florence, 3 Aug. 1530. He was succeeded by his nephew-in-law, René of Nassau; see *Princes of Orange under Holland*. The eldest son of the king of Holland is styled the Prince of Orange, although the principality was ceded to France in 1713; see *Aratus*.

Orange River Territory, a free state of Dutch Boers in South Africa. The British government proclaimed its authority over this territory on 3 Feb. 1848, but transferred (by Sir George Clerk) its powers to a provisional government, 29 March, 1854. A Volksraad (legislative council) and governor were appointed. Disputes arose respecting the ownership of the diamond-fields in 1868. Population about 50,000 (half whites), 1877.

Orangemen. The "Battle of the Diamond," 21 Sept. 1795 (see *Diamond*), and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion, convinced them

they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from their small numbers, unless they associated for their defence, and the first Orange lodge was formed in Armagh; but the name of Orangemen already existed. An Orange lodge was formed in Dublin; the members published a declaration of their principles (the maintenance of church and state) in Jan. 1798. After 1813 Orangism declined, but revived again in 1827, when the duke of Cumberland became grand-master; and it is stated that in 1836 there were 145,000 Orangemen in England and 125,000 in Ireland. After a parliamentary inquiry, Orange clubs were broken up in conformity with resolutions of the house of commons, but were revived in 1845. In Oct. 1857, the lord chancellor of Ireland ordered that justices of the peace should not belong to Orange clubs. The Orangemen in Canada were greatly excited during the visit of the prince of Wales in Sept. 1860. Mr. William Johnston, a grand-master, convicted of violating the Party Processions act, was elected M.P. for Belfast, Nov. 1869; see *Belfast*. The Orangemen's parade in New York, 12 July, 1871, led to a riot, in which 60 lives were lost.

Oranges. The sweet, or China, orange was first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese in 1547; and it is asserted that the identical tree whence all the European orange-trees of this sort were produced is still preserved at Lisbon, in the gardens of one of its nobility. Orange-trees were first brought to England and planted, with little success, in 1595; they are said to have been planted at Beddington park, near Croydon, Surrey. The duty on imported oranges was repealed in 1860. The culture of oranges in Florida has rapidly grown into a great industry since 1865.

Orator Henley. An eccentric English gentleman of some talents, in 1726, opened his "oratory," a kind of chapel, in Newport market, where he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and on other subjects on Wednesdays, every week. Novelty procured him many hearers, but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage. He removed his oratory to Clare market, and sank into obscurity previously to his death, in 1736.

Oratorians (from the Latin *orare*, to pray), a regular order of priests established by St. Philip Neri about 1564, and so called from the oratory of St. Jerome at Rome, where they prayed. They had a foundation in France, commenced by Guillaume Ghibeuf and Pierre de Berulle (afterwards cardinal), 1612; approved by pope Paul V. 1613.—The rev. Frederick Faber and others, as "Fathers of the Oratory," established themselves first in King William street, Strand, in 1848, and afterwards at Brompton.

Oratorio, a kind of musical sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures. The origin of our oratorios (so named from having been first performed in an oratory) is ascribed to St. Philip Neri, about 1550. The first true oratorio—Emilio del Cavaliere's "Rappresentazione"—was performed at Rome in 1600. He was followed by Giovanni Carissimi, Alessandro Scarlatti, etc. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln's Inn theatre, in Portugal street, in 1732. Handel's oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" was produced in 1738, and the "Messiah" in 1741; Haydn's "Creation" in 1798; Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," 1803; Spohr's "Last Judgment" (properly "Things"), 1825; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" in 1836, and "Elijah" in 1846; Costa's "Eli," 1845; "Naaman," 1864; S. Bennett's "Woman of Samaria," 1867; Benedict's "St. Peter," 1870; Macfarren's "John the Baptist," 1873; "Resurrection," 1876; and "Joseph," 1877; Dr. P. Armes's "Hezekiah," 1878.

Orchomenus, a small Greek state in Boeotia, was destroyed by the Thebans, 368 B.C.; restored by Philip II. of Macedon, 354; and given up by him to Thebes, 346.

Ordeal was known among the Greeks and Jews (Numb. v. 2). It was introduced into England by the

Saxons. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only. The trial by ordeal was abolished in 1218.

Order of the Corporate Reunion, virtually a new episcopal church, said to arise out of the Christian Unity Association (*which see*). It proposed to form four stations (Canterbury, York, Caerleon, and St. Andrews), with rectors and provincials; announced 11 Sept. 1877.

Orders, see *Knighthood*.

Orders in Council were issued by the British government 7 Jan. and 11 Nov. 1807, prohibiting trade with the ports occupied by the French, being reprisals for Napoleon's *Berlin decree* (*which see*). They greatly checked the progress of manufactures in this country, and caused much distress till their removal in 1814.

Ordinances, see *Ordinances*, *Self-denying Ordinances*.

Ordination of ministers in the Christian church began with Christ and his apostles; see Mark iii. 14, and Acts vi. and xiv. 23. In England, in 1549, a new form of ordination of ministers was ordered to be prepared by a committee of six prelates and six divines.

Ordinance Office. Before the invention of guns, this office was supplied by officers under the following names: the bowyer, the crossbowyer, the galeater, or purveyor of helmets, the armorer, and the keeper of the tents. Henry VIII. placed it under the management of a master-general, a lieutenant, surveyor, etc. The master-general was chosen from among the first generals in the service of the sovereign. The appointment was formerly for life; but since the Restoration was held *durante bene placito*, and not unfrequently by a cabinet minister.—*Beaton*. The letters-patent for this office were revoked 25 May, 1855, and its duties vested in the minister of war, lord Panmure. The last master-general was lord Fitzroy-Somerset, afterwards lord Raglan.

Ordinance Survey. The trigonometrical survey of England was commenced by gen. Roy in 1783, continued by col. Colby, and completed by col. (afterwards sir Henry) James in 1856. The publication of the maps commenced in 1819, under the direction of col. Mudge, and was completed in 1862; a large part of these maps have been colored geologically. The survey of Ireland has been completed and published; that of Scotland is still going on. By the Survey act, passed 12 May, 1870, the Ordinance survey was transferred to the Board of Works. Directors: lieut.-gen. John Cameron, succeeded sir Henry James in 1875, died 30 June, 1878, col. A. C. Cooke.

Ordonnances, the laws enacted by the Capetan kings of France previous to 1789. They began with "In the name of the king," and ended with "Such is our good pleasure." The first in French is dated 1287 (Philip IV.). The publication of these "ordonnances," ordered by Louis XIV., 1706, is still in progress. The "ordonnances" of Charles X., promulgated 26 July, 1830, led to the revolution.

Oregon, one of the United States. A dispute respecting boundaries arose in 1845 between the British government and that of the United States, which was settled by treaty, 12 June, 1846. Oregon was admitted as a state Feb. 1859.

Organ, a development of the pandean-pipes; the "organ" in Gen. iv. 21 should be translated *pipe*. The invention is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B.C.; and to Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 250 B.C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was applied to religious devotions in churches about A.D. 657.—*Bellarmin*. Organs were used in the Western churches by pope Vitalianus in 658.—*Ammonius*. It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I., 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. The organ at Haarlem is one of the largest in Europe; it has 60 stops and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 110 stops and 5300 pipes. The organ at

Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices. Of the organs in ENGLAND, that at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, by Mr. Willis, was the largest; next in order, that at York minster; and that in the Music-hall, Birmingham. In London, the largest was, perhaps, that of Spitalfields church; and that in Christ church was nearly as extensive. The erection of the famous Temple organ was competed for by Schmidt and Harris; after long disputes, the question was referred to vote, and Mr. Jefferies, afterwards chief-justice, gave the casting-vote in favor of Schmidt (called Father Smith), about 1682. A monster organ was erected in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June, 1857. The organ by Willis, at the Royal Albert Hall, is now said to be the largest in the world, 1871. The largest organ in America is in the Music Hall, Boston. It was built by Walker, and has 4 manuals, 89 stops, and 4000 pipes. Other organs in the United States having from 2500 to 4000 pipes are those in Trinity and St. George's churches, New York; Plymouth Church and the Tabernacle, Brooklyn; Holy Trinity and Temple Emanuel, New York. These are all the work of American builders. A noble organ (by Bryceson), with many appliances, opened in the hall, Primrose Hill road, London, N., Jan. 1876.

Barrel organs are said to have been first made early in the eighteenth century. The finest was the *Apollonicon* (*which see*).

Organic Synthesis, see *Chemistry*.

Oriel College (Oxford), founded in 1326, by Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stow, and almoner to king Edward II. This college derives its name from a tenement called *O'oriole*, on the site of which the building stands.

Orientalists. The first International Congress of these scholars was held at Paris, 1 Sept. 1873; M. Léon de Rosny, the founder, president. The second congress met at the Royal Institution, in London, 14-19 Sept. 1874; Dr. S. Birch, president. The third congress met at St. Petersburg, 1 Sept. 1876; the fourth at Florence, Sept. 1878. The fifth to meet at Berlin, 12-17 Sept. 1881; see *Asiatic Societies*.

Oriflamme, see *Auriflamma*.

Origenists pretended to draw their opinions from the writings of Origen, who lived 185-253. They maintained that Christ was the son of God no other way than by adoption and grace; that souls were created before the bodies; that the sun, moon, stars, and the waters that are under the firmament have souls; that the torments of the damned shall have an end; and that the fallen angels shall, after a time, be restored to their first condition. They were condemned by councils, and the reading of Origen's work was forbidden.—*Burke*. These doctrines were condemned by the council of Constantinople in 553.

"Origin of Species, BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION," by Charles Darwin, F.R.S., first published 24 Nov. 1859; see *Species*.

Orion, STEAMSHIP. On 18 June, 1850, this splendid vessel, bound from Liverpool to Glasgow, struck on a sunken rock, northward of Portpatrick, within a stone-throw of land, and instantly filled. Of two hundred passengers more than fifty were drowned.

Orissa, a province of N.W. Bengal, India, with an area of 74,418 square miles, and a population of 20,000,000. It was conquered by Clive in 1755, and nearly all acquired by the company in 1765. It suffered much by famine in 1770 and 1792-3, and more especially from the end of 1865 to Nov. 1866, when it is said about 750,000 persons perished. The government and officials were censured for neglect and want of forethought. It is also said that during a hurricane in Oct. 1836, 22,500 persons were drowned.

Orkney and Shetland Isles (north of Scotland) were conquered by Magnus III. of Norway, 1099, and were ceded to James III. as the dowry of his wife Margaret, in 1469. The Orkneys were the ancient *Orkades*; united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch

counties. The bishopric of Orkney, founded by St. Servanus early in the fifth century—some affirm by St. Colm—ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689; see *Bishops in Scotland*.

Orleans (a city in central France), formerly *Aurelianum*; gave title to a kingdom, 491, and afterwards to a duchy, usually held by one of the royal family. Attila the Hun, besieging it, was defeated by Aetius and his allies, 451. It was besieged by the English under earls of Salisbury and Suffolk, 12 Oct. 1428; bravely defended by Gaucour (as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI., king of France); and relieved by the heroism of Joan of Arc, afterwards surnamed the Maid of Orleans, 29 April, 1429, and the siege was raised 18 May; see *Joan of Arc*. (The 439th anniversary was celebrated 10 May, 1868; the emperor and empress being present.) During the siege of Orleans, Feb. 1563, the duke of Guise was assassinated.

After nine hours' severe fighting, Orleans captured by the Germans, under gen. Von der Tann. More than 4000 prisoners were taken. The loss on both sides was heavy. About 35,000 on each side were engaged. The city was made to pay a war contribution of 60,000*l*.

11 Oct. 1870
Von der Tann and the Bavarians defeated by gens. D'Aurelle de Paladines and Pallières, and Orleans retaken. The Germans acknowledged the loss of about 700 men and 1000 prisoners, chiefly wounded. The French asserted the numbers of both to be higher, and were much cheered with their victory. The French loss was heavy. The chief conflict took place between Coulmiers and Baron of Baccon. . . . 9, 10 Nov. " Severe conflicts at Hazoche and Chevilly, near Orleans, between a part of the army of the Loire and prince Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, . . . 2-4 Dec. " A battle, during which the suburbs were stormed, and about 10,000 unwounded prisoners, 77 guns, and four gunboats taken. The French retired; Orleans retaken by the Germans. . . . 5 Dec. "

DUKES.

Louis contended for the regency with John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, by whose instigation he was assassinated in 1407.

Charles taken prisoner at Agincourt, 1415; released, 1440; died, 1455.

Louis became Louis XII. of France in 1498, when the duchy merged in the crown.

Bourbon Branch.—Philip, youngest son of Louis XIII., born 1640; died 1701.

Philip II., son, born 1673; reigned 1715; died 1723.

Louis, son, born 1703; died 1752.

Louis Philippe, son, born 1725; died 1785.

Louis Philippe Joseph, son, born 1747; opposed the court in the French revolution; took the name *Egalité*, 11 Sept. 1792; voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was guillotined 6 Nov. 1793.

Louis Philippe, son, born 6 Nov. 1773; chosen king of the French 9 Aug. 1830; abdicated 24 Feb. 1848; died 26 Aug. 1850. His queen, Marie Antoinette, died 24 March, 1866; see *France*.

Ferdinand Philippe, son, duke of Orleans, born 3 Sept. 1810; died, through a fall, 13 July, 1842.

Louis Philippe, son, count of Paris, born 24 Aug. 1838; married Maria Isabella, daughter of the duke of Montpensier, 30 May, 1864. A daughter, Maria Amelia, born 28 Sept. 1865.

The demand of the Orleans princes to return to France, 19 June, refused by the legislative assembly after discussion. . . . 2 July, 1870
Their request to serve in the army after the fall of the empire declined. . . . Sept. "

[The duc de Chartres served *incognito*.]
After discussion, the duc d'Aumale and the prince de Joinville permitted to take their seats as members of the national assembly. . . . 19 Dec. "

After much discussion, the comte de Paris at a personal interview recognized the comte de Chambord as the legitimate head of the Bourbon family and king of France. . . . 5 Aug. 1873

For consequent proceedings, see *France*. . . . 1873 et seq.
The bodies of king Louis Philippe and others of his family removed from England and buried in the mausoleum at Dreux. . . . 9 June, 1876

Orleans, New, see *New Orleans*.

Ormulum, a metrical version of the Gospels and Acts, in early English, made by Orm, an ecclesiastic, in the twelfth century, printed at Oxford in 1852, from a MS. in the Bodleian.

Ornithology, see *Birds*.

Ornithorhynchus, the duck-billed platypus, or

water-mole, a singular compound of the mammal and the bird, a native of Australia, was first described by Dr. Shaw in 1819.

Orquieta, Navarre (N. Spain). Here don Carlos—calling himself king Carlos VII.—grandson of don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII., commanding about 4000 men, was suddenly attacked by gen. Moriones with about 2000, and defeated after a short conflict, 4 May, 1872. He fled, leaving 757 prisoners and 88 dead.

Orphan-houses. The emperor Trajan first formed establishments for this purpose. Pliny relates in his Panegyric that he had caused 5000 free-born children to be sought out and educated, about A.D. 105. Orphan-houses properly so called are mentioned for the first time in the laws of the emperor Justinian. At the court of Byzantium the office of inspector of orphans, *orphano-trophos*, was so honorable that it was held by the brother of the emperor Michael IV. in the eleventh century; see *Foundling Hospitals*.

The Orphanotropheon at Halle, established by August Francke. . . . 1698-9

The Orphan Working Asylum for 20 boys was established at Hoxton in 1758. It is now situated at Haverstock hill, and contains 350 boys and girls.

Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth; removed to Beddington, near Croydon; instituted. . . . 1758

London Orphan Asylum founded 1813; removed to Clapton, 1823; new building at Watford, founded by the prince of Wales, 13 July, 1869; opened. . . . 20 July, 1871

British Orphan Asylum, Clapham rise, established 1827; removed to Slough, Bucks; reopened. . . . 25 June, 1863

The Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead (1827); and the Asylum for Fatherless Children (in 1844; settled at Reedham, Surrey, established mainly through the exertions of a Congregational minister, the rev. Andrew Reed, D.D.)

Orphan-houses, Ashley down, Bristol, founded by George Müller, a Prussian, supported entirely by voluntary contributions. (He began in a house in Bristol, 11 April, 1836.) 2050 orphans were maintained, 1873; reported prosperous. . . . 1876

Erdington Orphanage and Almshouses, near Birmingham, erected and endowed (with 250,000*l*.) by Josiah Mason, a manufacturer of Birmingham. . . . 1860-9

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum at Bagshot, established 1864; additional buildings founded by the queen, 29 June, 1867.

Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Holloway, 1864; foundation of building laid, 6 July, 1867.

Stockwell Orphanage, Clapham road, founded by Rev. C. Spurgeon, aided by legacy of Miss Hillyard. . . . 1867

Orphans' Homes: Maida hill, 1873; West square, Southwark; and Gravesend. . . . "

Orpheonists, see *Crystal Palace*, 1860.

Orpheus, STEAMER, see *Wrecks*, 7 Feb. 1863.

Orrery, a planetary machine to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the clepsydra. Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system about 130. The planetary clock of Finée was begun 1553. The planetarium of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The planetarium, now termed the Orrery, it is said, was constructed by Rowley, after a pattern devised by the clock-maker George Graham, at the expense of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, about 1715. A large "planetarium" was constructed by the rev. William Pearson, for the Royal Institution, London, about 1803. An excellent planetarium, constructed in London by signor N. Perini, was exhibited in Dec. 1879.

Orsini's Plot against the emperor Napoleon III.; see *France*, Jan. 1858.

Orthès, or ORTHÈZE (S. France), once capital of the principality of Béarn. Near it the British and Spanish armies, commanded by Wellington, defeated the French, under Soult, 27 Feb. 1814. The battle of Toulouse soon followed.

Orthopædic Hospitals, for the cure of club-foot, spinal curvatures, etc.: National, Great Portland street, founded 1836; Royal, Hanover square, 1838; City, 1851.

Osborne House (Isle of Wight) was purchased by the queen in 1845, and rebuilt by Mr. Cubitt.

Osmium, one of the heaviest known metals, discovered in platinum ore by Tennant in 1803.

Osnaburg (N. Germany) made the seat of a bishopric by Charlemagne, near the end of the eighth century. After the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the bishop was a Roman Catholic and Protestant alternately, the latter being chosen from the house of Brunswick. Frederick, duke of York, the last bishop, resigned in 1806, when the lands were annexed to Hanover. He died 5 Jan. 1837.

Osney (S.E. Ireland), Bishopric or, was first planted at Saiger about 402; translated to Aghadoc, in Upper Ossery, in 1052; and to Kilkenny about the end of the reign of Henry II. It was united to Ferns and Leighlin in 1533.

Ostend (Belgium) sustained a siege by the Spaniards from July, 1601, to Sept. 1604, when it honorably capitulated. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1798, but regained in 1794. The English destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but, the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they surrendered to the French, 19 May, 1798. The Ostend East India Company, established 1773, was dissolved 1781; see *Cuba*, *note*.

Ostracism (from the Greek *ostrakon*, a potsherd or shell), a mode of proscription at Athens, is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias; others ascribe it to Cleisthenes, about 610 B.C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells, these they put in an urn or box and presented to the senate. Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftenest written was sentenced by the council to be banished from his altar and hearth. 6000 votes were required. Aristides, noted for his justice, and Miltiades, for his victories, were thus ostracized. The custom was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person, about 336 B.C.

Ostrich (the *struthio* of the ancients), a native of Africa (see Job xxxix. 14). Ostriches were hatched and reared at San Donato, near Florence, 1850-60; and at Trecco Abbey, the seat of Augustus Smith, in the Scilly Isles, 1866.

Ostrogoths, or **EASTERN GOTHS**, were distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths) about 330. After ravaging eastern Europe, Thracia, etc., their great leader, Theodoric, established a kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 476 to 553; see *Italy*.

Ostrolenka (Poland). Near here the French defeated the Prussians 16 Feb. 1807. In another battle here, between the Poles and Russians, the slaughter was immense, but the Poles remained masters of the field, 26 May, 1831.

Oswego, Fort. This fort, at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, was built by the English. It was captured by Montcalm in 1756, and was nearly demolished. There was a small garrison there in the spring of 1813, when on 5 May, 1814, a British fleet, with 8000 men, appeared before it. Of these 1760 landed and attacked the fort. They were repulsed by the garrison, under Hamilton Mitchell.

Otago, see *New Zealand*, 1848, 1861, 1868.

Otaheite, or **TAHITI**, an island in the South Pacific ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, and visited in 1767 by capt. Wallis, who called it George III. Island. Capt. Cook came hither in 1769 to observe the transit of Venus, sailed around the whole island in a boat, and stayed three months; he visited it twice afterwards; see *Cook*. Omai, a native of this island, was brought to England by Cook, and carried back in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Matawai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomare was compelled to put herself under the protection of France, 2 Sept. 1813. She retracted, and Otaheite and the neigh-

bouring islands were taken possession of by admiral Duperre-Thouars in the name of the French king, Nov. 1840. The French imprisoned Mr. Pritchard, the English consul, 5 March, 1844, but the act was annulled in France. Queen Pomare IV. here 26 Feb. 1813, succeeded her brother, Pomare III., in Jan. 1807, died 17 Sept. 1877, having reigned 30 years. By consent of her successor, the island was formally annexed to France, 20 June, 1880.

Othescope (from *othes*, I propel), apparatus invented by Mr. W. Crookes for studying molecular motion, the effects of radiation; described by him, April, 1877.

Ottawa (formerly **Bytown**), on the river Ottawa, was appointed to be the capital of Canada by the queen in Aug. 1858. The executive council met here 23 Nov. 1865, and the Canadian parliament was, for the first time, opened here by the governor-general, lord Monck, on 6 June, 1868. Mr. Darcy McGee, M.P. for Montreal (once an Irish agitator, but afterwards exceedingly loyal), was assassinated on his return from parliament, 7 April, 1868. Fenians were suspected, and the town was put in a state of siege. Whelan, convicted of the murder, 15 Sept. 1866, was executed Feb. 1869. A Dominion exhibition was opened here 24 Sept. 1879. Population in 1861, 14,608; in 1871, 21,544.

Otterburn (Northumberland). In 1805, the Scotch besieged Newcastle and were driven off by Henry Percy (Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland. Percy pursued them to Otterburn, where a battle was fought on 10 Aug., in which the earl of Douglas was killed and Percy taken prisoner. On this battle the ballad of "Cherry Chase" is founded.

Ottoman Empire, see *Turkey*.

Oude, or **ODES** (North India), formerly a vice-royalty held by the vizier of the great mogul. About 1760 it was seized by the vizier Sujah-ud-Dowlah, ancestor of the late king.

Battle of Buxar, where Sujah and his ally, Meer Cawm, are totally defeated, and the British become virtually masters of Oude. . . . 20 Oct. 1764

Reign of Asaph-ud-Dowlah, who cedes Benares, etc., to the East India Company, who place troops in Oude (see *Chunar*) . . . 1775-81

(The annual subsidy to the company in 1787 was 500,000*l.*, in 1794, 766,000*l.*; in 1801, 1,393,367*l.*)

More territories ceded to the company . . . 1801

Ghasse-ud-deen becomes king, with the consent of the British . . . 1819

Dreadful misgovernment of Nasser-ud-deen . . . 1837-39

[At his death, the British residents, col. Lowe, promptly suppress an insurrection.]

Mahomed Ali governs well . . . 1837-43

But his son, Umjed Ali Shah, . . . 1843-7

And grandson, Wauad Ali Shah, exceed all their predecessors in profligacy . . . 1847-68

In consequence (by virtue of the treaty of 1801), Oude is annexed to the British territories by decree, proclaimed . . . 7 Feb. 1858

The queen and prince of Oude, etc., arrive in London to appeal . . . 20 Aug. "

Oude joins the Indian mutiny; ex-king of Oude imprisoned (on suspicion) . . . 14 June, 1857

The queen dies at Paris, 26 Jan.; and the prince at London . . . 26 Feb. 1860

(For the war, see *India*, 1857-8.)

Triumphal entry of the governor-general into Lucknow; the Talukdars (land-owners) receive a free grant of their estates . . . 20 Oct. 1858

Grand durbar held at Lucknow by the viceroy, sir John Lawrence . . . 13 Nov. 1857

Oude is said to be preparing under British rule.

Oudenarde (Belgium). Here the English and allies, under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, thoroughly defeated the French besiegers, 11 July, 1708.

Oulart (S.E. Ireland). Here 6000 Irish insurgents attacked the king's troops, in small numbers, 27 May, 1798. The North Cork militia, after great feats of bravery, were out to pieces, five men only escaping.—*Massacre*.

Ounce (from *uncia*), the sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois and twelfth of the pound troy. Its precise weight was fixed by Henry III., who decreed that an English ounce should be 480 dry grains of wheat; that twelve of them ounces should be a pound;

and that eight pounds should be a gallon of wine, 1233.

Ourique (Portugal), where Alfonso, count or duke of Portugal, is said to have encountered five Saracen kings and a great army of Moors, 25 July, 1139, and signally defeated them; and then to have been hailed the first king. Lisbon, the capital, was taken, and he soon after was crowned.

Outlaw, one deprived of the benefit of the law, and out of the sovereign's protection; a punishment for such as being called in law do contemptuously refuse to appear. In the reign of Edward III., all the judges agreed that none but the sheriff only having lawful warrant therefor should put to death any man outlawed.—*Conc.* Outlawry in civil proceedings was abolished by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 59, 15 Aug. 1879.

Ouzel Galley Society. In 1700, the case of the *Ouzel Galley*, a ship in the port of Dublin, excited great legal perplexity, and was referred to an arbitration of merchants, whose prompt decision was highly approved. This led to the present society, founded in 1705.

Ovariectomy. This important surgical operation was devised and first performed by Dr. E. McDowell, of Kentucky, U.S., 1809.

Ovation, an inferior triumph which the Romans allowed those generals of their army whose victories were not considerable. Publius Posthumus Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 B.C. A sheep (*oris*) was offered by the general instead of a bull.

Overland Mail, see *Waghorn*. The overland mail travelled first through the Cenis tunnel to Brindisi, saving 24 hours, 5 Jan. 1872.

Overseers of the poor for parishes were appointed in 1601; see *Poor-laws*.

Owens College, Manchester, founded by means of a bequest of 100,000*l.* by John Owens, merchant, who died in 1846. A new constitution was obtained in 1870; and the duke of Devonshire, president, laid the first stone of the new building, 23 Sept. 1870, and opened it 8 Oct. 1873. Mr. E. R. Langworthy bequeathed 10,000*l.* to develop the chair of experimental physics, 1874. The college proposed as a university, July, 1876-8; see *Victoria University*.

Whyhee, or HAWAII, an island in the N. Pacific ocean, discovered Dec. 1778 by capt. Cook. On 14 Feb. 1779 he here fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people would not submit to this insult, and their resistance brought on hostilities, and capt. Cook and some of his companions were killed. Great progress has been recently made in civilization here, and an order of nobility and a representative assembly were instituted in 1860. The population then was about 120,000, about 60,000 in 1878; a railway opened in 1878; see *Sandwich Isles*.

Owners of Land, see *Domesday*.

Oxalic Acid, which exists in several plants, especially in sorrel, is now abundantly obtained for use in the arts from sawdust acted upon by caustic potash or soda, according to Dr. Dale's process, patented in 1862.

Oxford, an ancient city, restored by king Alfred, who resided here and established a mint, etc., about 879. Canute held a national council here. 1018
Stormed by William I. 1067
Charter by Henry II., the city granted to the burgesses by John. 1199
Henry III. holds the "mad" parliament here. 1258
Bishops Ridley and Latimer burned here. 16 Oct. 1555;
and archbishop Cranmer. 21 March. 1556
Fatal (or Black) Oxford Assizes, when the high sheriff and 300 other persons died suddenly of an infection from the prisoners. 1557
Charles I. took Oxford, 1642, and held a parliament here. 1644
Taken by the parliament. 24 June. 1646
Charles II. held parliaments here. 1655 and 1681

Visit of the allied sovereigns. 1814
British Association met here. 1832, 1847, 1860
Oxford Military College, Cowley, opened. 20 Sept. 1876

Oxford Administration, formed 29 May, 1711.

Robert, earl of Oxford (previously right hon. Robert Harley), *lord treasurer*.

Sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt, *lord keeper*.

John, duke of Normandy and Buckingham, *lord president*.

John, bishop of Bristol (afterwards London), *privy seal*.

Henry St. John (afterwards viscount Bolingbroke), and William, lord Dartmouth, *secretaries of state*.

Robert Benson (afterwards lord Bingley), *chancellor of the exchequer*.

The duke of Shrewsbury succeeded lord Oxford, receiving the lord treasurer's staff on 30 July, 1714, three days before the death of queen Anne. From the reign of George I. the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners.

Oxford Bishopric, established by Henry VIII., formed out of Lincoln, first placed at Osney in 1542; removed to Oxford cathedral (formerly St. Frideswide, now Christ Church), 1545. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1807. Charles Moss; died 16 Dec. 1811.

1812. William Jackson; died 2 Dec. 1815.

1815. Edward Lloyd; died 27 Jan. 1827.

1827. Charles Lloyd; died 31 May, 1829.

1829. Richard Bagot; translated to Bath, Nov. 1845.

1845. Samuel Wilberforce; translated to Winchester, Nov. 1869.

1869. John Fielder Mackarness.

Oxford Declaration, see *Church of England*, 1864.

Oxford Marbles, see *Arundelian*.

Oxford, PROVISIONS OF, for several political reforms; enacted by "the mad parliament," June, 1258; several times annulled and confirmed during the "barons' war."

Oxford Union Society, established as a debating club in 1823; among its early members are, or were, Gladstone, bishop Wilberforce, lord Stanhope, archbishop Manning, Sidney Herbert, archbishop Tait, etc. It held a jubilee festival 22 Oct. 1873, the lord chancellor Selborne in the chair.

Oxford University. An academy here is described as ancient by pope Martin II. in a deed, 802. Alfred founded "the schools" about 879.

Charter granted by Henry III. 1248

Charter of Edward III. 1355; of Henry VIII. 1510

The university incorporated by Elizabeth. 1570

Receives the elective franchise (to send two members to parliament). 1604

Bodleian Library opened, 8 Nov. 1602; building completed. 1613

The botanic garden, etc., established by the earl of Danby. 1622

Radcliffe Library opened, 13 April, 1749; the Radcliffe observatory completed. 1786

A commission appointed (31 Aug. 1850) to inquire into its "state, studies, discipline, and revenues;" reported. 27 April. 1862

Acts making alterations passed. 1854, 1866

University Museum opened. July. 1860

Examination statutes passed. 1801, 1807, 1860, 1862

Extension of the university proposed at a meeting held 16 Nov. 1865

University tests abolished by act passed. 16 June. 1871

Royal commission to inquire respecting university property, etc., appointed. 6 Jan. 1872

Income in 1871 reported to be a university, 47,589*l.* 3*l.* 3*d.*; colleges and halls, 366,253*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; total, 413,642*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Heldomadal board reported that about 100,000*l.* was needed for education in science. Oct. 1874

Lord Ilchester's bequest to promote the study of Slavonian literature, especially Polish; first lectures given, May. 1875

New commission appointed (lords Selborne and Redesdale, Montague Bernard, sir M. W. Ridley, dean Burgon, and Mr. Justice Grove); announced. 27 March. 1876

Oxford University bill withdrawn, July, 1876; the Universities act passed. 10 Aug. 1877

The commission publish a new scheme for professors, etc., very restrictive. 2 Nov. 1880

COLLEGES.

University, said to have been founded by king Alfred, 872; founded by William, archdeacon of Durham. about 1292

Balliol, founded by John Balliol, knight (father to Balliol, king of the Scots), and Deborah, his wife. 1268

Merton College, by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester	1264
Hertford College, 1312; dissolved in 1805, and a Hertford scholarship appointed; revived, and Magdalen Hall incorporated with it	1874
Exeter, by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter	1314
Oriel College, by king Edward II.; Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stowe	1326
Queen's College, by Robert de Eglesfield, clerk, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III.	1340
New College, by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester; first called St. Mary of Winchester, founded 1379; occupied 1386 (600th anniversary celebrated 14 Oct. 1879)	
All-Souls College, by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury	1437
Magdalen, by William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester	1456
Lincoln College, by Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln	1479
Brazenose, by William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and sir Richard Sutton	1509
Corpus Christi, by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester	1516
Christ Church, by cardinal Woisey, 1525; and afterwards by Henry VIII.	1532
Trinity, by sir Thomas Pope, on the basis of a previous institution called Durham College	1554
St. John's, by sir Thomas Whyte, lord mayor of London	1555
Jesus College, by Dr. Hugh Price and queen Elizabeth	1571
Wadham, by Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife	1613
Pembroke, by Thomas Teedale and Richard Wightwick, clerk	1624
Worcester, by sir Thomas Coke, of Bentley, in Worcester-shire; it was originally called Gloucester College	1714
Keeble College (see <i>Keeble College</i>); first stone laid by archbishop of Canterbury, 26 April, 1868; consecrated,	26 June, 1870

Indian Institute, founded 1878 or 1879.

HALLS * (not incorporated).

St. Edmund's	1269
St. Mary's	1333
New Inn Hall	1392
St. Mary Magdalen (incorporated with Hertford College, 1874)	1467
St. Alban's	1547

[Oxford University Calendar.]

First Professorships.—Divinity (Margaret) 1502; Divinity, Law, Medicine, Hebrew, Greek, 1540, etc.

RECENT CHANCELLORS.

- 1809. William, baron Granville.
- 1834. Arthur, duke of Wellington.
- 1852. Edward, earl of Derby; died 23 Nov. 1869.
- 1869. Robert, marquess of Salisbury, elected 12 Nov.

Oxford's Act, BISHOP OF, see District Churches.

Oxford's Assault on the Queen. Edward Oxford, a youth who had been a servant in a public-house, discharged two pistols at queen Victoria and prince Albert, as they were proceeding up Constitution hill in an open phaeton from Buckingham palace, 10 June, 1840. He stood within a few yards of the carriage, but neither her majesty nor the prince was injured. Oxford was tried at the Old Bailey (10 July), and was adjudged to be insane, and sent first to Bethlehem hospital, next to Broadmoor; and set at liberty in 1868, on condition of going abroad.

Oxus (the Persian and Turkish Djihoun; local name, Amou Daryá), a river of Central Asia; supposed to have changed its course before A.D. 1000, and to have resumed its ancient bed in 1878.

Oxygen, a gas (named from the Greek *ὀξύς*, sharp, as being generally found in acids), is the most abundant of all substances, constituting about one third of the solid earth, and forming about nine tenths of water and one fifth of the atmosphere. It was first separated from red oxide of mercury by Priestley, 1 Aug. 1774, and by Scheele, who was ignorant of Priestley's discovery, in 1775. It is a supporter of animal life (in respiration), and of combustion. An oxygen gas company was announced in Dec. 1864, its object being the cheap manufacture of oxygen for its application to the production

of perfect combustion in lamps, stoves, furnaces, etc. Oxygen was liquefied by Raoul Pictet at Geneva (pressure, 820 atmospheres, temp. 140 below zero cent.), 22 Dec. 1877; see *Ozone*.

A statue of Priestley, by F. J. Williamson, at Birmingham, was unveiled by professor T. H. Huxley, 1 Aug. 1874, the centenary of the discovery of oxygen. This was also celebrated at Northumberland, Pa., where he was buried, Feb. 1804. The following telegram was sent 31 July: "The brethren at the grave to the brethren at the home of Priestley send greeting on this centennial anniversary of the birth of chemistry."

Oyer and Terminer, a commission directed to the judges of the courts, by virtue whereof they have power to hear and determine treasons, felonies, etc., 1285.

O yes! A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye! The ancient term still used by a public crier and by the usher of courts of justice to enjoin silence and attention.

Oyster (the Latin *Ostrea edulis*). British oysters are celebrated by the Roman satirist Juvenal (Sat. iv. 140), about 100. The robbery of oyster-beds is prohibited by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (1827). About 15,000 bushels of oysters were said to be produced from the Essex beds alone. In 1858 M. Coste commenced rearing oysters in great numbers on the coast of Brittany, and his plan has been found successful.

An act for promoting the cultivation of oysters in the United Kingdom passed. Aug. 1866
One for the preservation of oyster-fisheries 3 May, 1867
Certain restrictions of the Oyster-fisheries act, 1862, removed by the Fisheries act 1868
The Fisheries (oyster, crab, and lobster) act forbids the sale of deep-sea oysters between 15 June and 4 Aug.; and the sale of others between 14 May and 4 Aug.; passed 10 Aug. 1877
Oysters, about 1830 the commonest of food, are now becoming scarcer and scarcer, although their reproduction is about half-a-million-fold. A committee recommend a close time for dredging—viz., 1 May to 1 Sept.; deep-sea fishing to be restricted, as at present, from 15 June to 15 Aug.; no oyster to be sold under 2½ inches in diameter. The Whitstable beds, in 1875, are said to have produced about 79,564,000 oysters; value about 55,140*l*.

American and Portuguese oysters are now largely imported (1878).

A special investigation of the oyster-trade of the United States was made in connection with the census of 1880. The industry is very large, the wholesale trade of New York alone amounting to more than \$25,000,000 annually. The exportation of American oysters began about 1878, when the value of the exports was \$393,063. In 1879 it was \$453,306.

Ozokerit, a mineral hydro-carbon found in Moldavia and Wallachia. From it is distilled a substance suitable for making candles; introduced in the autumn of 1871.

Ozone (from the Greek *ὀζειν*, to yield an odor) was discovered by Schönbein of Basel in 1840, when experimenting with the then newly invented battery of sir William Grove, and was recognized by him successively as a minute constituent of the oxygen gas resulting from the electrolysis of water effected by a current of high tension; of air or oxygen through which electric discharges have taken place; and of air in which moist phosphorus has been undergoing slow oxidation.

Marignac determined the action of ozone on various substances to be due to their oxidation 1845
Ozonometers constructed 1866
M. Schönbein announced his discovery of another modification of oxygen, which he termed *antiozone*, hitherto found only in the compound state (in peroxides of sodium, potassium, etc.) 1859
The French Academy of Sciences appointed a committee of eminent philosophers to inquire into the nature and relations of ozone 4 Dec. 1865
Andrews and Tait demonstrated ozone to be a condensed form of oxygen 1860, "
This further established by Soré and Brodie, by quantitative reactions (Odling suggested and Brodie proved ozone to be 3 parts of oxygen compressed into the space of 2) 1873
Ozone, generated by a current produced by Wilde's magneto-electric machine, employed to bleach sugar, by Edward Beane's patent Aug. 1868
Liquefied by Hautefeuille and Chappuis Oct. 1880

* The commissioners' statutes propose annexation of St. Alban's to Merton College, New Inn to Balliol, St. Mary's to Oriel; St. Edmund's will probably be annexed to Queen's.

P.

Pacific Ocean, see *Magellan*; *Steam*, 1851; *Wrecks*, 1856; *Kidnapping Acts*; *Panama*.

Pacific Railways. The project for extending the railway system of the United States across the continent to the Pacific states was first brought to public attention by Asa Whitney, who earnestly advocated the scheme from 1846 to 1850.

Beaton's bill for a Pacific railroad introduced into Congress. . . . 7 Feb. 1849
Act providing for surveys passed. . . . March, 1853
Babcock act passed. . . . July, 1862, and July, 1864
Work begun at both ends of line. . . . 1863
40 miles from Omaha to Fremont, finished. . . . 1865
Line opened across the continent. . . . 12 May, 1869
Northern Pacific Railroad chartered and subsidized. . . . 1864
Construction begun, 1870, arrested by financial panic. . . . 1873
New Orleans connected with the Pacific by Southern railway route. . . . Jan. 1882

Pacification, Edicts of, the name usually given to the edicts of toleration granted by the French kings to the Protestants. see *Edict*.

First edict, by Charles IX., permitting the exercise of the Reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm. . . . Jan. 1562
The Reformed worship permitted in the houses of lords, justices, and certain other persons. . . . March, 1563
These edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to quit France in fifteen days. . . . 1564
Edict allowing lords and others to have service in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns. . . . 1570
[In Aug. 1572 the same monarch authorized the massacre of St. Bartholomew, see *Bartholomew*.]
Edict of pacification by Henry III., April, revoked, Dec. 1576 renewed for six years. . . . Oct. 1577
[Several edicts were published against the Protestants after the six years expired.]
Edict of Henry IV., renewing that of Oct. 1577. . . . 1591
Edict of Nantes (which see) by Henry IV. . . . 13 April, 1598
Pacification of Niamey (which see). . . . 14 July, 1829

Padlocks are said to have been invented by Beecher at Nuremberg, 1540, but are mentioned much earlier.

Padua, the Roman Patavium, in Venetia, N. Italy, said to have been founded by Antenor soon after the fall of Troy, 183 B.C. It flourished under the Romans. Patavian Latin was considered very corrupt, and is traced in Livy, a native of Padua. After being an independent republic, and a member of the Lombard league, Padua was ruled by the Carrara family from 1318, with a short interruption, till 1405, when it was seized by the Venetians. The university was founded about 1220. It was closed through disturbances, 1848-50.

Pagans, the heathen, worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief. Constantine ordered the pagan temples to be destroyed throughout the Roman empire, 331. His nephew, J. J. J., attempted their restoration 361, but paganism was renounced by the Roman senate in 388, and finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about 391.

Pai Marire, a name given to the dogmas of the Hau-hau sect; see *New Zealand*, 1865.

Pains and Penalties, see *Queen Caroline*.

Painting. Ozymandias (in Egypt) caused his exploits to be represented in painting, 2100 B.C.—*L'her*.

Polygnotus said to be the first portrait and historic painter. Lived about. . . . B.C. 450
Zeuxis of Heraclea and Parrhasius of Ephesus. . . . about 400
Apelles. . . . about 332
Pausanias of Sicron was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colors into wood or ivory. . . . about 300-330

Antiphilos, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque (*Pliny*). . . . 332

The art was introduced at Rome from Etruria by Quintus Fabius styled *Pictor Largi*. . . . 291

Excellent pictures brought from Carthage by Minutius. . . . 146
After the death of Minutius, the single painter of eminence appeared for several ages. In 146, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last of his art.

Painting on canvas seems to have been invented at Rome in 66. Brice, the Saxon historian, knew something of the art; died. . . . 735

It revived about the end of the thirteenth century, and to Giovanni Cimabue of Florence is awarded the honor of its restoration, died. . . . 1300

John Van Eyck of Bruges and his brother, Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil. . . . 1418

Cello first studied perspective; died. . . . 1473

Henry VIII. patroned Holbein, and invited Titian to his court. . . . about 1523

In Aug. 1860, the sale of Lord Northwick's pictures occupied eighteen days. It produced 95,765. A Carlo Dolci fetched 2010*l.* and a Mar. 10 1400*l.*

The Bicknell collection sold in April, 1863, produced 25,600*l.*

Mr. William Noy Wilkins invented a process of using oil with mineral colors for frescos in 1853, published his "Durability in Art."

Gainsborough a picture of Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire bought by Messrs. Agnew for 10,100*l.*, stolen from their house in Bond street London. . . . 24, 25 May, 1874

Baron Albert Thun's collection said to have sold for 100,000*l.*. . . . 28 April, 1877

Mr. Munro's Novar collection sold for 64,975*l.* close of sale. . . . 3 June, 1879

EMINENT PAINTERS.

	School.	Born	Died
Cimabue.	Florentine.	1240	1300
Giotto.	Ditto.	1276	1336
J. Van Eyck.	Flemish.	1366	1441
Giorgione.	Venetian.	1477	1511
Leonardo da Vinci.	Florentine.	1452	1519
Raphael d' Urbino.	Roman.	1483	1520
Paulo Perugino.	Ditto.	1448	1524
Albert Dürer.	German.	1470	1528
Quentin Matsys.	Flemish.	1465	1529
Correggio.	Lombardian.	1494	1534
Parmegiano.	Ditto.	1503	1540
Hans Holbein.	German.	1495	1543
Giulio Romano.	Roman.	1492	1546
Sebastien del Piombo.	Venetian.	1485	1547
Michael Angelo Buonarroti.	Florentine.	1474	1564
Titian.	Venetian.	1477	1576
Paul Veronese.	Ditto.	1529	1588
Tintoretto.	Ditto.	1512	1594
Annibal Caracci.	Lombardian.	1568	1609
Breughel.	Flemish.	1568	1625
P. P. Rubens.	Ditto.	1577	1640
Domenichino.	Bolognese.	1581	1641
Vandyck.	Flemish.	1599	1641
Guido.	Lombardian.	1575	1642
William Dobson.	English.	1610	1646
Both.	Dutch.	1600	1650
P. Potter.	Ditto.	1625	1684
Le Sueur.	French.	1617	1685
Spagnoletto.	Spanish.	1580	1686
Snyders.	Flemish.	1579	1657
Velasquez.	Spanish.	1599	1660
N. Poussin.	French.	1594	1665
Guerrino.	Bolognese.	1580	1666
Hobbins.	Flemish.	1611	1670
A. Cuyp.	Dutch.	1606	1673
A. Vander Velde.	Ditto.	1636	1673
Salvator Rosa.	Neapolitan.	1615	1673
Bentham.	Dutch.	1606	1674
Gerard Douw.	Ditto.	1620	1680
Sir Peter Lely.	German.	1617	1680
Mieris.	Dutch.	1638	1681
Ruydael.	Ditto.	1624	1681
Claude Lorraine.	French.	1600	1682
Ostade.	Dutch.	1610	1685
Murillo.	Spanish.	1618	1685
Bergheim.	Dutch.	1624	1685
Carlo Dolce.	Florentine.	1618	1686
Wouvermans.	Dutch.	1620	1688
La Bruin.	French.	1619	1690
Teniers, Jun.	Flemish.	1630	1694
W. Vander Velde.	Dutch.	1635	1707
Watteau.	French.	1684	1721
Sir Godfrey Kneller.	German.	1646	1723
Sir J. Thornhill.	English.	1676	1733
Hoysum.	Dutch.	1662	1749
Hogarth.	English.	1697	1764
Canalotti.	Venetian.	1697	1780
J. Mortimer.	English.	1739	1779
R. Wilson.	Ditto.	1714	1782
Gainsborough.	Ditto.	1727	1788
C. J. Vernet.	French.	1716	1789
Sir J. Reynolds.	English.	1726	1793
Romney.	Ditto.	1724	1793
George Morland.	Ditto.	1769	1804
Barry.	Ditto.	1741	1806
Malbone.	American.	1777	1807
Upm.	English.	1761	1807
Paul Sandby.	Ditto.	1729	1809
Bourgeois.	Ditto.	1740	1811

	School	Born	Died
Copley	American	1738	1818
West	English	1738	1820
M. Raeburn	Ditto	1738	1828
Pselli	Ditto	1741	1828
David	French	1748	1828
C. W. Peale	American	1741	1827
Gilbert C. Stuart	Ditto	1755	1829
Lawrence	English	1759	1830
Northcote	Ditto	1768	1831
Thos. Stothard	Ditto	1758	1834
A. C. H. Vernet	French	1758	1838
Beechey	English	1780	1839
William Hilton	Ditto	1795	1839
Wilkie	Ditto	1795	1841
J. Trumbull	American	1758	1843
W. Allston	Ditto	1779	1843
Haydon	English	1793	1848
Coltine	Ditto	1788	1847
Thos. Cole	American	1801	1848
Etty	English	1797	1849
Turner	Ditto	1775	1841
Martin	Ditto	1789	1854
C. R. Leslie	Ditto	1794	1859
Rembrandt Peale	American	1778	1860
Aug. Kitz	English	1819	1868
William Mulready	Ditto	1788	1863
J. E. H. Vernet	French	1789	1868
F. V. K. De la Croix	Ditto	1798	1868
William Hunt	English	1790	1864
D. Roberts	Ditto	1798	1864
W. P. Witherington	Ditto	1798	1864
Clarkson Stanfield	Ditto	1798	1867
P. Von Cornelius	German	1797	1867
J. D. A. Ingres	French	1781	1867
Thomas Crewick	English	1811	1868
F. Overbeck	German	1789	1868
D. Macise	English	1811	1870
Sir George Hayter	Ditto	1792	1871
Sir E. Landseer	Ditto	1802	1879
W. Kneller	German	1808	1874
W. M. Hunt	American	1804	1879
E. M. Ward	English	1816	1879
E. W. Cooke	Ditto	1810	1880
Thomas Webster	Ditto	1800	
Richard Redgrave	Ditto	1804	
Benj. Champney	American		
C. W. Cope	English	1811	
W. Page	American	1811	
Daniel Huntington	Ditto	1816	
W. P. Frith	English	1819	
John Ford	Ditto	1820	
Frederick Goodall	Ditto	1823	
B. K. Gifford	American	1828	
Eastman Johnson	Ditto	1824	
G. Innes	Ditto	1828	
F. E. Church	Ditto	1828	
Thomas Ford	English	1828	
Jervis McEntee	American	1828	
A. Bierstadt	Ditto	1828	
H. R. Marks	English	1828	
J. E. Millais	Ditto	1828	
F. Leighton	Ditto	1828	
Vicat Cole	Ditto	1828	
G. D. Leslie	Ditto	1828	
E. J. Poynter	Ditto	1828	
L. Alma Tadema	Dutch	1828	

Palace Court, see *Marshall's and Green Cloth*.

Palaces, see *Buckingham, St. James's, Parliament, Escorial, Tuilerie, St. Cloud, Versailles, etc.*

Palaeography, ancient writing; see *Diplomatic Writing*.

Palaeologi, a family which reigned as emperors of the East from 1260 to 1453. George Palaeologus raised Alexius Comnenus to the throne in 1081, and thereby founded his own family. Andrew, the last Palaeologus, son of Thomas, ruler of the Morea, after the overthrow of his father, became a Mahometan at Constantinople about 1533. A person who called himself John Anthony Palaeologus Lascaris died at Turin, Sept. 1874. His claims were doubted.

Palaeontology (from the Greek *palaios*, ancient, and *ontos*, beings) treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It is a branch of geology (which see). Cuvier, Mantell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, and Blainville—all of the present century—may be reckoned as fathers of this science. The Palaeontographical Society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847. The journal *Palaeontographica* (German) began 1851. Professor Owen's "Palaeontology" was published in 1860. "Nearly 40,000 species of animals and plants have been

added to the 'Systema Naturae' by palaeontological research."—*Huxley*. See *Man*.

Palaeopolis, see *Naples*.

Palais Royal, Paris, originally Palais Cardinal, built for cardinal Richelieu by Le Mercier, 1620-28, received its present name when occupied by Louis XIII., to whom the cardinal gave it shortly before his death in 1642. Louis XIV., in 1692, gave it to his nephew Philippe, duke of Orleans, and it became the residence of his successors. It was confiscated by the republic in 1793, after the execution of Philippe Egalité. Louis Philippe resided in it, 1814-31. It suffered much injury at the revolution in 1848. Under the second empire it became the residence of prince Jerome and his son Napoleon. The buildings were much injured by fire by the communists, 24 May, 1871.

Palatinate of the Rhine, one of the seven ancient electorates of Germany. It was long united to Bavaria, but was separated in 1594.—Frederick V., the elector palatine in 1610, married in 1613 Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England, and thus was an ancestor of queen Victoria; see *Hanover*. In 1619 he was elected king of Bohemia, but lost all by his defeat by the Austrians at Prague in 1620. The Palatinate was horribly ravaged by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1688. Several thousands of the ruined peasantry were sent to America by the British government and people. The elector palatine Charles Theodore inherited Bavaria in 1778; since when the two electorates have been united; see *Bavaria*.

Palatine. William the Conqueror made his nephew, Hugh d'Abrincis, count palatine of Chester with the title of earl, about 1070. Edward III. created the palatine of Lancaster, 1369; see *Lancaster, Duchy of*. The bishoprics of Ely (963) and Durham were also made counties palatine. There is also mention made of the county palatine of Hexham in 25 Henry VIII. c. 10, which then belonged to the archbishop of York; but by the 14th of Elizabeth it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland. The palatine jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, 6 Will. IV. c. 19, 21 June, 1836.

Pale, the name given to the part of Ireland colonised by the English—viz., parts of the counties of Louth, Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. Anglo-Irish rulers were termed Lords of the Pale. Their arbitrary exactions led to a royal commission of inquiry in 1587. The defection of the lords of the Pale in 1641 was followed by a general insurrection, and the royal cause was ruined in 1647. In 1652 Ireland was committed to the rule of four commissioners.

Palermo (N.W. Sicily), the ancient Panormus. It was held by the Carthaginians, 415 B.C.; taken by the Romans, 254 B.C.; by the Saracens, A.D. 832; and by the Normans, 1072. Here Roger II. was crowned king of Sicily, 1130. Palermo was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers (which see), 30 March, 1292. It suffered from earthquakes in 1736 and 1748. The king Ferdinand resided at Palermo from 1806 to 1815, while Naples was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat. It revolted against the tyranny of Ferdinand II. 12 Jan. 1848. It was attacked by gen. Filangieri, 29 March, 1849, and surrendered on 14 May. It was taken by Garibaldi, 6 June, 1860. An insurrection against the abolition of the monastic establishments broke out in Palermo on 28 Sept. 1866, and was suppressed by the royal troops with much bloodshed; order was restored by 23 Sept.

Palestine, see *Jerusalem*. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and retaken from the seventh to the tenth century, and after being the scene of the wars of the Crusades (which see), and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman empire by Selim I. in 1516; see *Bible* (note), *Holy Places*, and *Syria*.

Palestine visited by the prince of Wales.

March and April, 1868
"The Palestine Exploration Fund" was founded by many eminent persons as a society "for the thorough

gation of the archæology, topography, geology, and manners and customs of the Holy Land;" at the first meeting the archbishop of York was in the chair, 22 June, 1865

By its means capt. Wilson and a party left England for Palestine in Nov. 1865; they arrived at Damascus, Dec. 20; and in the following spring explored Jezreel, Nazareth, and many other parts of the Holy Land. Excavations in Jerusalem carried on by capt. Warren, 1867-1870

The Moabite stone discovered..... 1868

The systematic trigonometrical survey of Palestine carried on by capt. Stewart, R.E., lieuts. Conder and Kitchener, R.E..... 1872-7

A similar fund established at New York..... 1871

The Ordnance survey of Sinai by capt. Wilson and Palmer published..... 1872

The surveying party attacked by natives, rescued by soldiers, after much suffering..... 10 July, 1875

Survey of Western Palestine completed; announced Oct. 1877

Publication of map (1 inch to the mile) in 26 sheets, May, 1870

Map and Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine published..... 1880-1

Survey of Eastern Palestine begun by lieuts. Conder and Kitchener..... 1881

Palestro (N. Italy). Here the Sardinians defeated the Austrians, 30, 31 May, 1859.

Palimpsest (from the Greek *πάλιν*, again; and *ψάω*, I efface), parchments written on after the previous writing had been partially effaced. Cardinal Mai, by removing the second writing in some MSS., recovered the original. This was the case with Cicero's "De Republica," published by Mai in 1821. It had been covered by a treatise of Lactantius.

Pall, **Pallium**, in the Roman Church an ensign of dignity conferred by the pope upon archbishops. By a decretal of pope Gregory XI. (about 1370), no archbishop could call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop till he had received his pall from the see of Rome. The pall was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1152, when Gelasius was recognized as primate of all Ireland.

Palladium, the statue of Pallas, said to have fallen from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as he was building Ilium, which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the Palladium was found within its walls. The Greeks are said to have obtained it by craft during the Trojan war, 1184 B.C.; but some writers assert another statue was taken, and that the real Palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1183 B.C., and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta.—PALLADIUM is a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston in 1803.

Pallas, the planet, was discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, 28 March, 1802.

Palliser's Chilled Shot, see *Cannon*.

Pall Mall, a street near St. James palace, London, is named from a French game at ball (*paillé-maille*, being a wooden mallet), resembling the modern croquet, having been played there about 1621. Among eminent inhabitants were Nell Gwynne and Dr. Thomas Sydenham.—THE **PALL MALL GAZETTE**, a daily independent political and literary journal, first appeared 7 Feb. 1865, and was edited by Mr. Frederick Greenwood till 1 May, 1880, when it became a liberal paper, edited by Mr. John Morley.

Palmerston Administration.* The resignation of the Aberdeen administration was announced 1 Feb. 1855, but nearly all its members returned to office

soon after under lord Palmerston; lord Derby and lord John Russell having each in vain endeavored to form an administration. On 22 Feb. Mr. Gladstone, sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert resigned on account of the Sebastopol inquiry. Lord John Russell resigned 18 July. Lord Canning was appointed governor-general of India, 4 July, 1855. This cabinet resigned 20 Feb. 1858, in consequence of a vote of censure upon it for introducing the Foreign Conspiracy bill, and was succeeded by the Derby administration (*which see*).

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.

Lord chancellor, lord Cranworth.

President of the council, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll; next, earl of Harrowby; afterwards the marquess of Chancarde.

Secretaries—home, sir George Grey; *foreign*, earl of Clarendon; *colonial*, Sidney Herbert (resigned Feb. 22); afterwards lord J. Russell (resigned July 13); sir William Molesworth (died 22 Oct. 1855); next, Henry Labouchere; war, lord Panmure.

Chancellor of the exchequer, W. E. Gladstone (resigned 22 Feb.); next, sir G. Cornwall Lewis.

First lord of the admiralty, sir James Graham (resigned 22 Feb.); next, sir Charles Wood.

Board of control, sir Charles Wood; next, R. Vernon Smith.

Public works, sir William Molesworth; next, sir B. Hall (appointed 22 July, 1855).

Postmaster-general, viscount Canning (appointed governor-general of India, 4 July); next, duke of Argyll.

President of the board of trade, lord Stanley of Alderley.

Marquess of Lansdowne, without office.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, earl of Harrowby; next, M. T. Baileys (appointed 24 Nov. 1855).

Palmerston-Russell Administration. The second Derby administration (*which see*) resigned 11 June, 1859. Earl Granville was requested by the queen to form an administration, and obtained the support of lord Palmerston, but not of lord John Russell; the last two then agreed to form a cabinet, which came into office 18 June, 1859. On the decease of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct. 1865, earl Russell became premier; *see Russell*.

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.

Lord high chancellor, John lord Campbell (d. 23 June, 1861); succeeded by sir Richard Bethell, made lord Westbury, who resigned 4 July, 1865; succeeded by lord Cranworth.

Lord president of the council, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll.

Secretaries: foreign affairs, lord John (afterwards earl) Russell; *colonies*, duke of Newcastle; succeeded by Edward Cardwell, 8 April, 1864; *home*, sir G. Cornwall Lewis; succeeded by sir George Grey; war, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert; succeeded by sir G. C. Lewis (died 13 April, 1863), and by earl de Grey (1 May); *India*, sir Charles Wood.

Chancellor of the exchequer, William Ewart Gladstone.

First lord of the admiralty, duke of Somerset.

President of the board of trade, Thomas Milner Gibson.

[This office was offered to Mr. R. Cobden, and declined by him.]

Secretary of state for Ireland, Edward Cardwell; succeeded by sir R. Peel (not in the cabinet).

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, sir George Grey, bart.; succeeded by Edward Cardwell; and by earl Clarendon, 8 April, 1864.

Postmaster-general, earl of Elgin (proceeded to China in April, 1860); succeeded by lord Stanley of Alderley, appointed Sept. 1860.

Four-law board, T. Milner Gibson; succeeded by Charles P. Villiers (9 July, 1860).

PALMERSTON'S ACT for abatement of smoke nuisance (16 & 17 Vict. c. 128), 20 Aug. 1853.

Palm-Sunday. When Christ made his entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover took branches of the palm-tree, and went forth to meet him, 33. It is usual, in some countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter; hence called Palm-Sunday.

Palmyra (Syria) was supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon, but was manifestly Grecian. The brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was under Odenatus and his queen, Zenobia. At the death of Odenatus, Zenobia assumed the title of queen of the East, in 267. Aurelian defeated her at Emesa in 272, and made her captive, 273, and killed Longinus, the philosopher, her friend. Palmyra is now inhabited by a few Arab families. The ruins were visited in 1751 by Mr. Wood, who published an account of them in 1753. Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Bruce also visited Palmyra.

* Henry John Temple was born 20 Oct. 1784; was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; succeeded his father, viscount Palmerston, 1802; became M.P. and a junior lord of the admiralty, 1807; was secretary at war, 1809-28; and a secretary for foreign affairs, Nov. 1830-34; April, 1835, to Sept. 1841; and July, 1846, to Dec. 1851; and home secretary, Dec. 1852, to March, 1855, when he became first lord of the treasury. He was created lord warden of the Cinque Ports, 31 March, 1861; and master of the corporation of the Trinity House, 16 June, 1862. He sat for Tiverton, 1835-63. He died 18 Oct., and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 27 Oct. 1865. His statue at Romey, by M. Noble, was uncovered by earl Russell, 21 July, 1868. Lady Palmerston died 11 Sept. 1869, aged 82.

Palo Alto, BATTLE OF. Gen. Taylor, in command of the army of occupation in Texas, marched from Point Isabel on the evening of 7 May, 1846, to the relief of Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras; see *Fort Brown*. At noon the next day he discovered a Mexican army, under gen. Arista, full 6000 strong, drawn up in battle order upon a beautiful prairie called Palo Alto. Taylor, with little more than 2000 men, attacked him. The contest lasted five hours. At twilight the Mexicans gave way and fled. The Americans lost, in killed and wounded, 53; the Mexican loss was about 600; see *Mexican War*.

Pampeluna (N.E. Spain, taken by the French on their invasion of Spain) was invested by the British, between whom and the French obstinate conflicts took place, 27 and 29 July, 1813. It surrendered to the British, 31 Oct. in that year.

Pamphlets. Their first appearance among us is generally thought to have been in opposition to the Church of Rome. Those who were first convinced of the reasonableness of the "new learning," as it was then called, propagated their opinions in small pieces, cheaply printed, and (what was then of great importance) easily concealed. Political pamphlets began in Edward VI.'s time, and were very numerous in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (by Defoe, Swift, Steele, and others).

Paul Louis Courier wrote "Simple Discours" and other pamphlets against the priests and nobles after the restoration of the Bourbons, 1815. His "Pamphlet des Pamphlets," defending the pamphleteer (published 1824), probably led to his murder, 10 April, 1825.

Large collections are in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal and London Institutions. Certain enactments respecting pamphlets removed by an act passed July, 1869.

Panama, the isthmus which joins the two Americas; see *Darien*. Across this a ship-canal was proposed by the *Bulwer-Clayton treaty*, 19 April, 1850. A treaty for the construction of a ship-canal through the isthmus by the United States was signed by representatives of that government and that of Colombia, 26 Jan. 1870. In 1855 a new state, New Granada, was divided into eight federal states, one of which is named PANAMA. A revolution took place in Panama on 9 March, 1865; the government was deposed, and don Jil Colunje became president; succeeded by Vincent Olarte, 1 Oct. 1866. Panama is now subject to Colombia (*which see*). The government overthrown by Colombian troops without bloodshed, about 12 Oct. 1875.

First exploration for canal route, between Chagres and Panama, by H. de la Serna. 1827-8
Canal proposed by Lopez de Gomara. 1851
Canal or road from Caledonia bay proposed by William Patterson. 1698
Gogonche, a Biscayan pilot, laid his scheme for a canal before the Spanish government. 1799
Humboldt proposed a canal. 1803
First formal exploration made by Lloyd and Falmark. 1827-29
Garella's survey. 1843
Canal scheme of Michel Chevalier proposed. 1844
Macadamized road from Panama to Portobello, proposed by W. B. Liot, R.N. 1845
Survey for Panama railroad by col. G. W. Hughes, U.S.A. 1849
Panama railroad begun. Jan. 1850
Exploration of capt. Fitzroy, R.N.
" " Dr. Cullen.
" " J. C. Trautwine. 1852
" " capt. Prevost, R.N. 1853
" " Lionel Gisborne. 1854
" " lieut. Strain, U.S.N.
" " capt. Kennish. 1855
First train from ocean to ocean. 28 Jan.
Exploration of lieut. Michler, U.S.A. 1858
" " Fred'k N. Kelley. 1864
" " M. de la Charne. 1865
De Paydt announces discovery of a favorable route.
Exploration of Gonzorga. 1866
" " commander T. O. Selfridge, U.S.N. 1870
" " commander Tuill, U.S.N. 1875
Gen. Türr and a committee propose a canal. Oct.
Lieut. L. A. B. Wyse's survey (1875) published. autumn, 1877
Explorations of Reclus and Sosa. 1878
International canal congress convened in Paris. 15 May, 1879
Seven schemes proposed; canal from Gulf of Limon to Bay of Panama recommended (by 74-8). 29 May,
De Lesseps arrives at the isthmus. 31 Dec.

Scheme suspended for want of funds. 1879
Canal through Nicaragua proposed by Americans; favored by gen. Grant. Sept.
Lesseps's scheme opposed by the United States government. March, 1880
Lesseps, at Liverpool, describes his plan; canal to be 46 miles long. 31 May,
Engineers leave Paris to proceed to the work, 3 Jan.; at work. 24 Feb. 1881

Pan-Anglican Synod, the popular name of a conference of 75 bishops, British, colonial, and American, who met at Lambeth Palace, 24-27 Sept. 1867. They issued an address, published their resolutions, of a very general character, and formally closed their conference on 10 Dec.

Another synod of about 85 bishops met. 2 July, 1878
Grand closing service at St. Paul's. 27 July, "
An encyclical letter issued proposing an episcopal board of reference for ecclesiastical questions, etc. "

Pandean-pipes (said to be the Greek syrinx, and the *ugab* or organ of the Bible, Gen. iv. 21 and Psa. cl.), usually seven tubes, popular in Britain early in the nineteenth century. A "Preceptor" for Davies's "new invented syrinx" was published in 1807.

Pandects, a digest of the civil law, made by order of Justinian, 528. It is stated that a copy of these Pandects was discovered in the ruins of Amalfi, 1187; removed from Pisa in 1415, and preserved in the library of the Medici at Florence as the *Pandecta Florentina*.

Pandusia (Bruttium, S. Italy). Here Alexander, king of Epirus, was defeated and slain by the Bruttians, 326 B.C. Lævinus, the Roman consul, was defeated at Pandusia, in Lucania, by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 280 B.C.

Panæa, or PANIUS (Syria). Here Antiochus the Great defeated Scopas, the Egyptian general, and his Greek allies, 198 B.C.

Panics, COMMERCIAL, generally the result of over-speculation; see *Bubbles*, *South Sea*, *Law's*.

Through French war; government issued 5,000,000. exchequer bills. 1793
Through Irish rebellion, etc. (3-per-centa. at 44½). 1797
Through bubble companies, 770 banks stopped. winter, 1825-6
Through railway mania. Oct. 1847
Through American failures. Nov. 1857
Through fear of European war. April, 1869
Through over-speculation in limited liability companies, May, 1866
Through Franco-Prussian war. 10 July, 1870
The most notable commercial panics in the United States have been those of 1857 and 1873. The gold panic (see *Black Friday*) occurred. 24 Sept. 1899

Pannonia, part of Illyria, now Hungary. Was finally subdued by Tiberius, A.D. 8.

Panopticon of Science and Art, in Leicester square, erected in 1852-3 for a chartered company by Mr. T. H. Lewis, the architect; was opened in 1854 for lectures, musical performances, etc. It had a very large electrical machine, battery, etc. The speculation did not succeed; the building was sold in 1857; and in Feb. 1858 was opened for concerts and horsemanship, and called the *Alhambra*.

Jeremy Bentham's book "Panopticon, or the Inspection House," an establishment in which persons may be kept under inspection, published 1791; see *Milbank*.

Panoramas, invented by Robert Barker, are bird's-eye views painted around the wall of a circular building. In 1788 he exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London in 1789, having adopted the name "*Panorama*," and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester square for that purpose. (He died in April, 1806.) J. P. Louthembourg, a painter, termed the panoramist, invented the "Eidophusikon," natural phenomena represented by moving pictures, exhibited at Lisle street, Leicester square, 8 April, 1781. "This was certainly not a panorama."—*Dr. Rimbauld*.

Panormus, see *Palermo*.

Pantagraph (from the Greek *πάντα*, all things, and *γραφειν*, to write, and incorrectly termed *Pentagraph*), an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarg-

ing plans, etc., invented by Christopher Scheiner, about 1603; improved by prof. Wallace, and called "Eidograph," about 1821.

Pantaleon, a musical instrument (a drum with tuned strings) invented by Pantaleon Hebenstreit about 1755.

Pantechnicon, a range of buildings, Motcombe street, Knightsbridge, London, W., erected by Seth Smith, as a receptacle for paintings, jewelry, furniture, carriages, etc., 1830; was destroyed by fire, 13, 14 Feb. 1874, when much property was lost; rebuilt 1874.

Panthays, Mahometans in the Chinese province Yunan, became independent under a sultan during the Tac-ping revolt, 1851-64. After its suppression, the Panthays, after a severe struggle, were also subdued. Their capital, Talifoo, was captured, and its inhabitants cruelly massacred in Feb. 1873. The Panthays sent an embassy to England in 1872, without effect. Sultan Suleiman committed suicide.

Pantheism, the formula of which is "everything is God, and God is one," was especially taught by Xenophanes, who died 600 B.C. The doctrine is attributed to Spinoza, Kant, Fichte, and other modern philosophers. Amalie of Chartres, censured for holding the doctrine, recanted, thirteenth century. He is said to have asserted that "all is God, and God is all."

Pantheon, at Rome, a circular temple built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, 27 B.C. It had niches in the wall, where the image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates brass, the beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver. Pope Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and all the saints by the name of S. Maria della Rotunda, or "ad Martyres," A.D. 604.*—The **PANTHEON IN LONDON** was erected by subscription, and opened 27 Jan. 1772; formed into an opera-house; burned down 14 Jan. 1792; rebuilt for masquerades in 1795; opened as theatre, 1812, made a bazaar in 1834. The bazaar was closed in 1867, and the premises taken by Gilbey & Co., wine-merchants, who lent the south part for a temporary church.

Pantogen, see *Atomic Theory*.

Pantomimes were representations by gestures and attitudes among the Greeks, and were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus, 22 B.C. Comic masques were introduced here from Italy about 1700. The first regular English pantomime is said to have been *Harlequin Executed*, produced by John Rich at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, 26 Dec. 1717. Joseph Grimaldi (1779-1837) was the most eminent clown.

PAOLI, MASSACRE AT. On the night of 20 Sept. 1777, a corps of 1500 Americans, under gen. Wayne, were attacked in their camp, near the Paoli tavern, in Pennsylvania, by a party of British and Hessians under gen. Greig, and about 300 of them were killed or mortally wounded in the gloom. Fifty-three of them were found upon the ground the next morning, and were buried in one grave. A marble monument stands over the sepulchre.

"Papal Aggression." In a consistory held in Rome, 30 Sept. 1850, the pope (Pius IX.) named fourteen new cardinals, of whom four only were Italians. Among them was Dr. Nicholas Wiseman, vicar-apostolic of the London district, who was at the same time nominated lord archbishop of Westminster.

Dr. Ullathorne enthroned as Roman Catholic bishop of Birmingham in St Chad's cathedral. 27 Oct. 1850
A pastoral letter from Dr. Wiseman read in all the Roman Catholic chapels of his see (all England parcelled out into Romish dioceses) 27 Oct. "
The answer of the bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) to a memorial from the Protestant clergy of Westminster, against a Romish hierarchy in this country, was followed by the "Durham" letter from lord John Russell, then chief minister of the crown, to the bishop of

* Victor Emmanuel, first king of united Italy, was buried here, 17 Jan. 1878.

Durham, in which he severely censured, not only the papal aggression, but also the proceedings of the tractarian clergy of the Church of England. 4 Nov. 1850
Immediately from every quarter of England addresses poured in to her majesty the queen, calling upon her and the government to resist the usurpation; 6700 addresses, it is said, had been voted from nearly as many influential meetings up to. 31 Dec. "
Dr. Briggs, created Roman Catholic bishop of Beverley, was enthroned in St. George's chapel at York. 13 Feb. 1851
Dr. Browne created bishop of Clifton, and Dr. Burgess bishop of Shrewsbury; both consecrated in St. George's cathedral, Southwark. 27 July, "
The Ecclesiastical Titles act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60, prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of 100*l*. Aug. "
It was not acted upon, and was repealed. 24 July, 1871

Papal Infallibility. This dogma, maintained by one party in the Roman church, tolerated by another, and utterly rejected by a third, was adopted and promulgated at the general council at Rome, 18 July, 1870, a great many bishops having withdrawn. The doctrine was inculcated by the false decretals of Isidore and others, but not adopted by the council of Trent; see *Councils*, *XXI*. Professor Dollinger, the historian, was excommunicated at Munich for rejecting this dogma, 18 April, 1871: he was made a D.C.L. at Oxford about 16 June following; see *Old Catholics*. The doctrine was strenuously attacked by Mr. W. E. Gladstone in his pamphlet "The Vatican Decrees," Nov. 1874.

Papal States, see *Rome and Popes*.

Paper, see *Papyrus*. Paper was probably made in Egypt, and centuries before the Christian era. It was made of cotton about A.D. 600, and of rags about 1300.* White coarse paper was made by sir John Speilman, a German, at Dartford, in England, 33 Eliz. 1590; and here paper-mills were erected.—*Storr*. Paper for writing and printing manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 Will. III. 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000*l*. annually. The French refugees taught our people; we had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively until they came among us; we made white paper first in 1690.—*Anderson*. Paper-making by a machine was suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to Didot, the great printer, who brought it to England, and, conjointly with Fourdrinier, perfected the machinery. The latter obtained a patent for paper-making machinery in 1801, and for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length in 1807. The machinery was improved by Bryan Donkin. A sheet of paper 13,800 feet long and 4 feet wide was made at Whitehall mills, Derbyshire, in 1830; and one 21,000 feet long and 6 feet 3 inches wide was made at Colyton, in Devon, in 1860. Esparto, a Spanish grass, first imported in 1857, has been largely employed in the paper-manufacture since 1864. In 1866 wood was largely manufactured into paper at Philadelphia; and at the Paris exhibition, 1867, fine specimens of wood-paper were shown; see *Parchment* (note). The paper-duty, imposed in 1694 (producing, latterly, about 1,400,000*l*. annually), after having been the subject of agitation for several years, was repealed in 1861. Hop-stalks said to be used for paper-making in France, 1873.

Paper mills in Great Britain, 1877, about 385 (England, 300; Scotland, 65; Ireland, 20); annual produce about 360,000 tons; value, 16,000,000*l*.

Paper Exhibition at Berlin, Aug. 1878: contained not only great varieties of paper, but a paper house, tables, chairs, carpets, barrels, boats, etc.

The first paper-mill in America was built by William Rittinghousen and William Bradford, near Philadelphia, in 1690. A second was built in Germantown in 1710. In 1870 there

* Mr. Joseph Hunter (in the *Archæologia*, xxxvii.) states that the earliest paper which he had seen was a MS. account-book, dated 1392, probably of Bordeaux manufacture. He gives engravings of manufacturers' marks, French and English, the dates of which range from 1330 to 1431. He also gives an extract from a work by Bartholus, a writer of the middle of the fourteenth century, in which mention is made of a paper-manufacture in the Marches of Ancona. At the end of Wynkin de Worde's edition of Bartholomæus "De Proprietatibus Rerum," 1494, its thin paper, made by John Tate in England, is commended.

were in the United States 650 paper-factories, exclusive of those engaged in making paper-hangings, with an aggregate capital of \$34,360,914. The annual products were valued at \$14,576,938.

Paper Money, see Banks.

Paper-hangings, etc. Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland about 1665. Made of velvet and flims, for hanging apartments, about 1820. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country during the present century.—**PAPER BUCKS** have been made in America; and paper tubing for water and gas, made by M. Jalouzeau, of Paris, was shown in 1860.

Papier-maché. This manufacture (of paper-pulp combined with gum and sometimes with china clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German snuff-box-maker, is said to have learned the art from one Leferre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Backer-ville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Papier-maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, etc.

Papin's Digester (see *Steam*), invented about 1691. Denis Papin, a French philosopher, assisted Boyle in his experiments about 1678.

Papista, see Roman Catholics.

Papua, see New Guinea.

Papyrus, the reed from which was made the paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment, about 190 a.c. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria, 268 a.c. Many papyri were discovered at Herculaneum in 1754; and many were collected by the French in Egypt, 1798. A manuscript of the "Antiquities" of Josephus on papyrus, among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris, was restored in 1815.

Fac similes of the largest known papyrus, found in 1855, behind Shediad Kaba, on the Nile, and now in the British Museum, were published with translations by the trustees in 1874.

Parable, see Fable.

Parachute, see Balloon, 1785, 1802, 1837, 1874.

Paraclete (Greek for comforter), a name given by Abélard to the convent which he founded in Champagne in 1122, of which Héloïse became the first abbess.

Paradise Lost, the great English epic by John Milton, appeared first in ten books in 1667; in twelve books in 1674.

Paradox (Greek, *pará*, beyond, and *dóxa*, opinion), something contrary to common opinion. Professor De Morgan's "Budget of Paradoxes" (of all kinds) was published in 1872. John Paget's "Paradoxes and Puzzles, Historical, Judicial, and Literary," published 1874.

Paraffine (from *parum affinis*, from its having little affinity with anything), also called photogen, a solid substance, somewhat like spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal, and first obtained by Reichenbach in 1830, and by Dr. Christison about the same time. It was procured from mineral oil by Mr. James Young about 1846 at Alfreton, in Derbyshire. Soon after it was largely obtained from Boghead coal. It is also obtained from Irish peat. It makes excellent candles. Much litigation ensued through interference with Mr. Young's patent-right.

Paragraph Bible, see under Bible.

Paraguay, a republic in South America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526; conquered by Alvarez Nuñez in 1535, and civilized by the Jesuits, who in 1600 commenced their missions there and held it till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814 Dr. José G. R. Francia was elected dictator; he ruled vigorously, but tyrannically; he was succeeded, on his death in 1840, by Vibal. From 1814 to 1844 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The president, C. A. Lopez, elected in 1844, was succeeded by his son, Francis S. Lopez, Sept. 1862 (see below). Paraguay was recognized as an independent

state by the Argentine Confederation, 14 July, 1852, and by Great Britain in 1856. Population in 1867, 1,867,481; in 1873, 221,079; in 1874, 238,344.

Hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil began when a Brazilian steamer was captured as an intruder on the Paraguay. . . . 11 Nov. 1864
Brazil invaded. . . . Dec. " "
Lopes invaded the territory of the Argentine republic, which immediately made alliance with Brazil. 14 April, 1865
The army of Lopes defeated. . . . Sept. " "
The allies captured Uruguayana and an army of Paraguayans. . . . 16 Sept. "

(For details of the war, see Brazil, 1865-8.)

A provisional government installed, Lopes totally de-

feated; proclaimed an outlaw. . . . 17 Aug. 1869

Lopes killed near the Aquidaua. . . . 1 March, 1870

Treaty signed with Brazil and the Argentine republic. . . . 26 June, "

President Salvador Jordanián elected for three years. . . . 12 Dec. 1871

President Juan Bautista Gill. . . . 28 Nov. 1874

The president and his brother assassinated; assassinated. . . . April, Regino Uriarte president. . . . 15 April, 1877

President, Candido Barreiro (for 4 years). . . . 25 Nov. 1880

Parallel Motion, see Motion.

Parasols were used by the ancient Egyptians. A new form (said to have been devised by the duchess of Rutland) came into general use about 1820.

Paro aux Cerfs, a deer-park at Versailles, near Paris, made by Louis XII., and kept as such till 1694, when Louis took the land for building. The name was given to a house erected on it by madame Pompadour, popularly said to form a seraglio for Louis XV. in 1765. It was closed by madame De Barry in 1771.

Parchment. Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus) of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 a.c. Parchment books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians and others are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes's time.

Parchment paper (or vegetable parchment) was invented and patented in 1851 by Mr W. E. Gaine, C.E., who discovered that when paper is exposed to a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water for no longer time than is required to draw it through the fluid, it is immediately converted into a strong, tough, skin-like material. It must be instantly washed with water. Its great strength points out many applications of this material, e.g., maps, school and account books, and drawing-paper. In 1866 it appeared that a similar invention had been made in Paris by Fiquet and Fommarade in 1866.

Pardons. General pardons were proclaimed at occasions, first by Edward III. in 1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived *à legs non dignité*; and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Hen. VIII. 1535.—*Blackstone*. A pardon cannot follow an impeachment of the house of commons: stat. Will. III. 1700.

Parga, a city in European Turkey; retained its civil independence under the protection of Venice till 1797, when that state was conquered by the French. It resisted various attempts to capture it, and in 1806 was garrisoned by Russians. It was given up to the French in 1807; taken by the English, 22 March, 1814; surrendered to the Turks, 1817; and abandoned by above 8000 of its inhabitants, who retired to the Ionian Isles, May, 1819.

Parian Marble, see Arundelian Marble.

Paris (formerly *Latetia Parisiorum*), the capital of France, situated on the river Seine, which cuts it into two unequal parts, the strongest being towards the north, and in which are three isles: *la ville* (the city), the *île St. Louis*, and the *île Louviers*. In the time of Julius Cæsar, Latetia comprised the city only. It was greatly improved by the emperor Julian, who made it his residence while he governed Gaul, 355-361. It became successively the capital of the kingdoms of Paris, Soissons, and Neustria, and eventually of all the kingdom. Many ecclesiastical councils were held at Paris, 800-1598. The representative of the house of Orleans is styled count of Paris. Population of Paris in 1856, 1,178,262; in 1873, estimated population, 1,851,792; in 1876, 1,988,606; see France.

- Clovis makes Paris his residence.....about 508
 St. Denis founded.....613
 Hôtel-Dieu Hospital founded by bishop Landry.....about 656
 Paris ravaged by the Normans (or Danes), 845, 855, 861;
 suffered from famine.....845-940
 Gallantly defended against the Danes by the count Eudes
 and the bishop Goslin.....885
 University founded.....about 1200
 Rebuilt.....1231
 Church of Notre Dame built.....1160-1270
 The parliament established.....1302
 Suffers by the factions of the Armagnacs and the Bur-
 gundians.....1411-18
 Taken by the English.....1420
 Retaken by the French.....1436
 Pont Notre Dame built.....1499
 The Louvre commenced (see *Louvre*).....1522
 Hôtel de Ville founded.....1533
 The boulevards commenced.....1536
 Fountain of the Innocents erected.....1551
 The Tulleries begun (see *Tulleries*).....1564
 Massacre of St. Bartholomew's.....24 Aug. 1572
 The Pont Neuf begun.....1578
 Vainly besieged by Henry IV.....1589-90
 Entered by him.....March, 1594
 Hospital des Invalides.....1595
 Place Royale begun.....1604
 The Hôtel-Dieu founded.....1606
 Jardin des Plantes formed.....1610
 The Luxembourg, by Mary de' Medici.....1615
 The Palais Royal built.....1629
 The Val-de-Grace.....1645
 Conflicts of the Fronde.....1648-53
 Royal palace at Versailles built; the court removed
 there.....1661-72
 The Academy of Sciences founded.....1666
 The Observatory established.....1667
 Champs Elysees planted.....1670
 Arch of St. Denis erected.....1672
 Palais d'Elysee Bourbon built.....1718
 The Palace of the Deputies.....1722
 The Military School.....1751
 The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, founded.....1764
 The French revolution breaks out; the Bastille taken,
 14 July.....1789
 Pont de Louis XIV. finished.....1790
 Cemetery of Père La Chaise consecrated.....1804
 Pont des Invalides, etc., erected.....1806
 Paris surrenders to the allies.....30 March, 1814
 Paris lit with gas.....1819
 Revolution (see *France*).....July, 1830
 Column of July founded.....28 July, 1831
 Fortifications of Paris (for which 140,000,000 of francs
 were voted, 1833) commenced 15 Dec. 1840; completed
 March, 1846
 Revolution (see *France*).....22 Feb. 1848
 Paris much improved by Louis Napoleon (probable cost
 12,800,000).....1853-62
- Industrial Exhibition** opened by the emperor and em-
 press, 15 May; visited by queen Victoria and prince
 Albert (the first visit of an English sovereign to Paris
 since 1422), 24 Aug.; exhibition closes.....15 Nov. 1855
- Conference at Paris** respecting the Danubian Principali-
 ties (*which see*); closes.....Aug. 1858
- Bois de Boulogne opened as a garden of acclimation,
 6 Oct. 1860
- Remains of Napoleon I. deposited in the Invalides,
 31 March, 1861
- A building was erected for a permanent industrial ex-
 hibition by a company.....Oct. 1862
- The scheme failed.....Feb. 1864
- Boulevard Prince Eugène opened by the emperor, 7 Dec.
 Decree for an international exhibition of the products
 of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts at Paris in
 1867; commissioners appointed.....21 Feb. 1864
- Cab strike, 4 days.....1865
- Fine arts exhibition opened.....1 May, 1866
- The cathedral of Notre Dame and other buildings re-
 stored....."
- INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION** on the Champ de Mars (with
 a new park, comprising more than 100 acres); the ob-
 long building designed by Lepay (enclosing 35 acres),
 1245 feet wide, 1500 feet long, consisting of circles
 within circles; the external corridor was a belt of iron,
 85 feet high and 115 feet wide; opened by the emper-
 or and empress.....1 April, 1867
- It was visited by the prince of Wales; the kings of
 Greece, Belgium, Prussia, and Sweden; the czar of
 Russia, the viceroy of Egypt, the sultan of Turkey,
 the emperor of Austria, and other inferior potentates,
 May-Nov. "
- Attempted assassination of the czar by Berezowski, a
 Pole.....6 June, "
- The czar and the king of Prussia entertained by M.
 Haussmann, prefect of Paris (cost 36,000).....8 June, "
- Departure of the czar, 11 June; of the king of Prussia,
 14 June, "
- Distribution of prizes to exhibitors by the emperor in
 the presence of the prince of Wales, the sultan, etc.,
 1 July, "
- Berezowski condemned to transportation for life, 15 July, 1867
- Visit of the emperor of Austria.....23 Oct.-2 Nov. "
- Grand banquet to commissioners of International Exhi-
 bition.....26 Oct. "
- Exhibition finally closed (instead of on 31 Oct.) Sunday,
 3 Nov.; gross receipts, 9,830,369 francs.
- Abbé Migé's great printing-office burned; loss about
 360,000.....12 Feb. 1868
- M. Haussmann, the prefect of the Seine, reported the
 budget of the city to exceed 9,200,000. He resigned
 Jan. 1870
- (For the sieges and other recent events, see *France* and
Franco-German War, 1870-1.)
- Grand Opera-house burned.....28, 29 Oct. 1873
- Great explosion with loss of life at Poirier's chemical
 works, near Paris.....19 Nov. 1874
- Grand new opera-house decreed, 1860; designed by Gar-
 nier; opened in state.....5 Jan. 1875
- Municipal officers visit London, to inspect railways, etc.,
 30 April, 1877
- New Hôtel-Dieu finished.....Aug. "
- INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION:** site, two unequal parts di-
 vided by the Seine. The main building in the Champ
 de Mars covers 263,593 square yards (765 by 360 yards);
 the Trocadéro (*which see*) palace is a stone structure,
 with a rotunda supported by columns, crowned by a
 dome, flanked by two lofty towers, the exterior gallery
 ornamented with statues.
- The exhibition was opened by the president, marshal
 MacMahon ("in the name of the republic"), in pre-
 sence of the prince of Wales, the duc d'Aosta, and other
 distinguished persons.....1 May, 1878
- 111,955 persons visited exhibition (a fête day).....15 Aug. "
- Grand distribution of medals by marshal MacMahon,
 with speech.....21 Oct. "
- Closed Sunday.....10 Nov. "
- Total admissions, 16,032,725; daily average, 82,000; gross
 receipts, 12,653,746 francs.
- International exhibition of applied science opened,
 24 July, 1879
- The senate and assembly meet again at Paris.....27 Nov. "
- IMPORTANT TREATIES OF PARIS.**
- Between England, France, Spain, and Portugal; cession
 of Canada to Great Britain by France, and Florida by
 Spain.....10 Feb. 1763
- Between France and Sardinia; the latter ceding Savoy,
 etc.....15 May, 1796
- Between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pome-
 rania and the island of Rügen were given up to the
 Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French prohibitory
 system against Great Britain.....6 Jan. 1810
- Capitulation of Paris: Napoleon renounces the sover-
 eignty of France.....11 April, 1814
- Convention of Paris, between France and the allied pow-
 ers; the boundaries of France to be the same as on
 1 Jan. 1792.....23 April, "
- Peace of Paris ratified by France and all the allies,
 14 May, "
- Convention of St. Cloud, between marshal Davoust and
 Wellington, and Blücher, for the surrender of Paris,
 3 July, 1815
- [The allies entered it on the 6th.]
- Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, Austria, Russia,
 and Prussia, styling Napoleon the prisoner of those
 powers, and confiding his safeguard to England, 2 Aug. "
- Establishing the boundaries of France, and stipulating
 for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign
 troops for three years.....20 Nov. "
- Treaty of Paris, confirming the treaties of Chaumont and
 Vienna, same day.....20 Nov. "
- Treaty of Paris, to fulfil the articles of the congress of
 Vienna.....10 June, 1817
- Treaty of Paris between Russia and Turkey, England,
 France, and Sardinia (revised 13 March, 1871; see
Russia).....30 March, 1856
- Declaration of Paris**, signed by European powers, not by
 United States, March, 1856: 1. Privateering abolished.
 2. Neutral flags to exempt an enemy's goods from
 capture, except contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods
 under an enemy's flag not to be seized. 4. Blockade
 to be binding must be effective. This declaration was
 censured in parliament in 1871. Assented to by United
 States, 1861.
- Treaty of Paris between England and Persia....4 March, 1857
- Treaty of Paris between the European powers, Prussia,
 and Switzerland, respecting Neuchâtel.....26 May, "
- Important commercial treaty between France and Eng-
 land.....23 Jan. 1860
- Convention between France and Italy for withdrawal of
 French troops from Rome.....15 Sept. 1864
- Parishes.** Their boundaries in England were first
 fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, 686. They
 were enlarged, and the number of parishes was conse-
 quently reduced in the fifteenth century, when there
 were 10,000. Parish registers were commenced in 1588.
 Acts were passed in 1844 and 1866 by which new pa-
 rishes may be formed out of too extensive ones; acts

amended in 1869. The appointment of parish constables was made unnecessary by an act passed Aug. 1872; see *Registers and Benefices*.

Parisienne, La, popular song by Casimir Delavigne, celebrating the defeat of the troops of Charles X. by the Parisians, 1 Aug. 1830; the music (an old air) was arranged by Auber.

Park, Central, NEW YORK. In the centre of New York city is the Central Park, intended for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the city. It begins at Fifty-ninth street, and is extended to One Hundred and Tenth street—a distance of 13,507 feet. Its breadth, from Fifth to Eighth avenue, is 2718 feet; thus giving an area of 843 acres. It contains the great Croton reservoir for the use of New-Yorkers. The water surface of the reservoir is 96 acres, and the depth of water when full is about 38 feet; its capacity more than 1,000,000,000 gallons. The cost of the reservoir was nearly \$600,000. The park was laid out in 1858. It contains the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Archæology; of which the Ceanola collection of Cypriote antiquities is a chief feature.

Parker Museum, see *Sanitary*.

Parkeesine. A new substance, composed of gun-cotton, obtained from various vegetable bodies and oil. It can be formed with the properties of ivory, tortoise-shell, wood, india-rubber, gutta-percha, etc. It is the invention of Mr. Alexander Parkes of Birmingham, and was shown by him at the Exhibition in 1862. In Dec. 1865, at the Society of Arts, parkeesine was proved to be an excellent electric insulator, and therefore likely to be suitable for telegraphic purposes.

Park-lane Murder, see *Trials*, 1872.

Parks. The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I. 1125. Queen Caroline, consort of George II., inquired, it is said, of the first Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham), how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three crowns, your majesty." The design was never afterwards entertained; see *Finsbury, Southwark, Green, Hyde, James's (St.), Regent's, Victoria, Alexandra, Battersea, and People's Parks, and Yellowstone Park, U. S.* The Parks Preservation Society, established by Mr. F. G. Heath and others..... 1871
The Parks' Regulation act, passed..... 27 June, 1872
By new regulations, Hyde, Battersea, Regent's, and Victoria parks are the only metropolitan parks in which public addresses may be given, under certain restrictions..... Oct. "
These regulations (much objected to; broken, and offenders fined) were modified by the home secretary, Feb. 1873
Acts for the establishment of public parks in England and Ireland were passed, 12 July, 1869; for Scotland, 18 March, 1878

Park's Travels. Mungo Park set sail on his first voyage to Africa under the patronage of the African Society, to trace the source of the river Niger, 22 May, 1795; and returned 22 Dec. 1797, after having fruitlessly encountered great danger. He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, 30 Jan. 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government; but never returned. His murder at Broussa on the Niger was well authenticated.

Parliament (from the French *parlement*, discourse) derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Witenagemotes*. The name was applied to the assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the twelfth century; but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edw. I., 1272; and yet Coke declared in his "Institutes," and spoke to the same effect when speaker (1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a house of commons was in the 49d Hen. III., 1258, when it was settled by the statutes of Oxford that

twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly.—*Burton's Annals*. The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses took place 49 Hen. III., 1255.—*Dugdale's Summons to Parliament*, edit. 1685. See *Commons and Lords*. The power and jurisdiction of parliament are so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown (as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III.). It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.—*Sir Edward Coke*.* The fourth edition of May's "Practical Treatise on Parliament" was published in 1859; see *Triennial and Septennial*. Return of the names of members of parliament from the earliest period to the present time ordered by the house of commons, 4 May, 1876, and 9 March, 1877. Part I. (1218–1702) published 1879.

First summons of barons by writ directed to the bishop of Salisbury, by John.....	1205
Parliament of Merton.....	1236
An assembly of knights and burgesses (the <i>mad parliament</i>).....	11 June, 1268
First assembly of the commons as a confirmed representation (<i>Dugdale</i>).....	20 Jan. 1265
First regular parliament (according to many historians, 22 Edw. I.....	1294
First a deliberative assembly; it becomes a legislative power, whose assent is essential to constitute a law.....	1508
The commons elect their first speaker, Peter de la Mare, 1377	
Parliament of only one day (Richard II. deposed), 29 Sept. 1399	
" <i>Parliamentum Indoctum</i> " at Coventry (lawyers excluded).....	6 Oct. 1404
Members obliged to reside at the places they represented.....	1413
Forty-shilling freeholders only to elect knights.....	1430
" <i>Parliamentum Diabolicum</i> " at Coventry; attained the Yorkists.....	1459
Journals of the lords commenced.....	1508
Acts of Parliament printed in 1501, and consecutively from.....	"
Members protected from arrest (see <i>Ferrars</i>).....	1542
Journals of the commons begun.....	1547
Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house of commons.....	1549
The <i>Added Parliament</i> ; remonstrated with James I. respecting benevolences; dissolved by him in anger, 5 April, 1614	
The parliament in which were first formed the Court and Country parties, 1614; disputes with James I., June, 1620	
Charles I. dissolves parliament, which does not meet for eleven years.....	1629
The <i>Long Parliament</i> (which voted the house of lords as useless) first assembled.....	3 Nov. 1640
The bishops excluded from voting on temporal matters.....	"
The <i>Rump Parliament</i> ; it voted the trial of Charles I., Jan. 1649	
House of peers abolished.....	6 Feb. "
A peer sat as a member of the commons.....	"
Cromwell roughly dissolves the <i>Long Parliament</i> , 20 April, 1653	
A convention parliament (see <i>Convention</i>).....	1660
Roman Catholics excluded from parliament.....	1678
The commons committed a secretary of state to the Tower.....	Nov. "
The speaker of the commons refused by the king.....	1679
A convention parliament (see <i>Convention</i>).....	1688
James II. convenes the Irish parliament at Dublin, which attaints 3000 Protestants.....	1689
Act for triennial parliament (see <i>Triennial</i>).....	1694
First parliament of Great Britain met.....	23 Oct. 1707
Members of the house of commons accepting any office of profit ordered to be re-elected by statute 6 Anne, cap. 7.....	"
The Triennial act repealed, and Septennial act voted (see <i>Septennial Parliament</i>).....	7 May, 1716
The journals ordered to be printed.....	1752
Privilege as to freedom from arrest of the servants of members relinquished by the commons.....	1770

* When the royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says, "*Le roi (or la reine) le veut.*" If the bill be a private bill, he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" If the bill have subsidies for its object, he says, "*Le roi (or la reine) remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et aussi le veut.*" If the king do not think proper to assent to the bill, the clerk says, "*Le roi (or la reine) s'avisera;*" which is a mild way of giving a refusal. It is singular that the French language should still be used.

The lord mayor of London (Oliver) and alderman Crosby committed to the Tower by the commons in Wilkes's affair 1771

Reporting the debates permitted, about 1801

Assembly of the first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 2 Feb. 1801

Clergymen prohibited from becoming M.P.'s, 1810

Sir F. Burrell committed to the Tower, 6 April, 1810

Murder of Spencer Perceval by Bellingham, at the house of commons, 11 May, 1812

Return for Clare county, Ireland, of Mr. O'Connell, the first Roman Catholic commoner elected since the Revolution, 5 July, 1828

The duke of Norfolk took his seat in the lords, the first Roman Catholic peer under the Relief bill (see *Roman Catholics*), 28 April, 1829

The reformed parliament meet, 7 Aug. 1832

Joseph Pease, the first Quaker, admitted M.P. on his affirmation, 15 Feb. 1833

Houses of parliament destroyed by fire, 16 Oct. 1834

New houses of parliament commenced*, 1840

The members of the commons' and lords' houses relinquish the privilege of franking letters (see *Franking*), 10 Jan. "

Committal of Smith O'Brien by the commons for contempt (see *Ireland*), 30 April, 1846

The peers took possession of their house, that portion of the palace being ready, 15 April, 1847

Reporters excluded, by motion of John O'Connell, for two hours, 18 May, 1849

The commons assemble in their new house, 4 Nov. 1852

The chairman of committees of the whole house appointed to act as a deputy-speaker of the house of commons, Aug. 1853

The two houses began to communicate by letter, 1855

Baron L. Rothschild the first Jew admitted, 26 July, 1858

Court of referees to examine private bills established, 1865

Henry Fawcett (blind) elected M.P., July, "

The parliamentary oaths modified and made uniform, 30 April, 1866

Arthur M. Kavanagh (without arms and legs) elected, Nov. "

Her majesty authorized to proclaim prorogation of parliament during the recess by act passed, 12 Aug. 1867

New Reform bill received royal assent, 15 Aug. "

Great dissatisfaction in the commons at the smallness of their building; a committee's report (proposing changes or a new house) printed, Oct. "

Changes in mode of dealing with private bills in court of referees, March, 1868

Vote by proxy in the house of lords abolished by standing order, 31 March, "

Reform acts for Scotland and Ireland, and Parliamentary Boundaries act passed, 13 July, "

Parliamentary Elections act passed, 31 July, "

Parliament dissolved, 11 Nov. "

New parliament met, 10 Dec. "

Reporters excluded from the commons during debates on the Contagious Diseases act, 24 May and 20 July, 1870

The commons sat from 2 P.M. 15 July to 5.30 A.M., 16 July, "

Meeting of parliament in six days after proclamation, legalized by act passed, 9 Aug. "

Death of the earl of Onslow, father of the house of lords, aged 93, 24 Oct. "

Mr. Fawcett alone in the lobby (350-1 on grant of 30,000, to princess Louise on her marriage), 16 Feb. 1871

Bankrupt peers disqualified from sitting or voting in parliament by act passed, 13 July, "

Mr. Bonham Carter succeeds Mr. J. C. Dodson as deputy-speaker and chairman of committees, 8 April, 1872

Mr. Biggar and others caused reporters and others to be excluded from the debates in the commons; much discussion ensued; Mr. Disraeli's resolution that strangers are not to withdraw without a vote of the house or order of the speaker unanimously adopted, 31 May, "

Only 89,938¹ paid to members (commons) for salaries and pensions, civil, naval, and military, July, "

The Ballot act passed, 18 July, "

Mr. Pimmsoll, greatly excited, makes unparliamentary charges at the proposed withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping bill, 22 July; apologizes; motion for reprimand withdrawn, 29 July, 1875

The commons, through Irish members (principally Messrs. Parnell, B. gear, O'Donnell, Power, Gray, Kirk, and No-

lan), sat from 3.45 P.M. 2 July to 7.15 A.M. 3 July; from about 4 P.M. 31 July to 6.10 P.M., 1 Aug. 1877

Temporary resolution to check obstructiveness (by abuse of the power of moving the adjournment of the house) passed (28-32), 27 July, "

Major O'Gorman, M.P. for Waterford, "named" by the speaker for refusing to submit to his authority, 6 Aug; apologizes, 7 Aug. 1878

Much obstruction by home-rule party, June, July; Mr. Parnell's virtual vote of censure of the speaker (for directing notes to be taken, etc.) lost (29-421), 11, 12 July, 1879

Breach of privilege; Mr. C. E. Grissell having stated that he could influence the committee on the "Tower high-level bridge," is examined by a committee; he and Mr. John Sandilands Ward convicted, 16 July; Mr. Grissell went abroad; order for his apprehension issued; Mr. Ward appeared before the house; taken into custody, 23 July; released 30 July; Mr. Grissell surrenders; sent to Newgate, 14 Aug.; released 15 Aug. "

Motion for quinquennial parliaments negatived (110-160), 24 Feb. 1890

Sir Stafford Northcote's resolutions against obstruction, 26 Feb.; adopted in the standing orders (160-20), 28 Feb. "

Mr. Grissell arrested, and committed to Newgate, 2, 3, March; discharged, 24 March, "

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. for Northampton (not believing in God), objects to take oath of allegiance; his affirmation refused, 3 May; his offer to take oath not permitted, 21 May, 1890

A committee appointed; recommends that he be allowed to affirm, 16 June; much discussion ensues; resolution of Mr. Labouchere, M.P. for Northampton, that Mr. Bradlaugh be permitted to affirm, negatived (275-230), 22 June, "

Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to take the oath or affirm denied by the house; he refuses to withdraw, and is taken into custody, and imprisoned in the clock tower (vote 326-38), 23 June; released by vote, 24 June, "

Resolution moved by Mr. Gladstone that affirmation be accepted instead of an oath in certain cases; opposed by Sir Stafford Northcote as rescinding vote of 22 June; resolution accepted (303-249), 1, 2 July; Mr. Bradlaugh affirms, is admitted, and votes, 2 July, "

(See *Trials*, 1891.)

The commons sat continuously 21 hours (devoted to Irish affairs), 26, 27 Aug. "

Debate on Irish amendments to the address: Mr. Parnell's lost (37-435), 6-14 Jan. 1891

Mr. Justin McCarthy's (37-201), 17-19 Jan. "

Mr. Dawson's (36-274), 20 Jan. "

Mr. O'Kelly's (34-178), 29 Jan. "

House of commons on Irish Protection bill sat from 4 P.M. 25 Jan. to 2 P.M., 26 Jan. "

Mr. Gladstone's motion for urgency carried (251-33), "

On first reading of Mr. Forster's Coercion bill; debate summarily closed by Mr. H. Brand, the speaker (termed *coup d'état*), 4 P.M. 31 Jan. to 9.30 P.M., 2 Feb. "

Thirty-six Irish members, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and others, suspended for the sitting for disorderly conduct; Mr. Gladstone's resolutions; speaker invested with all the powers of the house to regulate business when voted urgent by three fourths of the members (at least 200) (234-150), 3 Feb. "

New stringent rules to be enforced when business is declared urgent by a minister of the crown; laid on table by the speaker, 9 Feb. "

Supplemental rules, 17 Feb., modified; acted on 21 Feb.; new rules announced, 11, 12 March, "

Mr. Gladstone's resolution for "urgency," with the supplies, lost (212-296), 14 March, "

Mr. Bradlaugh re-elected for Northampton, 9 April, "

His offer to take the oath opposed (208-175); he is forcibly removed, 26 April; again ejected, 10 May, "

New Parliamentary Oaths bill discharged, 5 July, "

NUMBER AND DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS, FROM 27 EDW. I. 1290 TO 37 VICT. 1874.			
Edward I.	8 parliaments in 8 years' reign		
Edward II.	13 "	20 "	
Edward III.	37 "	50 "	
Richard II.	26 "	22 "	
Henry IV.	10 "	14 "	
Henry V.	11 "	9 "	
Henry VI.	22 "	39 "	
Edward IV.	5 "	22 "	
Richard III.	1 "	2 "	
Henry VII.	8 "	24 "	

Reign.	Day of Meeting †	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII.	21 Jan. 1510	23 Feb. 1510
	4 Feb. 1511	4 March. 1513
	5 Feb. 1514	22 Dec. 1515
	15 April. 1523	13 Aug. 1523
	3 Nov. 1529	4 April. 1536
	8 June 1536	18 July. "
	28 April. 1539	24 July. 1540

† Corrected by the blue-book, "Parliaments of England," printed 1875.

* Termed the "Palace of Westminster." The first contract for the embankment of the river was taken in 1837 by Messrs. Lee; this embankment, faced with granite, is 886 feet in length, and projected into the river in a line with the inner side of the third pier of old Westminster bridge. Sir Charles Barry (born 1795, died 1860) was the architect of the sumptuous pile of buildings raised since 1840. The whole stands on a bed of concrete twelve feet thick; to the east it has a front of about 1000 feet, and covers an area of nine statute acres. It contains 1100 apartments, 100 staircases, and two miles of passages or corridors. The great Victoria tower at the southwest extremity is 346 feet in height, and towers of less magnitude crown other portions of the building.

Reign.	Day of Meeting.*	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII.....	16 Jan. 1541	26 March. 1544
	30 Jan. 1545	uncertain.
	23 Nov. "	31 Jan. 1547
EDWARD VI.....	4 Nov. 1547	15 April. 1552
	1 March. 1553	31 March. 1553
MARY.....	5 Oct. "	5 Dec. "
	2 April. 1554	5 May. 1554
	12 Nov. "	16 Jan. 1555
	21 Oct. 1555	9 Dec. "
	20 Jan. 1556	17 Nov. 1558
ELIZABETH.....	23 Jan. 1559	8 May. 1559
	11 Jan. 1563	2 Jan. 1567
	2 April. 1571	29 May. 1571
	8 May. 1572	19 April. 1583
	23 Nov. 1584	14 Sept. 1585
	29 Oct. 1586	23 March. 1587
	12 Nov. 1588	29 March. 1589
	19 Feb. 1593	10 April. 1593
	24 Oct. 1597	9 Feb. 1598
	27 Oct. 1601	19 Dec. 1601
JAMES I.....	19 March. 1604	9 Feb. 1611
	5 April. 1614	7 June. 1614
	16, 23, 30 Jan. 1621	8 Feb. 1622
	12 Feb. 1624	27 March. 1625
CHARLES I.....	17 May. 1625	12 Aug. "
	6 Feb. 1626	15 June. 1626
	17 March. 1628	10 March. 1629
	13 April. 1640	5 May. 1640
Long Parliament.....	3 Nov. "	20 April. 1653
COMMONWEALTH.....	3 Sept. 1654	22 Jan. 1655
	17 Sept. 1656	4 Feb. 1658
	27 Jan. 1659	22 April. 1659
	7 May. "	16 March. 1660
CHARLES II.....	25 April. 1660	29 Dec. "
Pensionary Parl.....	8 May. 1661	24 Jan. 1679
	6 March. 1679	12 July. "
Seven Prorogations.....	17 Oct. "	18 Jan. 1681
JAMES II.....	21 March. 1681	28 March. "
(Convention).....	19 May. 1685	2 July. 1687
WILLIAM III.....	22 Jan. 1689	6 Feb. 1690
	20 March. 1690	11 Oct. 1695
	22 Nov. 1695	7 July. 1698
	24 Aug. 1698	19 Dec. 1700
ANNE.....	6 Feb. 1701	11 Nov. 1701
	30 Dec. "	2 July. 1702
	20 Aug. 1702	5 April. 1705
	25 Oct. 1705	11 April. 1708
	18 Nov. 1708	28 Sept. 1710
	25 Nov. 1710	8 Aug. 1713
GEORGE I.....	11 Nov. 1713	15 Jan. 1715
	21 March. 1715	10 March. 1722
GEORGE II.....	9 Oct. 1722	7 Aug. 1727
	26 Jan. 1728	18 April. 1734
	14 Jan. 1735	28 April. 1741
	4 Dec. 1741	18 June. 1747
	10 Nov. 1747	8 April. 1754
GEORGE III.....	14 Nov. 1754	21 March. 1761
	3 Nov. 1761	12 March. 1768
	10 May. 1768	30 Sept. 1774
	29 Nov. 1774	1 Sept. 1780
	31 Oct. 1780	25 March. 1784
	18 May. 1784	12 June. 1790
	26 Nov. 1790	20 May. 1795
	27 Sept. 1796	29 June. 1802
	16 Nov. 1802	24 Oct. 1806
	15 Dec. 1806	29 April. 1807
	22 June. 1807	24 Sept. 1812
	24 Nov. 1812	10 June. 1818
GEORGE IV.....	14 Jan. 1819	29 Feb. 1820
	23 April. 1820	2 June. 1826
	14 Nov. 1826	24 July. 1830
WILLIAM IV.....	26 Oct. 1830	22 April. 1831
	14 June. 1831	3 Dec. 1832
	29 June. 1833	30 Dec. 1834
VICTORIA.....	19 Feb. 1835	17 July. 1837
	15 Nov. 1837	23 June. 1841
	19 Aug. 1841	23 July. 1847
	18 Nov. 1847	1 July. 1852
	4 Nov. 1852	21 March. 1857
	1 April. 1857	23 April. 1859
	31 May. 1859	6 July. 1865
	1 Feb. 1866	11 Nov. 1868
	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874
	5 March. 1874	23 March. 1880
	29 April. 1880	

Parliament of IRELAND, it is said, began with conferences of the English settlers on the hill of Tara, in 1173. Writs for knights of the shire were issued in 1295. The Irish parliament met last on 2 Aug. 1800, the bill for the union having passed.

Parliament of PARIS was made the chief court of justice in France by Philip IV.; at his suggestion it revoked a bull of pope Boniface VIII., 1302. It was sup-

* Corrected by the blue-book, "Parliaments of England," printed 1879.

pressed by Louis XV., 1771; restored by Louis XVI., 1774; demanded a meeting of the states-general in 1787; and was suspended by the national assembly, 8 Nov. 1789; see *Commune*.

Parliament of SCOTLAND consisted of barons, prelates, and abbots, and occasionally of burgesses. A great national council was held at Scone by John Balliol, 9 Feb. 1292, and by Robert Bruce at Cambuskenneth in 1326. A house of commons was never formed in Scotland. The parliament of Scotland sanctioned the act of union on 16 Jan. 1707, and met for the last time on 22 April, same year.

Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Acts (41 & 42 Vict. c. 26), passed 22 July, 1878.

Parma (N. Italy), founded by the ancient Etrurians. It took part with the Lombard league in the wars with the German emperors. It was made a duchy (with Placentia), 1545.

United to Spain by Philip V.'s marriage with Elisabeth Farnese. 1714

Battle near Parma; the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; both armies claimed the victory. 29 June, 1734

Battle near the Trebbia; the French, under Macdonald, defeated by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals. 19 June, 1799

The duke of Parma made king of Etruria. Feb. 1801

Parma united to France: with Placentia and Guastalla conferred on Maria Louisa, ex-empress, by treaty of Fontainebleau. 5 April, 1814

Parma occupied by the Austrians and Sardinians in the war of. 1848

The Sardinians retire after the battle of Novara. 23 March, 1849

The duke Charles II. abdicates in favor of his son, Charles III. 14 March, "

Charles III. stabbed by an assassin, 26 March, dies. 27 March, 1854

Robert I., a minor (born 9 July, 1848); whose mother becomes regent.

War in Italy; the Parmesans establish a provisional government; the duchess-regent retires to Switzerland. 1 May, 1859

Parma became dictator. 18 Aug. "

Annexation to Sardinia voted. 12 Sept. "

Col. Anviti, a former obnoxious police minister, having rashly returned, cruelly murdered by the mob. 5 Oct. "

Parma is now part of the province of Emilia in the kingdom of Italy, to which it was annexed by decree after a plebiscite. 18 March, 1860

Duchess-regent died. 1 Feb. 1864

Parochial Charities Commission, see *London*, 1878.

Parricide. There was no law against it in Athens or Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 172 B.C., L. Ostius having killed his father, the Romans scourged the parricide; sewed him up in a leathern sack made air-tight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. Miss Blandy was executed at Oxford for the murder of her father, April, 1752.

Parsees, or GUEBRES, the followers of Zerdusht, dwelt in Persia till 638, when, at the battle of Kadesah, their army was decimated by the Arabs, and the monarchy annihilated at the battle of Nâhârand in 641. Many submitted to the conquerors, but others fled to India, and their descendants still reside at Bombay (where they are termed Parsees), and where they numbered 114,698 in 1849. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the 8d baronet, was elected president of the community there, July, 1877. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a Parsee merchant, was for several years professor of Gujarati at University College, London; see *Bombay*.

"Partant pour la Syrie," popular French song; words by comte Alexandre de Laborde; music by Hortense Beauharnois, wife of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, about 1809. The music became very popular after her son became emperor, in 1852, as Napoleon III.

Parthenon (from Greek *παρθενος*, virgin), a temple at Athens dedicated to Minerva, erected about 442 B.C. In it Phidias placed his renowned statue of that goddess, 438 B.C. The roof was destroyed by the Venetians in 1687; see *Elgin Marbles*.

Parthenopean Republic was established by the French at Naples (anciently called Parthenope), 23 Jan. 1799, and overthrown in June same year.

Parthia (Asia). The Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsaces laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended over a large part of Asia, 250 B.C.; the Parthians were never wholly subdued by the Romans. The last king, Artabanus V., was killed A.D. 226; and his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia founded by Artaxerxes, who had revolted against Parthia.

Particularists. The name given to those Germans who desire the maintenance of the independence of the German states, and oppose their absorption into the empire. M. Gasser, one of them, failed in an attempt to form a ministry in Bavaria, Sept. 1872.

Partition Act, relative to the division of property sold by direction of the court of chancery, passed 25 June, 1688.

Partition Treaties. The first treaty between England and Holland for regulating the Spanish succession (declaring the elector of Bavaria next heir, and ceding provinces to France) was signed 19 Aug. 1698; and the second (between France, England, and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarch, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), 13 March, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland; the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, 17 Feb. 1772; the second between the same powers and Austria, 5 Aug. same year, the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, 24 Oct. 1795.

Partnership. The laws respecting it were amended in 1863; see *Limited Liability*.

Party, see *Processions*.

Pasigraphy (from Greek *πᾶσι*, for all): a system which professes to teach people to communicate with each other by means of numbers which convey the same ideas in all languages. A society for this purpose was established at Munich; and the president, Anton Bachmaier, published a dictionary and grammar for German, French, and English, 1868-71; 4334 mental conceptions may be thus communicated.

Pasquinades. Small satirical poems obtained this name about 1533.

At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, idle persons used to assemble to listen to his sallies, to relate anecdotes, and rail at the passers-by. After the cobbler's death, his name was given to a statue to which lampoons were affixed.

Passarowitz Treaty, concluded 21 July, 1718, between Germany and Venice, and the Turks, by which the house of Austria ceded certain commercial rights, and obtained from Turkey the Temeswar, Belgrade, and part of Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia. The Turks gained the Morea.

Passau (Germany). TREATY OF, whereby religious freedom was established, was ratified between the emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, 31 July, 1552. In 1662 the cathedral and great part of Passau were consumed by fire.

Passengiers—by public vehicles, are protected by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22 (1831), 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79 (1838), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). Mr. Cleghorn, under whom the front seat on the near side of one of the general omnibus company's carriages had given way, recovered 400*l.* damages against the company, in a verdict by consent, in the Queen's Bench, 10 Dec. 1856. The Ships' Passenger act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119, passed in 1855, was amended in 1863; see *Campbell's Act*.

Passionists, a congregation of Clerks of the Holy Cross, founded by St. Paul of the Cross, who died 1775, and was canonized by the pope, 1867. A home was set up in England in 1841, and others since. The monastery, Highgate, London, N., solemnly blessed by cardinal Manning, and opened 16 July, 1876.

Passion-play, see *Drama*.

Passion-week, the name given since the Reformation to the week preceding Easter, was formerly applied to the fortnight. Archbishop Laud says the two weeks were so called "for a thousand years together," and refers to an epistle by Ignatius, in the first century, in which the practice is said to have been "observed by all." The week preceding Easter is now by some termed "Holy-week," the previous week "Passion-week."

PASSION MUSIC. Gregory Nazianzen (A.D. 330-90) is said to have first set forth the history of the Passion in a dramatic form.

Guidetti, in 1586, published music for this subject, which has been treated since by many composers.

J. S. Bach's great "Passion-Musik," first performed on Good Friday, 1729, has been revived with great success in this country, beginning with that "according to St. Matthew," 6 April, 1854.

Passover, the most solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B.C. (Exod. xii.) in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because the night before their departure the destroying angel, who put to death the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews without entering them; the door-posts being marked with the blood of the Paschal lamb killed the evening before. The Passover was celebrated in the new temple, 18 April, 515 B.C.—*Usher*.

Passport System forbids subjects to quit one country or enter another without the consent of the sovereign thereof. In 1858 the system was somewhat changed in this country, and the stamp-duty on passports was reduced from 5*s.* to 6*d.* Passports were abolished in Norway in 1859; in Sweden in 1860; and (with regard to British subjects) in France, 16 Dec. 1860; in Italy, 26 June, 1862; in Portugal, 23 Jan. 1863; and are falling into disuse in other countries. The passport system was established in the United States on 19 Aug. 1861, and maintained during the continuance of the civil war. The United States government issues passports to its citizens travelling abroad, but except during the civil war no domestic passport system has ever existed in the republic. The passport system, revived in France on account of the war, 1 Aug. 1870, was abolished by M. Thiers, 10 April, 1872, in compliance with the wish of the British government.

Paston Letters, the correspondence of a Norfolk family, 1422-83, giving a picture of social life in England, were edited by sir John Fenn, and published in five volumes, quarto, 1797-1823. Their authenticity was questioned Sept. 1865, but was satisfactorily vindicated by a committee of the Society of Antiquaries in May, 1866. Part of the MS. was soon after purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. The publication of a new edition, by James Gairdner, with additional letters, 1872-5. The MS. of the second series, with other letters, was found in 1875, by Mr. Frere, of Roydon Hall, near Diss, Norfolk.

Patay (France), where Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was present when the earl of Richemonte signally defeated the English, 18 June, 1429. Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolf was forced to flee. In consequence, Charles VII. of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned 17 July, following year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armor, and holding the sword of state; see *Joan of Arc*.

Patent Medicines. Received for stamps, year 1875-6, 123,136*l.*

Patents (from *pateo*, I lie open), licenses and authorities granted by the king. Patents granted for titles of nobility were first made 1344, by Edward III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books in 1591. The property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters-patent by an act passed in 1623. The later laws regulating patents are very numerous; among them are 5 & 6 Will. c. 83 (1835), and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83 (1852). By the latter COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS were appointed—viz., the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, the attorney-general for England and Ireland, the lord

advocate, and the solicitors-general for England, Scotland, and Ireland. In 1853, a journal was published under their authority, and indexes of patents, from March, 1617, to the present time. Specifications of patents may be consulted by the public at the Free Library and Reading-room, in Southampton buildings, opened 5 March, 1854. A museum containing models, portraits, etc., was established in 1859 at South Kensington, mainly by the exertions of Mr. Bennet Woodcroft.

An international congress for the protection of patents met at Vienna.....Aug. 1873
2974 patents granted in.....1873
New patent bills introduced into parliament withdrawn, 1875, 1876, 1879; Mr. Anderson's bill read...15 June, 1881
In 1864, the alleged defalcations of Mr. Edmunds, a clerk in the patent office and an official of the house of lords, led to his retirement. He obtained a pension of 800*l.*, which was taken from him by a vote of the house of lords on 9 May, 1865. Much litigation ensued. In an action against Mr. Gladstone, the prime minister, and others, for a libel, Mr. Edmunds was nonsuited, 21. 22 June, 1872; and he failed in actions against several newspapers for printing a treasury minute. His appeal to the house of lords failed, 16 June, 1873.

Patents in the UNITED STATES. A larger number of patents are granted than in any other country, and under the same general laws as in Great Britain. The commissioner of patents is appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate, and has a numerous and thoroughly qualified staff of assistants, who occupy, in Washington, D.C., one of the finest buildings in the country, now filled almost to its capacity with thousands of models of every kind and description. The commissioner of patents makes a yearly report to the secretary of the interior, published at public expense. The number of patents granted by the United States government up to 18 March, 1861, was 31,070. In the years from 1840 to 1849 the average number of applications for patents was 1000; of patents granted, 550. For the succeeding seven years the average number of applications was 3800; of patents granted, 1750. In 1858 the number of patents granted was 3710; in 1859, 4538; in 1860, 4819; in 1875, 16,288; in 1876, 17,026; in 1877, 13,619; in 1878, 12,935. The fees received leave a large surplus (£132,292.66 in 1878) after paying all expenses, which in 1878 amounted to £593,082.89.

Patna (N. India). Near here the English, under major Carnac, defeated the emperor Shah Alum on 15 Jan. 1761. The town was acquired by the British by their defeat of the sanguinary Meer Cassim, 23 Oct. 1764.

Patriarchs (a name given to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his sons). The ecclesiastical historian Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of Christian dioceses, about 440. It was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Latin church had no patriarchs till the sixth century. The first founders or heads of religious orders are called patriarchs.

Nectarius, bishop of Constantinople, as *ex-officio* chief of the eastern bishops, was nominated patriarch of Constantinople at the second general council of Constantinople, 9 July, 381. This led the way to the schism between the Eastern and Western churches.

Patricians, the senators of Rome; their authority began with the city itself; see *Rome*.

Patrick, St. KNIGHTS OF, an order instituted by king George III., 5 Feb. (the statutes were signed 28 Feb.) 1783. The number, originally fifteen, was increased in 1821, 1831, and 1833, and is now twenty-two. The prince of Wales was installed as knight, 18 April, 1868.—St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, London, instituted 1784.

Patrick's Cathedral, St. (Dublin), was founded in 1190 by archbishop Comyn, on the site of an old church. The cathedral was desecrated in 1546, and used as a law court; restored 1553. After renovation by the munificence of the late sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, it was reopened 24 Feb. 1865; see *Dublin*.

Patriotic Association, formed to aid in upholding the honor and interest of the British empire. A meeting was held at St. James's Hall, London, 27 March, 1880. *England*, a weekly paper, was published same

day. The duke of Abercorn, earl Stanhope, and others, were supporters.

Patriotic Funds, established to encourage the army and navy in times of war.

1. Founded by the subscribers to Lloyd's, "to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land" by providing a fund for the relief of themselves when wounded, and of their widows and orphans, and for granting pecuniary rewards and badges of distinction for valor and merit, 20 July, 1803; 24 Aug. 1809, 424,832*l.* had been received, and 331,611*l.* expended.

From 1803 to 1826 the total sum received was 629,823*l.* 1*l.* 1*d.*

2. A commission (headed by prince Albert) was appointed to raise and distribute a fund bearing this name, for the relief of the families of those who might fall in the Russo-Turkish war, June; a great meeting held Nov. 1854.

Large sums were collected from this country and the colonies, amounting to 1,171,270*l.* in July, 1855; to 1,296,282*l.* on 16 Nov. 1855; finally to 1,460,861*l.* In Jan. 1874, 1,303,388*l.* expended.

200,000*l.* appropriated to founding an asylum for 300 orphan girls (the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum) on Wandsworth common; the first stone of which was laid by the queen, 11 July, 1857.

The royal family and many of the aristocracy contributed drawings, sold for high prices, in May, 1855.

3. A large fund contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny, Aug. 1857; 434,729*l.* collected up to Nov. 1858. An act for its administration was passed 12 Aug. 1867; see *India*, 1857.

16th report of commissioners of the Patriotic Fund; receipts to 31 Dec. 1876, 1,460,861*l.*; expenditure, 1,472,159*l.* (capital, 400,000*l.*; annual income, 33,935*l.*).

The alleged maladministration of the Patriotic Fund was brought before the house of commons by baron de Worms, 9 Aug. 1880, and in Jan. 1881.

Patriotic Funds in the UNITED STATES. On account of the distress of the Continental army in 1780, the ladies of Philadelphia made a successful effort to collect a fund for their relief, in the purchase of clothing. Some of the leading women were at the head of the movement, among them Mrs. Bache, Dr. Franklin's daughter. All ranks of society seem to have joined in the liberal effort, from Phillis the colored woman, with her humble seven shillings and sixpence, to Mrs. Washington, who gave \$20,000 in Continental money—equivalent at that time to about \$350—and Lafayette \$500, in the name of his wife, the marchioness. In Philadelphia and vicinity nearly \$8000 was subscribed; and Robert Morris made the princely donation of the contents of a ship just captured by one of his privateers, fully laden with clothing and military stores. During the civil war of 1861–5 enormous sums were given by private individuals, together with every sort of clothing, comfort, and luxury, for the relief of the wounded troops, the care of Union refugees from the South, and the emancipated blacks. It has been estimated that not less than \$500,000,000 in money was given in small sums, as voluntary contributions, by all classes of people during the war.

Patronage of Livings by laymen in England is very ancient; in Scotland was opposed by the books of discipline, 1560 and 1578; abolished 1649; restored 1660. The system led to the disruption of the established church, and the foundation of the free church, 18 May, 1843. The abolition of lay patronage was earnestly advocated by the authorities of the established church in March, 1870; and the duke of Argyll volunteered to resign his patronage in May. Of 1109 livings 319 belonged to the crown, and about 600 to private persons. An act (37 & 38 Vict. c. 82) for abolishing patronage in Scotland, brought in by the duke of Richmond, 18 May, passed 7 Aug. 1874.

Paul Jones, John, a Scotchman, born 1742; died at Paris, 1792. He commanded an American privateer during the Revolutionary war, and made daring depredations on British commerce. He pillaged the house of lord Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, and at Whitehaven burned shipping in the harbor, April, 1778. The Dutch permitted Paul Jones to enter their ports with two British ships of war which he had taken, and which the stadtholder peremptorily refused to deliver up, 1779; see *Battles and Naval Battles*.

Paulianists, or **PAULINIANS**, followers of Paul, bishop of Samosata, afterwards patriarch of Antioch, 260, who are said to have denied Christ's divinity and the trinity; he was excommunicated (269) by a council at Antioch.

Paulicians, a sect of Christian reformers, arose about 652. Although they were severely persecuted, they spread over Asia Minor in the ninth century, and finally settled at Montford, in Italy, where they were attacked by the bishop of Milan in 1028. Severe decrees against them were made in 1163, and they gradually dispersed; very probably sowing the seeds of the great reformation of the sixteenth century.

Paul's Cathedral, St. (London). For details of its history, see Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's," 1658 and 1716; Dean Milman's "Annals of St. Paul's," 1868; and Mr. William Longman's "History of the Three Cathedrals, dedicated to St. Paul," 1878.

The first church, built on the site of a temple to Diana, supposed to have been destroyed during the Diocletian persecution (302), rebuilt in the reign of Constantine. 323-337

Demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Ethelbert and Sebert. about 697-610

Injured by fire. 962

Destroyed by the great conflagration, 1086; after which Mauricius, then bishop of London, commenced a magnificent edifice, with the highest spire in the world, about 1087; completed. 1240

Nearly destroyed by fire. 1444

The spire burned. 1561

A commission granted to Laud, then bishop of London, to restore the cathedral. 2 April, 1631

It was totally destroyed by the fire of. Sept. 1666

Clearing of the ground began. May, 1674

First stone of the present edifice laid. 21 June, 1675

The choir opened for divine worship. 2 Dec. 1697

The whole edifice completed under sir Christopher Wren (except some decorations, finished 1723). 1710

(The total cost (including 200 tons' weight of iron railing) was 1,511,202*l*.)

Ball and cross restored by Mr. Cockerell. 1822

Money having been subscribed to adapt St. Paul's for the purpose, evening services began, under the dome, when above 4000 persons were present. Sunday, 28 Nov. 1858

A national guinea subscription for completing the interior ornamentation began. Feb. 1864

87th meeting of the charity-school children. 3 June, 1869

Great meeting held at the Mansion house to complete the interior of the cathedral according to Wren's design, 13 July; 34,708*l*. collected by. 4 Nov. 1870

Dr. Church, the new dean, gave 1000*l*. Nov. 1871

National thanksgiving for the recovery of the prince of Wales (see *Thanksgiving*). 27 Feb. 1872

"Thanksgiving fund" established. " "

The queen gave 1000*l*. the prince 500*l*. Feb. " "

After an interval, annual meeting of the children resumed [not held 1878]. 9 Oct. 1873

The iron railings (set up in 1710) sold, and soon after removed (the dean and chapter bought the enclosed space from the corporation), 8 Jan.; formally opened. 26 Jan. 1874

Discussion respecting the ornamentation: Mr. Burgess's plans censured, June; the engagement with him rescinded. Nov. " "

Meeting to endeavor to obtain a peal of bells, the lord mayor, the dean, etc., present, 2 Nov. 1875; arrangements being made. Sept. 1876

Grand concluding service of Lambeth episcopal synod; about 100 bishops present. 27 July, 1878

Peal of 12 bells (by Taylor, of Loughborough) given by the corporation and some of the companies; dedicated. 1 Nov. " "

The corporation authorized to deal with the church yard as an open space, 1878; opened as a garden by the lord mayor. 22 Sept. 1879

DIMENSIONS.

	<i>Feet.</i>
Length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to east end,	510
Breadth, north to south portico	282
Exterior diameter of the dome	145
Height from ground to top of cross.	404
Campaniles, or bell-towers, at each corner, height	208
Breadth of western entrance.	189
Circumference of dome	420
Entire circumference of the building.	2292
Diameter of ball.	6

Paul's Cross, St. (London), which stood at the north side of the cathedral, was a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, from which the most eminent divines were appointed

to preach every Sunday in the forenoon. To this place the court, the mayor, the aldermen, and principal citizens used to resort. It was in use as early as 1259, and was appropriated not only to preaching, but to political and ecclesiastical discourses, etc. The cross was demolished in 1643, by order of the parliament.

Paul's School, St., was endowed in 1512 by John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, for 153 boys, "of every nation, country, and class," in memory of the number of fishes taken by Peter (John xxi. 11). The first schoolhouse was burned in 1666; the second, by Wren, was taken down in 1824, and the present building erected by George Smith. William Lilly was the first master, and his grammar is still used by the school.—*Timbs*. The claim of the Mercers' Company to be owners instead of trustees of Colet's estate was set aside by the vice-chancellor, 11 Feb. 1870. The school ordered to be removed to West Kensington; site bought June, 1878. The number of scholars has been increased.

Paulus's Hook, CAPTURE OF. The British had a small garrison at Paulus's Hook (now Jersey City), opposite the city of New York, in the summer of 1779. The post was attacked at 3 o'clock in the morning of 19 Aug. by major Henry Lee. Thirty of the garrison were killed, and 160 made prisoners. The post fell into the hands of the Americans, and Congress rewarded Lee with thanks and a gold medal.

Paupers, see *Poor*.

Pavan, *PAVANE*, or *PAVIN*, was a slow dance of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, sometimes accompanied by singing.

Pavement. The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans, in the time of Augustus, had pavement in many of their streets; the Appian Way, a paved road, was constructed 312 B.C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII's reign. London was first paved about 1533. It was paved with flagstones between 1815 and 1825. Wood and asphalt paving were tried in 1839, and have been disused since 1847; see *Wood Paving*. Asphalt has been much used since 1869. Wood reported to be the best for London, May, 1876.

Pavia (N. Italy), the ancient *Ticinum* or *Papii*. Its university, founded by Charlemagne, is said to be the oldest in Europe. Pavia was built by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and these in their turn were expelled by the Goths. In 568 it was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom. In the twelfth century it was erected into a republic, but soon after was subjected to Milan and followed its fortunes. On 24 Feb. 1525, a battle was fought near here between the French and the Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valor, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself a prisoner. It was long asserted that Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom during his absence, saying, *Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur* (All is lost, madam, except honor). The words are now said to have been, *L'honneur et la vie qui est saulvée*.

Pawnbroking. The Roman emperors lent money upon land. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred to Perugia, in Italy, about 1462. The institutions were termed *monti di pietà* (*which see*). Soon afterwards, it is said that the bishop of Winchester established a system of lending on pledges, but without interest. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated in 1756, and licenses issued in 1783. The rate of interest on pledges was fixed in 1800. In London there were, in 1851, 334 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London, 1127. The number is increasing more than in proportion to the population. In 1860 an act was passed enabling pawnbrokers to charge a half-penny for every ticket describing things pledged for a sum under 5*z*. The acts relating to pawnbrokers were amended in 1856, 1859, 1860. Pawnbrokers in Great Britain: 1851, 1873; in 1861, 2578; in 1871, 3840.

The law was consolidated in the Pawnbrokers' act passed 10 Aug. 1872.

Pax, a small tablet, generally silver, termed *tabula pacis* or *osculatorium*; kissed by the Roman Catholic priests and laity; substituted for the primeval kiss of peace in the early church. The Pax is said to have been introduced about the twelfth century.

Paymaster-general. In 1836 the army and navy pay departments were consolidated into the paymaster-general's office, sometimes held by a cabinet minister.

Pea Ridge (Ark.), BATTLE OF, fought 7, 8 March, 1862, between national and confederate forces. The first day's fighting was indecisive, but on the second day the victory rested with the national troops.

Peabody Fund. Mr. George Peabody, an American merchant (born 18 Feb. 1795; died 4 Nov. 1869), who had made his fortune in London, gave, on 12 March, 1862, 150,000*l.*; on 21 Jan. 1866, 100,000*l.*; on 5 Dec. 1868, 100,000*l.*; and by his will directed his trustees to pay 150,000*l.*—in all, 500,000*l.*, to ameliorate the condition of the London poor.

An autograph letter, promising her portrait in miniature, was sent him by the queen. . . . 28 March, 1866
[Inscription on the miniature sent: "V.R. Presented by the Queen to G. Peabody, Esq., the benefactor of the poor of London."]

The first block of buildings for working classes, termed "Peabody dwellings," in Commercial street, Spitalfields, was opened 29 Feb. 1864; and others since, in Spitalfields, Islington, Shadwell, Westminster, Chelsea, Hammersley, etc.; they have been found to be self-supporting. 1878. In 1879, net gain, 24,786*l.*

Mr. Peabody's statue, at the east end of the Royal Exchange, was inaugurated by the prince of Wales, . . . 23 July, 1869

Funeral service at Westminster Abbey. . . . 12 Nov.
Funeral at Portland, U.S., prince Arthur present, 8 Feb. 1870

He also gave large sums for educational purposes, in the United States, as follows:

\$30,000 to found Peabody Institute in South Danvers, Mass.	1852
\$150,000 to same institute soon after.	"
\$50,000 to similar institute in North Danvers.	"
\$300,000, afterwards increased to \$1,000,000, to found Peabody Institute in Baltimore, Md.	1857
\$300,000 to scientific departments of Harvard and Yale colleges.	1866
\$2,100,000, afterwards increased to \$3,500,000, to promote education in the Southern States.	"
\$200,000 to other objects.	"
\$315,000 to various educational institutions.	1869

Peace. A temple was dedicated to peace by Vespasian, 75; see *Fireworks, Treaties, Justices*, etc.—"PEACE OF RELIGION" (between Catholics and Protestants) was signed at Augsburg, 15 Sept. 1555.

A PEACE SOCIETY, founded 1816, for the promotion of universal peace, held its 50th anniversary in May, 1874. A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sittings at Paris, 22 Aug. 1849. It met in London at Exeter Hall, 30 Oct. following; and at Frankfurt, in St. Paul's church, 22 Aug. 1850; at Birmingham, 28 Nov. 1850; and at Exeter Hall, 22 July, 1851. A meeting was held at Manchester, 27 Jan. 1853; and at Edinburgh. . . . 12 Oct. 1853

Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden were among the most conspicuous members of the society. A deputation from the Peace Society, consisting of Messrs. J. Sturge, Pease, and another Quaker friend, stated their views to the emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, at an interview granted them in. . . . Feb. 1854

At the stormy international peace congress at Geneva, Garibaldi was present. . . . 9-12 Sept. 1847

A peace congress met at Bern. . . . 24 Sept. 1868

At the peace congress held at Lausanne, the violence of the Communists at Paris in May was warmly reprobated. . . . 25 Sept. 1871

Congress held at Lugano, 23 Sept. 1872; at the Hague, 25 Sept. 1873; at Paris, 6 Sept. 1875; at Geneva, Oct. 1877; at Paris. . . . 25 Sept. 1878

Peace Preservation Acts (IRELAND): one passed 4 April, 1870, was continued in 1876 to 31 June, 1880. A new act to last till 1 June, 1886, passed 21 March, 1881; see *Arms Bills*.

Peaches are said to have been introduced into this country from Persia about 1562.

Pearls, mentioned Job xxviii. 18. M. Réaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones

in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at 80,000*l.* sterling. One which was brought, in 1574, to Philip II., of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats. A pearl named the *Incomparable*, spoken of by De Boote, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier as being in possession of the emperor of Persia was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to 110,400*l.* Value of pearls imported into Great Britain, 1856, 56,162*l.*

Peasants' War, see *Jacquerie*.

Peat, see *Bogs*. A peat coal and charcoal company established in 1873, when coal was 41*s.* a ton.

"**Peculiar People**," a small sect in Essex and other parts of England, formed about 1845. Two members, Thomas and Maryanne Wagstaffe, were tried and acquitted of manslaughter, 29 Jan. 1868. They had neglected getting medical assistance for their sick child, and depended on the efficacy of their elders' prayers and anointing it with oil (James v. 14). The child died. On 8 May, 1872, a father was convicted for neglecting to get medical advice for his child who died of small-pox; and the sect agreed to modify their practice. Establishments for healing diseases by prayer exist in Germany.

At another trial, Thomas Hines was acquitted, in accordance with the opinion of the court; baron Pigott held that the case did not amount to criminal neglect because the prisoner had not called in a doctor to his sick child, 19 Aug. 1874; similar cases since, 1875-6.

John Robert Downes (for neglect respecting scarlet fever) sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, 21 Sept. 1876.

Pedestrianism. Eucidas, a citizen of Platea, went thence to Delphi to bring the sacred fire. This he obtained, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having travelled 125 English miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow-citizens and delivered the fire, than he fell dead at their feet. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier was sent from the field to announce the victory at Athens. Exhausted with fatigue and bleeding from his wounds, he cried out, "Rejoice, we are conquerors!" and immediately expired.

Foster Powel, the English pedestrian, performed many astonishing journeys on foot. His expedition from London to York and back again, in 1788, is said to have been completed in 140 hours.

Capt. Barclay, for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, each mile in each hour, in forty-two days and nights (less 8 hours). His task was accomplished on 10 July, 1809. Thomas Standen, aged 60, of Salehurst, walked 1100 miles in 1100 hours (1 mile in 1 hour); finished July, 1811.

Richard Manke, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of capt. Barclay) to walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours: the place chosen was the Barrack tavern cricket-ground in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday, 17 June, 1850, and completed the 1000 miles 29 July following, winning a considerable sum.

On 7 Oct. 1861, a 12-mile foot-race was held, when Lovett, the champion of England, ran 7 miles in 37 minutes 27 seconds; Deerfoot, a Seneca Indian, ran 12 miles in 65 minutes 5 seconds; and Mills ran 10 miles in 54 minutes 10 seconds; other races followed.

On 11 May, 1863, Deerfoot was beaten by White, who ran 10 miles in 52 minutes 14 seconds.

Miss Richards walked 1000 miles in 1000 hours,

18 May-29 June, 1874
Edward Payson Weston (American), at Newark, U. S., walked 500 miles in 5 days 23 hours 34 minutes,

21-26 Dec. "
William Perkins, at Little Bridge, London, S.W., walked

8 miles in less than 1 hour 20 Sept. 1873

Match between Weston and Perkins at Agricultural Hall, London, N., began 9.25 p.m. 8 Feb. 1876; Perkins

walked 50 miles in 9 h. 37 m. 41 s., rested 26 m., went on for 65 m., and stopped; Weston walked 50 miles in

9 h. 55 m. 52 s., went on for 16 h., stopped for 1 h., went on to 24 h. (walked 109 miles 758 yards), 8, 9 Feb. 1876

Weston began to walk 500 miles in 6 days at Agricultural Hall, 12.5 a.m. 6 March, had walked 450 miles 11 March;

he walked 111 miles in 24 consecutive hours at Manchester. April, "

Bella St. Clair walked 1000 miles in 950 hours.

25 July et seq. "
Weston engaged to walk 505 miles in 6 days at Agricultural Hall, London; walked 460. 18-23 Dec. "

Match between Weston and O'Leary for 1000 guineas; won by O'Leary, who walked 520 miles, Weston 510 miles

. 2-7 April, 1877
William Gale, aged 45, walked 1500 miles in 1000 consec-

ative gale, at Little Bridge, London, S.W., 26 Aug.-6 Oct.; 4000 miles in 4000 consecutive 10 minutes, at Agricultural Hall, London; completed..... 17 Nov. 1877
 Match of 17 pedestrians at Agricultural Hall; O'Leary won, walked 520 miles..... 18-23 March, 1878
 Grand match (of 18 competitors) for championship and 500*l.*, Agricultural Hall; 6 days and 6 nights; won by W. Corkey, who walked 521 miles..... 28 Oct.-2 Nov. "
 E. P. Weston starts to walk over England 2000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours (except on Sundays), 18 Jan.; fails by 22½ hours..... 28 Feb. 1879
 Weston walked 550 miles at the Agricultural Hall, and won sir John Astley's belt..... 16-21 June, "
 Blower Brown walked 553 miles in 6 days (won long distance championship of England, Astley's belt, etc.), 16-21 Feb. 1880
 Belt, etc., won by Rowell..... 1-6 Nov. "
 William Gale attempts to walk 2500 miles in 1000 hours; walks 2405½ miles..... 20 Nov. 1880-1 Jan. 1881
 The following table shows the dates of the principal pedestrian contests of recent years, with the number of miles travelled by the winners, the time being 6 days in each case:

	Miles.
O'Leary.....Astley belt, London, March, 1878.....	520½
Rowell.....Astley belt, New York, March, 1879.....	500
Weston.....Astley belt, London, June, 1879.....	550
Corkey.....First race championship of England, 1878, 521½	
Brown.....Second race championship of England, 1879.....	512
Brown.....Third race championship of England, '80, 553	
Hart.....Rose belt, New York, Sept. 1879.....	540
Murphy.....O'Leary belt, New York, Oct. 1879.....	505½
Hart.....O'Leary belt, New York, April, 1880.....	565
Rowell.....Astley belt, London, Nov. 1880.....	550
Panchot.....O'Leary belt, New York, March, 1881.....	541½
Hughes.....O'Leary belt, New York, Jan. 1881.....	568½
Fitzgerald.....Ennis race, New York, Dec. 1881.....	562
Hazael.....Contest at Madison Square Garden, New York, March, 1882.....	600

Pedlars, see *Huckers*. The Pedlars' act passed Aug. 1871.

Pedometer and Odometer, apparatus for measuring the distance traversed by a walker or carriage.

Odometers, or road-measures, are said to have been known in the fifteenth century; and improvements in them were made in England by Butterfield about 1678; and by Meynier, in France..... about 1724
 William Grayson's odometer, or road-measure, to be attached to carriages, was patented..... 1 Dec. 1851
 Ralph Gout's *pedometer*, for indicating the steps taken by a walker, was patented..... 4 Nov. 1799
 William Payne's *pedometer* for the waistcoat pocket, patented..... 15 Feb. 1831

Peel Acts. Among the most important were the Bank acts of 1819 and 1844; the acts amending the criminal laws, 1827; dividing parishes into districts, 1843, and the act repealing the corn-laws in 1846.

Peel Administrations.* The FIRST succeeded the Melbourne administration, which was broken up on the retirement of lord Althorpe, the chancellor of the exchequer, in Nov. 1834. Sir Robert Peel, then in Italy, was summoned home, the duke of Wellington holding the seals of office in the interim. They both resigned in April, 1835. In May, 1841, sir Robert Peel carried a vote of want of confidence in the Melbourne cabinet, but did not take office; and in Sept. of that year he became again premier. He lost the support of the conservative party by obtaining the repeal of the corn-laws, and resigned 29 June, 1846.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (Dec. 1834).

Sir Robert Peel, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.
 Earl of Rosslyn, *lord president*.
 Lord Wharcliffe, *privy seal*.
 Henry Goulburn, duke of Wellington, and earl of Aberdeen, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state*.
 Earl De Grey, *first lord of the admiralty*.

* Sir Robert Peel was born 5 Feb. 1788; entered parliament in 1809; became under-secretary of the colonies in 1811; chief secretary for Ireland in 1812; M.P. for Oxford in 1818 (when he resigned his office); secretary for home department in 1822; resigned office and reappointed in 1827; resigned again in 1830; became premier in 1834 and 1841 (see above). He was thrown from his horse 29 June, and died 2 July, 1850. He greatly relaxed the severity of our criminal code in 1827 et seq.; established the new police; and carried the Catholic Emancipation bill in 1829, and the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846. Statues have been erected to him: at Salford in 1852; at Tamworth, Leeds, Bury, and Manchester in 1853; and in London and Birmingham in 1855.

Lord Ellenborough and Alexander Baring, *board of control and trade*.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, *paymaster of the forces*.

J. C. Herries, *secretary of war*.

Sir George Murray, *master-general of the ordnance, etc.*

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (Sept. 1841).

Sir Robert Peel, *first minister*.

Duke of Wellington in the cabinet without office, afterwards *commander-in-chief*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.

Lord Wharcliffe, *lord president*.

Duke of Buckingham, *lord privy seal* (succeeded by duke of Buccleuch).

Sir James Graham, earl of Aberdeen, and lord Stanley, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.

Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl of Haddington, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Earl of Ripon, *board of trade* (succeeded by W. E. Gladstone).

Lord Ellenborough, *India board* (succeeded by lord Fitzgerald; succeeded by earl of Ripon).

Sir Henry Hardinge, sir Edward Knatchbull, sir George Murray, etc.

[Terminated 29 June, 1846, by sir Robert's resignation.]

Peel Pictures. The family collection (70) were purchased for the National Gallery for 75,000*l.*, 1871.

Peelites, a name given to gentlemen, whigs and Tories, who adhered to sir Robert Peel, after his defeat by the conservative party, on account of his free-trade measures carried in 1846. The principal were Henry Goulburn, W. E. Gladstone, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, sir James Graham, Edward Cardwell, sir George Clerk, lord Lincoln (afterwards duke of Newcastle), and lords Canning and Elgin, and others. Several of them became members of the Palmerston and Aberdeen administrations (*which see*).

Peep-o'-Day Boys, insurgents in Ireland who visited the houses of their antagonists at break of day in search of arms. They first appeared 4 July, 1784, and were long the terror of the country; see *Defenders*.

Peeresses of the United Kingdom (*in their own right*): seven in 1878, countess of Cromartie (duchess of Sutherland), baronesses Berners, Burdett-Coutts, Le Despencer, North, Willoughby D'Eresby, and Bolsover.

Peers, see *Lords*.

Pegu, a province of the Burmese empire, discovered by the Portuguese in 1520. Pegu, the capital, was taken by major Cotton, with 300 men, in June, 1852, without loss; and afterwards abandoned. It was again occupied by the Burmese and strongly fortified, with a garrison of 4000 men. It was recaptured by gen. Godwin with 1200 men and two guns, in two hours, with the loss of six killed and thirty-two wounded. The province was annexed to our Indian possessions, by proclamation, 20 Dec. 1852, and has since prospered. In Feb. 1862, it was united with Arracan and Tenasserim as British Burmah.

Peiho, see *Chiuu*, 1859, 1860.

Peishwa, the prime-minister of the Mahrattas; seized the sovereign power and settled at Poonah, 1749. The title was abolished in 1818.

Peiwar Pass (Kotul), in the Khoorun valley, Afghanistan. Here gen. Roberts, with the 72d Highlanders and the Ghooraks, defeated the Afghans, 2 Dec. 1878. Major Anderson and capt. Kelso were killed, and about 80 men were killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was very great.

Pekin, the capital of China, was built by Kachilai-Khan, grandson of Genghis-Khan, about 1267. Here was held the court of the Mongol or Yuen dynasty, 1280-1368. In 1369 Hung-wu, of the Ming dynasty, removed to Nankin, which was the capital till Yung-lo removed his court to Peking in 1410; and by him and his successors the city was enlarged, fortified, and beautified. It was visited by lord Macartney, Sept. 1793; surrendered to the allied English and French armies, 12 Oct. 1860; and evacuated by them 5 Nov., after peace had been signed, 24 Oct. It was described as being in a very desolate state, and the inhabitants scattered and indigent. The population in 1864 was estimated at 1,600,000. English and French representatives were settled at Peking, March, 1861.

Pelagians, followers of Pelagius, a Briton, appeared at Rome about 400. Their doctrines were condemned by councils at Jerusalem, Carthage, and other places, 415, 530. They maintained:

1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and, whether he had sinned or not, would certainly have died.
2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person.
3. That new-born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the fall.
4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the Gospel.
5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of Christ's resurrection.

Pelasgi, the primitive inhabitants of Greece and Italy, appear to have belonged to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1900 B.C., and in Italy about 1600 B.C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani or Siculi, Apuli, etc. From the Pelasgi came the Dorians, Æolians, and Ionians; all three being Hellenes, or Greeks.

Pelew Islands (N. Pacific ocean), discovered by the Spaniards in the seventeenth century. The East India Company's packet *Antelope*, capt. Wilson, was wrecked here in 1783. The king, Abba Thulle, allowed capt. Wilson to bring prince Le Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died of the small-pox soon after. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard.

Pelham Administration. Mr. H. Pelham replaced the earl of Wilmington as premier, 25 Aug. 1743; see *Wilmington*. In Nov. 1744, the following ministry was formed (termed "the broad-bottom administration," because it comprehended a grand coalition of the parties). It was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pelham, 6 March, 1754.

Henry Pelham, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.

Duke of Dorset, *president of the council*.

Earl Gower, *lord privy seal*.

Duke of Newcastle and the earl of Harrington, *secretaries of state*.

Duke of Montagu, *master-general of the ordnance*.

Duke of Bedford, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Duke of Grafton, *lord chamberlain*.

Duke of Richmond, *master of the horse*.

Duke of Argyll, *keeper of the great seal of Scotland*.

Marquess of Tweeddale, *secretary of state for Scotland*.

All of the cabinet.

The duke of Devonshire and duke of Bolton were *not* of the cabinet.

Pells (from *pellis*, skin), receipts on parchment rolls deposited in the court of exchequer. By an act passed in 1834, the office of clerk of the pells was abolished, and a comptroller-general appointed. "Pell records," or "issues of the exchequer," or payments made out of his revenue by James I., were published by the government in 1836.

Pelopium, see *Niobium*.

Peloponnesus (the island of Pelops), S. Greece, termed Morea in the thirteenth century, said to have been settled by Pelops about 1283 B.C.—PELOPONNESIAN WAR continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the people of the Peloponnesus, with their respective allies, and is the most famous of the wars of Greece. It began by an attempt of the Boeotians to surprise Plataea, 431 B.C., on 7 May, and ended 404 by the taking of Athens by the Lacedæmonians.

Pelusium (now *Tinah*), formerly Sin, the key of Egypt. Here, in 525 B.C., Psammetichus III. was defeated by Cambyses, the Persian, who thereby obtained possession of the kingdom. Pelusium surrendered to Alexander, 333; was taken by the Persians, 309; by Antiochus, 173; by Augustus, 30 B.C., and after a protracted resistance by Amrou, the Saracen, A.D. 638.

Pembroke (S. Wales). A county palatine till 1536. The royal dockyard at Milford was moved to Pembroke in 1814.—PEMBROKE COLLEGE and HALL, see under *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

Penal Laws, see *Criminal Laws* and *Roman Catholics*. *Penal servitude* was substituted for transportation

by acts passed in 1853 and 1857, and amended in 1864. A penal servitude commission appointed, 22 Jan. 1878.

Penance, a sacrament in the Roman Church, arose out of the practice of auricular confession (*which see*). The council of Trent, in its 14th session (1551), decreed that every one is accused who shall affirm that this sacrament was not instituted by Christ.

Penang, or PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, was given up to the East India Company in 1786 by capt. F. Light, who received it as a marriage portion with the daughter of the king of Keddah. After several changes it became one of the Straits Settlements (*which see*).

Pendulums. The isochronous property of the pendulum is said to have been applied to clocks by Galileo about 1639, and by Richard Harris about 1641. Christian Huyghens claimed this discovery, 1658; see *Clocks*. George Graham invented the compensating pendulum, 1715. Experiments were made to determine the density of the earth by pendulums by Mr. G. B. Airy (afterwards astronomer royal) and others, in a mine in Cornwall, in 1826 and 1828, and at Horton colliery in 1854. In 1851, M. Foucault demonstrated the rotation of the earth by the motion of a pendulum.

Penge Mystery, Surrey, see *Trials*, Sept. 1877.

Peninsular Campaign (Virginia). In July, 1861, gen. McClellan had succeeded M'Dowell as commander of the army of the Potomac. On 18 Nov., upon the retirement of gen. Scott, he was made general-in-chief. After the battle of Bull Run, Beauregard was succeeded by gen. Joseph E. Johnston. On 10 March, 1862, this latter general evacuated Manassas Junction. McClellan's command on 11 March was confined to the army of the Potomac, gen. Halleck assuming the duties of general-in-chief. The plan of the Peninsular campaign, already determined upon, now began to be carried into execution. The peninsula of Virginia, from which this campaign receives its name, lies between the James and York rivers, which empty into Chesapeake Bay. Fortress Monroe occupies the extremity of the peninsula, and is connected with the main portion only by a narrow sand-beach. The extreme length is about 60 miles; the average breadth about 12. At Yorktown, 20 miles up, it is narrowed to 8, which width it preserves 10 miles to Williamsburg; then the rivers begin to diverge. The shores of the lower portion of the peninsula are deeply indented with creeks, some of which extend half-way across. The land is flat and low, covered with swampy forests, through which sluggish streams flow lazily, expanding after every rain into miry ponds. Gen. Magruder, at Yorktown—which had been strongly fortified—covered the approaches to Richmond with 11,000 men. He held a line 13 miles long, following the course of the Warwick river. The following are the most remarkable events of the Peninsular campaign in their chronological order:

Heintzelman's corps landed at Fortress Monroe.	23 March, 1862
M'Clellan reached Fortress Monroe, preceded or followed by the main bulk of his army.	2 April, "
M'Dowell's corps detached to cover Washington.	4 April, "
Attempt made to pierce Magruder's lines.	5 April, "
Confederate evacuation of Yorktown.	4 May, "
Battle of Williamsburg.	5 May, "
M'Clellan landed four divisions at West Point.	6, 7 May, "
Evacuation of Norfolk.	10 May, "
Naval repulse at Fort Darling (Drury).	15 May, "
M'Clellan's headquarters established at the White House, on the Pamunkey.	16 May, "
Fast-day in Richmond.	16 May, "
M'Clellan crossed the Chickahominy with a part of his forces, dividing his army.	20-28 May, "
Battle of Hanover Court-house, in which gen. Martindale was attacked by a superior force, but, being reinforced by Fitz John Porter, defeated the confederates, capturing 730 prisoners.	27 May, "
Battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. Johnston attacked M'Clellan's force south of the Chickahominy and drove Keyes's and Heintzelman's corps. Sumner crossed with his corps and came up in time to fight the battle of Fair Oaks. Here Johnston was disabled by a wound, and was succeeded by gen. G. W. Smith. The confederates were repulsed and forced to retreat.	31 May, 1 June, "

R. E. Lee assigned to command the confederate army, 3 June, 1862

Stuart's ride around M'Clellan's army, and destruction of provisions depots at the White House, 13, 14 June, 1862

Battle of Mechanicsville. Lee, joined by Jackson, attacked M'Clellan's right, north of the Chickahominy, and was repulsed, 26 June, 1862

Battle of Cold Harbor. The confederates, 56,000 strong, attacked the national forces (33,000), and, after several repulses and severe loss, drove them from their position. Night and the opportune arrival of reinforcements prevented a rout, 27 June, 1862

M'Clellan's entire army south of the Chickahominy, 28 June, 1862

Retreat to the James River, 28 June, 1862

Battle of Savage's Station (indecisive), 29 June, 1862

Battle of Frazier's Farm. Lee attempted to break the centre of M'Clellan's column, extending from the Chickahominy Swamp to Malvern Hill on the James, but failed. The national troops disputed the ground inch by inch, till night, when they concentrated on the James, 30 June, 1862

Battle of Malvern Hill. The confederates, attacking the national troops in their strong position (both flanks covered by gunboats) on the James, were defeated with great loss, 1 July, 1862

M'Clellan established his base at Harrison's Landing, 1, 2 July, 1862

With the retreat to Harrison's Landing the Peninsular campaign terminated. On 16 Aug. M'Clellan's army was withdrawn from Harrison's Landing by order of Gen. Halleck. In this campaign the national loss was, killed, 1582; wounded, 7709; missing, 5958—total, 15,249; the confederate, killed, 3151; wounded, 15,255; missing, 999—total, 19,405.

Peninsular War, see under *Spain*, 1808-14.

Penitentiaries. The London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville road, was established in 1807; and the British Penitent Female Refuge at Cambridge Heath, Hackney, in 1829. The Church Penitentiary Association, founded 1851; see *Milbank*.

Penitents, see *Magdalen*. The penitents of the name of Jesus in Spain were a congregation of persons who had led a licentious life, formed about 1550. The penitents of Orvieto were formed into an order of nuns about 1662.

Pennsylvania (North America), the first state in the Union in regard to mineral wealth. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first adventurer who planted a colony on these shores, in the reign of Elizabeth. Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. to the duke of York, 1664; and it was sold to the Penn family, 1681. Pennsylvania was afterwards purchased from the Indians by the celebrated William Penn (son of admiral Penn), who went out from England with a number of colonists, from which period the settlement gradually increased. Mr. Penn granted a charter in May, 1701, but the emigrants from the Low Countries refused it, and separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own assembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania presided. This state adopted an independent constitution in 1776, and established the present in 1790. It was strongly Unionist during the civil war, 1861-5; see *United States of America and Petroleum*. Population in 1860, 2,906,370; in 1870, 3,521,791; in 1880, 4,282,786.

Penny. The ancient silver penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among the Anglo-Saxons. The penny until the reign of Edward I. was struck with a cross, so deeply indented that it might be easily parted into two for half-pence, and into four for farthings, and hence these names, Copper penny and twopenny pieces were coined by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, Birmingham, in 1797, and were accounted the finest of our copper currency; see *Coins*, etc.—**PENNY-POST**, see *Post-office*.—**THE PENNY MAGAZINE** began in 1832, the **PENNY CYCLOPEDIA** in 1833 (supplements in 1846 and 1858).—**THE PENNY RECEIPT** stamp was appointed in 1853, and in 1850 a penny stamp was directed to be placed on bankers' checks.—**PENNY BANKS** (in 1861 about 200) were established about 1850. They have become numerous, and in 1878 were authorized to invest their funds.—**PENNY READINGS**, for the working-classes, became general in

1859. Carpenter's "Penny Readings," published in 1865-7.

The value of the Roman penny (mentioned Matt. xx. 2), or *denarius*, was estimated at 7½d. of our money.

Penruddock's Rebellion, on behalf of Charles II., was suppressed, and col. John Penruddock himself executed, 16 May, 1655.

Pensacola, in Florida, was captured from the Spaniards on 7 Nov. 1814 by 8000 Americans under Gen. Jackson. The Spaniards were aided by the British fleet in the harbor. The Americans lost 11 wounded. The Spanish loss was 4 killed and 6 wounded.

Pensions. The crown's power of granting them, often much abused, was materially checked by statute 1 Anne, c. 1 (1702).

English pension list fixed at 95,000*l.*, 1781

Irish pension list said to amount to 489,000*l.*, 1793

Provision made by parliament to reduce all the pension lists of the United Kingdom from 145,000*l.* to a maximum of 75,000*l.*, 1830

A committee appointed to define the proper persons to whom pensions should be granted; it reported in favor of servants of the crown and public, and also of those who, "by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of their country", 1834

The queen empowered to grant annually new pensions to the amount of 1200*l.*, 1837

The Political Offices Pension act passed, 9 Aug. 1849

The Pensions Commutation act passed, 29 June, 1871

Death of rev. Thomas Thurlow, nephew of the lord chancellor, whereby pensions for abolished offices, said to amount to 11,759*l.*, ceased, 26 Sept. 1874

Pensions in the United States, with few exceptions, have been granted only in return for military or naval service. In 1879, the amount paid for pensions was \$29,642,430.13; but the Arrears of Pensions bills, passed 25 Jan. and 3 March, 1879, have caused an enormous increase in the yearly pension payments. The estimate for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1882, is \$70,000,000. The commissioner of pensions estimates the total additional payments made necessary by those bills at \$235,000,000.

Pentagraph, see *Pantagraph*.

Pentameter Verse (five feet), first used about the seventh century B.C.; see *Elegy*.

Pentateuch, the five books of Moses, probably written about 1452 B.C.; see *Bible*.

Pentecost signifies the fiftieth, and is the solemn festival of the Jews, called also "the feast of weeks," because it was celebrated fifty days, or seven weeks, after the feast of the Passover, 1491 B.C. (Lev. xxiii. 15; Exod. xxxiv. 22); see *Whitsuntide*.

Pentland Hills (near Edinburgh). Here the Scotch Presbyterians, since called Cameronians (*which see*), who had risen against the government on account of the establishment of episcopacy, were defeated by the royal troops, 28 Nov. 1666.

Penzance, Cornwall. The town was burned by the Spaniards, July, 1595. It was taken by Fairfax in 1646. Here sir Humphry Davy was born, 17 Dec. 1778, and here was inaugurated his memorial statue, 17 Oct. 1872.

People. The duke of Norfolk and C. J. Fox, at a dinner in 1798, gave as a toast "The majesty of the people," for which their names were struck off the list of privy-councillors. A "people's petition" was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Duncombe, and rejected, 2 May, 1842.—"THE PEOPLE'S PARKS," principally through private liberality, have been opened since 1846 at Manchester, Halifax, Birmingham, Sheffield, Dundee, Bradford, Hull, Bath, Bolton, Liverpool, Leeds, etc. (*which see*).

People's Cuff Company, established 1874, to give the working-classes the advantages of club houses, opened their first house in Upper Whitcross street, London, 16 April, 1875

A "People's Tribute" to the earl of Beaconsfield, a gold wreath, made by Hunt & Roskell, by subscription of 52,800 pennies; collected by the agency of Mr. Tracy Turnerell. Its presentation was declined by the earl, 16 June, 1879

Pepper was used by the Greeks; licenses to sell

pepper abolished, 1869. Pepper imported here in 1863, 16,810,467 lbs.; 1877, 28,643,635 lbs.

Pepsin, a peculiar organic substance found by Schwann in the gastric juice, and named by him from *πέψω*, digestion. It was experimented on by M. Blondlot in 1843, and has since been prescribed as a medicine.

Pepys's Diary. Samuel Pepys was born 23 Feb. 1632; became secretary to the admiralty about 1664; president of the Royal Society, 1684, died 26 May, 1703. His "Diary," as published, begins 1 Jan. 1659-60; ends 31 May, 1669.

The MS. at Magdalen College, Cambridge, was deciphered by the rev. John Smith. The first edition (with a selection from his correspondence), by Richard, lord Braybrooke, appeared in 1825. The publication of a new edition, "deciphered, with additional notes, by the rev. Mynors Bright," began in..... 1875

Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, the residence of the British and other ambassadors; has frequently been destroyed by fire; see *Turkey*, 2 Aug. 1831, and 5 June, 1870.

Perak, see *Straits Settlement*.

Perceval Administration. It commenced on the dissolution of the duke of Portland's, through his death, 30 Oct. 1809. Mr. Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812. The earl of Liverpool succeeded as premier. Spencer Perceval (born 1782; *chancellor of exchequer*, 1807).

first lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*
Earl Camden, *lord president*
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*
Richard Ryder, *marquess of Wellesley, and earl of Liverpool, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*
Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty*
Mr. Dumas, and earl Bathurst, *boards of control and trade.*
Earl of Chatham, *ordnance.*
Viscount Palmerston, *secretary at war, etc.*

Percussion-caps, see *Fire-arms*.

Percy Family. William de Percy obtained lands in Yorkshire from William the Conqueror, and died at Antioch about 1096.

The heiress of the last baron Percy married Josceline de Louvaine, son of Godfrey, duke of Brabant, in the reign of Henry II. 1154-89

Henry de Percy, their descendant, created earl of Northumberland in 1377

Many of his descendants were slain during the wars of the Roses.

Lady Elizabeth Percy, the heiress of Josceline Percy, who died 1670, married Charles, duke of Somerset.

Lady Elizabeth Percy, heiress of their son Algernon Seymour, duke of Northumberland, married sir Hugh Smithson, created duke of Northumberland in 1766

Their descendant, duke Algernon, died without issue, 12 Feb. 1865, and was succeeded by his cousin, George Percy, earl of Beverley, who died 22 Aug. 1867, succeeded by George Algernon, the present duke.

The **PERCY SOCIETY**, for the publication of ancient ballads, etc., named after Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore (died 1811), who published ballads, was established in 1840, published 94 little volumes, and was dissolved... 1852

Père La Chaise, see *Cemeteries*.

Pered (Hungary). Here the Hungarians under Görgey were defeated by Wohlgemuth and the Russians, 21 June, 1849.

Perekop, an isthmus, five miles broad, connecting the Crimea with the mainland. It was called by the Tartars Orkapou, "gate of the isthmus," which the Russians changed to its present name, which signifies a barren ditch. The lines across the isthmus were forced by the Russian marshal Munich, May, 1736, and the fortress was taken by Lacy, July, 1738. It was again strongly fortified by the khan, but was again taken by the Russians in 1771, who have since retained it.

Perfection, see *Illuminati*.

Perfumery. In Exod. xxx. (1490 B.C.), directions are given for making the holy incense. Philip Augustus of France granted a charter to the master perfumers in 1190. Perfumes became fashionable in England in

the reign of Elizabeth. In 1860 there were about forty manufacturing perfumers in London; in Paris about eighty. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763.—*Creech*. A stamp-tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England, and the vendor was obliged to take out a license in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort buildings, in the Strand, resided Lilly, the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator*.—*Leigh*.

Pergamos, see *Seven Churches*, 3.

Periodical Literature, see *Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews*.

Peripatetic Philosophy, see *Lyceum*.

Perjury. The early Romans threw the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice; and the Greeks set a mark of infamy upon him. After the empire became Christian, any one who swore falsely upon the Gospels was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. In England perjury was punished with the pillory, fine, and imprisonment, 1562. By the Abolition of Oaths bill, persons making a false declaration are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. cc. 60 and 61, 9 Sept. 1835. Perhaps the greatest perjurer in modern times was Titus Oates, see *Oates*. A woman named Alice Grey was convicted of many perjuries in 1856. See *Trials*, 1873.

Perkins's Metallic Tractors, see *Animal Magnetism*.

Permanent Committees. One was appointed, 15 Sept. 1871, by the French national assembly to watch over the proceedings of the government during a recess. It consisted of 25 persons of various parties. A similar committee of the Spanish cortes, appointed 22 March, 1873, was peremptorily dissolved by the government 22 April following.

Permissive Prohibitory Bill (which would give power to two thirds of the rate-payers of a parish to refuse licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors), advocated by the United Kingdom Alliance party, was rejected by the house of commons, 8 June, 1864; 12 May, 1869 (193-87); 17 May, 1871 (206-124); 8 May, 1872 (369-15); 7 May, 1873 (321-81); 17 June, 1874 (301-75); 16 June, 1875 (371-86); 14 June, 1876 (299-81); withdrawn, 25 July, 1877; (278-84) 26 June, 1878. It is strongly advocated by sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P. for Carlisle; resolution rejected (252-164) 11 March, 1879.

His resolution to give *local option* (that is, power to the inhabitants of any place to stop licensing public-houses) was rejected by the commons (248-134) 5 March, 1880; but adopted (249-203) 18, 19 June, 1880, (196-164) 14 June, 1881.

"*Local Option*," an Americanism, is said not to work satisfactorily in the United States.

Pernambuco, a province of Brazil, with a city of the same name, comprising Recife and other towns, founded in 1530; seized by the British, and retained for a month, 1594; insurrections here, 1661, 1710, 1817, 1821, and 1829.

Peronne (N. France). Louis XI. of France, having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, here was forced to sign a treaty, confirming those of Arras and Conflans, and recognizing the duke's independence; 14 Oct. 1468. The notables declared the treaty invalid and the duke a traitor, Nov. 1470.

Perpendicular, see *Gothic Architecture*.

Perpetual Edicts, see *Edicts*.

Perpetual Motion. For this purpose machines have been constructed by the marquess of Worcester and many others, although the impossibility of attaining it was demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton and De la Hire, and affirmed by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, 1775. It is still the object of experiment by half-taught persons.

Perryville (Kentucky). BATTLE OF, fought 8 Oct. 1862. Kirby Smith had entered Kentucky in August, and was followed by the bulk of Bragg's army. In this march northward, threatening Louisville and Cincinnati, there was an encounter at Richmond, Ky., 30 Aug., and the garrison at Munfordsville, Tenn., was surrendered, 17 Sept. Smith and Bragg joined their forces and inaugurated a provisional governor at Frankfort. But, in the meantime, Buell had succeeded in reaching Louisville with his army. Bragg commenced to retreat, followed leisurely by Buell. On 8 Oct. gen. A. M'Dowell M'Cook touched the enemy's rear and brought on a battle, against the express orders of Buell. M'Cook was attacked with great strength, and with difficulty maintained his position. Here gen. Jackson and col. Webster were killed. Rousseau's division alone lost 2000 men. The Confederate loss was also severe.

Persecutions. Historians usually reckon 10 general persecutions of the Christians; see *Jews, Heretics, Inquisition, Huguenots, Protestants, Massacres, Bartholomew, St.*, etc.

- I. Under Nero, who, having set fire to Rome, threw the odium upon the Christians; multitudes were massacred; wrapped up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; crucified, burned alive, etc. 64-68
- II. Under Domitian. 95
- III. Under Trajan. 101
- IV. Under Marcus Aurelius. 166-177
- V. Under Septimius Severus. 193-204
- VI. Under Maximus. 235-8
- VII. Under Decius, more bloody than any preceding. 250-2
- VIII. Under Valerian. 258-60
- IX. Under Aurelian. 275
- X. Under Diocletian, who prohibited divine worship; houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and many of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea. 303-13

Persopolis, the ancient splendid capital of Persia. Alexander is accused of setting fire to it, while intoxicated, 331 B.C. Ruins of this city still exist.

Persia, or **IRAN**, in the Bible called **Elam**,* is said to have received its appellation from Perseus, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who settled here, and established a petty sovereignty. The name is more probably of Indian origin. Persia was included in the first Assyrian monarchy, 900 B.C. When that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, etc., it appertained to Media. Population of the present kingdom, about 6,500,000.

- Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi. 2115
- Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the king of Bactria. 1082
- Cyrus king of Persia, 559; overthrows the Medo-Babylonian monarchy about 557; conquers Asia Minor about 548; becomes master of the East, 536; killed in a war with the Massagete. 529
- Cambyses, his son, king, 529; conquers Egypt (which see). 525
- The false Smerdis killed; Darius Hystaspis king, 521; conquers Babylon. 517
- Conquest of Ionia; Miletus destroyed. 498
- Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 300,000 soldiers to invade the Peloponnesus, which is defeated at Marathon (which see). 490
- Xerxes king, 485; recovers Egypt, 484; enters Greece in the spring, at the head of an immense force; battle of Thermopylae. 480
- Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis. 479
- Persians defeated at Mycale and Plataea. 22 Sept.
- Cimon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and destroys their navy, consisting of about 340 sail, near Cyprus. 470
- Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Artabanus. 465
- Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus), king, 464; marries Esther. 458
- Xerxes I. king, slain by Sogdianus, 425; who is deposed by Darius II. (Nothus). 424
- Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon), king, 405; battle of Cunaxa, Cyrus the younger killed. 401
- Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks (see *Retreat*).
- War with Greece, 399; invasion of Persia. 396
- Peace of Antalcidas (which see). 387
- Artaxerxes III. (Ochus) kills all his relations at his accession. 359

- He is killed by his minister Bagoas, and his son, Arses, made king. 336
- Bagoas kills him and sets up Darius III. (Codomannus), by whom he himself is killed. 336
- Alexander the Great enters Asia; defeats the Persians at the river Granicus, 334; near Issus, 333; at Arbela. 331
- Darius III. treacherously killed by Bessus. "
- Persia partly reconquered from the Greeks; subjugated by the Parthians. 220
- Artaxerxes I. founds the Sassanides dynasty; restores kingdom of Persia. A.D. 226
- Religion of Zoroaster restored and Christianity persecuted. 227
- Artaxerxes murdered; succeeded by Sapor I.; Armenia becomes independent under Chosroes. 240
- Sapor conquers Mesopotamia, 258; repels the Romans and slays the emperor Valerian. 260
- Sapor assassinated; succeeded by Hormisdas I., who favors the Manichees. 272
- Varanes I. (Bahram) persecutes them and the Christians. 273
- Varanes II. defeated by the emperor Probus; makes peace. 277
- Persia invaded by the emperor Carus, who conquers Seleucia and Ctesiphon. 283
- Varanes III. king, 293; Narses. 294
- The emperor Galerius conquers Mesopotamia, etc. 298
- Peace with Diocletian.
- Hormisdas II. king. 301 or 303
- Ormuz built. about 303
- Sapor II. king, 309; proscribes Christianity, 326; makes war successfully with Rome for the lost provinces. 337-360
- The emperor Julian invades Persia; slain near the Tigris, 26 June; his successor, Jovian, purchases his retreat by surrendering provinces. 363
- Sapor annexes Armenia, 368; and Iberia, 380; makes peace with Rome. 372
- Artaxerxes II. king, 380; Sapor III. 385
- Armenia and Iberia independent. 386
- Varanes IV., 390; Yazdegerd I., 404; conquers Armenia. 412
- Varanes V., 420, persecutes Christians; conquers Arabia Felix, 421; makes peace with the Eastern Empire for 100 years. 422
- Armenia again united to Persia. 428
- Wars with Huns, Turks, etc. 430-2
- Yazdegerd II. king, 440; Hormisdas III., 457; civil war, 458-60; Feroze king, 458; Pallas, 464; Kobad, 466; Jamaspes, 497; Kobad again. 497
- His son Chosroes I. king; long wars with Justinian and his successors, with various fortune. 531-79
- Successful campaigns of Belisarius. 541-2
- Hormisdas IV., continues the war; degrades his general, Bahram, who deposes him; but is eventually defeated. 590
- Chosroes II., 591; renews the war with success, 603; Egypt and Asia Minor subdued. 614-16
- Chosroes totally defeated by the emperor Heraclius, who advances on Persia. 627
- Chosroes put to death by his son Siroes, 628; Artaxerxes III. king, 629; Purandokt, daughter of Chosroes, reigns, 630; Shenendeh, her lover, 631; Arzemedokt, her sister, 631; Kessa, 631; Ferozkhad, 632; Yazdegerd III. 632
- Persia invaded by the Arabs, the king flees, 631; is betrayed to them and is put to death, and his army exterminated. 652
- Persia becomes the seat of the Shiite or Fatimite Mahometans. 661
- The Taherite dynasty established, 813; the Sofferide, 872; the Samanide. 912
- Persia subdued by Toghrul Beg and the Seljukian Turks, 1038; who are expelled, 1191; subdued by Genghis Khan and the Mongols. 1223
- Bagdad made the capital. 1345
- The poet Hafiz died about. 1348
- Persia invaded by Timour, 1380; ravaged by him. 1399
- The poet Jami born. 1414
- Persia conquered by the Turcomans. 1468
- Who are expelled by the Shiites, who establish the Sophi dynasty under Ismail I. 1501
- Isfahan made the capital. 1600
- The Turks take Bagdad; great massacre. 1638
- Georgia revolts to Russia. 1783
- Teheran made the capital. 1796
- War with Russia. 1826-9
- Rupture with England through the Persians taking Herat (which see), 25 Oct.; war declared. 1 Nov. 1856
- Persians defeated; Bushire taken. 8-10 Dec. "
- Gen. Outram defeats the Persians at Kooshah, 8 Feb.; and at Mouhammerah. 26 March, 1857
- Peace ratified at Teheran. 14 April, "
- Commerce at treaty with France, etc. June, "
- Herat given up by the Persians. July, "
- The shah reorganizes the government. 9 Sept. 1858
- Railways in process of formation. 1865
- Electric telegraph introduced. 1867
- Great sufferings through three years' drought, accompanied by fever and cholera; about 16,000 persons perished at Isfahan, etc. July-Oct. 1871
- Collection in London for relief; above 13,000 subscribed. Oct. 1871-Feb. 1872
- Concession to Baron Julius de Reuter to make railways, water-works, etc., for 70 years, with great power, 25 July, "

* Elamite antiquities presented to the British Museum by col. Ross, 1876.

Prosperity restored through a good harvest. March, 1873
 The shah starts to visit Europe, 19 April; arrives at St. Petersburg, 22 May; at Berlin, 31 May; at Brussels, 16 June; at London, 18 June; receives the Garter at Windsor, 20 June; arrives at Paris, 5 July; at Turin, 25 July; at Vienna, 30 July; at Constantinople, 19 Aug.; returned to Teheran. 23 Sept. "
 The shah visits Europe in summer; returned to Teheran, 9 Aug. 1878
 Rebellious incursions of the Kurds suppressed after much bloodshed (see *Kurdistan*). Oct.-Dec. 1880

A.D.

SHAHS.

1502. Ismail, or Ishmael: conquers Georgia, 1519.
 1523. Tamasp, or Thomas, I.
 1576. Ismail II. Meerza.
 1577. Mahommed Meerza.
 1582. Abbas I. the Great; made a treaty with the English, 1612; died in 1628.
 1628. Shah Sophi.
 1641. Abbas II.
 1666. Shah Sophi II.
 1684. Hussein; deposed.
 1722. Mahmood, chief of the Afghans.
 1725. Ashraff the Usurper; slain in battle.
 1730. Tamasp, or Thomas, II.; recovered the throne of his ancestors from the preceding.
 [Thomas-Kouli-Khan, his general, obtained great successes in this and the subsequent reigns.]
 1732. Abbas III., infant son of Tamasp, under the regency of Kouli-Khan, who afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed king as
 1736. Nadir Shah (the victorious king); conquers India, 1739; assassinated at Khorassan by his nephew
 1747. Shah Rokh.
 1751. [Interregnum.]
 1759. Kureem Khan.
 1779. Many competitors for the throne, and assassinations till—
 1795. Aga Mahommed Khan obtains the power, and founds the reigning (Turcoman) dynasty; assassinated, 1797.
 1798. Futteh Ali Shah.
 1834. Mahommed Khan, grandson of Futteh; died, 10 Sept. 1848.
 1848. Nassr-ul-Deen, or Nassr-ed-Deen, son; born 4 April, 1839; the PRESENT shah of Persia; said to be an able prince and friendly to Britain; visited Europe, 1873 and 1878. *Heir*: son, Muzaffer-ed-Deen, born 1850.

Person, OFFENCES AGAINST. The statute laws respecting these were consolidated and amended in 1861.

Perspective, in drawing, was observed by the Van Eycks (1426-46), and treated scientifically by Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Albert Dürer, early in the sixteenth century. Guido Ubaldo published a treatise in 1608; Dupleire's treatise (the "Jesuits' perspective") appeared in 1642, and the mathematical theory was demonstrated by Brook Taylor in 1731.

Perth (the old capital of Scotland), said to have been founded by Agricola about A.D. 70. It was besieged by the regent Robert, 1339. On 20 Feb. 1437, James I. was murdered at the Black Friars' monastery here, by Robert Graham and the earl of Athol, for which they suffered condign punishment. Gowrie's conspiracy occurred here, 6 Aug. 1600. Perth was taken from the French garrison by the reformers, 26 June, 1559. The "Articles of Perth," relating to religious ceremonies, were agreed to by the General Assembly of Scotland, 25 Aug. 1618. Perth was taken by Cromwell in 1651; and by the earl of Mar after the battle of Dunblane, in 1715. The statue of the prince consort was inaugurated in the presence of the queen, 30 Aug. 1864.

Peru (South America) was long governed by incas, said to be descended from Manco Capac, who ruled in the eleventh century. Population, 1877, about 3,374,000.

Peru explored and conquered by Francisco Pizarro and Almagro. 1524-33
 The last inca, Atahualpa, put to death. 29 Aug. 1533
 Pizarro assassinated at Lima. 26 June, 1541
 Fruitless insurrection of the Peruvians under Tapac Amaru, an inca. 1780
 San Martin proclaims the independence of Peru, 28 July, 1821
 War against Spain. 14 Jan. 1824
 Bolivar made dictator. Feb. "
 Mariano Prado president. 28 Nov. "
 The Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho, and freedom of Peru and Chili achieved. 9 Dec. "
 The new Peruvian constitution signed by the president of the republic. 21 March, 1828
 War with Colombia; treaty of peace. 28 Feb. 1829
 After a succession of fierce party conflicts, gen. Ramon Castilla becomes president; firm and politic. 1845

His successor, Echenique, deposed; Castilla again president. 1855
 New constitution, 1856; modified. 1860
 Population (without Indians) about 2½ millions. 1869
 Marshal San Ramon president. 24 Oct. 1862
 Gen. J. A. Pezet president. 3 April, 1863
 The Spanish admiral Pinzon took possession of the Chincha isles (valuable for guano) belonging to Peru, stating that he would occupy them till the claims of his government on Peru were satisfied. 14 April, 1864
 American congress at Lima; plenipotentiaries from Chili and other states meet to concert measures for defence against European powers. Nov. "
 Negotiations followed by peace with Spain, 23 Jan.; Chincha islands restored. 3 Feb. 1865
 Revolt against president Pezet, 28 Feb.; several provinces soon lost. May, "
 The insurgents declare war against Spain. Oct. "
 They take Lima; Pezet flies, and Canseco becomes president. Nov. "
 Peru joins Chili, and declares war against Spain. Feb. 1866
 The Spanish admiral Nufiez, in his attempt to bombard Callao, repulsed and wounded. 2 May, "
 The Spaniards quit Peruvian waters. 10 May, "
 Riots at Lima against religious toleration. 15 April, 1867
 Invasion of ex-president Castilla, May; dies of fever, 30 May, "
 Mariano Ignacio Prado resigns dictatorship; made provisional president, 15 Feb.; proclaimed. 31 Aug. "
 Insurrection against Prado; he resigns, 7 Jan.; succeeded by gen. La Puerta; Pezet's treaty with Spain confirmed. 18 Jan. 1868
 Col. J. Balta president. 1 Aug. "
 Several towns in Peru suffered by great earthquakes (see *Earthquakes*). 13-15 Aug. "
 Gold-mines discovered at Huacho. Oct. 1871
 Industrial exhibition opened at Lima. July, 1872
 Military insurrection at Lima; Tomas Gutierrez, minister of war, makes himself dictator, and imprisons president Balta. 22 July, "
 Unsupported by the people, and not recognized by diplomatic representatives, he orders Balta to be shot; is himself compelled to fly; caught; killed by the people, and hanged to a lamp-post; col Zavallos, vice-president, assumes the government; order restored; about 200 lives were lost during the *coup d'état*, 26 July, 1872
 Manuel Pardo elected president by the people, assumed office. 2 Aug. "
 Armed riots in Lima at the execution of colonels Ganrio and Zavallos as rebels. May, 1873
 President Pardo escapes assassination. 22 Aug. 1874
 Insurrection under Pierola; he is defeated at Sorota, near Tarata. 3 Dec. "
Talisman sailed from Cardiff for South America; consigned to Peruvian rebels; seized and condemned as a prize, and English sailors imprisoned, Nov. 1874-Nov. 1875; report on ill-usage; English government promise inquiry. March, 1876
 President, Mariana T. Prado. 2 Aug. "
 Reported insurrection of Nicolas de Pierolas, with about 6000 men, endeavoring to establish a southern confederacy. 6-10 Oct. "
 He sails away with the *Huascar* iron clad, 29 May; this is attacked by admiral De Horsey, with H. M. S. *Shah* and *Amethyst*, as piratical, for attacking mail-ships; it is compelled to go into Lima and surrender, the Peruvians resent British interference, and threaten reprisals. June, 1877
 Peruvian government issues a circular to the powers, 10 June; demands reparation. 25 June, "
 Sir John Holker, attorney-general, in house of commons, said that the *Huascar* had committed acts which made her an enemy of Great Britain, and had no belligerent rights, and that De Horsey was justified in what he did. 11 Aug. "
 Pierolas and his adherents amnestied. Aug. "
 Ex-president Pardo, president of the senate, assassinated at Lima. 16 Nov. 1878
 Peru and Bolivia declare war against Chili, announced, 2 April, 1879

(For the events of the war, see *Chili*, 1879-81.)

Sanguinary revolution at Lima; Pierolas proclaimed dictator; Prado flees. 22 Dec. et seq. "
 Lima occupied by the Chilians. 17 Jan. 1881
 Señor F. G. Calderon provisional president at Magdalena, March, "
 Anarchy in Lima. March, "
 Pierolas, near Lima, declares for continual war. April, "
 Chilians said to be quitting Lima. early June, "
 Efforts made by the United States to promote the restoration of peace, leading to some misunderstanding in Chili. "

Perugia, a city of central Italy; as Perousia, anciently one of the Etruscan confederation. It allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 309 and 295 B.C. It was taken by Octavius Caesar from the adherents of Antony; many of whom were immolated on altars by their victor, 41

Leo X. took Perugia from the rival families Oddi and Baglioni in A.D. 1520. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, 20 June, 1859. Perugia was taken by the Sardinian gen. Fanti, in Sept. 1860, when the cruel papal gen. Schmidt and 1600 men were made prisoners.

Peruke, or **Wig**. The ancients used false hair, but the present peruke was first worn in France and Italy about 1620; and introduced into England about 1660, and prevailed more or less till about 1810.

It is said that either bishop Blomfield (of London) or Tomline (of Lincoln) obtained permission for the bishops to discontinue wearing their wigs in parliament, of which they gradually availed themselves. On account of the heat, sir J. P. Wilde, and other judges and several counsel, appeared in court without wigs, 22, 23 July, 1868.

Peruvian Bark, see *Jesuit's-bark*.

Peschiera, a strong Austrian fortress, on an island in the Mincio, near the Lago di Garda, N. Italy. It has been frequently taken by siege—by the French, 1796; by the Austrians and Russians, 1799; by the French again, 1801; given up by them, 1814; taken by the Sardinians, May, 1848; retaken by Radetzky, March, 1849. The Sardinians were preparing to besiege it in July, 1859, when peace was made. It was given up to the Italians, 9 Oct. 1866; see *Quadrilateral*.

Pessimism (from *pessimus*, the worst), the opposite doctrine to *optimism* (which see). Mr. James Sully's "Pessimism, a History and a Criticism," was published in 1877. Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860), an eminent pessimist, says, "All life is effort; all effort is painful; the pains of life must predominate."

Pestalozzian System of education was devised by John Henry Pestalozzi, born at Zurich in Switzerland, in 1746; died 17 Feb. 1827. In 1775 he turned his farm into a school for educating poor children in reading, writing, and working; but he did not succeed. In 1798 he established an orphan school, where he began with the mutual instruction, or monitorial system, since adopted by Lancaster; but his school was soon after turned into a hospital for the Austrian army. In 1802, in conjunction with Fellenberg, he established his school at Hofwyl, which at first was successful, but eventually declined through mismanagement.

Pesth (Hungary), built about 889, on the east bank of the Danube, opposite Buda, was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly with the Turks. The great insurrection broke out here, and the minister, count Lamberg, was killed, 28 Sept. 1848. Buda-Pesth was taken by the imperialists, 5 Jan. 1849. The Hungarians afterwards defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it, 18 April, same year. see *Hungary*. Buda-Pesth formally constituted capital of Hungary, Nov. 1873.

Pestilence, see *Plague*.

Petalism (from the Greek *πέταλον*, a leaf), a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism, the name being written on a leaf (generally of an olive) instead of a shell, about 460 B.C. If guilt were established, the sentence was usually banishment.

Petard, or **PETAR**, an invention ascribed to the Huguenots in 1579. Petards of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, were employed to blow up gates or other barriers, and also in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries. Calors was taken by Henry IV. by means of petards, in 1580, when it is said they were first used. "Hoist with his own petar."—*Shakespeare*, "Hamlet," iii. 4.

Peter the Great's Will, see under *Wills*.

Peter the Wild Boy, a savage creature found in the forest of Hertswood, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, Nov. 1725. At

this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. He died, while under the care of an English farmer, Feb. 1785.

The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table; but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No efforts of the many philosophic persons about court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. Lord Monboddo represented him to be a proof of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

Peterborough, anciently Medeshamstede (Northamptonshire); obtained its present name from a king of Mercia founding an abbey and dedicating it to St. Peter, about 655. The church, destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt with great beauty. The bishopric was erected by Henry VIII., out of the lands of dissolved monasteries in the diocese of Lincoln. The first bishop was John Chambers, the last abbot of Peterborough, 1541. The see was valued in the king's books at 419*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Present income 4500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1794. Spencer Madan; died 8 Oct. 1813.
1813. John Parsons; died 12 March, 1819.
1819. Herbert Marsh; died 1 May, 1839.
1839. George Davys; died 8 April, 1864.
1864. Francis Jenne, May; died 20 Aug. 1868.
1868. Wm. Connor Magee; elected 31 Oct.

Peterloo, see *Manchester Reform Meeting*, 16 Aug. 1819.

Petersburg, St., the modern capital of Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 27 May, 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. The seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place in 1711. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and in 1780 another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again in June, 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The Winter Palace was burned to the ground, 29 Dec. 1837. The railway to Moscow was finished in 1851, to Berlin, opened 5 May, 1862. The university was closed in Oct. 1861, on account of the riotous conduct of the students. On 10 June, 1862, property to the amount of nearly a million sterling was destroyed by fire, see *Russia*, 1879-81.

Peace of St Petersburg, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed, 5 May, 1762
Treaty of St Petersburg for the partition of Poland (see article *Partition Treaties*) 5 Aug. 1772
Treaty of St Petersburg led to a coalition against France, 8 Sept. 1805
Treaty of Alliance, signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway 24 March, 1812
Grand new Alexander II. bridge over the Neva opened, 12 Oct. 1879

Petersburg (Virginia), **SIEGE OF**, see *Grant's Virginia Campaign*, and *United States*, 1864.

Peter's Church, **St.** (Rome), originally erected by Constantine, 306. About 1450, pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante; the first stone laid by pope Julius II. in 1506. In 1514, Leo X. employed Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 80,000 lbs. of iron were used. The church was consecrated 18 Nov. 1626. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet; the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 669 feet; its greatest breadth within is 412 feet; and the entire height from the ground 482 feet.

Peter's Pence, presented by Leo, king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, about 725; so called because agreed to be paid on Peter mass, 1 Aug. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterwards claimed by the popes as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII, 1534.—*Camden*. A public collection (on behalf of the pope) was forbidden in France in 1680.

Peterswalden (Germany), **CONVENTION** OF, between Great Britain and Russia, by which a firm and decisive alliance between these powers was made against France, and the course of action against Napoleon Bonaparte was planned; signed 8 July, 1815. This alliance led to the overthrow of Bonaparte in the next year.

Peterwaradein (in Austria) was taken by the Turks, July, 1526. Here prince Eugene of Savoy gained a great victory over the Turks, 5 Aug. 1716.

Petitions. The right of petitioning the crown and parliament for redress of grievances is a fundamental principle of the constitution. Petitions are extant of the date of Edward I. In the reign of Henry IV. petitions began to be addressed to the house of commons in considerable numbers. In 1587 there were presented to parliament 10,881 petitions, signed by 2,906,906 persons; in 1659, 24,596, signed by 2,290,579; in 1667, 12,744, signed by 1,145,216; see *Abhorrence* and *Rights*.

A petition from Boulogne for a canal was brought in, but not received by the commons. . . . April, May, 1676.

The right of petition is secured by the constitution of the United States; but in Jan. 1800, great excitement and rancorous debate were induced in Congress by the presentation of a petition from free negroes. John Quincy Adams, who was a champion of the right of petition, presented a petition in congress purporting to come from slaves—the first of the kind ever offered—Feb. 1837. C. G. Atherton of New Hampshire offered a resolution, which was adopted by congress 11 Dec. 1838, that all papers and petitions relating to slavery should be "laid on the table without being debated, printed, or referred." The rule was rescinded in 1845. It is known as the *Atherton gag*.

Peto's Act, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 26 (1850), renders more simple and effectual the titles by which religious bodies hold property.

Petra, the ancient Seia, in Mount Seir, near Mount Her, in the land of Edom. In the fourth century a.c. it was held by the Nabathians, who successfully resisted Antiochus. About a.d. 70 it was the residence of the Arab prince named Aretas. It was conquered by Cornelius Palma, and annexed to the empire under Trajan, 105, to which period its remarkable monuments are ascribed. It was an important station for commercial traffic with Rome. It has been described by Burchardt and other travellers.

Petrarch and Laura, celebrated for the refined passion of the former for the latter, began in 1327, and the chief subject of his sonnets. He was born 1304; crowned with laurel, as a poet and writer, on Easter-day, 8 April, 1341, and died at Arquà, near Padua, 18 July, 1374. Laura died 6 April, 1348. A commemoration of his death at Avignon and other places, 18 July, 1874.

Petro-Brusians, followers of Pierre de Bruys, an early reformer, who was burned at St. Gilles, Langue-doc, as a heretic, in 1120.

Petroleum, rock oil or mineral oil, has been found in many parts of the world, especially at Bangoon and in the United States. In 1859-61 a number of oil-springs were discovered in the bituminous coal regions of N. W. Pennsylvania, now termed "Petrolia;" and others have been since discovered in Ohio and other states, and also in Canada. Numerous artesian-wells were sunk, manu-

factories erected, and an almost unlimited supply obtained; between 1859-77, 2,302,500,000 gallons; in 1898, 6,907,945 gallons; in 1877, 33,596,511 cwt. The exports of petroleum from the United States during the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1890, were valued at \$34,308,011. In consequence of the importation of this oil into this country, and many accidents having taken place through its inflammability at low temperature, acts for "the safe keeping of petroleum" were passed 23 July, 1862; July, 1868; Aug. 1871, and 1879. Petroleum became an awful weapon in the hands of the insurgents in Paris, 28-27 May, 1871. About fifty killed by explosion at a petroleum manufactory near Rheims, 16 July, 1871. The Petroleum Association test petroleum, with the view of preventing the importation of that which is dangerous. Refined petroleum imported: 1872, 6,570,674 gallons; 1877, 33,474,955 gallons.

Pétroleuses, a name given to women charged with throwing petroleum on the burning houses in Paris during the siege by the government, May, 1871.

Petropaulovski, a fortified town on the east coast of Kamtschatka, was attacked by an English and French squadron, 30 Aug. 1854. They destroyed the batteries, but failed in taking some Russian frigates, except the *Sibol*, a store-ship taken by the *President*, and a schooner taken by the *Pique*. Admiral Price was killed, it is supposed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. A party of 700 sailors and marines landed to assault the place, but fell into an ambuscade, many were killed, including capt. Parker and M. Bourmest, English and French officers. The objects of the attack were not attained, it is thought from want of stores. After this the Russians greatly strengthened their defences; but on 30 May, 1855, the allied squadron in the Pacific arriving here found the place deserted. The fortifications were destroyed, but the town was spared. The Russian ships escaped.

Petty Bag, Clerk of the. Power was given to the treasury, with consent of the lord chancellor and master of the rolls, to abolish this office, by the Great Seal Office act, 1874.

Pevensey (Sussex), said to be the site of the Roman Anderida, on which a Norman castle was erected. Here William of Normandy landed, 28 or 29 Sept. 1066. The duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle; as was also queen Joan of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., who, with her confessor, friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy Henry V., her stepson.

Pews in Churches. "In a London will we read of *sedile vocatum pew*" (a seat called pew), 1458. Pews were consecrated by Latimer and Bradford, 1558.—*Walton*. The church of Geddington St. Mary, Northamptonshire, long contained a pew dated 1602. The rev. W. M. H. Church (vicar 1844-6) restored and renovated the church, and preserved the panel with the date in the door of the surplice press. Another pew in the chancel was dated 1604.

Pfaffendorf and Idognitz (Silesia). Near them two places was fought a battle between the Imperialists and Prussians, 18 Aug. 1760. The Austrians were defeated by Frederick of Prussia, who thus prevented the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies.

Phalanstery, see *Fourierism*.

Phalanx. The Greek phalanx consisted of 6000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion of Philip of Macedon, called the Macedonian phalanx, was formed by him about 360 a.c.

Phalabourg (PALATINO, Palatine city), a strong town of Alsace-Lorraine, was founded in 1570 by the elector-palatine, George John. It was ceded to France in 1661, and its fortress erected by Vauban, 1679. It checked the progress of the victorious armies of the allies both in 1814 and 1815, and withstood the Germans from

16 Aug. to 12 Dec. 1870, when it capitulated unconditionally. It was retained at the peace in Feb. 1871.

Pharaoh's Serpents, a dangerous chemical toy, composed of sulphocyanide of mercury, appeared in Paris in the summer of 1865.

Pharisees, a sect among the Jews; so called from *pharush*, a Hebrew word for separated, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness than the rest of the Jews (Luke xviii. 9-12). The Talmud enumerates seven classes of Pharisees.

Pharmacopœia, a book of directions for the preparation of medicine, published by colleges of physicians; the earliest in England, 1618. In 1862 the General Medical Council were empowered to prepare and sell a new pharmacopœia, to supersede those of the colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, which was published in June, 1864; succeeded by a new one in May, 1867; reprinted 1874.

Pharmacy, the knowledge of the chemical and medical properties of drugs and other things employed medicinally. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, founded 1 June, 1841, mainly by Mr. Jacob Bell, obtained its charter in 1843. It publishes a weekly journal.—The Pharmacy act, 1852, regulates the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists. It was amended by the Pharmacy act of 1868, which required all sellers of poisons to be registered after 31 Dec. 1868; act amended in 1869.

Sale of Food and Drugs act passed 11 Aug. 1875
Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was instituted by the
Irish Pharmacy act passed.....11 Aug. "

Pharos, of Ptolemy Philadelphus of Alexandria, was esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, completed about 283 B.C. On the top fires were constantly kept to direct sailors in the bay. The building cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,100*l.* English, if Attic; or, if Alexandrian, double that sum. It is said that there was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors;" but Sostratus the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription became visible: "Sostratus the 'nidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors;" see *Light-houses*.

Pharsalia, a strong city in Thessaly, N. Greece. Near it Julius Cæsar defeated his rival Pompey, 9 Aug. 48 B.C., and became virtually master of the known world. Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body left naked on the strand, till it was burned by his faithful freedman, Philip.

Phenol, or **PIENIC ACID**, names for carbolic acid (which see).

Phenophthalmoscope, an apparatus for investigating the movements of the eyeball: invented by Donders of Utrecht, and announced in 1870.

Phereæ (Thessaly, N. Greece), see *Thessaly*.

Phigalian Marbles, in the British Museum, were purchased for it by the prince regent in 1815. They consist of portions of the frieze taken from the temple of Apollo Epicurus at Phigaleia in Arcadia, and are reputed to be works of the earlier school of Phidias, who died 432 B.C. The bass-reliefs represent the conflicts of the Greeks and Amazons, and of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

Philadelphia (Asia Minor), see *Seven Churches*.—**PHILADELPHIA**, Pennsylvania, was planned by William Penn in 1682. The American congress assembled here in 1774, and promulgated the declaration of independence on 4 July, 1776. It was the capital of the Union from 1790 to 1800, when Washington was selected in its place.

The National Union Convention held its first meeting here 14 Aug. 1866. Population, 1880, 846,984; see *United States*.

Beginning of centennial year celebrated with great demonstration.....1 Jan. 1876
International exhibition opened by the president, the emperor and empress of Brazil present; very successful; about 130,000 persons present.....10 May, "
Said to be the most extensive of all exhibitions hitherto: vista of three eighths of a mile; main building 1900 feet long; 6 other large buildings, and 200 smaller.
Prizes awarded to exhibitors (out of 11,000, 488 given to Great Britain).....27 Sept. "
About 80,000 persons admitted by payment daily. Sept.; exhibition closed.....10 Nov. "
[Total admitted, 9,789,392; daily average, 61,568; receipts, \$3,813,749.]
International congress respecting education.....July, "
A permanent exhibition opened by president Hayes, 10 May, 1877
Great storm: 384 dwellings, 31 churches, and many public buildings destroyed; 8 ships sunk; estimated loss, \$2,000,000.....24 Oct. 1878
Grand festival to honor gen Grant on return from his long tour.....17-24 Dec. 1879

Philanthropic Society, for the reformation of criminal boys, was established in 1788, and incorporated in 1806. It supports a farm-school at Redhill, Reigate, Surrey; see *Reformatory Schools*.

Philharmonic Society (London) was established in 1813; first concert 8 March. New Philharmonic Society began 1852.

Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, S. Scotland, where the marquess of Montrose and the royalists were defeated by David Leslie and the Scotch Covenanters, 13 Sept. 1645.

Philippi (Macedonia), so named by Philip II. of Macedon. Here Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony, in two battles, defeated the republican forces of Cassius and Brutus, who both committed suicide, Oct. 42 B.C. Paul preached here, A.D. 48, and wrote an epistle to the converts, 64.

Philippica, the term applied to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II. of Macedon, 352-341 A.C., and also to the orations of Cicero against Marc Antony (one of which, called divine by Juvenal, cost Cicero his life), 44-43 B.C.

Philippine Isles (in the Malay Archipelago), discovered by Magellan, in March, 1521, who here lost his life in a skirmish. They were taken possession of in 1565 by a fleet from Mexico, which first stopped at the island of Zebu, and subdued it. In 1570 a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manila river, and Manila became the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines; see *Manilla* and *Earthquakes*. The Philippine commercial company was unsuccessful, 1786.

Philippium, a metal of the yttrium series, found in Samarskite earth (in Russia, North Carolina, etc.) by M. Marc Delafontaine by means of the spectroscope; announced Oct. 1878. Also said to have been found by Mr. Lawrence Smith, and named Mosandrium, July, 1878.

Philistines, a people of Palestine, conquered Israel, 1156 B.C., and ruled it forty years. They were defeated by Samuel, 1120; and by Saul and Jonathan, 1067. They again invaded Israel, about 1063, when David slew their champion, Goliath. After David became king he thoroughly subdued them, 1040. In common with Syria, their country was subjugated by the Romans, under Pompey, about 63.—In Germany, about 1830, Heine and the liberal party applied the term "Philistines" to the opponents of progress, or conservative party.

Philobiblon Society was instituted in 1858 by Mr. R. Monckton Milnes (since lord Houghton), M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, and others. It publishes volumes of "Miscellanies," etc.

Philology, the science of *language*, much studied during the present century.

John Horne-Tooke's "Divisions of Furley" published 1788
Philological Society of London established.....18 May, 1843

Lorenz Diefenbach's "Lexicon Comparativum" 1840-51
32d congress of German philologists met at Wiesbaden,
prof. Curtius president. 26-29 Sept. 1877
(See *Language, Dictionaries, and Grammarians.*)

Philosopher's Stone, see *Alchemy.*

Philosophical Lamp, constructed by Johann Wolfgang Döbereiner, who applied in it the property possessed by spongy platinum of causing the combination of oxygen and hydrogen, discovered by him in 1823.

Philosophy (love of wisdom), the knowledge of the reason of things (distinguished from history, the knowledge of facts, and from mathematics, the knowledge of the quantity of things); the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.—*Locke.* Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having been previously called sages) about 528 B.C. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian, A.D. 83. Philosophy is now divided into—1. Moral or Ethical; 2. Intellectual; 3. Natural or Physical.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

ANCIENT SCHOOLS.—*Pythagorean*, about 500 B.C.; *Platonic* (the Academy), by Plato, 374; *Peripatetic* (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 334; *Stoic*, by Pyrrho, 334; *Cynic*, by Diogenes, 330; *Epicurean*, by Epicurus, 306; *Stoic*, by Zeno, 290; *Middle Academy*, by Arcesilaus, 271; *New Academy*, by Carneades, 160; *New Platonists* (who attempted to combine Platonism with Christianity): Ammonius Saccas, died A.D. 243; Plotinus, died about 270; Porphyry, died about 305; Jamblichus, died about 333; Julian the emperor, died 363.

MODERN SYSTEMS.—*Nominal*, Jean Roscellin, about 1092; Abelard, etc.; *Rational*, Bacon, about 1624; *Cartesian*, Descartes, about 1590; *Reflective or Perceptive*, Locke, 1690; *Idealistic*, Berkeley, 1710; *Elective*, Leibnitz, 1710; *Common-sense*, Reid, 1750-70; *Transcendental*, Kant, Hamilton, etc., 1770-1860; *Scientific*, Fichte, 1800-14; *Absolute Identity*, Schelling, 1800-20; *Absolute Idealism*, Hegel, 1810-30; *Utilitarian*, Bentham, Mill, etc., 1790-1873; *Positive*, Comte, 1830; *Realism and Evolutionary Materialism*, prevalent, Darwin, Herbert Spencer, etc., 1873.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Greek and Latin.—Thales, about 600 B.C.; Pythagoras, 530; Aristotle and Plato, 350; Euclid, 300; Archimedes, 287; Hipparchus, 150; Lucretius, about 100; Julius Cæsar, 60; Ptolemy, A.D. 150.

Middle Ages.—Arabians: Ben Musa, 800; Alhazen, etc., 1100 Gerbert, Decimals, 959 Roger Bacon, "Opus Majus," 1266.

Inductive Philosophy:
Copernicus's system published. 1543
Tycho Brahe 1546-1601
Gilbert's researches in electricity and magnetism. 1600
Kepler's Laws 1609-18
Bacon's "Novum Organum" 1620
Galileo's "Dialogues" 1632
Royal Society begins (*which see*) 1645
Otto Guericke—air-pump and electric machine. 1654
Huyghens on pendulums 1658
Newton—Fluxions, 1665; Analysis of Light, 1669; Theory of Gravitation, 1684; "Principia" published, 1687; death 1727
Bradley discovers aberration. "
Euler on Perturbation of the Planets 1748
Black on Heat 1762
Laplace on Tides 1775
Lagrange, "Mécanique Analytique" 1788
Galvani and Volta's researches 1791
Laplace, "Mécanique Céleste" 1799
Crested discovers electro-magnetism 1819
Faraday, magneto-electricity 1831
(See *Acoustics, Astronomy, Optics, Chemistry, Electricity*, etc.)

Phipps's Expedition. The hon. capt. Phipps (afterwards lord Mulgrave) sailed from England in command of the *Sea-horse* and *Carcass* ships to make discoveries as near as possible to the North Pole. In Aug. 1773, he was for nine days environed with barriers of ice in the Frozen ocean, north of Spitzbergen, 80° 48' N. lat. All progress or retreat was impossible, and all on board gave themselves up for lost; but a brisk wind in two or three days accomplished their deliverance. They returned to England without having made any discoveries, 20 Sept. 1773. Nelson was coxswain to the second in command.

Phlogiston, a term employed by Stahl to designate the matter or principle of fire; the "inflammable principle" of bishop Watson, near the close of the seventeenth century. The chemical theory based upon it,

considered to have been totally refuted by Lavoisier, 1790, has been recently revived in a modified form.

Phocia, a state in N. Greece. The Phocians seized Delphi 357 B.C., and commenced the second Sacred War. They were opposed by Thebes and other states, and were utterly subdued by Philip II. of Macedon in 346.

Phoenicia, on the sea-coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity; their cities or allied states being Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais, or Acre. From the nineteenth to the thirteenth century before Christ, they established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean—Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, Panormus—and are said to have visited the British isles. Phœnicia was conquered by Cyrus, 537 B.C.; by Alexander, 332; by the Romans, 47; and, after partaking of the fortunes of Palestine, was added to the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1516.

Phoenix Clubs, of a treasonable character, were formed in Ireland in 1858. They met at night to drill. Several persons were arrested and tried in March, 1859, at Tralee; but the jury could not agree on their verdict. Daniel Sullivan was condemned to penal servitude for ten years, April, 1859. Eventually some of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were discharged on being bound over to keep the peace.

Phonēdoscope, an instrument for observing the color-figures of liquid films under the action of sonorous vibrations, being a visible demonstration of the vibratory and molecular motion of a telephone plate; invented by Mr. Sedley Taylor, 1877, manufactured by S. C. Tisley & Co., London, 1878.

Phonograph, a machine proposed to be attached to pianofortes and other keyed instruments, by which any music that is played may be written down on blank paper, since it rules and prints the notes simultaneously. It was patented by Mr. Fenby, 13 June, 1863. The motive-power is electro-magnetism. Machines with a similar object were projected by Mr. Creed in 1747; Mr. J. F. Unger in 1774, and by Mr. Carreyre in 1827.

A new phonograph by Thomas Elvey Edison, electrician, of New Jersey, U. S., was announced. Dec. 1877
Linear indentations are made by means of a pin in a sheet of tinfoil by speaking or singing, and from these casts may be taken. When these are placed upon the diaphragm of a telephone connected with revolving apparatus, the sounds may be reproduced with a weird-like effect. Improved by Mr. Shelford Bidwell, 1879 (see *Telephone*).

Phonography (from the Greek φωνή, sound), suggested by Franklin, 1768. The Phonetic Society, whose object was to render our mode of writing and printing more consonant to sound, was established 1 March, 1843; sir W. C. Trevelyan president, and Mr. Isaac Pitman secretary, the latter being the inventor of the system, which was made known in 1837. Among other works published by the promoters of the system was the "Phonetic News," in 1849; see *Visible Speech*.

Phonoscope, an apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by M. Koenig, and exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862.

Mr. Edmunds's phonoscope, exhibited to the British Association, Aug. 1878, is an instrument for producing figures and light from the vibrations of sound.

Phosphor-bronze, an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus, invented by Messrs. Montefiore-Levi and Künzel, of Belgium, in 1867. It is very hard, ductile, and elastic, with a color resembling gold.

Phosphorescence. The property possessed by some bodies of retaining luminosity after exposure to light, observed by the ancients; especially noticed by Vincenzo Cascariolo (1602), Boyle, Canton, Wilson, and others; and especially studied by Edmond Becquerel and Balmain; see *Luminous Paint*.

Phosphorus was discovered in 1667 by Brandt, of Hamburg, who procured it from urine. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckel, a Saxon chemist, about

1670, and by the hon. R. Boyle about the same time.—*Nour. Dict.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier. Gahn pointed out its existence in bones in 1769, and Scheele devised a process for extracting it. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer, 1768. Phosphuretted hydrogen was discovered by Gengembre in 1812. The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of lucifer matches. In 1845, Schröter, of Vienna, discovered allotropic or amorphous phosphorus, which ignites more slowly and is less unwholesome in working than ordinary phosphorus.

Photography. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the sixteenth century. The phenomenon was studied by Scheele (1777), Senebier (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801). From the results of these investigations, experiments were made by Thomas Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, in the Royal Institution, London, which were published in its Journal, 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first *photographer*. His paper was entitled "An Account of a Method of Copying Paintings upon Glass, and of Making Profiles by the Agency of Light upon Nitrate of Silver."

Further discoveries were made by Niepce in 1811, and sir J. Herschel in 1819.

Lou s J. M. Daguerre commenced his experiments in 1824; and in 1826 joined Joseph Nicéphore Niepce, and worked with him till the death of the latter in 1833. The production of *Daguerreotype* plates was announced in Jan. 1839, and the French chamber of deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Niepce's son Isidore.

In 1839 Mr. Henry Fox Talbot first published the mode of multiplying photographic impressions by producing a *negative*: photograph (*i. e.* with the light and shades reversed) from which any number of positive copies may be obtained. His patent for producing the *Talbotype* or *Calotype* (on paper) is dated Feb. 1841.

In 1851, collodion (*which see*) was applied to photography by Mr. F. Archer.

The Photographic Society of London was established in 1853. It publishes a journal. On 22 Dec. 1852, 774 specimens of photography were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

Carte de visite portraits (*which see*) taken by M. Ferrier at Nice, 1857.

In 1861 Mr. Thompson of Weymouth photographed the bottom of the sea.

Photography was successfully applied to the transfer of works of art to wood blocks by Mr. John Leighton in his illustrated edition of "Lyra Germanica," 1861.

In 1861 professor O. M. Rood suggested the application of photography to the microscope.

The tannin process introduced by major Russell about 1861. The *copyright* of photographs is secured by an act passed in 1862.

Dr. Henry Wright photographed objects of surgical interest in Jan. 1863.

The *Wothlytype* process, in which nitrate of silver and albumen are discarded and a double salt of tritium and collodion substituted, invented by Wothly, was announced in the autumn of 1864.

The light of ignited *magnesium* was employed for photographs by Mr. Brothers of Manchester in the spring of 1864.

Mr. H. Van der Weyde, an American artist, succeeded in making electric light very effective in photography, 1873-8.

Photographs of the first page of the *Times*, containing many French advertisements (14 inch long by 1 inch wide), sent to Paris from Bordeaux by balloons, Jan. 1871.

Criminals ordered to be photographed (by the act for Prevention of Crime) from 2 Nov. 1871.

Composite portraits in which sometimes nine components were used, formed by Mr. Francis Galton by means of photography, 1877.

The *Autotype process* for transferring and printing reported successful, April, 1873.

Celestial Photography began with prof. Bond the astronomer, of Cambridge, U. S., who exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. In 1859 Dr. Henry Draper of New York made a photograph of the moon 70 inches in diameter, the largest and best ever made. In 1872 Dr. Draper, with a telescope and apparatus constructed by himself for the purpose, photographed the spectra of the stars for the first time in the history of celestial photography, succeeding in showing the dark lines of a star's spectrum. In 1880 and 1881 he photographed the nebula in Orion, and made valuable photographs of comets. Mr. Warren De la Rue of London has produced excellent photographs of the moon and other heavenly bodies, and on 18 July, 1860, photographed the solar eclipse.

PHOTOHELIOGRAPH. an apparatus for registering the position of the sun's spots by means of clockwork and photography; erected at the suggestion of sir John Herschel at Kew observatory about 1857. It was used by Mr. Warren De la Rue

to photograph the disc of the sun during the eclipse of 18 July, 1860.

PHOTOGRAPHY. the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The earliest specimens were produced by Nicéphore Niepce, and presented by him in 1827 to the great botanist, Robert Brown. Great advances have since been made in this art by MM. Niepce de St. Victor (who published a treatise on it in 1856), Vitry, W. R. Grove, H. Fox Talbot, etc. In 1853 Paul Preteux patented a process which he called "Photogalvanography."

PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVING (a process by which the light actually etches a picture on a plate that may be and has been printed from) was patented by Mr. Fox Talbot in 1858, and is described and exemplified in the *Photographic Notes*, v and 16 Sept. 1859, a specimen being given in the latter number.

PHOTOZINCGRAPHY (a process by which photographs are transferred to zinc plates which may be printed from) was devised by sir Henry James, chief of the Ordnance Survey, and made known in 1860. By it maps, charts, and engravings may be printed at a small cost.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE. M. Villème's employment of photographs in the formation of sculpture was announced in 1863.

Photometer (light-measurer); one was constructed by Dr. W. Ritchie in 1825. Many improvements have been made recently in connection with photography.

Photophone. In this apparatus, constructed by prof. Graham Bell and Mr. Sumner Tainter of Washington, in 1880, a thin plane mirror is thrown into vibration by the voice; a beam of light is reflected from this mirror and received at a distance by a cell of the metal selenium; when, by arrangement, this is connected with a telephone, the sounds are reproduced.

Photophere, see *Sun*, note.

Phrenology, see *Criminology*.

Phrygia (now Karamania), a province in Asia Minor, became part of the Persian empire in 537 B.C., and partook of its changes. It became a Roman province in 47 B.C., and a Turkish one A.D. 1392.

Phylloxera, see *Vine*.

Physic appears to have been first practised by the Egyptian priests. Pythagoras endeavored to explain the philosophy of disease and the action of medicine, about 529 B.C. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, flourished about 422 B.C., and Galen, born A.D. 131, was the oracle of medical science. About 980, Avicenna, an Arab, wrote a system of medicine; see *Medical*.

The dogmatic age of medicine lasted till the Reformation, when it was attacked by Paracelsus (1493-1541) and Vesalius (1514-64). Since 1800 medical practice has been completely transformed by physiological and chemical research.

The discovery of the circulation of the blood by Dr. Harvey furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628; see *Medical and Societies*.

PHYSICIAN TO THE KING—John, the king's chaplain and physician (afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells), mentioned 1680.

The earliest mandate or warrant for the attendance of a physician at court is dated 1464, and 33 Henry VI., a reg. fertile in the patronage which was afforded to practitioners in medicine; but no appointment existed which can justly be called physician to the royal person. By this warrant, the king, with the consent of his privy council, deputed to three physicians and two surgeons the regulation of his diet, and the administration of such medicines and remedies as might be sufficient for his cure, without any allusion to the previous existence or permanency of the office which they were authorized for a time to fill, or to a remuneration for their services.—*Life of Linacre*.

Miss Garrett (afterwards Mrs. Anderson) licensed at Apothecaries' Hall, London, to practise medicine, 28 Sept. 1863.

At a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 3 May, 1869, it was resolved that the "Royal Society of Medicine" (including the various sections) be founded; the resolution was affirmed 22 Feb. 1870, but in 1871 the project dropped.

School of Medicine for Women in London (council, profs. Burdon-Sanderson and Huxley, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., Mrs. Blackwell, M.D., and others), opened Oct. 1874.

Registration of medical women, permitted by Medical act, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 41, 11 Aug. 1876.

EMINENT MEDICAL MEN.

	Born	Died
Thomas Linacre.....	1460	1524
Paracelsus.....	1493	1541
William Harvey.....	1578	1657
Thomas St.....	1624	1699
Malpighi.....	1625	1694
Hermann.....	1668	1738

RECENT MEDICAL MEN (continued).

	Born	Died
R. Mead	1673	1754
William Hunter	1718	1783
John Hunter	1728	1793
R. T. Laennec	1781	1826
John Abernethy	1764	1831
Antley Cooper	1798	1841
Henry Benze Jones	1813	1873

Physic Gardens. The first cultivated in England was by John Gerard, surgeon of London, in 1567; that at Oxford was endowed by the earl of Danby, in 1632; that at Cambridge was commenced about the middle of the last century, and that at Chelsea, originated by sir Hans Sloane, was given to the Apothecaries' Company in 1721: this last act was very much admired by the illustrious Linnaeus.

Physiocal Society, established 14 Feb. 1874; Dr. J. H. Gladstone first president.

Physicians, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, of London (of England since 1858), was projected by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., who, through his interest with cardinal Wolsey, obtained letters-patent, constituting a corporate body of physicians in London, with peculiar privileges, 23 Sept. 1518. Linacre was elected the first president of the college. Dr. W. Harvey was a great benefactor to this institution, 1653. He built a library and public hall, which he granted forever to the college, with his books and instruments. The college was afterwards held in a building in Warwick lane, erected by sir C. Wren, where it continued till 1825, when the present elegant stone edifice in Trafalgar square was erected from designs by sir R. Smirke.—The College of Physicians, Dublin, was founded by charter of Charles II., 1667, and was reincorporated in 1692. The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 1691.

RECENT PRESIDENTS OF ROYAL COLLEGE, LONDON.

1794. Thomas Gisborne.	1857. Thomas Mayo.
1844. Sir Lucas Pepys.	1862. Sir Thomas Watson.
1811. Sir Francis Milman.	1867. Sir James Alderson.
1813. John Latham.	1871. Sir George Burrows.
1820. Sir Henry Hallard.	1876. Sir James Rison Bennett.
1844. John Ayrton Paris.	

Physica, see under *Philosophy*.

Physiognomy, a science which affirms that the dispositions of mankind may be discovered from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle; and Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the sixteenth century; and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat and Permetty led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in the pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a window at which he and Zimmerman were standing; his "Fragment" on this subject appeared in 1776.

Physiology is that part of physics which treats of the inner constitution of animals and plants, and the several functions and operations of all their organs and tissues. The works of Muller, Milne-Edwards, Huxley, and Carpenter are much celebrated, and Todd's "Cyclopædia of Physiology" (1836-59) is a library in itself. Physiological Society, in London, founded by Dr. Burdon-Sanderson and others, early in 1876; see *Royal Institution*.

Piacenza, see *Placentia*.

Pianetto, a small upright piano introduced by Bood of Paris in 1857.

Pianoforte.* The invention is attributed to Cristo-

* The nucleus of the instrument was a little box over which were stretched strings such was the cithole, the dulcimer, and the psaltery. The clavichord had keys: the clavichord (about 1500) had dampers, successive improvements were the virginals (on which queen Elizabeth played), the spinet (about 1500), and the harpsichord (with two rows of keys), said to have been used in the fifteenth century for which Bach and Handel composed in the seventeenth century. A collection of harp chords (one dated 1556) is in the South Kensington

Galli (or Cristofori), an Italian, J. C. Schröter, a German, and Maria, a Frenchman, early in the eighteenth century. The strings are struck by small hammers, and not by quills as in harpsichords. Schröter is said to have presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony in 1717, and G. Silbermann manufactured pianofortes with considerable success in 1772. Pianofortes were made in London by M. Zumpe, a German, 1768, and have been since greatly improved by Clementi, Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Erard, Pleyel, Chickering & Sons of Boston, Mass., Steinway & Co. of New York, and others.

Upright pianos, first made in this country, were suggested by Isaac Hawkins in 1800, and Thomas Loud in 1802. William Southwell patented "cabinet pianos" in 1807; superadded, from about 1840, by the cottage, piccolo, and other pianos. A keyed instrument at Modena was named "piano e forte," 1808.

A "stone pianoforte," formed of a series of flints and other stones of various sizes, collected in France and arranged by M. Baudre, was played on by him at the Royal Institution, on 16 March, 1846.

(See Grove's "Dictionary of Music," article "Pianoforte.")

Picardy (N. France) was conquered by the English in 1346, and by the duke of Burgundy in 1417, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Arras, 21 Sept. 1483, and annexed to France by Louis XI., 1463.

Piccadilly, a fine street, W. London. The name, of uncertain origin, was Pickadilla and Pigudello, about 1660, when a house of entertainment existed near the Haymarket, termed Pickadilly hall, after which buildings were gradually extended westwards.

Piccolo, a small piano introduced by Robert Wornum in 1829.

Picentina, a Sabine tribe, subdued by the Romans, and their capital, Asculum, taken, 268 a.c. They began the Social war in 90, and were conquered in 89 B.C.

Pictegru's Conspiracy, see *Georges*, etc.

Picketing, see *Trials*, Aug. 1867.

R. Reed and four other cabinet-makers imprisoned for picketing, May, 1878

Picquet, a game with cards, invented, it is said, by Jochermin for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, then in feeble health, 1390.—*Métrogy*.

Picts (from *Picti*, painted), Scythians, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Hebrides, or Western Isles (Hebudes). They afterwards lived as two distinct nations—the Scots in the highlands and isles, and the Picts in that part now called the lowlands. Between 838 and 842, the Scots under Kenneth II. totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom. Their incursions in England led to the Saxon invasion; see *Roman Wall*.

Pictures, see *Painting*.

Piedmont (Latin, *Pedemontium*, foot of the mountain), a region in N. Italy, formerly the seat of government of the kingdom of Sardinia (which see, and *Savoy*).

Pie-poudre Court (the Court of Dusty-foot), whose jurisdiction was established for cases arising at fairs and markets, to do justice to the buyer and seller immediately upon the spot. By stat. 17 Edw. IV., it had cognizance of all disputes in the precincts of the market to which it might belong, 1477.

Pier and Harbor Act, to facilitate the formation, management, and maintenance of piers and harbors in Great Britain and Ireland, was passed in 1862.

Pietists, a Lutheran sect, instituted in Leipsic by Philip James Spener, a professor of theology, about 1686, with the view of reforming the popular religion. He established "colleges of Pietists," with preachers resembling those of the Society of Friends and the Methodists in Britain, about 1760. A body resembling the Pietists,

Museum. A double pianoforte (with two keyboards reversed), giving remarkable effects (patented by M. M. Mengoni), played on at Covent Garden theatre, 21 Oct. 1878.

named Chasidim, arose among the Jews in the Ukraine, and spread through Poland and European Turkey.

Pietro Barsanti Club, see *Italy*, 1878.

Piezameter (Greek, *πιεζω*, I compress), an apparatus for measuring the compressibility of liquids, invented by Ersted (died 1851); improved by Despretz and Saigey.

Pigeons were employed as carriers by the ancients. Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. The pigeons of Aleppo served as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. Thirty-two pigeons liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning, 22 Nov. 1819; at noon one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived; the remainder on the following day.—*Phillips*. At a pigeon race, 25 July, 1872, from Spalding to London, the speed allowed was 90 seconds a mile; see *Post-office*, 1870.

National Peristeronic Society (originating from the Columbarian Society, founded in 1750), has annual shows.

Pilgrim Fathers, the name given in North America to a party of 74 English Puritans and 28 women, members of John Robinson's church, who sailed in the *Mayflower* from Leyden to North America, and landed on Plymouth Rock, where they founded a colony, 25 Dec. 1620.

Pilgrimage of Grace, a name assumed by religious insurgents in the north of England, who opposed the dissolution of the monasteries. The movement, which commenced in Lincolnshire in Sept. 1536, was suppressed in Oct., but soon after revived in Yorkshire; and an expedition bearing the foregoing name, having banners on which were depicted the five wounds of Christ, was headed by Aske and other gentlemen, and joined by priests and 40,000 men of York, Durham, Lancaster, and other counties. They took Hull and York, with smaller towns. The duke of Norfolk marched against them, and by making terms dispersed them. Early in 1537 they again took arms, but were promptly suppressed, and the leaders, several abbots, and many others were executed.

Pilgrimages began with the pilgrimage of the empress Helena to Jerusalem, 326. They became very frequent at the close of the tenth century. Robert II. of France made several pilgrimages; among others one to Rome about the year 1016, perhaps in 1020, when he refused the imperial dignity and the kingdom of Italy. The pilgrimage to Canterbury is described by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales" about 1383. The pilgrimage of Mahometans to Mecca, the birthplace of the prophet, is commanded in the Koran. Pilgrimages to shrines of the Virgin Mary in France revived in 1873, and since, in consequence of miracles alleged to have taken place at La Salette in 1846 and at Lourdes, 11 Feb. 1858; those of La Salette discredited by Pope Leo X., 1879; see *Sacred Heart*.

100 American pilgrims received by the pope. . . . 9 June, 1874
About 100 agricultural laborers (locked out for being unionists) traversed England as pilgrims, receiving hospitality and money; beginning . . . 30 June et seq. . .
English Roman Catholic pilgrimage to shrine of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, at Pontigny. . . Sept. . .
English pilgrimage to Lourdes directed by the "Catholic Union of Great Britain;" start proposed; given up. Aug. 1880
(See *Boulogne*.)

"**Pilgrim's Progress FROM THIS WORLD TO THAT WHICH IS TO COME.**" written by John Bunyan, in Bedford jail, where he was imprisoned twelve years, 1650-72. The first part was published in 1678. A Hebrew version appeared in 1851; see *Bedford*.

Pillar Saints, see *Monachism*.

Pillory, a scaffold for persons to stand on, to render them publicly infamous. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, etc. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face

branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears were cut off. There is a statute of the pillory, 41 Hen. III., 1256. Many persons died in the pillory by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment except for perjury, 1815, and totally abolished in 1837. The last who suffered at the Old Bailey was Peter James Bossy, for perjury, 24 June, 1830.

Pilnitz (near Dresden, Saxony). The convention of Pilnitz took place between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia, 20 July, 1791. On 27 Aug. the treaty of Pilnitz, or, as some style it, the Partition treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the courts in concert. It was to the effect "that the emperor should retake all that Louis XIV. had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and, uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate; Bavaria to be added to the Austrian possessions," etc.

Pilot. The act relating to pilots, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (1853), with other acts, is embodied in the Merchant Shipping act; see *Trinity House*.

Pilpay, see *Fables*.

Pinchbeck, an alloy of 25 per cent. of zinc and 75 copper, used for watch-cases, etc., named after Mr. Christopher Pinchbeck, a toy-seller in Cockburn street, London, who died March, 1873.

Pine-trees. The stone pine (*Pinus Pinea*), brought to these countries before 1518. The cluster pine (*Pinus Pinaster*), brought from the south of Europe before 1596. The Weymouth pine (*Pinus Strobus*), from North America, 1705. Frankincense pine (*Pinus Taeda*), from North America, before 1713. There are other varieties.

Pinkie (near Edinburgh), where the English under the earl of Hertford, protector, totally defeated the Scots under the regent Arran, 10 Sept. 1547. There fell less than 200 of the English, but above 10,000 of the Scots. Above 1500 were taken prisoners.

Pins are mentioned in a statute of 1483. Brass pins were brought from France in 1540, and first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Pins were made in England in 1543.—*Stow*. They were first manufactured by machinery in England in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wright, of the United States.

Piombino, a principality, Italy, previously ruled by the Apiani family, was acquired by the Spaniards, 1589. It was ceded to France, 1801, and given by Napoleon to his sister Elise, wife of prince Bacciocchi, who held it from 1805 to 1815, when it was restored to the Buoncampagni family, subject to Tuscany. It became part of the kingdom of Italy, 1860.

Piracy was severely suppressed by the Romans. Pompey destroyed the Cilician pirates, 67 B.C.; see *Buccaneers*. Many acts of parliament have been passed for the suppression of piracy; the latest in 1837.

Piræus, the port of Athens, was united to the city by two long walls, one erected by Themistocles and the other by Pericles, 456 B.C., which were destroyed by Alexander, 404 B.C. It was fortified by Conon, 393 B.C. The Piræus was able to contain 400 Greek vessels. It was occupied by the French during the Russian war in 1854.

Pirmasens (Bavaria). Here Moreau and the French were defeated by the duke of Brunswick and the Prussians, 14 Sept. 1793.

Pisa, an ancient city in Tuscany, was founded about six centuries before Christ, and was favored by the early Roman emperors as a flourishing republic. The citizens took an active part in the Italian wars of the middle ages, but became subject to Florence, after a long siege, 1405-6. In 1494 Pisa became independent under the protection of Charles VIII. of France, but was retaken by the Florentines in 1509. The university was founded in 1343, and revived by the Medici in 1472 and 1542. The

rival popes, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., were deposed at a council held at Pisa in 1409, and Alexander V. elected in their room. The Campanile or leaning tower was built about 1154,* and the Campo Santo about the same time.

Pisciculture, see Fisheries.

Pistols, the smallest fire-arms, said to have been invented at Pistoia in Italy; were first used by the cavalry of England about 1544. Of late years they have been made with a revolving cylindrical breech, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel ready for firing. The earliest model of this kind of arm is to be found in the museum of the United Service Institution, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I. An eight-chambered matchlock revolver of the sixteenth century is placed in the Royal Artillery Museum, Woolwich. The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, in the year 1853, by col. Colt, who invented the Colt revolving pistol, 1851. This system of manufacture induced the British government to establish the Enfield armory, in 1855; see *Fire-arms*.

Pitcairn's Island, in the Pacific ocean, said to have been discovered by Pitcairn in 1768, seen by Cook in 1773, and since colonized by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, captain Bligh, in 1789; see *Bounty*.

The mutineers remained unknown to England until discovered accidentally in 1814. A ship nearing the island was hailed by a swarthy youth in the English language, when it appeared that the mutineers, soon after settling there, had married some black women from a neighboring island, and had become a well-conducted community under the care of Adams, the principal mutineer. He died in 1829, when Nobbs, an Englishman, who arrived a few years before, became chief. In Aug. 1852 admiral Moresby spent a few days on the island. By his means Nobbs was sent to England and obtained ordination. As their numbers increased, the island proved incapable of their support. The English government removed them, with all their property, in the ship *Morayshire*, on 3 May, 1856, and landed them, after a boisterous passage, on Norfolk Island, prepared previously for their reception, 8 June. The government stocked Norfolk Island with 2000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and twenty horses, and gave them stores to last twelve months; their numbers were 96 males and 102 females.

The island, visited by H. M. S. *Peterel*, was found to be prosperous, Dec. 1875; 86 inhabitants, 2 March, 1878; 93, 15 Aug. 1879.

Pitch, see under Music.

Pitt Administrations.† The first administration was formed on the dismissal of the coalition ministry (which see) 18 Dec. 1783, and terminated by resignation in 1801. The second was formed 12 May, 1804; and terminated (after various changes) by Mr. Pitt's death, 23 Jan. 1806. A public funeral was decreed to him, and 40,000*l.* to pay his debts.

ADMINISTRATION OF 1783.

William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Gower, *lord president*.

Duke of Rutland, *privy seal*.

Marquess of Carmarthen, and earl Temple (immediately succeeded by lord Sydney), *secretaries*.

Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.

Viscount Howe, *admiralty*.

Duke of Richmond, *ordnance*.

William Wyndham Granville, Henry Dundas, etc.

[Mr. Pitt continued minister until 1801. Many changes occurred in the ministry in the long period of seventeen years.]

* The Campanile was erected to contain bells, and stands in a square close to the cathedral. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 188 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Some thought this was done purposely by the architect: others attributed it to an accidental subsidence of the foundation. From this tower Galileo made his observation on gravitation (about 1636).

† William Pitt, second son of the great earl of Chatham, was born 28 March, 1759; became M. P. 23 Jan. 1782; moved for a reform in parliament, 7 May, 1782; became chancellor of the exchequer, July, 1782; died 23 Jan. 1806.

ADMINISTRATION OF 1804.

William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.

Duke of Portland, succeeded by lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Adington), *lord president*.

Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.

Lord Hawkesbury, lord Harrowby (succeeded by lord Mulgrave), and earl Camden (succeeded by viscount Castlereagh), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.

Viscount Melville (succeeded by lord Barham), *admiralty*.

Duke of Montrose, Mr Dundas, etc.

Pittsburg, see Fort Duquesne.

Pittsburg Landing (near Corinth, Tenn.). On Sunday, 6 April, 1862, a great battle was fought between the American national troops under Grant and Prentiss, and the confederates under Albert Sydney Johnston and Beauregard. The latter began the attack and were successful on the first day, but lost their able general Johnston. The national forces were reinforced by gen. Buell the next day, and renewed the attack, the confederates maintained a stout resistance, but were worsted, and soon after retired in good order to Corinth. This engagement is also named the battle of Shiloh.

Pius IV., CREED OF, see Confessions.

Placentia (now *Piacenza*), N. Italy, founded by the Romans about 220 B.C. It suffered in all the convulsions attending the fall of the empire, and the wars of the middle ages. In 1254 it fell under the rule of the family of the Scotti. In 1302 Alberto Scottio was overcome, and Placentia was united to Milan, then ruled by the Visconti. On their extinction in 1447, Placentia revolted, but was taken by Sforza duke of Milan, and treated very cruelly. In 1513 it was given to pope Leo X. In 1545, Paul III. gave it with Parma as a duchy to his son Peter Louis Farnese. The French and Spaniards were defeated by the Austrians and Sardinians near Placentia, 16 June, 1746; see *Parma*.

Plague. The plagues of Egypt (1491 B.C.) are described in Exod. ix., etc. The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B.C.—*Petartius*. At Carthage a plague was so terrible that people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 584 B.C.—*Baronius*. At Rome a desolating plague prevailed, 453 B.C. The devastating plague at Athens, which spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, 430 B.C., is admirably described by Thucydides. Another which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, destroyed 2000 persons every day, 187 B.C.—*Pliny*. See *Cattle*.

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons perished daily, A. D. 80.

Again ravaged the Roman empire, 167, 169, 189.

Another in the Roman empire. For some time 5000 persons died daily at Rome, many towns entirely depopulated, 250–265.

In Britain, a plague swept away such multitudes that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, 430.

A long-continued dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa.

At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, and in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece, 746–749.

In London, 962.

At Chichester, in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons, 772.—*Will. Malm.*

In Scotland 40,000 persons perished, 964.

In London, great mortality, 1094; and Ireland, 1095.

Again, in London; it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111.—*Holinshed*.

In Ireland; after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172.

Again, in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204.

The "Black Death" in Italy, 1340.

A plague raged throughout Europe, causing extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse yard, 1348–9. (That at Florence described by Boccaccio.)

In London and Paris a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1361–2, 1367, 1369, and in Ireland in 1370.

A great pestilence in Ireland, called the *Fourth*, destroyed a great number of the people, 1383.

30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407.

Again, in Ireland, superinduced by a famine; great numbers died, 1466; and Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470.

An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout England, a plague which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years, 1478.—*Rapin*; *Salmon*. The *Sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, very fatal in London, 1485.—*DeLaune*.

The plague in London so dreadful that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1493-1500.—*Stow*.

The sweating sickness (mortal in three hours) in London, 1506; and in 1517. In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Henry VIII.—*Stow*.

Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.

The sweating sickness again in England, 1528; and in North Germany in 1529; and for the fifth time in England, in 1531. 30,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603-4. It was also fatal in Ireland.

200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople in 1611. In London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625.

In France a general mortality; at Lyons, 60,000 persons died, 1632.

The plague brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON began Dec. 1664, which carried off 68,596 persons; some say 100,000. Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days; and it was thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of Sept. 1666.

[Graphically described by De Foo in his partially imaginative "History of the Plague."]

60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighborhood, brought in ship from the Levant, 1720.

One of the most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1760.—*Abbé Mariti*.

In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassora, 1773.

In Egypt, about 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792.

In Barbary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799; in the east, 1800, 1840, 1873; many deaths in Bagdad, etc., April-May, 1876.

In Spain and at Gibraltar immense numbers were carried off by a pestilential disease in 1804 and 1805.

Again at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever much resembling the plague caused great mortality, 1828.

The Asiatic cholera (see *Cholera*) made its first appearance in England at Sunderland, 26 Oct. 1831; in Scotland, at Haddington, 23 Dec. same year; and in Ireland, at Belfast, 14 March, 1832.

The cholera again visited England, etc., 1845 and 1849; see *Cholera*.

The cholera raged at Smyrna and Constantinople, and appeared in Paris, Marseilles, Naples, July-Dec. 1865.

A great cattle-plague (which see) in England, resembling typhus, near London, begins June, 1865.

A new, and hitherto an incurable disease, named *black death*, on account of purple blotches coming out on the skin, appeared in Dublin; many persons of all ranks died a few hours after the seizure, March et seq. 1866.

Plague in Astracan, Jan.-April, 1879.

Plane. A true plane, so important in machinery, has been most successfully obtained by sir Joseph Whitworth. Fine specimens were exhibited at the Royal Institution in 1873.

Planetarium. David Rittenhouse, the eminent mechanic and mathematician, of Philadelphia, constructed a planetarium in 1768 which has elicited the highest praise. It was superior to anything that had been previously constructed, and was purchased by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where it remains. Upon it is this inscription: "*Invented by David Rittenhouse, A.D. 1768; repaired and extended by Henry Voight, 1806; both of Philadelphia.*" It is said that when Cornwallis took possession of Princeton, after Washington left it on the morning of 3 Jan. 1777, he intended to carry off this planetarium and send it as a trophy to England, but the Americans kept him too busy to allow him to plunder; see *ONKERY*.

Planets. Jupiter was known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans, and inserted in a chart of the heavens made about 600 B.C., and in which 1460 stars are accurately described; this chart is said to be in the national library at Paris. The four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo, 7 Jan. 1610; see *Mars, Saturn*. We now know 9 primary planets, termed major—*Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Vulcan* (doubtful); and 220 secondary or minor, situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The numerical order differs in the lists of English, German, and French astronomers. In the French and German lists, *Aglaua* to *Pandora* are numbered 47 to 55; *Melete* is 56.

Uranus, formerly called *Georgium Sidus* and *Herschel*; discovered by W. Herschel (see *Georgium Sidus*),

13 March, 1781

Neptune, discovered by Galle (in consequence of the calculations of Le Verrier and Adams (see *Neptune*), 23 Sept. 1846
Fulcan (between Mercury and the Sun), said to have been discovered by M. Lescaubault, a physician (not seen since), 26 March, 1859, said to have been seen by Watson during the solar eclipse (doubted by Peters),

29, 30 July, 1878

MINOR PLANETS (according to Mr. G. F. Chambers).

1. <i>Ceres</i> , discovered by Piazzi (visible to the naked eye),	1 Jan. 1801
2. <i>Pallas</i> , discovered at Bremen by Olbers (see <i>Pallas</i>),	28 March, 1802
3. <i>Juno</i> , discovered by Harding,	1 Sept. 1804
4. <i>Vesta</i> , by Olbers	29 March, 1807
5. <i>Astræa</i> , by K. C. Hencke	8 Dec. 1845
6. <i>Hæbe</i> , by the same	1 July, 1847
7. <i>Iris</i> , by J. R. Hind	13 Aug. "
8. <i>Flora</i> , by the same	18 Oct. "
9. <i>Metis</i> , by A. Graham	25 April, 1848
10. <i>Hygeia</i> , by A. de Gasparis	12 April, 1849
11. <i>Purthenope</i> , by the same	11 May, 1850
12. <i>Victoria</i> , by J. R. Hind	13 Sept. "
13. <i>Egeria</i> , by A. de Gasparis	2 Nov. "
14. <i>Irene</i> , by J. R. Hind	19 May, 1851
15. <i>Eunomia</i> , by A. de Gasparis	29 July, "
16. <i>Psyche</i> , by the same	17 March, 1852
17. <i>Thetis</i> , by R. Luther	17 April, "
18. <i>Melpomene</i> , by J. R. Hind	24 June, "
19. <i>Fortuna</i> , by the same	22 Aug. "
20. <i>Massilia</i> , by A. de Gasparis	19 Sept. "
21. <i>Lutetia</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	15 Nov. "
22. <i>Calliope</i> , by J. R. Hind	16 Nov. "
23. <i>Thalia</i> , by the same	15 Dec. "
24. <i>Themis</i> , by A. de Gasparis	5 April, 1853
25. <i>Phocæa</i> , by M. Chacornac	6 April, "
26. <i>Proserpine</i> , by R. Luther	5 May, "
27. <i>Euterpe</i> , by J. R. Hind	8 Nov. "
28. <i>Bellona</i> , by R. Luther	1 March, 1854
29. <i>Amphitrite</i> , by Mr. Marth	1 March, "
30. <i>Urania</i> , by J. R. Hind	22 July, "
31. <i>Euphrosyne</i> , by James Ferguson	1 Sept. "
32. <i>Pomona</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	26 Oct. "
33. <i>Polyhymnia</i> , by M. Chacornac	28 Oct. "
34. <i>Circe</i> , by the same	6 April, 1855
35. <i>Leuwothea</i> , by R. Luther	19 April, "
36. <i>Atlantida</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	19 April, "
37. <i>Fides</i> , by R. Luther	5 Oct. "
38. <i>Leda</i> , by M. Chacornac	12 Jan. 1856
39. <i>Latitia</i> , by the same	8 Feb. "
40. <i>Harmonia</i> , by R. Luther	31 March, "
41. <i>Daphne</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	22 May, "
42. <i>Isis</i> , by Norman Pogson	23 May, "
43. <i>Ariadne</i> , by the same	15 April, 1857
44. <i>Nysa</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	27 May, "
45. <i>Eugenia</i> , by the same	28 June, "
46. <i>Hestia</i> , by N. Pogson	16 Aug. "
47. <i>Melete</i> , by H. Goldschmidt*	9 Sept. "
48. <i>Aglaua</i> , by R. Luther	15 Sept. "
49. <i>Doris</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	19 Sept. "
50. <i>Pales</i> , by the same	19 Sept. "
51. <i>Virginia</i> , by James Ferguson	4 Oct. "
52. <i>Nemausa</i> , by M. Laurent	22 Jan. 1858
53. <i>Europa</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	6 Feb. "
54. <i>Calyx</i> , by R. Luther	4 April, "
55. <i>Alexandra</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	10 Sept. "
56. <i>Pandora</i> , by Mr. Searle	10 Sept. "
57. <i>Mnemosyne</i> , by R. Luther	22 Sept. 1859
58. <i>Concordia</i> , by the same	24 March, 1860
59. <i>Danae</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	9 Sept. "
60. <i>Olympia</i> , by M. Chacornac	12 Sept. "
61. <i>Erato</i> , by M. Förster and Lessing	14 Sept. "
62. <i>Echo</i> (orig. <i>Titania</i>), by J. Ferguson	14 Sept. "
63. <i>Ausonia</i> , by A. de Gasparis	10 Feb. 1861
64. <i>Angelina</i> , by M. Tempel	4 March, "
65. <i>Cybele</i> (orig. <i>Mazimiliana</i>), by M. Tempel	8 March, "
66. <i>Maia</i> , by H. P. Tuttle	9 April, "
67. <i>Asia</i> , by N. Pogson	17 April, "
68. <i>Lolo</i> , by R. Luther	29 April, "
69. <i>Hesperia</i> , by M. Schiaparelli	29 April, "
70. <i>Panopæa</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	5 May, "
71. <i>Feronia</i> , by Mr. Safford	29 May, "
72. <i>Niobe</i> , by R. Luther	13 Aug. "
73. <i>Clytie</i> , by H. P. Tuttle	7 April, 1862
74. <i>Galathea</i> , by M. Tempel	30 Aug. "
75. <i>Eurydice</i> , by C. H. Peters	22 Sept. "
76. <i>Freia</i> , by M. d'Arrest	21 Oct. "
77. <i>Friggera</i> , by C. H. Peters	15 Nov. "
78. <i>Diana</i> , by R. Luther	15 March, 1863
79. <i>Eurynome</i> , by Jas. C. Watson	14 Sept. "
80. <i>Sappho</i> , by N. Pogson	3 May, 1864
81. <i>Terpsichore</i> , by M. Tempel	30 Sept. "

* It was believed at first to be *Daphne*, No. 41; and hence was called "*Pseudo-Daphne*," when F. Schubert proved it to be a new planet. It was not rediscovered by M. Goldschmidt till 1 Sept. 1862, when it received its present name—that of the Muse of Meditation.

82. <i>Alcmene</i> , by R. Luther	27 Nov. 1864	179. <i>Clytemnestra</i> , by J. C. Watson	12 Nov. 1877
83. <i>Beatrice</i> , by A. de Gasparis	26 April, 1865	180. <i>Garumna</i> , by — Perrotin	29 Jan. 1878
84. <i>Clio</i> , by R. Luther	25 Aug. "	181. <i>Eucharis</i> , by — Cottenot	2 Feb. "
85. <i>Io</i> , by C. H. Peters	19 Sept. "	182. <i>Elisbeth</i> , by J. Palisa	7 Feb. "
86. <i>Semele</i> , by F. Tietjen	4 Jan. 1866	183. by the same	8 Feb. "
87. <i>Sylvia</i> , by N. Pogson	17 May, "	184. <i>Deiopeia</i> , by the same	28 Feb. "
88. <i>Thibbe</i> , by C. H. Peters	15 June, "	185. <i>Eumike</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	1 March, "
89. <i>Julia</i> , by M. Stephan	6 Aug. "	186. <i>Celula</i> , by Prosper Henry	6 April, "
90. <i>Antiope</i> , by R. Luther	1 Oct. "	187. <i>Lamberta</i> , by — Coggia	11 April, "
91. <i>Agina</i> , by Alphonse Borelly	4 Nov. "	188. <i>Menippe</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	18 June, "
92. <i>Undina</i> , by C. P. Peters	8 July, 1867	189. <i>Phthia</i> , by the same	9 Sept. "
93. <i>Minerva</i> , by J. C. Watson	24 Aug. "	190. <i>Imene</i> , by the same	22 Sept. "
94. <i>Aurora</i> , by the same	6 Sept. "	191. <i>Koiga</i> , by the same	30 Sept. "
95. <i>Arethusa</i> , by R. Luther	23 Nov. "	192. <i>Nausikaa</i> , by J. Palisa	17-18 Feb. 1879
96. <i>Egle</i> , by M. Coggia	17 Feb. 1868	193. <i>Ambrosia</i> , by Coggia	28 Feb. "
97. <i>Clutho</i> , by M. Tempel	17 Feb. "	194. <i>Procne</i> , by C. J. F. Peters	21 March, "
98. <i>Ianthe</i> , by C. H. Peters	18 April, "	195. <i>Eurykleia</i> , by J. Palisa	22 April, "
99. <i>Dike</i> , by Alphonse Borelly	28 May, "	196. <i>Philomela</i> , by C. J. F. Peters	17 May, "
100. <i>Hecate</i> , by J. C. Watson	11 July, "	197. <i>Arete</i> , by J. Palisa	21 May, "
101. <i>Helena</i> , by the same	15 Aug. "	198. <i>Ampella</i> , by Borelly	13 June, "
102. <i>Miriam</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	22 Aug. "	199. <i>Byblis</i> , by C. J. F. Peters	10 July, "
103. <i>Hera</i> , by J. C. Watson	7 Sept. "	200. <i>Dynamene</i> , by the same	28 July, "
104. <i>Clymene</i> , by the same	13 Sept. "	201. <i>Penelope</i> , by J. Palisa	7 Aug. "
105. <i>Artemis</i> , by J. C. Watson	16 Sept. "	202. <i>Chryseis</i> , by C. J. F. Peters	11 Sept. "
106. <i>Dione</i> , by the same	10 Oct. "	203. <i>Pompeia</i> , by the same	27 Sept. "
107. <i>Camilla</i> , by N. Pogson	17 Nov. "	204. by J. Palisa	8 Oct. "
108. <i>Hecuba</i> , by R. Luther *	2 April, 1869	205. by the same	13 Oct. "
109. <i>Felicitas</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	9 Oct. "	206. by C. J. F. Peters	15 Oct. "
110. <i>Lydia</i> , by A. Borelly	19 April, 1870	207. by J. Palisa	17 Oct. "
111. <i>Ale</i> , by C. H. Peters	14 Aug. "	208. by the same	21 Oct. "
112. <i>Iphigenia</i> , by the same	19 Sept. "	209. <i>Dião</i> , by C. J. F. Peters	22 Oct. "
113. <i>Amalthæa</i> , by R. Luther	12 March, 1871	210. by J. Palisa	12 Nov. "
114. <i>Cassandra</i> , by C. H. Peters	23 July, "	211. by the same	11 Dec. "
115. <i>Thyra</i> , by J. C. Watson	6 Aug. "	212. by the same	6 Feb. 1880
116. <i>Sirona</i> (by R. Luther, 14 Sept.), by C. H. Peters	8 Sept. "	213. <i>Lilaa</i> , by C. J. F. Peters	16-17 Feb. "
117. <i>Lomia</i> , by A. Borelly	12 Sept. "	214. by J. Palisa	1 March, "
118. <i>Peitho</i> , by R. Luther	15 March, 1872	215. <i>Enone</i> , by Knorre	7-8 April, "
119. <i>Althæa</i> , by J. C. Watson	3 April, "	216. by J. Palisa	10 April, "
120. <i>Lachesis</i> , by A. Borelly	10 April, "	217. by Coggia	30 Aug. "
121. <i>Hermione</i> , by J. C. Watson	12 May, "	218. <i>Eudora</i> , by J. Palisa	4 Sept. "
122. <i>Gerda</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	31 July, "	219. by the same	30 Sept. "
123. <i>Brunhilda</i> , by the same	31 July, "	220. at Vienna	23 Feb. 1881
124. <i>Alceste</i> , by the same	23 Aug. "		
125. <i>Velleda</i> , by Prosper Henry	11 Sept. "		
126. <i>Liberaltria</i> , by Paul Henry	5 Nov. "		
127. <i>Johanna</i> , by Prosper Henry	5 Nov. "		
128. <i>Nemesia</i> , by J. C. Watson	25 Nov. "		
129. <i>Antigone</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	5 Feb. 1873		
130. <i>Electra</i> , by the same	17 Feb. "		
131. <i>Vala</i> , by the same	24 May, "		
132. <i>Elhra</i> , by J. C. Watson	13 June, "		
133. <i>Cyrene</i> , by the same	16 Aug. "		
134. <i>Sophrosyne</i> , by R. Luther	27 Sept. "		
135. <i>Hertha</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	18-19 Feb. 1874		
136. <i>Austria</i> , by J. Palisa	18-19 March, "		
137. <i>Melibæa</i> , by the same	21 April, "		
138. <i>Tolosa</i> , by M. Perrotin	19 May, "		
139. <i>Juewa</i> , by J. C. Watson	10 Oct. "		
140. <i>Siva</i> , by J. Palisa	13 Oct. "		
141. <i>Lumen</i> , by Paul Henry	13 Jan. 1875		
142. <i>Polana</i> , by J. Palisa	28 Jan. "		
143. <i>Adria</i> , by the same	23 Feb. "		
144. <i>Vibilla</i> , by C. H. F. Peters, night	3-4 June, "		
145. <i>Adonea</i> , by the same, night	3-4 June, "		
146. <i>Lucina</i> , by A. Borelly	8 June, "		
147. <i>Protagenia</i> , by L. Schulhof	10-11 July, "		
148. <i>Gallia</i> , by Prosper Henry	7 Aug. "		
149. <i>Medusa</i> , by M. Perrotin	21 Sept. "		
150. <i>Nuwa</i> , by J. C. Watson	18-19 Oct. "		
151. <i>Abundantia</i> , by J. Palisa	1 Nov. "		
152. <i>Atala</i> , by Paul Henry	2 Nov. "		
153. <i>Hilda</i> , by J. Palisa	2 Nov. "		
154. <i>Bertha</i> , by Prosper Henry	6 Nov. "		
155. <i>Scylla</i> , by J. Palisa	8 Nov. "		
156. <i>Xanthippe</i> , by the same	22 Nov. "		
157. <i>Dejanira</i> , by A. Borelly	1 Dec. "		
158. <i>Koronis</i> , by V. Korro	4 Jan. 1876		
159. <i>Emilia</i> , by Paul Henry	26 Jan. "		
160. <i>Una</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	21 Feb. "		
161. <i>Athol</i> , by J. C. Watson	18 April, "		
162. <i>Laurentia</i> , by Prosper Henry	21 April, "		
163. <i>Erigone</i> , by M. Perrotin	26 April, "		
164. <i>Eva</i> , by Paul Henry	12 July, "		
165. <i>Loreley</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	10 Aug. "		
166. <i>Rhodope</i> , by the same	17 Aug. "		
167. <i>Urida</i> , by the same	29 Aug. "		
168. <i>Sibylla</i> , by J. C. Watson	28 Sept. "		
169. <i>Zelia</i> , by Prosper Henry	28 Sept. "		
170. <i>Maria</i> , or <i>Myrrha</i> , by — Perrotin	10 Jan. 1877		
171. <i>Ophelia</i> , by A. Borelly	13 Jan. "		
172. <i>Baucis</i> , by the same	5 Feb. "		
173. <i>Ino</i> , by the same	2 Aug. "		
174. <i>Phaëra</i> , by J. C. Watson	3 Sept. "		
175. <i>Andromache</i> , by the same	1 Oct. "		
176. <i>Idunna</i> , by C. H. F. Peters	14 Oct. "		
177. <i>Irma</i> , by Paul Henry	5 Nov. "		
178. <i>Belisana</i> , by J. Palisa	6 Nov. "		

* *Atropos* said to have been discovered by R. Luther, 14 Apr. 1, 1869. Not observed since.

Planimeter, a machine for measuring the area of any figure by the passage of a tracer round about its perimeter. *Amder's* planimeter (in use for several years) was described at the British Association meeting at Brighton, Aug. 1872.

Planing-machine. One for wood was constructed by Bramah, about 1802, and one for iron by Joseph Clement in 1825.

Plantagenet,† House of, to which belonged fourteen English kings, from Henry II., 1154, to Richard III., killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1485; see *England, Kings*.

Plantations, see *Trade*.

Plassey, in Bengal, India, the site of a battle fought between the British under Clive, and the Hindoos under Surajah Dowlah, 23 June, 1757. The nabob, although at the head of about 68,000 men, was vanquished by 1000 British and about 2000 sepoy. The victory laid the foundation of our empire of India; see *India*.

Plaster of Paris. Gypsum, sulphate of lime, used for moulds, statuary, etc., first found at Montmartre, near Paris, whence its name. The method of taking likenesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea del Verrochio, about 1466.

Plata, La, see *Argentine Republic*.

Platæa (Bœotia, N. Greece), site of the battle between Mardonius, commander of the army of Xerxes of Persia, and Pausanias, commander of the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, 22 Sept. 479 B.C.; the same day as the battle of Mycale. Of 300,000 Persians, scarce 3000 escaped with their lives. The Grecian army, about 110,000, lost but few men. The Greeks obtained immense plunder, and were henceforth delivered from the fear of Persian invasions. *Platæa*, as an ally of Athens, was destroyed by the Thebans, 372, and rebuilt by Philip II. after his victory at Chæronea, 338.

† Fulko Martel, earl of Anjou, having contrived the death of his nephew, the earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the Holy Sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broom, in French *genet*, in Latin *genista*, being the only tough, plant shrub in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement he was called *Planta-genista*, or *Plantagenet*; other accounts are given.—*Skinner* and *Mézeray*.

Plate. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public-houses by statute 8 Will. III. (1696). The celebrated Plate act passed in May, 1756. This act was repealed in 1780. The act laying a stamp duty upon plate passed in 1784; see *Goldsmit's Company*. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares were allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard, but a later act excepted marriage rings.—The art of covering baser metals with a thin plate of silver, either for use or for ornament (PLATING), said to have been invented by a Birmingham spur-maker, who began with making the branches of a pair of spurs hollow, and filling the hollow with a slender rod of steel. He continued to make the hollow larger and the iron thicker, till at last he merely coated the iron spur with silver; see *Electrotype*.

Mr. Wilfred Joseph Cripps's "Old English Plate," a valuable work, containing the researches of Mr. O. Morgan, published 1878. His "Old French Plate," 1880.
Duty on silver plate to be reduced gradually till abolished, from 1 June, 1881.

Platinum, the heaviest of all the metals, except iridium. The name originated with the Spaniards on account of its silvery color; *Plata*, signifying silver. It was found in the auriferous sand of the river Pinto, in South America, and was unknown in Europe until 1741, when don Antonio Ulloa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru.—*Greig*. In its ore have been found the metals palladium, rhodium, osmium, iridium, and ruthenium (*which see*). In 1859, M. H. Ste.-Claire Deville made known a new method of obtaining platinum from its ore, in great abundance and purity; and at the international exhibition of 1862 was shown a mass worth 3840*l.*, weighing 266½ lbs., of a metal hitherto considered infusible, obtained by his process, employing the oxy-hydrogen flame; see *Philosophical Lamp*. Dodo's process for coating iron with platinum to prevent rust, shown at Johnson & Matthey's, 11 Jan. 1879.

Platonic Philosophy, the most popular of all systems (see *Philosophy*). Plato's dialogues have been termed "Philosophy backed by example." He was a disciple of Socrates, 409 B.C., and died 347. The leading feature of his mind was comprehensiveness.

Platonic Year, the period of time which the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the same place with regard to the equinoxes that they had at first. Tycho Brahe says that this year or period requires 25,816 common years to complete it; Ricciolus computes it at 25,920, and Cassini at 24,900; at the end of which time some imagined that there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

Plattsburg. A British expedition against this place, a town of New York, on Lake Champlain, was designed under Gen. Sir George Prevost, but was abandoned after the land and naval force of England had suffered a defeat in an engagement with the Americans, 11 Sept. 1814, when the British squadron in Lake Champlain was captured. The loss of the British land force in the action was 1500 men; that of the Americans 102; see *United States*.

Playgrounds. In 1858 a society was established by the earl of Shaftesbury and other benevolent persons to provide playgrounds for the recreation of adults and the children of the humble classes. Ground was liberally offered by the government, and by the marquess of Westminster and others; and in 1859 an act of parliament was passed to facilitate grants of land for this purpose, for which part of Smithfield was to be reserved. The scheme was not successful.

Plays, see *Drama* and *Theatres*.

Pleadings. Clothaire held a kind of movable parliament called *placita*, whence came the word pleas, A.D. 616.—*Hennault*. In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in 786; and in Norman-French from the period of the Conquest in 1066 until 1362. Pleadings were ordered

to be in English by 36 Edward III. 1362, and Cromwell extended the rule to all legal proceedings, 1650. In English law the proceedings are the mutual statements of the plaintiff's cause of action and the defendant's ground of defence.

Plebeians, plebes, the citizens of Rome, as distinguished from the patricians; see *Rome*, 494-366 B.C.

Plebiscitum, a term given to a law passed by the *comitia tributa*, an assembly of the Roman people in their tribes, first established in 491 B.C. The term has been recently revived in France and Italy, and applied to *Universal Suffrage* (*which see*).

Plevna (Bulgaria), 27 miles N.N.W. of Nicopolis, near the river Vid; the site of very fierce conflicts during the Russo-Turkish war, 1877.

Occupied by the Russians 6 July, but retaken by Osman Pacha 18 July, and held by him after severe combats with Schildner-Schuldner, 19, 20 July; with Krudener, 29-31 July, 1877

[The Russians lost about 2000 killed, 4000 wounded. The Russian attack was considered rash, like that at Balaklava, and a disastrous check.]
Osman Pacha defeated in desperate sortie, about 30 Aug. "
Gen. Scobelev gained a great advantage by capturing Lovatz (or Lofcha) 3 Sept. "
Siege began 7 Sept., with an artillery duel lasting to 10 Sept. "
Fruitless sanguinary conflicts. 11, 12 Sept. "
Chefket Pacha carried in reinforcements to Plevna, about 22 Sept. "
Todeben takes command of the staff. 28 Sept. "
Plevna completely invested; reported. 8 Nov. "
Russian attacks repulsed. 12, 15 Nov. "
Osman Pacha, reduced by want of supplies, desperately endeavors to break out at night, 9 Dec.; surrounded and defeated with great slaughter; surrenders unconditionally (30,000 prisoners, 128 officers, 100 guns), 10 Dec. "

Plots, see *Conspiracies* and *Rebellions*.

Plough. "Thou shalt not plough with an ox and an ass together" (Deut. xxii. 10) (1451 B.C.). The Roman plough is minutely described by Virgil, about 81 B.C. Engines to plough grounds, whether inland or upland, were patented by David Ramsay and Thomas Wildgoose, in 1618; and many improvements in ploughs have been patented since. The application of steam-power to ploughing was patented by John Upton in 1837, and by others since, more especially by Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, the marquess of Tweeddale, and the earl of Cathness; see *Steam-plough*.

International trial of ploughs, etc., at Haarlem; prizes won by English makers (Howard, Ransomes, etc.), 17-19 Sept. 1879.

Plough Monday, in January, the first Monday after the Epiphany. It received the appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers as the day upon which they returned to the duties of agriculture after enjoying the festivities of Christmas.—*Ishe*. On Plough Monday, too, the ploughmen of the north country used to draw a plough from door to door and beg plough-money to drink.—*Bailey*.

Plum. We have two native plums; our finer kinds came from Italy and Flanders about 1522. The *Diospyros Lotus*, the date plum, was brought from Barbary before 1596; the Pishamin plum, *Diospyros Virginiana*, from America before 1629. Formerly damsons, apricots, and peaches went by this name, as raisins do to this day.

Plumbago, see *Graphite*.

Pluralities. Clergymen have been restrained from holding more than one benefice by several statutes; the first being 21 Henry VIII. 1529. In 1838 an act was passed prohibiting the holding of more than two benefices except they were at a distance less than ten miles; and the law on this subject was still further amended in 1850 and 1855, provisions being made for the amalgamation of neighboring benefices.

Plural Number, see *Wz*.

Plus (+) and Minus (-). Prof. De Morgan attributes these signs to either Christopher Rudolf, who published a book on algebra about 1522, or Michael Stifelius, about 1544.

Plymouth, a fortified seaport in Devonshire, originally Sutton, was incorporated as Plymouth in 1439. It was in 1588 the rendezvous of the English fleet of 120 sail under Howard, Drake, etc., which pursued the Spanish armada. The fine hotel and assembly rooms were burned 6 Jan. 1863; loss about 50,000*l.*; see *Breakwater and Dockyards*. The National Association for Social Science met here, Sept. 1872.

The new guildhall was opened by the prince of Wales, 13 Aug. 1874
New wing to British female orphan asylum (established about 1834), founded by the duke of Edinburgh, 7 Oct. "
Art and industrial exhibition opened. 23 May, 1881

Plymouth (Mass.), UNITED STATES.

Landing of the Pilgrims. (O.S.) 11 Dec. 1620
Corner-stone of national monument to the Pilgrims, laid. 1 Aug. 1859

Plymouth Brethren, a body of Christians calling themselves "the Brethren," first appeared at Plymouth about 1830. In 1851 they had 132 places of worship in England and Wales. They object to national churches as too latitudinarian, and to other dissenters as too sectarian. They receive into communion all who confess Christ, and own the Holy Ghost as his vicar. Their doctrines agree with those of most evangelical Protestant churches, but they recognize no order of ministers. Mr. Darby, regarded as their founder, afterwards separated from them with some adherents.

Pneumatic Despatch Company, to convey letters and parcels through tubes by means of atmospheric pressure and a vacuum. The company's act was passed 13 Aug. 1859, and tubes were laid down in Threadneedle street on 12 Sept. 1860, and on 20 Aug. 1861, successful experiments were performed at Battersea. In 1862 tubes were laid down from the Euston railway-station to the N.W. post-office in Camden town, and on 21 Feb. 1863, the conveyance of the mail-bags began. In Oct. 1865, tubes had been laid down between Euston railway and Holborn; and on 7 Nov. several persons travelled in them. Engineer, Mr. Rammell. The company stopped through insufficient support, 1876. A pneumatic tube by Siemens, employed to transmit telegraphic messages, began to be used about Jan. 1871.

Pneumatic Loom, in which compressed air is the motive power, invented by Mr. Harrison, was exhibited in London in Dec. 1864. A company was formed to bring it into general use.

Pneumatics, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases; see *Air and Atmospheric Railways*.

Podestà (from *potestas*, power), an Italian governor, afterwards a judge; one with supreme authority was appointed at Milan by the emperor Frederick I., when he took the city in 1158.

Podoll (Bohemia), the site of a severe conflict between the Austrians and a part of the army of prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, 26 June, 1866. The Prussians had the advantage.

Podoscaphæ, see *Cunoe*.

Poet-laureate. Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office.

Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," states that in the reign of Henry III. there was a *Versificator Regis*, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of one hundred shillings.

Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title of poet laureate; and in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine.

In the reign of Edward IV., John Kay was laureate; Andrew Bernard was laureate, temp. Henry VII.; and John Skelton, temp. Henry VIII.

James I. in 1615, granted to his laureate a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630 this stipend was augmented by letters-patent of Charles I. to 100*l.* per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly. We believe that on Southey's appointment the tierce of Canary wine was commuted for 27*l.*

Laurence Eusden commenced a series of Birthday and New-year's Odes, which continued till the death of Pyc, in 1813.

On the death of Warton its abolition was recommended by Gibbon, whose elegant compliment on the occasion still more forcibly applied on Wordsworth's death, in 1850: "This is the best time for not filling up the office, when the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet just departed was a man of genius."

POETS-LAUREATE.

Edmund Spenser, died 1599.
Samuel Daniel, died 1619.
Ben Jonson, (born 1574), died 1637.
Sir William Davenant, 1637; died 1668.
John Dryden, 1670; deposed at the revolution, 1688.
Thomas Shadwell, 1688; died 1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692; died 1718.
Nicholas Rowe, died 1718.
Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; died 1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730; died 1757.
William Whitehead (on the refusal of Gray), 1787; died 1788.
Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton (on the refusal of Mason), 1785; died 1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790; died 1815.
Dr. Robert Southey (on the refusal of Scott), 1813; died 21 March, 1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843; died 23 April, 1850.
Alfred Tennyson (born 1809), installed 1850.

Poetry. The song of Moses on the deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage through the Red Sea, 1491 B.C. (Ex. xv.), is the most ancient poetry extant. Orpheus of Thrace is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world) about 1397 B.C.; see *Epics, Odes, Satire, Comedy, Tragedy, Sonnets, Ballads, Hymns*, and *Verses*.

Poitiers (W. France), near which was fought the battle between Edward the Black Prince, and John, king of France, in which the English arms triumphed, 19 Sept. 1356. The standard of France was overthrown, many of her nobility slain, and her king was taken prisoner, and brought to London, see *Tours* and *Vouglé*.

Poisoning. A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy and poisoned their husbands. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 331 B.C. It was said that this was the first public knowledge of poisoning at Rome. Poisoning was made petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there are some remarkable instances), 23 Hen. VIII. 1531; see *Boiling to Death*. The frequency of cases of poisoning by means of arsenic, in England, caused the British legislature to pass a law rendering the sale of arsenic difficult (14 Vict. c. 18, 6 June, 1851). The sale of poison is now regulated by the Pharmacy act of 1868. The Poisoned Grain Prohibition act was passed 28 July, 1868.

A deadly poison freely administered by Italians in the seventeenth century was called *aqua tofana*, from the name of the woman Tofania, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police, but, on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and, therefore, not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallized arsenic.

Between 1666 and 1676 the marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers and many others. She was executed 16 July, 1676.

W. Palmer was executed in 1856, and Miss M. Smith tried in 1857, for poisoning; see *Trials*. Catherine Wilson, a noted poisoner, was executed on 20 Oct. 1862. Edward William Pritchard, M.D., was executed at Glasgow, 28 July, 1865, for the slow murder of his wife and her mother, by antimony. Nov. 1858, 17 persons died at Bradford through eating sweetmeats in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake. Mr. Hodgson, a chemist, was tried for homicide, and acquitted. Weltmann, a bookbinder at Posen, poisoned 4 wives and 2 children, about 1859.

Christiana Edmunds, of Brighton, was convicted of murdering a child by poisoned sweetmeats; other persons barely escaped (sentence remitted on the ground of insanity), 16 Jan. 1872.

Mary Ann Cotton, imprisoned Oct. 1872, suspected of poisoning 16 persons, principally children; convicted of poisoning her child, 7 March; executed at Durham, 24 March, 1873.

(See *Brave case*.)

Poitou, an ancient province (W. France), part of the dowry of Eleanor, queen of Henry II. of England. It partook of the fortunes of Aquitaine.

Pola (Illyria), a very ancient city, where Augustus founded the colony Pietas Julia, which flourished during the empire. Off Pola, the Genoese fleet, under Doria, defeated the Venetians under Pisani, 5 or 6 May, 1879, with great loss.

Poland (N.E. Europe), part of ancient Sarmatia. It is said to have become a duchy under Lechus or Lesko I. 550; and a kingdom under Boleslaus, about 992. The natives belong to the great Slavonic family. The word Pole is not older than the tenth century. Population of the kingdom of Poland in 1857 was 4,789,879; in 1867, 5,705,607, in 1872, 6,528,017.

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity, about 842
[Piastus is said to have lived to the age of 120, and his reign to have been so prosperous that succeeding native sovereigns were called Piasts.]
Introduction of Christianity.....about 992
Boleslaus II. murders St. Stanislaus, the bishop of Cracow, with his own hands, 1079; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance.....1080
He flies to Hungary for shelter; but is refused it by order of Gregory VII., and at length kills himself or dies in a monastery.....1081
Tartar invasion.....1241
Premislas assassinated.....1296
Louis of Hungary elected king.....1370
Ladislaus VI. defeated and slain by the Turks.....1444
War against the Teutonic knights.....1410, 1447
The Wallachian invaders carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves.....1498
The Wallachians defeated.....1531
Splendid reign of Sigismund II.....1548
Lithuania incorporated with Poland.....1569
Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, on whom he bestows the Ukraine.....1575
Poland conquered by the Swedes.....1655
Recovered its independence.....1660
Abdication of John Casimir.....1668
Victories of John Sobieski over the Turks at Vienna.....1683
Many Protestants killed after an affray at Thorn.....1724
Stanislaus abolishes torture.....1770
An awful pestilence destroys 250,000 persons....."
Civil war so weakened the kingdom that it fell an easy prey to Russia, Austria, and Prussia.....1772
The first partition treaty.....17 Feb. "
The public partition treaty, 5 Aug.; acted on.....18 Sept. "
A new constitution granted by the king.....3 May, 1791
The Russians, etc., on various pretexts enter Poland.....1792
Second partition treaty signed.....1793
Insurrection under Kosciuszko.....March, 1794
After many successes he is defeated by the Russians at Maciejowice and taken prisoner.....10 Oct. "
Praga sacked by Suwarow.....4 Nov. "
Courland is annexed to Russia.....1795
Stanislaus resigns his crown at Grodno; final partition of his kingdom.....25 Nov. "
Kosciuszko set at liberty.....25 Dec. 1796
He arrives in London.....30 May, 1797
The Poles enter the French army and greatly help to gain their victories.....1797 et seq.
Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburg.....12 Feb. 1798
Napoleon I. enters Warsaw; his army wintered in Poland.....1806-7
The Poles neglected by the treaty of Tilsit (which see).....7 July, 1807
General diet at Warsaw.....June, 1812
The central provinces (the duchy at Warsaw, between 1807 and 1813) made the kingdom of Poland under Alexander of Russia.....30 April, 1815
New constitution granted and Cracow declared to be a free republic.....27 Nov. "
Polish diet opened.....Sept. 1820
A revolution at Warsaw; the army declare in favor of the people.....29 Nov. 1830
The diet declares the throne vacant.....25 Jan. 1831
Battle of Grolchow, near Praga; the Russians lose 7000 men; the Poles, who keep the field, 2000.....20 Feb. "
Battle of Wawz (which see).....31 March, "
Insurrection in Wilna and Volhynia.....3 April, "
Russians defeated at Zelichow, 6 April; Seidlitz, 10 April; at Ostrolenka.....26 May, "
The Russian general Diebitsch dies.....10 June, "
Battle of Wilna; Poles defeated.....19 June, "
Grand duke Constantine dies.....27 June, "
Battle of Minsk.....14 July, "
Warsaw taken by Russians.....8 Sept. "
The insurrection suppressed.....5 Oct. "
Ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire.....26 Feb. 1832

Attempted revolution in Austrian Poland *.....23-27 Feb. 1846
The courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia revoke the treaty of 1815, which constituted Cracow a free republic, and it is declared Austrian territory.....16 Nov. "
[This annexation was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey.]
The kingdom of Poland declared a Russian province, May, 1847
Great popular demonstration in commemoration of the battle of Cracow.....25 Feb. 1861
Six members of the Royal Agricultural Society killed by the military.....27 Feb. "
Great excitement at their funeral; many citizens put on mourning; an address to the emperor Alexander signed by 60,000 persons; mild conduct of prince Gortschakoff, the governor.....1-7 March, "
Mukhanoff, curator of Poland, who had written a circular exciting the peasantry against their lords, quits Warsaw, which is illuminated in consequence.....17 March, "
The government promises reforms and the re-establishment of Poland as a separate kingdom; yet abolishes the Agricultural Society.....7 April, "
Great meeting in consequence; which is dispersed by the military (now 32,000 strong); above 100 are killed and wounded.....8 April, "
Great agitation in the rural districts; the Russian officials quit Lublin; gen. Chruleff marches hither, April, "
60,000 soldiers in Poland; reign of terror in Warsaw, May, "
Death of prince Gortschakoff, lieutenant-gen. of Poland, 30 May, "
New administrative council appointed.....June, "
Death of prince Adam Czartoryski at Paris, aged 91, "
Oppressive regulations issued respecting dress....."
Fresh disturbances; Warsaw put in a state of siege, Oct. "
Military arrests in churches in Warsaw; they are closed by the priests.....17 Oct. "
The governor, count Lambert, leaves Warsaw.....23 Oct. "
Gen. Gerstenzweig, the military governor, assassinated, 25 Oct. "
Bialobzeski, Catholic archbishop of Warsaw, arrested, 19 Nov.; tried and condemned to death as a rebel for closing the churches (he died shortly after).....18 Dec. "
The new archbishop Felinski exhorts the Poles to submission.....15 Feb. 1862
Rigor of the government relaxed; amnesty granted to 89 convicted political prisoners.....29 April, "
Attempted assassination of Wielopolski, a liberal Pole, president of the council.....7 Aug. "
The grand-duke Constantine appointed governor, 28 May; begins with lenient policy, but his life is attempted by Jaroszyński, 3 July, who is executed.....21 Aug. "
Count Zamoyiski, an eminent loyal Pole, exiled for presenting to the government the report of a meeting of nobles at Warsaw, for which he had been asked, Sept. "
Telkner, the chief of the secret police, found murdered, 9 Nov. "
Severe military conscription without notice.....14 Jan. 1863
Insurrection in the night; at Warsaw.....22 Jan. "
Many Russians murdered; Poland put in a state of siege.....24 Jan. "
The Polish provisional government issues its first proclamation.....2 Feb. "
Louis Mieroslawski announces himself as head of the Poles, 19 Feb.; is band defeated and dispersed, 23 Feb. "
Marian Langiewicz declared dictator of Poland, 10 March; after several defeats he enters the Austrian territory, is detected and imprisoned.....19 March, "
The insurrection becomes general, and is supported by the land proprietors, Feb.; successful guerilla warfare.....March and April, "
The secret central committee assumes the supreme command.....March, "
The czar offers an amnesty to all who lay down arms before 13 May; rejected.....12 April, "
European intervention on behalf of Poland, 17 April, etc.; firmly replied to by the czar.....26 April, "
The secret committee (as a provisional government) levies taxes, 3 May, and forbids payment of taxes to Russia.....9 May, "
80,000 taken from the Russian treasury at Warsaw for

* On 22 Feb. 1846, an Austrian force under gen. Collin, which had entered Cracow on the approach of armed bands of peasantry, was attacked and driven out of the town. A provisional government was then proclaimed by the insurgents, and two days afterwards they crossed the Vistula, expecting to be joined by the peasantry of Galicia, who were solicited by the nobles and clergy to strike a blow in the cause of liberty. The Austrian government, in order to prevent this junction, excited in the peasantry a suspicion of the motives of the nobles, and offered a reward for every noble delivered up, alive or dead. A general massacre of the nobility and clergy in the circle of Tarnow followed; the insurgents from Cracow were defeated at Gdow, whence they retreated to Podgorze, a suburb of Cracow; here they were attacked by gen. Collin, and driven into Cracow on 27 Feb. The forces of the three powers then began to concentrate on Cracow; the people in the town opened negotiations with the Austrians about a surrender, and while these were going on a Russian corps entered the town without resistance, and soon afterwards the revolution was at an end.

the provisional government, 12 June; the Poles claim the Poland of 1772. . . . 26 June, 1863
 Fructless intervention of European powers; sanguinary rule of Mouravieff at Wilna. . . . June, 1863
 Gen. Berg replaces the marquis de Wierpolski, as lieutenant, and governs with great rigor. . . . 7 July, 1863
 Unsuccessful invasion of Volhynia by the Poles, under Wysocki and Horodycki, 1 July; Felinski, the R. C. archbishop of Warsaw, banished, July; frequent conflicts with varying results; many captured priests and nobles executed. . . . Aug. 1863
 Lelwel, a brave Pole, after several victories, killed in battle. . . . 6 Sept. 1863
 Earl Russell's decision against armed intervention, Aug.; negotiation ceases. . . . Sept. 1863
 Gen. Berg fired at from the Zamoyiski hotel, Warsaw, 19 Sept.; the hotel destroyed. . . . Sept. 1863
 Many eminent Poles executed, Oct.; William Alger, an Englishman, shot at Warsaw for making grenades; the hotel de ville fired. . . . 9 Oct. 1864
 Mourning forbidden to be worn for the Poles at Warsaw, 27 Oct.; 41 ladies arrested at night. . . . 3 Nov. 1864
 The *Times* correspondent expelled from Warsaw, 27 Nov. 1864
 The abbé Machiewicz, a warlike priest, venerated as a martyr, hanged. . . . 28 Dec. 1864
 Mouravieff rules Lithuania with great rigor. . . . Dec. 1864
 Numerous skirmishes, and many executions of prisoners captured by the Russians; the insurrection gradually dying out. . . . Jan.-April, 1864
 The pope promulgates an arrogant encyclical letter to the Polish church. . . . 30 July, 1864
 Romauld Traugott, once a Russian colonel, head of the Polish provisional government since Oct. 1863, and five others hanged. . . . 5 Aug. 1864
 Decree for reorganizing education at Warsaw, founding a university, etc. . . . 11 Sept. 1864
 The secret provisional government, after stating that 50,000 men had been slain and 100,000 exiled to Siberia, still calls on the Poles to begin a "national war," 21 Sept. 1864
 Many Roman Catholic convents closed for participating in the insurrection. . . . Nov. 1864
 Further measures for denationalizing Poland adopted, Dec. 1864
 The ex-dictator Langiewicz released by the Austrians and sent to Switzerland. . . . Feb. 1865
 The abbé Stanislas Bizozki and his lieutenant captured and executed. . . . 23 May, 1865
 Estates of suspected sympathizers with rebels ordered to be sold. . . . 22 Dec. 1865
 Church property appropriated by the government; the clergy to be paid by the state. . . . 9 Jan. 1866
 Military government ceases, and state of siege partially raised. . . . 17 Feb. 1866
 Count Goluchowski, a Pole, made governor of Galicia, Oct. 1866
 Insurrection of Polish exiles in Siberia soon suppressed, July; many executed. . . . Nov. 1866
 Decree abolishing all political distinctions of Poland as a kingdom. . . . 19 Dec. 1866
 Promulgated. . . . 5 Jan. 1867
 Amnesty to political offenders proclaimed. . . . 31 May, 1867
 Poland designated the "Vistula province" in a ukase, Jan. 1868
 Its separate internal government abolished, and complete union with the empire effected. . . . 29 Feb. 1868
 The distinct financial departments of Poland abolished, April, 1868
 The Polish language interdicted in public places. . . . July, 1868
 Conciliatory policy towards the Poles in Russia and Austria proposed. . . . March, 1872
 Count Berg, the last lieutenant general for Poland, dies, 18 Jan. 1873
 Polish language prohibited in courts of law and public offices in Russian Poland. . . . June, 1876
 (See *Cracow, Warsaw, and Russia*.)

DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

842. Piastus, duke.
 861. Ziemowit, his son.
 892. Lesko or Leskus IV.
 913. Ziemomislus, son of Lesko.
 964. Miecislus I. becomes Christian.
 992. Boleslas I., surnamed the Lion-hearted; obtained the title of King from the emperor Otto III.
 Miecislus II.
 1034. Richense or Richas, his consort, regent; driven from the government.
 1037. [Anarchy.]
 1041. Casimir I., her son, surnamed the Pacific; he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.
 1053. Boleslas II., styled the Intrepid.
 1081. Ladislas I., called the Careless.
 1102. Boleslas III., surnamed Wry-mouth.
 1138. Ladislas, son of the preceding.
 1146. Boleslas IV., the Curled.
 1173. Miecislus III., the Old; deposed.
 1177. Casimir II., surnamed the Just.
 1194. Lesko V., the White; abdicated.
 1200. Miecislus III.; restored.
 1202. Ladislas III.; retired.
 1205. Lesko V.; restored; assassinated; succeeded by his son, an infant.

1227. Boleslas V., surnamed the Chaste.
 1279. Lesko VI., surnamed the Black.
 1289. [Horrid anarchy.]
 1295. Premislas, styled king of Poland, governs wisely; assassinated.
 1296. Ladislas I. (IV.), the Short; deposed.
 1300. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, abandons Poland.
 1304. Ladislas IV., the Short.
 1333. Casimir III., the Great; encourages the arts and amends the law; killed by a fall from his horse.
 1370. Louis, king of Hungary.
 1382. Maria; and 1384 Hedwige (daughters of Louis), and her consort, Jagello, duke of Lithuania, by the style of Ladislas V.
 1399. Ladislas II. (V.), alone; annexed Lithuania.
 1434. Ladislas III. (VI.), son; succeeded as king of Hungary, 1440.
 1445. [Interregnum.]
 " Casimir IV.
 1492. John (Albert) I., son.
 1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia, his brother.
 1506. Sigismund I., brother; obtained the surname of the Great.
 1548. Sigismund II., Augustus, son (last of the Jagellon dynasty); a splendid reign; added Livonia to his kingdom; died 1572. Interregnum.

ELECTED MONARCHS.

1573. Henry de Valois, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France; he afterwards succeeded to the French throne.
 1575. Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania; established the Cossacks as a militia.
 1580. [Interregnum.]
 1587. Sigismund III., son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.
 1632. Ladislas IV. (VII.), Vasa, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother.
 1648. John II., or Casimir V.; abdicated 1668, and retired to France, where he died a monk in 1672.
 1668. [Interregnum.]
 1669. Michael Koributh-Wiesnowski: in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks and ravage Poland.
 1674. John III., Sobieski; the last independent king; illustrious for victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars.
 1697. [Interregnum.]
 " Frederick Augustus I., son of John George, elector of Saxony; and elector in 1694; deprived of his crown.
 1704. Stanislas I. (Lezinski); forced to retire from his kingdom in 1709.
 1709. Frederick Augustus I. again.
 1733. Frederick Augustus II., son of the preceding sovereign.
 1763. [Interregnum.]
 1764. Stanislas II. Augustus Poniatowski, resigned his sovereignty, 25 Nov 1795; died at Petersburg, a state prisoner, 12 Feb. 1798.

Polar Clock. An optical apparatus invented by prof. Wheatstone (about 1849), whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of light.

Polar Regions, see *Northwest Passage* and *South Pole*.

Polarization of Light, see *Optics*.

Pole-star, or **POLAR STAR,** a star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*. As its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, it is called the seaman's guide. Two stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or Great Bear, are called *pointers* to the Polar star. The discovery of the Pole-star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor Hong-ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.*

Police. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Eliz. 1585, and 16 Chas. I. 1640; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns; see *Magistrates*.

Police-offices: The jurisdiction of twenty-one magistrates, three to preside in each of the seven divisional offices, commenced. . . . 1 Aug. 1792
 The Thames police was established in. . . . 1798
 The London police, remodelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by 10 Geo. IV. 19 June, commenced duty, 29 Sept. 1829
 The London police improvement acts passed 3 Vict. 1839, 4 Vict. 1840, which were amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 2. 1856
 In 1857 the total expenditure was 445,212*l.* for the metropolitan police, consisting of 17 superintendents, 140 inspectors, 630 sergeants, and 5296 constables.
 The total efficient police force in England and Wales, exclusive of the metropolis, in Sept. 1859, was 11,309, and in Sept. 1863, 14,661 (see *Constabulary*).
 Division X was established to attend the International Exhibition in. . . . 1862

The whole police and constabulary in England and Wales amounted to 23,652 men: metropolitan police, 6590; city of London police, 743; dockyard police, etc., 743. 29 Sept. 1863

Metropolitan police, 7493. 1 Jan. 1866; 7548. 1 Jan. 1867; great increase proposed in Dec. 1867

Col. Rowan and Richard Mayne, commissioners of metropolitan police, appointed 1829; Mayne died, 26 Dec. 1868

Col. Henderson appointed commissioner in room of Sir R. Mayne Feb. 1869

State: 8883 police constables for a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross (exclusive of the city of London), including 3,563,410 inhabitants. Dec. 1869

The first annual report of the commissioner issued. 1870

The detective police, only 15 men in June, 1869, has been since raised to 266 men and a superintendent, with good effect. Oct. 1870

Large meetings of police to agitate for an increase of pay 17-24 Oct. 1872

Request granted; meeting of some constables through misapprehension. 16 Nov. "

Some constables prosecuted, 18 Nov.; 109 dismissed; 65 reduced in rank. 20 Nov. "

Several policemen censured for misconduct and over-zeal. autumn, 1873

State: 9655 of all ranks, Dec. 1871; 9358. Dec. 1874

Police Detectives prosecution, see *Trials*. 1877

Appointment of commission to investigate detective system in metropolitan police (Sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson, hon. col. Wm. Fielding, and others). about 13 Aug. "

Pay: first-class constable, 30s. per week; reserve, 31s. 6d.; first-class sergeant, 36s.; second-class, 34s. 1878

Discontent among police respecting pay (crime said to have increased; apprehensions diminished).

Committee of inquiry (Sir M. W. Ridley and Mr. J. B. Maule) appointed to inquire into the pay and organization. about 8 Aug. "

Various changes (with increase of pay in some cases) were ordered by the home secretary. end of Aug. "

Police of England and Wales, year 1871-2, 27,999 men, cost 2,372,889*l.* (94*l.* 1*s.* a man); 1872-3, 28,550 men, cost 2,372,481*l.*; 1874-5, 29,460 men, cost 2,742,526*l.*; 1875-6, 29,719 men, cost 2,849,073*l.*; 1876-7, 30,016 men, cost 2,902,635*l.* (per man, 96*l.* 14*s.*); 1877-8, 30,673 men, cost 2,980,592*l.* (per man, 97*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*); 1878-9, 31,407 men, cost 3,058,671*l.* (per man, 98*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*).

Policies of Assurance Act passed 20 Aug. 1867; see *Insurance*.

Political Economy, the science which has for its object the improvement of the condition of mankind, and the promotion of civilization, wealth, and happiness. Its history in this country may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 1776. The works of Mill, McCulloch, and Fawcett are celebrated. A professorship of political economy was established at Oxford by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., 1825; and at Cambridge, first by Mr. G. Pryme, in 1828; but regularly established by the university in 1863, Henry Fawcett (blind) being the first professor.

Archbishop Whately endowed a professorship at Trinity College, Dublin; Isaac Butt first professor. 1832

The Political Economy Club, London, founded in 1821. Kept the hundredth anniversary of the publication of Smith's "Wealth of Nations" 31 May, 1876

Political Offices Pensions Act, passed 9 Aug. 1869.

Political Unions were formed in England in 1831 to carry the Reform bill; the most important was that of Birmingham.

Politicians. A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a wise and cunning man. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.—*South*. The term was first used in France about 1569. A new faction appeared, known by the name of Politicians, headed by the duc d'Alençon and the Montmorencies, and strengthened by the accession of the Huguenots in 1574. The duke was arrested and the Montmorencies sent to the Bastille.

Polka, a dance said to have been invented between 1830 and 1834 in Bohemia, and to have obtained its name in Prague in 1835. It became very popular, and was introduced into England about 1841.

Poll Act passed in Ireland by the Junto of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain Irish: the earl of Desmond being then deputy, 5 Edward IV. 1465. This act long endured; see *Ireland*, 1465.

Pollentia (Piedmont, N. Italy), the site of a great victory of Stilicho, the imperial general, over Alaric the Goth, 29 March, 403.

Poll-tax, or **CAPITATION-TAX**, existed among the ancient Romans. It was first levied in England in 1380, and occasioned the rebellion of Wat Tyler (see *Tyler*), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Charles II. every subject was assessed by the head: viz., a duke, 100*l.*; a marquess, 80*l.*; a baronet, 30*l.*; a knight, 20*l.*; an esquire, 10*l.*; and every single private person, 12*d.*, 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. 1689.

Pollution of Rivers, see *Rivers*.

Polo, the game of ball termed hockey played on horseback, became popular in England in 1872, having been introduced into India a few years previously. Games were played by lancers and life-guards at Woolwich, 16, 19 July, 1872. A polo club was formed and international contests held; at Brighton, one opened 3 Aug. 1878. The game was introduced into the United States about 1875.

Polotak (Russia). The French under marshal Oudinot were here defeated by the Russians under gen. Wittgenstein, 30 and 31 July, 1812; the next day the Russians were defeated. After several smaller actions with various results, Polotak was stormed by the Russians, and retaken Oct. 1812.

Poltowa, see *Pultowa*.

Polygamy, etc., was permitted among the early nations, and now by Mahometans. In Media, it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives. The practice was forbidden by Arcadius, 393. The emperor Charles V. punished polygamy with death. In England, by stat. 1 James I. 1603, it was made felony, with benefit of clergy. It was formerly punished with transportation, but now by imprisonment or penal servitude; see *Marriages*. Polygamy exists among the Mormons (*which see*).—**POLYANDRY** (where one woman has several husbands) is permitted in some Eastern countries, the children having equal rights.

Polyglot, from two Greek words denoting "many languages," is chiefly applied to editions of the Bible in several languages.

- Guistiniani published a polyglot psalter, 1576.
1. The Complutensian Polyglot, in six vols. folio, was printed at Alcala (Complutensis), in Spain, 1502-14; the first edition published in 1522, at the expense of the celebrated cardinal Ximenes, costing 250,000 ducats. Six hundred copies of it were printed; three on vellum. Count MacCarthy, of Toulouse, paid 483*l.* for one of these copies at the Puelli sale.
 2. The Polyglot, printed at Antwerp by Montanus, 8 vols. folio, in 1539-69, at the expense of Philip II. of Spain.
 3. Printed at Paris by Le Jay, in 10 vols. folio, 1628-45.
 4. Edited by Bryan Walton, in 6 vols. folio, 1654-7. [Copies of all four are in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society.]
 5. Edited by Dr. Samuel Lee, published by S. Bagster, 1 vol. folio, 1831.
 6. Hexaglot Bible, begun by Henry Cohn, completed by the rev. Edward R. De Lavanie and others, 6 vols. 4to, 1874.

Polynesia, a name recently given to the isles in the great Pacific ocean.

Polypes, also named Hydræ (*many-footed animals*), on account of their property of reproducing themselves when cut in pieces, every part soon becoming a perfect animal; first discovered by Leeuwenhoek, and described by him in the "Philosophical Trans." 1703. The polypes are of the order zoophytes, and partake of the animal and vegetable nature.

Polytechnic Institution, ROYAL, Regent street, London, was erected by Thompson in 1838, opened 6 Aug. 1839, and enlarged in 1848. It contains a hall of manufactures with machines worked by steam-power, lecture theatres, etc., diving-bell, electric machine, etc.—*Timbs*. The institution did not prosper commercially, and its decline was hastened by the fall of a staircase

on 3 Jan. 1859, when one person was killed and many injured. The institution was closed in May, 1859, but was reopened by a new company on 12 Nov. 1860; see *École Polytechnique*. Professor Pepper, the director for many years, resigned in 1872; returned, 1878. The classes were formed into a college, which was inaugurated by the earl of Shaftesbury, 7 Oct. 1872.

Pomegranate-tree (*Punica Granatum*) was brought to England from Spain before 1584.

Pomerania, a Prussian province, N. Germany, was held by the Poles, 980, and by Denmark, 1210; made an independent duchy, 1479; and divided between Sweden and Brandenburg, 1648. The Swedish part, awarded to Denmark in 1814, was given up to Prussia for Lauenburg, 1815; see *Denmark*; *Wrecks*, 1878.

Pomfret, or **PONTEFRAC** (S. York). At the castle (built 1069), Richard II. was confined and murdered, 10 Feb. 1399. Henry IV., by whom he was deposed, wishing for his death, an assassin, attended by eight followers, rushed into the king's apartment. He wrested a pole-axe from one of the murderers, and soon laid four of their number dead at his feet, but was at length overpowered and slain. Some writers assert that Richard escaped and died in Scotland. In this castle, also, the earl Rivers, lord Grey, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir Richard Haut or Haise were put to death by order of the duke of Gloucester, then protector of England (afterwards Richard III.), about 26 June, 1483. The first parliamentary election by ballot took place here 15 Aug. 1872, very quietly.

Pompeii (S. Italy), an ancient city of Campania, was partly demolished by an earthquake in A.D. 63. It was afterwards rebuilt, but was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of 24 Aug. 79. The principal citizens were then assembled at a theatre where public spectacles were exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, found a bronze figure, and this discovery led to further search, which brought numerous other objects to light, and at length the city was uncovered. The part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, 1750. The kings of Naples greatly aided in exploring Pompeii, and the present Italian government resumed the work in 1863.

A commemorative meeting of antiquaries and philosophers met at Pompeii, 25 Sept. 1879.

Pompey's Pillar stands about three quarters of a mile from Alexandria, between the city and the lake Mareotis. The shaft is fluted, and the capital ornamented with palm-leaves; the whole, which is highly polished, composed of three pieces, and of the Corinthian order. The column measures, according to some, 94 feet; to others, 141, and even 160 feet; but of its origin, name, use, and age, nothing is certain.

It is generally believed that the column has no reference to Pompey, to whom a mark of honor was, nevertheless, set up somewhere about this part. One supposes that the edifice was dedicated to Vespasian, another to Severus; and Mr. Clarke, from a half-effaced inscription on the base, considered that Adrian is the person honored; while many assert, from the same inscription, that it is dedicated to Diocletian Augustus, most adorable emperor, tutelary deity of Alexandria.

Pondicherry (S.E. India), the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, restored 1697; besieged by the English, 1748; taken by them, Jan. 1761; restored, 1763; again taken, Oct. 1778; restored in 1783; taken 23 Aug. 1793, and in 1803; restored, 1815.

Pont-à-Chin, see *Espierres*.

Pont-à-Noyelles. At this place, near Amiens, took place a fierce indecisive conflict, lasting from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M., between the Germans under Manteuffel

and the French army of the north under Faidherbe, 23 Dec. 1870. Both sides claimed a victory; the French general asserted that he remained master of the field.

Pontefract, see *Pomfret*.

Pontiffs (Latin, *pontifices*), the highest Roman sacerdotal order, established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 patricians, with a chief (Pontifex Maximus); to these 4 plebeians were added by the Ogulnian law, 300 B.C. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 *maiores*, 7 *minores*) (81), and Julius Cæsar to 16. T. Coruncanian, a plebeian, obtained this office, 264 B.C.

Pontus, in Asia Minor, seems to have been a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Euxinus*. Artabazus was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspis, 487 B.C. His successors were mere satraps of the kings of Persia.

Reign of Mithridates I.	B.C. 383
Ariobarzanes invades Pontus.	363
Mithridates II. recovers it.	366
Mithridates III. reigns.	361
Ariobarzanes II. reigns.	266
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, etc.	252
Mithridates attacks Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians.	219
Reign of Pharnaces, 190; he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom.	183
Reign of Mithridates V.	157
He is murdered in the midst of his court.	123
Mithridates VI., surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 12 years of age.	"
Marries Laodice, his own sister.	116
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and accomplices to death.	112
Mithridates conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, and other countries.	111
He enters Cappadocia.	97
His war with Rome.	89
Tigranes ravages Cappadocia.	86
Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death.	"
Archelaus defeated by Sylla, at Chæroneæ; 109,000 Cappadocians slain.	"
Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time.	74
The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus in two battles.	73
Mithridates defeated by Lucullus.	69
Mithridates defeats Fabius.	68
But is defeated by Pompey.	66
Mithridates stabs himself, and dies.	63
Reign of Pharnaces.	"
Battle of Zela (see <i>Zela</i>); Pharnaces defeated by Cæsar.	47
Darius reigns.	39
Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns.	36
Polemon II. succeeds his father.	A.D. 33
Mithridates VII. reigns.	40
Pontus afterwards became a Roman province.	
Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebizond, in this country, 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it in 1459.	

Poonah, a province, S.W. India, formerly the seat of power of the peishwa of the Mahrattas, 1749. It was captured by Wellesley from Holkar, 19 April, 1803, for Bajee Rao, who had claimed British protection. Bajee resigned his office, 3 June, 1818, for a pension. Visited by the prince of Wales, 13 Nov. 1875.

Poor. The poor of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted, as the poor of Ireland until 1838, entirely upon private benevolence. By statute 23 Edw. III. 1349, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work. By the common-law, the poor were to be sustained by "parsons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance;" and by 15 Rich. II. impropriators were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor; but no compulsory law was enacted till 27 Hen. VIII. 1535. The origin of the present POOR-LAW is referred to 43 Elizabeth, 1601, by which overseers were appointed for parishes.

Additional workhouses ordered to be erected, 1819, 1834. Poor-law Amendment bill passed, 1834; forming "Unions," etc., amended in 1836, 1839, 1846, and 1847. Poor-law (Ireland) act passed, 1838; amended, 1839. Poor-law system established in Scotland, 1845. Poor-law (Ireland) Rate in Aid act, passed in 1849.

PAUPERS RECEIVING RELIEF (NOT VAGRANTS).

	1849.	1853.	1858.	1862.	1870.	1875.	1878.
England and Wales, 1 Jan.	934,410.	798,822.	968,186.	932,400.	1,079,391.	815,587.	743,703.
Scotland, about 14 May.	82,357.	75,437.	69,217.*	78,433†	126,187.	108,895.	96,404.
Ireland, 1 Jan.	620,747.	141,822.	50,582.	59,541.	73,921.	80,993.	85,630.
Total.	1,637,523.	1,016,081.	1,087,985.	1,070,374.	1,279,499.	1,002,475.	924,637.
			* 1867.	† 1861.			‡ 1877.

In Scotland, in the year ending May, 1851, the number relieved was 141,870, at an average cost of *2l. 2s. 5d.*, and the expenditure was 635,943*l.*

In Ireland, the poor's rate for the year ending Sept. 1851 was 1,101,878*l.*

An agitation for the *equalization of poor's rates* throughout the kingdom began in 1857.

The *Times* drew attention to the condition of the *houseless* poor in London, which led to measures for their relief, Dec. 1858.

Society for relief of distress, St. James's, established 1860.

Laws respecting removal of the poor amended in 1861.

Union Relief act passed to enable certain unions to obtain temporary aid (on account of the distress in Lancashire through suspension of cotton manufactures), 1862.

Metropolitan Houseless Poor act (authorizing guardians to receive destitute persons into workhouses, and the metropolitan board to reimburse them) passed, 29 July, 1864.

Annual report of Poor-law board for 1864 shows great decrease of pauperism; issued Sept. 1865.

40 refuges for houseless poor established in London, 1864-5.

"Casual wards" in London workhouses receive 1000 per night, Jan. 1865.

Union Chargeability act passed, 1865.

Field lane Refuge, new building formally opened by earl of Shaftesbury, 6 June, 1866.

Metropolitan Poor act passed for establishment of asylums for the sick, insane, &c., 29 March, 1867.

Poor-law Amendment act makes Poor-law board permanent; passed 20 Aug. 1867.

Much excitement respecting the bad condition of London workhouse infirmaries, June, 1866; of Farnham workhouse, Oct. 1867.

Poor-law Amendment act passed. 31 July, 1868

Minute of the Poor-law board defining limits of relief, and recommending organization of metropolitan charitable institutions, 20 Nov., which is adopted by several parishes. Dec. 1869

The powers and duties of the Poor-law board merged into the *Local Government board* by act passed 14 Aug. 1871; president, James Stansfeld; G. Selator Booth.

Divided Parishes and Poor-law Amendment act passed, 15 Aug. 1876

Presidents of the Poor-law board: Gathorne Hardy, 9 July, 1866; earl of Devon, May, 1867; G. J. Goschen, 9 Dec. 1868 to March, 1871; see *Local Government Board*.

Charity Organization Society (which see) established, 1860; reported very successful. Jan. 1878

The act for more equal distribution of charge for relief of indoor poor (passed 20 June) came into operation. 29 Sept. "

Circular of Poor-law board respecting farming out pauper children. 25 Nov. "

New regulations for casual poor published in *Times*. 27 Nov. "

Received for relief of the poor, in 1869, in England and Wales, 11,776,153*l.*; in Scotland, 892,112*l.*; in Ireland, 927,046*l.*; total, 13,595,911*l.*

Paupers receiving relief 1 Jan. 1878: England and Wales, 742,703; Ireland, 85,530; 14 May. 1877, Scotland, 96,404; total, 924,437.

Paupers in the metropolis receiving relief: Dec. 1869, 152,357; Dec. 1870, about 147,000; Dec. 1871, about 121,000; April, 1872, 114,644; July, 1872, 104,280; Aug. 1873, 97,287; Sept. 1874, 104,983; June, 1875, 84,598 (indoor, 32,661; out, 51,937); Dec. 1875, 84,792 (indoor, 35,673; out, 49,119); July, 1876, 77,498 (indoor, 33,735; out, 43,763); Jan. 1877, 82,950; June, 78,283 (indoor, 33,903); 8 Dec. 81,986 (indoor, 42,242); 27 March, 1878, 84,753 (indoor, 41,403); 27 July, 76,709 (indoor, 38,043); 31 Dec. 83,674; 8 Feb. 1879, 94,765 (indoor, 43,093); 19 April, 83,075; 28 June, 78,680; 27 Sept. 79,674 (117 vagrants); 27 Dec. 92,495, 1880, last week, March, 88,883 (indoor, 46,739); June, 84,137 (vagrants, 331); Sept. 82,188; Dec. 92,634 (vagrants, 697); 1881, last week, March, 95,767 (indoor, 52,012; vagrants, 790); June, 86,104 (indoor, 48,293).

A Poor-law act passed. 15 Aug. 1879

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Expended.	Poor rates.	Expended.	Poor rates.
In 1580.	£188,811	In 1820.	£7,329,594
1690.	665,592	1830.	8,111,422
1699.	819,000	1835.	6,356,345
1760.	1,536,804	1840.	5,468,699
1785.	2,181,950	1845.	5,543,650
1802.	4,952,421	1853.	6,522,412
1815.	5,418,445		

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Years ended Lady-day.	Average number of paupers.		Expendi- ture.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	
1858.	122,613	786,253	£5,878,542
1859.	121,232	744,214	5,558,649
1860.	113,507	731,126	5,454,964
1861.	128,866	758,065	5,778,943
1862.	132,236	784,906	6,077,922
1863.	136,907	942,475	6,527,036
1864.	133,761	881,217	6,423,381
1865.	131,313	820,586	6,284,866
1866.	132,776	783,376	6,459,517
1867.	137,310	794,230	6,969,840
1868 (1 Jan.).	158,723	876,100	7,498,069
1869 "	163,071	876,478	7,673,100
1870 "	165,324	914,067	7,644,307
1871 "	165,289	916,637	7,898,724
1872 "	154,233	823,431	8,007,403
1873 "	154,171	736,201	7,692,169
1874 "	149,658	679,723	7,064,957
1875 "	153,711	661,876	7,498,491
1876 "	148,931	600,662	7,335,858
1877 "	157,191	571,159	7,400,034
1878 "	106,875	575,828	7,668,650
1879 "	175,345	625,081	7,829,819
1880 "	189,304	648,636	

In the United States the laws relating to paupers are enacted by the several states. The total number of paupers in the United States receiving assistance during the year ending 1 June, 1870, was 116,102.

Poor Knights of Windsor, or ALMS-KNIGHTS.

Soon after his institution of the Order of the Garter, Edward III. founded this charity for the provision of 24 (afterwards 26) poor persons eminent for military services. Edward IV. discharged the college from the support of the alms-knights, but Elizabeth re-established the charity for 13 knights, 1559. King William IV. changed the name to the "Military Knights of Windsor," in consequence of their all having held commissions in the army, Sept. 1833.—The "Naval Knights of Windsor" are maintained on a distinct foundation, under the bequest of Samuel Travers. An act making lieutenants and widowers eligible was passed in 1867.

Pope (from the Greek *Pappas* and *Papa*, a father or grandfather), considered by Romanists to be the visible chief of the church, the vicar of Jesus Christ, and the successor of St. Peter. He styles himself "servant of the servants of God." The title pope was formerly given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hyginus, 139; and pope Boniface III. induced Phocas, emperor of the East, to confer it on the prelates of Rome, 606. By the connivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian church was established; see *Italy, Reformation, and Rome, Modern*.

Wilfrid, abp. of York, expelled from his diocese, appeals to the pope.	679
Custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced.	708
Adrian I. caused money to be coined with his name.	760
Indulgences for the pardon of sin granted by pope Leo III.	800
Sergius II. the first pope who changed his name on his election, 844; some contend that it was Sergius I. 687, and others John XII.	956
John XVIII., a layman, made pope.	1026
The first pope who kept an army, Leo IX.	1064
Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) obliges Henry IV., emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, barefooted at the gate of the castle of Canossa, to implore his pardon.	1077
The pope's authority fixed in England.	1079
Appeals from English tribunals to the pope introduced (Finer), 19 Stephen.	1154
Henry II. of England holds the stirrup for pope Alexander III. to mount his horse.	1161
Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings.	1191
John, king of England, did homage to the pope's legate for his dominions, and bound himself and his successor to an annual payment to the pope. 15 May, 1213	

The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England.....	1226
The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon in France.....	1308
The pope's demands on England refused by parliament. After the discovery of America, pope Alexander VI. granted to the Portuguese all the countries to the east, and to the Spanish all the countries to the west, of Cape Non, Africa, they might conquer.....	1363
Pope Leo X. published the sale of general indulgences throughout Europe.....	1493
Appeals to Rome from England abolished (<i>Viner</i>).....	1517
The words "Lord Pope" struck out of all English books.....	1533
Kissing the pope's toe and other ceremonies abolished by Clement XIV.....	1773
The pope's political influence greatly diminished by the French revolution.....	1789-1814
His temporal power lost (see <i>Rome</i>).....	Dec. 1870

(See *Pius IX.* under *Popes*.)

BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME

(the names in *italics* were *antipopes*):

42. St. PETER (said to have been the first bishop of Rome, and to have been crucified, head downwards, in 66).
- ** St. Clement (Clemens Romanus); according to Tertullian.
66. St. Linus: * martyred?
78. St. Cletus, or Anacleus? martyred?
91. St. Clement II.: abdicated?
100. St. Evaristus: martyred; multiplied churches.
109. St. Alexander: martyred.
119. St. Sixtus I.: martyred?
127. St. Telesphorus: martyred.
139. St. Hyginus: condemns Gnostics; called himself *pope*.
142. St. Pius: martyred.
157. St. Anicetus.
168. St. Soterus: martyred under Marcus Antoninus.
177. St. Eleutherius: opposed the Valentinians.
193. St. Victor I.: martyred under Severus.
202. St. Zephyrinus: claimed to be Peter's successor.
219. St. Calixtus: martyred.
222. [The chair vacant.]
223. St. Urban I.: beheaded.
230. St. Pontianus: banished by the emperor Maximin.
235. St. Anterus: martyred.
236. St. Fabian: martyred under Decius, 250.
250. [The chair vacant.]
251. St. Cornelius: died.
252. St. Lucius: martyred 252. *Noratianus* (denied restoration to the repentant lapsed).
253. St. Stephen I.: martyred in the persecution of Valerian.
257. St. Sixtus II. (his coadjutor): martyred three days before his disciple St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 258.
258. [The chair vacant.]
259. St. Dionysius: opposed the heresy of Sabellius.
269. St. Felix I.: died in prison.
275. St. Eutychianus.
283. St. Caius: a relative of the emperor Diocletian.
296. St. Marcellinus: said to have lapsed under a severe persecution: canonized.
304. [The chair vacant.]
305. St. Marcellus: banished from Rome by the emperor Maximian.
310. St. Eusebius: died the same year.
311. St. Miltiades or Melchades: coadjutor to Eusebius.
314. St. Silvester: commencement of temporal power by gifts of Constantine.
336. St. Marcus: died the next year.
337. St. Julius I.: of great piety and learning; maintained the cause of St. Athanasius.
352. Liberius: banished.
355. *Felix II.*, antipope: placed in the chair by Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven from it with ignominy
[The emperor would have the two popes reign together; but the people cried out, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop!"]
358. Liberius again: abdicated.
- " *Felix* became pope.
359. Liberius again: martyred 365.
366. St. Damasus: opposed the Arians; St. Jerome, his secretary, corrected Latin Bible.
367. *Ursinus*: expelled by Valentinian.
384. Siricius: combated heretics.
398. St. Anastasius: proscribed works of Origen.
402. St. Innocent I.: condemned Pelagians.
417. St. Zozimus: ditto.
418. St. Boniface I.: maintained by the emperor Honorius, against *Eulalius*.
422. St. Celestine I.: sent missions to Ireland.
432. Sixtus III.: opposed Nestorius and Eutyches.
440. St. Leo I. the Great: zealous; restrained Alaric; an able writer.
451. St. Hilary: rich, liberal.

* St. Linus is frequently set down as the immediate successor of St. Peter; but Tertullian maintains that it was St. Clement. In the first century neither the dates nor order of succession of bishops are reconcilable by even the best authorities. Some assert that there were two or three bishops of Rome at the same time.

468. St. Simplicius: wise, prudent.
483. St. Felix III.: opposed emperor Zeno respecting the Henoticon.
492. St. Gelasius: opposed heresy; fixed the canon of Scriptures; compiled the mass.
498. St. Anastasius II.: congratulated Clovis.
498. Symmachus: zealous against the Henoticon.
- " *Lawrentius*: antipope.
514. Hormisdas: opposed Eutychians.
523. John I.: sent to Constantinople by Theodoric; tolerant.
526. Felix IV.: introduced extreme unction as a sacrament.
530. Boniface II.:—*Dioscorus*.
533. John II.: called Mercurian.
535. Agapetus: converted Justinian.
536. St. Silverius: son of pope Hormisdas, who had been married; the empress Theodora procured his banishment into Lycia (where he died of hunger), and made Vigilius pope.
537. Vigilius: banished, but restored.
555. Pelagius I.: an ecclesiastical reformer.
560. John III.: great ornament of churches.
573. [The see vacant.]
574. Benedict I., surnamed Bonosus.
578. Polagius II.: died of the plague.
590. St. Gregory the Great: revised the liturgy; sent Augustine to convert the Anglo-Saxons.
604. Sabinianus: said to have introduced church bells.
- 606 or 607. Boniface III.: died in a few months.
- 607 or 608. Boniface IV.
- 614 or 615. St. Deusdedit.
- 617 or 618. Boniface V.
625. Honorius I.: interested in British churches.
639. [The see vacant.]
640. Severinus:
- " John IV.: } condemned Monothelites.
642. Theodorus I.: }
649. Martin I.: }
654. Eugenius I.: liberal.
657. Vitalianus: favored education in England.
672. Adeodatus: the gift of God.
676. Domnus I.: ornamented churches.
678. St. Agathon: tribute to the emperor ceased.
682. St. Leo II.: instituted holy water; favored music.
683. [The see vacant.]
684. Benedict II.
685. John V.: learned and moderate.
686. Conon.—*Theodore and Pascal*.
687. Sergius: "governed wisely."
701. John VI.: redeemed captives; firm and wise.
706. John VII.: moderate.
708. Sisinnius: died 20 days after election.
- " Constantine: wise and gentle; visited Constantinople.
715. St. Gregory II.: sent Boniface to convert Germans.
731. Gregory III.: independent; first sent nuncios to foreign powers.
741. St. Zacharias, a Greek.
752. Stephen II. elected: died before consecration.
- " Stephen II. or III.: temporal power of the church of Rome commenced.
757. Paul I.: moderate and pious.
767. *Constantine Theophylactus*: killed by Lombards.
768. Stephen III. or IV.: literary.
772. Adrian I.: sanctioned images.
795. Leo III.: crowned Charlemagne, 800.
816. Stephen IV. or V.
817. Pascal I.: ascetic, and built churches.
824. Eugenius II.: "father of the afflicted."—*Zozimus*.
827. Valentinus.
- " Gregory IV.: pious and learned.
844. Sergius II.
847. Leo IV.: defeated the Saracens.
856. Pope Joan's election fabulous (*which see*).
- " Benedict III.—*Anastasius*.
858. Nicholas I., the Great: conversion of Bulgarians.
867. Adrian II.: eminent for sanctity.
872. John VIII.: crowned three emperors.
882. Marinus or Martin II.: condemned Photius.
884. Adrian III.: ditto.
885. Stephen V. or VI.: very charitable.
891. Formosus: political.—*Sergius*.
896. Boniface VI.: deposed.
897. Stephen VI. or VII.: vicious; dishonored the corpse of pope Formosus; strangled by the people.
- " Romanus.—*Sergius*.
898. Theodorus II.: governed 22 days.
- " John IX.
900. Benedict IV.: "a great pope."
903. Leo V.: expelled; died in prison.
- " Christopher.
- " [Several popes made by the infamous Marozia.]
904. Sergius III.: disgraced by his vices.
911. Anastasius III.
913. Landonius, or Lando.
914. John X.: stifled by Guy duke of Tuscany.
928. Leo VI.: considered an intruder.
929. Stephen VII. or VIII.
931. John XI.: son of Marozia; imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died.
936. Leo VII.: great for zeal and piety.
939. Stephen VIII. or IX.: "of ferocious character."
942. Marinus II. or Martin III.: charitable.

946. Agapetus II.: of holy life; moderate.
 956. John XII., the infamous: deposed for adultery and cruelty; and murdered.
 963. *Leo VIII.*: an honor to the chair.
 964. Benedict V.: chosen on the death of John XII., but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by the emperor Otto: died at Hamburg.
 965. John XIII., elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
 972. Benedict VI.: murdered in prison.
 974. Dominus II.—*Boniface VII.*
 975. Benedict VII.
 984. John XIV.: imprisoned by *Boniface VII.*
 " John XV.: died before consecration.
 985. John XVI.: loved gain.
 996. Gregory V.—*John XVIII.*: expelled by the emperor, and barbarously used.
 999. Silvester II. (Gerbert): learned and scientific; said to have introduced the Arabic numerals, and invented clocks.
 1003. John XVII.: legitimate pope; died same year.
 " John XVIII. abdicated.
 1009. Sergius IV. (original name "Bocca di Porco," Pig's Snout)
 1012. Benedict VIII.: supported by the emperor against—*Gregory.*
 1024. John XIX.: elevated by bribery.
 1033. Benedict IX.: became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age; expelled for vices.
 1044. *Sylvester III.*: 3 months.
 " Gregory VI.: deposed.—*Sylvester*; and John *XI.* [The emperor very influential.]
 1046. Clement II.: died the next year (*Clemens Romanus* the first Clement).
 1047. Benedict IX.: again: again deposed.
 1048. Damasus II.: died soon after.
 " St. Leo IX.: a reformer of simony and incontinence.
 1054. [The throne vacant one year.]
 1055. Victor II.: a reformer.
 1057. Stephen IX., or X.
 1058. Benedict X.: expelled.
 " Nicholas II.: increased the temporal power.
 1061. Alexander II.: raised the papal power.—*Honorius II.*
 1073. St. Gregory VII. (Hilibrand): vigorous reformer; opposed the emperor Henry IV. respecting investitures; and excommunicated him, 1076; restored him at Canossa, 1077; died, in exile, 1085.
 1080. *Clement III.* (Gibert).
 1085. [The throne vacant one year.]
 1086. Victor III. (Bilieri): learned.
 1088. Urban II.: crusades commenced.
 1099. Pascal II. (Ranieri): Tuscany given to the papacy by the countess Matilda.
 1118. Gelasius II.: retired to a monastery.—*Gregory VIII.*
 1119. Calixtus II.: settled investiture question.
 1124. Honorius II.
 1130. Innocent II.: condemned heresies; held 2d Lateran council.—*Anacletus II.*
 1138. Victor IV.
 1143. Celestine II.: ruled 5 months.
 1144. Lucius II.: killed by accident in a popular commotion.
 1145. Eugenius III.: ascetic.
 1153. Anastasius IV.
 1154. Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespear, the only Englishman elected pope; born at Abbot's Langley, near St. Albans; Frederick I. prostrated himself before him; kissed his foot, held his stirrup, and led the white palfrey on which he rode.
 1159. Alexander III.: learned; canonized Thomas à Becket; resisted Frederick I.; 1159, *Victor V.*; 1164, *Pascal III.*; 1168, Calixtus III.; 1178, *Innocent III.*
 1181. Lucius III.—The cardinals acquire power.
 1185. Urban III.: opposed Frederick I.
 1197. Gregory VIII.: ruled only 2 months.
 " Clement III.: proclaimed 3d crusade.
 1191. Celestine III.
 1198. Innocent III. (Lothario Conti): endeavored to free Rome from foreign influence; excommunicated John of England; preached crusade against the Albigenses, 1204.
 1216. Honorius III.: learned and pious.
 1227. Gregory IX.: preached a new crusade; collected decretals.
 1241. Celestine IV.: died 18 days after his election. [The throne vacant 1 year and 7 months.]
 1243. Innocent IV.: opposed Frederick II.; gave the red hat to cardinals.
 1254. Alexander IV.: established inquisition in France.
 1261. Urban IV.: instituted feast of "Corpus Christi."
 1265. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, previously legate to England; dis-outraged the crusades.
 1268. [The throne vacant 2 years and 9 months.]
 1271. Gregory X.: held a council at Lyons to reconcile the churches of the East and West.
 1276. Innocent V.: died shortly after.
 " Adrian V.: legate to England in 1254; died 36 days after election.
 " Celestinus: died the next day.
 " John XX., or XXI.: died in 8 months.
 1277. Nicholas III.: died in 1280.
 1281. Martin IV., French, supported Charles of Anjou.
 1295. Honorius IV.: supported the French.
 1298. Nicholas IV.: endeavored to stir up a new crusade.
 1292. [The throne vacant 2 years and 3 months.]
 1294. St. Celestine V.: ascetic; resigned.
 " Boniface VIII.: proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms;" imprisoned his predecessor; quarrelled with Philip of France; laid France and Denmark under interdict.
 1303. Benedict XII.: a pious and liberal pontiff; said to have been poisoned.
 1304. [The throne vacant 11 months.]
 1305. Clement V. (Bertraud the Goth): governed by Philip of France; removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon, 1309.
 1314. [The throne vacant 2 years and 4 months.]
 1316. John XXII.
 1334. Benedict XII. (*Nicholas F.* at Rome).
 1342. Clement VI.: learned.
 1352. Innocent VI.: favored Rienzi.
 1362. Urban V.: charitable; a patron of learning.
 1370. Gregory XI.: protector of learning; restored the papal chair to Rome; proscribed Wicliffe's doctrines.
 SCHISM—1378-1447.
 1378. Urban VI.: so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, as
 " *Clement VII.*
 1389. Boniface IX.
 1394. Benedict (called *XIII.*) at Avignon.
 1404. Innocent VII.: died in 1406.
 1406. Gregory XIII. (Angelo Carriaro).
 1409. Alexander V.: died, supposed by poison.
 1410. John XXIII.: deposed.
 1417. Martin V. (Ottho Colonna).
 1424. *Clement VIII.*: resigned 1429.
 1431. Eugenius IV. (Gabriel Condolmera): deposed by the council of Basil, and Amadeus of Savoy chosen as *Felix V.*, in 1439, who resigned 1449.
 1447. Nicholas V.: learned; proposed crusade against Turks.
 1455. Calixtus III. (Alfonso Borgia): courageous.
 1458. Pius II. (Æneas Silvius Piccolomini): learned.
 1464. Paul II. (Pietro Barbo): preached a crusade.
 1471. Sixtus IV.: tried to rouse Europe against the Turks.
 1484. Innocent VIII.
 1492. Alexander VI. (Roderic Borgia): poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
 1503. Pius III. (Francisco Piccolomini): 21 days pope.
 " Julius II. (Julian della Rovere): martial; began St. Peter's.
 1513. Leo X. (Giovanni de' Medici): his grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation; patron of learning and art.
 1522. Adrian VI.: just, learned, frugal.
 1523. Clement VII. (G. de' Medici): refused to divorce Catherine of Aragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn.
 1534. Paul III. (Alexander Farnese): approved the Jesuits.
 1550. Julius III. (Giovanni M. Giocchi).
 1555. Marcellus II.: died soon after his election.
 " Paul IV. (John Peter Caraffa). He would not acknowledge Elizabeth queen of England; is said to have instituted the Congregation of the Index, and leagued with France against Spain.
 1559. Pius IV. (Cardinal de' Medici): founded Vatican press.
 1566. St. Pius V. (Michael Ghisleri): pious, energetic.
 1572. Gregory XIII. (Boncompagni): great civilian and canonist; reformed the calendar.
 1585. Sixtus V. (Felix Peretti): an able governor; excommunicated Henry III. and Henry IV. of France.
 1590. Urban VII.: died 12 days after election.
 " Gregory XIV. (Nicholas Sfondrate).
 1591. Innocent IX.: died in two months.
 1592. Clement VIII. (Hippolito Aldobrandini): learned and just; published the Vulgate.
 1605. Leo XI.: died same month.
 " Paul V. (Camille Borghese): quarrelled with Venice.
 1621. Gregory XV. (Alexander Ludovisi): founded the Propaganda.
 1623. Urban VIII. (Maffei Barberini): condemned Jansenism.
 1644. Innocent X. (John Baptist Pamili): ditto.
 1655. Alexander VII. (Fabio Chigi): favored literature.
 1667. Clement IX. (Giulio Rospigliosi): governed wisely.
 1670. Clement X. (Emilio Altieri).
 1676. Innocent XI. (Odescalchi): condemned Gallicanism and Quietism.
 1689. Alexander VIII. (Ottoboni), 6 Oct.: helped Leopold against Turks.
 1691. Innocent XII. (Antonio Pignatelli), 12 July: condemned Fenelon.
 1700. Clement XI. (John Francis Albani), 23 Nov.: issued the bull *Unigenitus*.
 1721. Innocent XIII. (Michael Angelo Conti): the eighth of his family; 8 May: pensioned James Edward Stuart.
 1724. Benedict XIII. (Orsini), 29 May: favored James Edward Stuart.
 1730. Clement XII. (Orsini), 12 July: restored San Marino (republic).
 1740. Benedict XIV. (Lambertini), 17 Aug.: learned, amiable.
 1758. Clement XIII. (Claus Rezzonico): Avignon lost.
 1769. Clement XIV. (Ganganelli), 19 May: suppressed the Jesuits.
 1773. Pius VI. (Angelo Braschi), Feb. 15: dethroned by Bonap.

- parte; expelled from Rome, and deposed in Feb. 1798; died at Valence, 29 Aug. 1799.
1500. Pius VII. (Barnabo Chiaramonte): elected 13 March; agrees to a concordat with France, 15 July, 1801; crowns Napoleon, 2 Dec. 1804; excommunicates him, 10 June, 1809; imprisoned, 6 July, 1809; restored in 1814; died, 20 Aug. 1823. (He restored the Jesuits, 1814.)
1823. Leo XII. (Annibale della Genga), 28 Sept.
1829. Pius VIII. (Francis Xavier Castiglioni), 31 March.
1831. Gregory XVI. (Mauro Capellari), 2 Feb.: died 1 June, 1846.
1846. Pius IX. (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti; born 13 May, 1792): elected 16 June; see *Rome*, 1846-71.
1848. His diplomatic relations with Great Britain authorized by parliament.
- 1860-5. His powers in France greatly checked.
1869. The "Latæ Sententiæ," regarding excommunication and limiting absolution, signed 12 Oct.; issued Dec.
1870. The pope opens a general council (8 Dec. 1869), which propounds the doctrine of papal infallibility and list of anathemas (see *Councils*), Feb.; deprived of the remains of his temporal power (see *Rome*), Dec.
1871. Visited by the prince and princess of Wales, 27 March; celebrates a jubilee (25th anniversary of election), 16 June; nominates 14 Italian prelates, 24 Nov.
1872. Performs no Easter solemnities 31 March; in his allocution complains of the persecution of the church in Italy, Germany, and Spain, 23 Dec.
1873. Letter from the pope to the emperor of Germany complaining of his persecuting the bishops, and asserting his authority over all baptized persons, 7 Aug.; the emperor replies in justification, and asserts that there is no mediator between God and man but Jesus Christ, 3 Sept.; encyclical letter of the pope on wrongs of the church, 21 Nov.; he appoints 12 new cardinals, 22 Dec.
1874. The papal nuncio expelled from Switzerland; protests by letter, 17 Jan.; a bull (said to be forged), altering mode of electing a pope, etc., dated 28 May, 1873, appears Jan.; 36000 (from poor girls in Great Britain) presented to the pope by lady Herbert of Lea, 9 April; the pope receives 100 American pilgrims, 9 June; the English unofficial secretary of legation at the papal court withdrawn; leaves 11 Nov.; in his allocution, the pope exhorts the faithful to patience, and forbids priests meddling with politics, 21 Dec.
1875. The pope reappears at St. Peter's, after four years' seclusion, 9 Feb.; he dedicates the universal church to "the sacred heart," 16 June; his nuncio issues a circular against religious toleration in Spain, Sept.; allocation: new cardinals announced, 17 Sept.
1876. Announces an exhibition of sacred objects at the Vatican (in celebration of his jubilee) on 21 May, 1877, Aug.; performs a requiem for the souls of his enemies, 2 Nov.; death of his cardinal-secretary, Antonelli, 6 Nov., succeeded by Simeoni, about 15 Nov.
1877. Creates 11 new cardinals, and issues a warm allocution against the Italian government, 12 March; and circular to foreign powers, on account of the bill to repress clerical abuses, 21 March; creates 3 cardinals, 22 June; 2 cardinals, etc., 28 Dec.
- Died 7 Feb. 1878.
1878. Leo XIII. (Giacchino Pecci; born 2 March, 1810): elected 20 Feb. 1878.
1878. Reduces his guards; holds a consistory, with an allocation; revives R. C. hierarchy in Scotland, 4 March. Publishes encyclical endorsing policy of predecessor, but moderate, 25 April. Makes his secretary of state cardinal Franchi, 5 March; cardinal Nina, Aug. Issues an encyclical letter condemning communism, socialism, and nihilism, as results of the Reformation; dated 28 Dec.
1879. Appoints 10 cardinals (including J. H. Newman), 12 May. Issues encyclical against modern false philosophy; recommends Thomas Aquinas, early in Aug.
1880. Issues encyclical on marriage as a sacrament, and against divorce; published 18 Feb. Delivers an allocution censuring the government of Belgium (*which see*), and praising the bishops, 20 Aug. Cardinal Nina, secretary, resigns for bad health, 13 Oct.; cardinal Jacobini successor, 17 Nov.
1881. Proclaims an extra jubilee for the distressed church, 15 May. Issues an encyclical letter, asserting that all government is of divine origin, and that wars are consequences of the Reformation, July.

Pope Joan. It is falsely asserted that, in the ninth century, a female named Joan, having conceived a passion for Felda, a young monk, in order to be admitted into his monastery assumed the male habit; and that on the death of her lover she entered upon the duties of professor, and, being very learned, was elected pope, when Leo IV. died, in 855. Other scandalous particulars follow; "yet, until the Reformation, the tale was repeated and believed without offence."—*Gibbon*.

Popish Plots, see *Gunpowder Plot* and *Oates's Plot*.

Poplar-trees. The Tacamahac poplar (*Populus Balsamifera*) was brought hither from North America before 1692; the Lombardy poplar from Italy about 1758.

Poplin (or *TABINET*), an elegant rich fabric, composed of silk and worsted, introduced by the Huguenot refugees from France about 1693; first manufactured in Dublin. Irish poplins are still deservedly esteemed.

Popular Concerts, see under *Music*.

Population. The population of the world was estimated in 1869 at 1,228,000,000; at Washington (1874), 1,391,032,000; by Petermann (1877), 1,424,000,000; by Behm and Wagner, 1,439,145,000 (1878). For the population of countries, see the table (after the Preface) facing page 1.

	1869.	1874.	1878.*
Europe	275,806,741	300,500,000	312,398,480
Asia	755,000,000	798,000,000	831,000,000
Africa	200,000,000	203,000,000	206,219,500
America	67,896,041	84,500,000	86,116,000
Australia	1,445,000		
Polynesia	1,500,000	4,500,000	4,411,300

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.
1377	1710	1750	1790
1483	1720	1760	Estimated population of Scotland in 1751, 1,255,663.
1696	1730	1770	
1700	1740	1780	

Estimated population of IRELAND in 1652, 850,000; in 1712, 2,099,094; in 1754, 2,372,634; in 1805, 5,395,450.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY CENSUS.

Division.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.†
England	8,331,434	9,551,888	11,261,437	13,089,338	14,995,138	16,854,142	18,949,130	21,487,688
Wales	541,546	611,788	717,438	805,236	916,619	1,060,626	1,111,795	1,216,420
Scotland	1,599,038	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,807	2,620,184	2,970,784	3,061,251	3,368,613
Army, navy, etc.	470,598	640,500	319,300	277,017	312,493	142,916	162,021	207,198
Total	10,942,646	12,609,864	14,391,631	16,537,398	18,844,434	20,936,468	23,284,197	26,269,919
Ireland		5,937,856	8,175,124	7,784,934	8,175,124	6,515,794	5,764,543	5,402,759
Islands in British seas ..						143,126	143,779	144,430
						27,595,388	29,192,419	31,817,108

Division.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Inhabited Houses.
England and Wales	1861	9,758,852	10,302,873	3,745,463
" ..	1871	11,040,403	11,663,705	4,259,032
Scotland	1861	1,446,982	1,614,269	393,280
" ..	1871	1,601,633	1,756,980	419,635
Ireland	1861	2,804,961	2,959,582	995,156
" ..	1871	2,634,123	2,768,636	960,352

Abstract of census of 4 April, 1881: England and Wales, 28,968,298; Scotland, 3,734,370; Ireland, 5,169,839; Channel Isles, 87,731; Isle of Man, 53,492; total United Kingdom, 35,246,561; Army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, 242,844.

* Behm and Wagner.

† First return.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN. (For 1881, see *Addenda*, p. 767.)

Towns.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.*	1861.†	1871.†
London and suburbs*	864,845	1,009,546	1,225,094	1,474,069	1,873,676	2,362,236	2,803,044	3,251,804
Manchester, etc.	94,876	118,874	161,638	237,832	242,589	404,465	357,079	389,843
Glasgow, etc.	77,348	100,749	147,043	203,426	274,533	340,653	394,667	477,144
Liverpool	79,722	100,240	131,801	189,244	236,487	375,955	443,938	492,346
Edinburgh, etc.	82,569	101,987	138,245	162,403	168,182	193,929	168,093	196,500
Birmingham	73,670	85,753	106,721	142,351	182,922	232,841	296,070	341,696
Leeds, etc.	63,043	76,433	87,779	103,846	123,296	157,328	154,083	182,524
Bristol, etc.	43,394	56,060	61,212	75,534	80,059	102,390	102,590	109,414
Sheffield	43,461	62,703	66,620	63,020	63,032	72,096	94,790	112,564
Lymouth	36,892	47,256	50,248	61,110	72,344	68,195	74,891	80,300
Portsmouth	27,608	35,470	44,798	50,019	63,288	71,945	73,704	84,125
Norwich	36,003	36,460	46,048	57,937	70,460	87,794	109,108	124,160
Newcastle-on-Tyne	31,179	36,722	47,083	57,466	60,487	69,951	47,419	48,387
Paisley	28,861	34,251	40,415	50,080	71,444	87,407	74,693	86,008
Nottingham	94,064	82,467	41,874	49,461	71,629	64,690	97,061	123,111
Hull	26,064	29,616	30,575	45,355	62,794	77,829	90,425	118,974
Dundee	7,439	12,012	24,429	40,634	46,601	65,573	67,317	104,760
Brighton	30,111	32,214	38,811	38,063	38,304	54,240	62,528	63,714
Bath	23,592	26,422	29,837	34,461	34,321	40,359	45,385	50,761
York	11,867	17,065	24,775	33,112	50,131	69,542	82,945	85,426
Preston	13,400	11,872	14,142	20,917	24,483	27,815	26,461	34,929
Cambridge	15,124	18,337	16,364	20,432	23,834	27,843	27,590	34,514
Oxford								

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

From latest returns in "Almanach de Gotha."

Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.
Adelaide, 1876.	34,513	Geneva, 1870.	68,175	Oporto, 1864.	10,194
Alexandria, Egypt, 1872.	212,654	Genoa, 1878.	163,234	Palermo, 1878.	234,246
Amsterdam, 1876.	296,200	Ghent, 1875.	131,026	Paris, etc., 1876.	1,968,606
Antwerp, 1875.	148,814	Glasgow, 1871.	477,144	Peking, 1874.	1,648,814
Athens, 1878.	68,677	Hague, 1878.	104,055	Philadelphia, U.S., 1880.	846,004
Baltimore, U.S., 1880.	332,190	Hamburg, 1875.	264,675	Prague, 1870.	189,949
Barcelona, 1877.	249,106	Hannover, 1878.	106,677	Quebec, 1871.	59,699
Batle, 1870.	44,834	Königsberg, 1878.	122,636	Rio Janeiro, 1872, with suburbs.	274,972
Belfast, 1871.	174,394	Leipzig, 1875.	107,387	Rome, 1878.	233,263
Belgrade, 1872.	26,674	Liege, 1875.	117,638	Rotterdam, 1876.	136,230
Berlin, 1875.	966,858	Lille, 1876.	162,775	Rouen, 1878.	104,902
Berue, 1870.	36,001	Lima, 1873.	100,073	Santiago, 1875, with suburbs.	180,367
Bologna, 1878.	111,969	Lisbon, 1864.	234,063	Seville, 1877.	118,898
Bombay, 1875.	644,405	Lubeck, 1871.	39,743	Smyrna, 1863, estimated.	180,000
Bordeaux, 1876.	215,140	Lyons, 1878.	342,815	Stockholm, 1876.	187,215
Boston, U.S., 1880.	362,535	Madras, 1871.	393,440	St. Etienne, 1876.	126,000
Bremen, 1875.	102,532	Madrid, 1877.	367,000	St. Petersburg, 1869.	667,026
Breslau, 1875.	239,050	Malaga, 1877.	115,632	Stuttgart, 1875.	107,973
Brooklyn, U.S., 1880.	566,099	Marseilles, 1876.	318,608	Sydney, 1871.	134,744
Brussels, 1874, with suburbs.	384,848	Meibourne, 1874.	219,615	Tehran, estimated.	90,000
Buda Pesth, 1870.	270,476	Messina, 1878.	120,097	Tien-tsin, 1877.	980,000
Cañiz, 1864.	71,914	Mexico, estimated.	280,000	Toronto, 1871.	56,061
Carro, 1872.	349,863	Milan, 1878.	362,283	Toulouse, 1876.	131,642
Calcutta, 1875.	492,429	Montreal, 1871.	107,225	Tunis, estimated.	120,000
Canton, 1877.	about 1,800,000	Moscow, 1871.	601,969	Turin, 1878.	214,200
Chicago, U.S., 1880.	503,304	Munich, 1875.	136,829	Uppsala, 1874.	12,367
Christiana, 1877.	77,041	Nankin, estimated.	1,000,000	Utrecht, 1876.	68,106
Cologne, 1875.	135,371	Nantes, 1876.	122,247	Valencia, 1877.	143,856
Constantinople, 1872, estim.	1,000,000	Naples, 1878.	450,494	Valparaiso, 1875.	97,737
Copenhagen, 1880.	235,254	New Orleans, U.S., 1880.	216,140	Venice, 1878.	125,276
Cork, 1871.	76,642	New York, U.S., 1880.	1,206,690	Vienna, 1878.	1,020,770
Dresden, 1875.	197,295	(Including Brooklyn and other suburbs, the population of New York is about 2,000,000.)		Warsaw, 1873.	279,608
Dublin, 1871.	246,226	Odessa, 1873.	162,514	Washington, U.S., 1880.	147,307
Florence, 1878.	169,423			Yokohama, 1875.	61,860
Frankfort on the Main, 1875.	103,130				

Population of the United States. The rapid growth of the United States in population is indicated by the following table, showing the total population in each census year:

1790.	3,929,827	1820.	9,638,191	1850.	23,151,876	1870.	38,764,897
1800.	5,308,937	1830.	12,860,702	1860.	31,338,120	1880.	50,163,086
1810.	7,260,814	1840.	17,017,723				

The following table shows the population of each state and territory in 1870 and 1880.

States.	1870.	1880.	States.	1870.	1880.
Alabama.	936,992	1,262,794	New York.	4,387,464	5,048,919
Arkansas.	484,471	802,564	North Carolina.	1,071,361	1,400,047
California.	592,101	864,696	Ohio.	2,685,260	3,196,330
Colorado.	47,164	194,649	Oregon.	101,883	174,767
Connecticut.	537,454	622,693	Pennsylvania.	3,521,690	4,302,788
Delaware.	125,013	146,654	Rhode Island.	217,353	276,820
Florida.	188,248	267,351	South Carolina.	708,606	968,622
Georgia.	1,184,109	1,539,048	Tennessee.	1,358,620	1,641,602
Illinois.	2,329,801	3,078,769	Texas.	818,609	1,692,674
Indiana.	1,680,637	1,978,362	Vermont.	250,651	332,300
Iowa.	1,192,692	1,624,620	Virginia.	1,328,183	1,612,808
Kansas.	374,280	993,965	West Virginia.	442,014	618,443
Kentucky.	1,321,011	1,648,704	Wisconsin.	1,064,988	1,318,460
Louisiana.	728,913	940,110			
Maine.	626,915	648,945	TERRITORIES.		
Maryland.	760,634	944,622	Arizona.	41,710	60,441
Massachusetts.	1,457,361	1,781,012	Dakota.	40,601	138,180
Michigan.	1,187,244	1,606,341	Idaho.	20,543	82,611
Minnesota.	446,636	790,806	Montana.	30,895	89,187
Mississippi.	627,922	1,131,592	New Mexico.	111,363	119,690
Missouri.	1,721,265	2,165,804	Utah.	69,861	169,996
Nebraska.	129,422	452,433	Washington.	87,432	175,139
Nevada.	38,711	62,265	Wyoming.	11,518	36,786
New Hampshire.	318,289	346,984	District of Columbia.	131,700	177,086
New Jersey.	906,026	1,230,993			

* In 1851, 1,103,558 males, and 1,233,678 females.

† 1861 and 1871: parliamentary limits of the boroughs.

Porcelain, see *Pottery*.

Porphyrogenitus, "born in the purple," a term applied to emperors of the East born while their fathers were reigning.

Port Egmont, a fine harbor on the N.W. coast of Falkland Islands. Commodore Byron was despatched to found a colony here in 1765; see *Falkland Islands*.

Port Hudson (Louisiana), at the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, 25 miles above Baton Rouge. This post, which began to be fortified Aug. 1862, lay within the limits of the Department of the Gulf, of which Banks took command 14 Dec. 1862. In March, 1863, Banks made a strong demonstration against this post, as a diversion in favor of admiral Farragut, who then ran the Port Hudson batteries. After a victorious campaign in Louisiana, in which Richard Taylor was driven to Shreveport, leaving Alexandria an easy prey to Porter's fleet (6 May), Banks again moved against Port Hudson, then commanded by gen. Gardner. On 25 May Port Hudson was invested by Banks's army, 12,000 strong. An unsuccessful assault was made on the 27th, which involved a national loss of over 2000 men. A second assault (14 June) was also repulsed, but resulted in a nearer approach to the confederate lines. Port Hudson was surrendered 9 July, with over 6000 prisoners and 51 guns.

Port Jackson (New South Wales), 13 miles north of Botany Bay, was so named by capt. Cook in 1770; see *Sydney*. Here the duke of Edinburgh was shot by O'Farrell, a Fenian, 12 March, 1868, but soon recovered. The assassin was hanged, 21 April.

Port Mahon, see *Misora*.

Port Phillip (New South Wales), original name of the colony of Victoria (which see).

Port Royal (North America), capital of the French colony Acadie, founded in 1604; after having been taken and restored several times, it was finally acquired by the British in 1710, and named Annapolis.

Port Royal (Jamaica), once a considerable town, was destroyed by earthquakes in 1602 and 1692; laid in ashes by fire in 1702; reduced to ruins by an inundation of the sea in 1722; and destroyed by a hurricane in 1774. After these calamities, the custom-house and public offices were removed to Kingston. Port Royal was again greatly damaged by fire in 1750; by another awful storm in 1784; and by a devastating fire in July, 1815; in 1850 it suffered by cholera.

Port Royal des Champs (near Paris) was a French Cistercian convent, founded by Odo, bishop of Paris, at the wish of king Philip Augustus, 1204. Having fallen into decay, it was revived and reformed in 1608 by Angélique Arnauld. In 1625 the increased community removed to Paris. The Port Royal des Champs in 1656 became the retreat of the Arnaulds, Tillemont, Pascal, Lancelot, and other Jansenists, who devoted themselves to education, and taught the Port Royal grammars, logic, and other works. This institution was condemned by the pope in 1709, and the buildings were pulled down, and tombs desecrated, by the order of Louis XIV., in 1710. The Port Royal at Paris was suppressed, with other monasteries, in 1790.

Port Royal Expedition. This expedition (29 Oct.-7 Nov. 1861) was under the joint command of gen. W. T. Sherman and commodore Dupont. The fleet consisted of 50 vessels. Fort Walker on Hilton Head, and on the opposite side of Broad river Fort Beauregard, were reduced 7 Nov. Forty-three guns were captured, and possession was taken of Hilton Head, which became, subsequently, an important centre of naval operations.

Porte, or *SUBLIME PORTE*, official name of the court of the sultan of Turkey. Mostaem, the last of the Abbasside caliphs (1243-58), fixed in the threshold of the principal entrance to his palace at Bagdad a piece of the black stone adored at Mecca, and thus this entrance be-

came the "porte" by eminence, and the title of his court. The sultans, successors of the caliphs, assumed the title.—*Bouillet*.

Porteous Mob. Capt. Porteous, at Edinburgh, on 16 April, 1736, commanded the guard at the execution of Wilson, a smuggler, who had saved the life of a fellow-criminal by springing upon the soldiers around them, and by main force keeping them back, while his companion fled. This excited great commiseration, and the spectators pelted the guard with stones. Fearing a rescue, Porteous ordered his men to fire upon the mob, and 17 persons were killed or wounded. He was found guilty of murder, 22 June, 1736; but the queen granted him a reprieve (the king being then in Hanover). The people, at night, broke open the prison, took out Porteous, and hanged him on a dyer's signpost in the Grassmarket, 7 Sept. 1736. None of the rioters were ever detected.

Porter. Dr. Ashe says that this beverage obtained its appellation on account of its having been drunk by porters in the city of London, about 1730.* The number of licensed brewers in 1850, in England, was 2257; in Scotland, 154; and in Ireland, 96—total, 2507. On 17 Oct. 1814, at Meux's brewhouse two large vats of porter burst, destroying neighboring houses. Several lives were lost; and the loss was between 8000 and 9000 barrels.

Chief Brewers.	In 1780.	Barrels.
Calvert & Co.	brewed	74,784
Whitbread		63,408
Truman		60,140
Sir William Calvert		52,785
Gifford & Co.		41,410
Lady Parsons		34,088
Thrale		30,740
Huck & Co.		29,618
Harman		28,017
Meux & Co.		10,012

	In 1815.	
Barclay & Perkins	337,521	
Meux, Reid, & Co.	292,104	
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	272,162	
Whitbread & Co.	261,018	
Henry Meux & Co.	229,100	
F. Calvert & Co.	219,338	
Combe, Delafield, & Co.	105,081	

	In 1840.	
Barclay, Perkins, & Co.	361,321	
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	263,236	
Whitbread & Co.	218,628	
Reid & Co.	196,442	
Combe, Delafield, & Co.	177,542	
Felix Culvert & Co.	136,367	
Sir Henry Meux & Co.	116,547	

Porterage Act, regulating the charge for porterage of small parcels, passed 1799.

Portland Administrations. The first was the "Coalition ministry," of which William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland,† as first lord of the treasury, was the head. It obtained the name of the "Coalition" ministry, and included lord North with Mr. Fox, formerly inveterate opponents. Formed 5 April, 1783; dissolved by Mr. Pitt's coming into power, Dec. same year.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Duke of Portland, *first lord of the treasury*.
Viscount Stormont, *president of the council*.
Earl of Carlisle, *privy seal*.
Frederick, lord North, and Charles James Fox, *home and foreign secretaries*.
Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

* The malt liquors previously in use were ale, beer, and twopenny, and it was customary to call for a pint or tankard of half-and-half—i.e., half of ale and half of beer. In the course of time it also became the practice to ask for a pint of three thirds, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny. To avoid trouble, Harwood, a brewer, made a liquor which partook of the united flavors of ale, beer, and twopenny, calling it entire, or entire butt beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt. Being relished by porters and other working people, it obtained its name of porter, and was first retailed at the "Blue Last," Curtain road.—*Leigh*.

† Born 1738, became lord chamberlain, 1765; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1782; premier, 1783; home secretary, 1794; lord president, 1801; premier again, 1807; died 1809, when Mr. Spencer Perceval became premier.

Viscount Keppel, *admiralty*.
Viscount Townshend, *ordnance*.
Lord Loughborough, *chief commissioner of great seal*.
Charles Townshend, Edmund Burke, Richard Fitzpatrick,
Richard B. Sheridan, etc.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, 25 March, 1807.

Earl Camden, *lord president*.
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.
Hon. Spencer Perceval, lord Hawkesbury (afterwards earl of Liverpool), Mr. Canning, and viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquess of Londonderry), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
Earl Bathurst and Mr. Dundas, *boards of trade and control*.
Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty*.
Earl of Chatham, *ordnance*.

Portland Cement, first mentioned in a patent granted to Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer of Leeds, 1824. His son made the true cement at Northfleet. Its value as a building material was established by Mr. John Grant's tests, 1859-71. Portland cement concrete was used by Mr. E. A. Bernay in 1867.

Portland Isle (off Dorset), the English Gibraltar. Fortified before 1142. Portland castle was built by Henry VIII. about 1536. Off this peninsula a naval engagement commenced between the English and Dutch, 18 Feb. 1653, which continued for three days. The English destroyed 11 Dutch men-of-war and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English.—Here is found the noted freestone used for building our finest edifices. The Portland lights were erected 1716 and in 1789. The pier, with nearly half a mile square of land, was washed into the sea in Feb. 1792. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Portland breakwater, 25 July, 1849, and the last stone was laid by the prince of Wales, 10 Aug. 1872. Mr. James Rendel, the first chief-engineer, was succeeded, on his death in 1856, by Mr. (aft. sir) John Cooke. The breakwater and other harbor works cost 1,033,600*l.*, exclusive of convict labor. The Portland prison was established in 1848. A mutiny among the convicts here in Sept. 1858, was promptly suppressed.

Portland (or BARBERINI) Vase. This beautiful specimen of Greek art (composed of a glass-like substance, with figures and devices raised on it on white enamel; height 10 inches; diameter in the broadest part, 7; with a handle on each side) was discovered about the middle of the sixteenth century, in a marble sarcophagus in a sepulchre at a place called Monte del Grano, about 2½ miles from Rome. The sepulchre was supposed to have been that of the Roman emperor Alexander Severus (222-235) and his mother, Mamma, and the vase is supposed to have been the cinerary urn of one of these royal personages. It was placed in the palace of the Barberini family at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by sir William Hamilton, from whose possession it passed to that of the duchess of Portland, 1787; at the sale of her effects, it is said to have been bought by the then duke of Portland, who, in 1810, deposited it (on loan) in the British Museum. On 7 Feb. 1845, this vase was smashed to pieces with a stone by a man named William Lloyd; it has been skillfully repaired, and is now shown to the public in a special room. Josiah Wedgwood made a mould of it, and took a number of casts.

Porto Bello (South America), discovered by Columbus 2 Nov. 1502, was taken by Morgan, the buccaneer, in 1668; by the British under admiral Vernon, from the Spaniards, 21 Nov. 1739, and the fortifications destroyed. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, it was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

Porto Ferrajo, capital of Elba (*which see*); built and fortified by Cosmo I. duke of Florence, in 1548. The fortifications were not finished till 1628, when Cosmo II. completed them with great magnificence; see *France*.

Porto Novo (S. India). Here sir Eyre Coote, with about 9500 men and 55 light field-pieces, skilfully de-

feated Hyder Ali, ruler of the Carnatic, with 80,000 men and some heavy cannon, 1 July, 1781. Hyder lost about 10,000, the British 587 killed and wounded.

Porto Rico, a West India island belonging to Spain; discovered by Columbus in 1493. Attacks on it by Drake and Hawkins repulsed, 1595. Revolt suppressed, 1823. Slavery abolished, 23 March, 1878.

Portrait Gallery, etc., see *National Portrait Gallery* and *Composite Portraits*.

Portreeve (derived from Saxon words signifying the governor of a port or harbor). The chief magistrate of London was originally so styled; but Richard I. appointed two bailiffs, and afterwards London had mayors. —*Camden*. See *Mayors*.

Portsmouth (Hampshire), the most considerable haven for men-of-war, and most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Henry VIII. Population in 1851, 72,096; in 1861, 94,799; in 1871, 112,954.

The French under D'Annebault attempted to destroy Portsmouth, but were defeated by viscount Lisle, in the then fleet war-ship in the world, the *Great Harry*, 1545. Here George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by Felton, 23 Aug. 1628. Admiral Byng (see *Byng*) on a very dubious sentence was shot at Portsmouth, 14 March, 1757. The dockyard was fired, the loss estimated at 400,000*l.*, 3 July, 1760. Another fire occasioned loss of 100,000*l.*, 27 July, 1770. [The French were suspected both times, but there was no actual proof.] Another great fire occurred, 7 Dec. 1776. Fire caused by James Aitken (John the Painter) 7 Dec. 1776; executed, 10 March, 1777. *Royal George* (which see) sunk, 29 Aug. 1782. Grand naval mock engagement and parade of the fleet, the king being present, 22-25 June, 1773, and 30 June, 1794. A great naval review was held near Portsmouth on 25 April, 1856. Visited by a French fleet amid great rejoicings, 29 Aug.—1 Sept. 1865. Easter-Monday volunteer review, etc., very successful, 13 April, 1868. Naval review at Spithead before the shah of Persia, 23 June, 1873.

Portugal, the ancient Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of Oporto. After a nine years' struggle under Viriathes, a brave, able leader, the Lusitanians submitted to the Roman arms about 137 B.C. Portugal underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. There are in Portugal two universities—that of Coimbra, founded in 1308, and the smaller one of Evora, founded in 1533. Lisbon has also its royal academy, and the small town of Thomar has an academy of sciences; but, in general, literature is at a low ebb in Portugal. The poet Camoens, called the Virgil of his country, and author of the "*Lusiad*" (1569), translated into English by Mickle, was a native of Lisbon. Population of the kingdom and colonies, 31 Dec. 1863, 8,037,194; in 1872, kingdom on the continent, with Madeira and Azores, 4,390,589; colonies, 3,258,140. The constitution granted in 1826 was revised in 1852.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here, 472
Conquered by the Moors, 713
The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alfonso III. establishes bishops, 800
The Moors conquered by Alfonso VI., the Valiant, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers; Henry of Besançon (a relative of the duke of Burgundy and king of France), very eminent; Alfonso bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and Portugal as her marriage portion, which he was to hold of him as count, 1095
Alfonso Henriquez defeats five Moorish kings, and proclaimed king; see *Ourique*, 25 July, 1139
Assisted by a fleet of crusaders on their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors, 25 Oct. 1147
Part of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I., 1189
Reign of Donysius I., or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal, 1279
University of Coimbra founded, 1308
Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted, 1279 and 1325
Ibez de Castro murdered, 1285

John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa.....	1415
Maritime discoveries.....	1419-30
Madeira and the Canaries seized.....	1420
Code of laws digested.....	1425
Lisbon made the capital.....	about 1433
Passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope discovered by Vasco de Gama.....	20 Nov. 1497
Discovery of the Brazilia.....	1499
Brazil discovered by Cabral.....	April, 1500
Camoens, author of the "Lusiad," born.....	about 1520
The Inquisition established.....	1526
University of Evora founded.....	1451 or 1533
African expedition; king Sebastian defeated and slain in the battle of Alcazar.....	4 Aug. 1578
The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain.....	1580
The Dutch seize the Portuguese settlements in India.....	1602-20
The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne.....	Dec. 1640
The Portuguese defeat the Spaniards at Villa Viciosa.....	1665
The great earthquake destroys Lisbon.....	1 Nov. 1755
Joseph I. narrowly escapes death by assassins.....	1758
[Some of the first families were tortured to death; their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; the innocence of many was soon after made manifest; the Jesuits were also expelled.]	
Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry, which took place.....	6 June, 1760
The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the English.....	1762 and 1763
John, prince of Brazil, marries his aunt, Maria Francisca Regency of John (afterwards king), owing to the lunacy of queen Maria.....	1792
War with Spain, 3 March; peace.....	6 June, 1801
Treaty between France and Spain for the partition of Portugal, Oct.; French invasion; Junot arrives at Lisbon, 27 Nov.; the court sail for Brazil.....	29 Nov. 1807
Rise of the Portuguese; several times defeated, June and July; arrival of Wellington at Oporto, July; he defeats Junot at Vimieira, 21 Aug.; convention of Cintra confirmed.....	30 Aug. 1808
Oporto taken by Soult.....	29 March, 1809
Almeida taken by Massena.....	27 Aug. 1810
Massena defeated at Busaco.....	27 Sept. "
Wellington secures the lines of Torres Vedras.....	Oct. "
Massena defeated at Fuentes de Onoro; retreats.....	5 May, 1811
The British parliament grants the sufferers by war in Portugal 100,000.....	"
Portugal cedes Guiana to France.....	1814
Union of Portugal and Brazil.....	1815
Revolution begins in Oporto.....	29 Aug. 1820
Constitutional Junta established.....	1 Oct. "
Return of the court.....	4 July, 1821
Independence of Brazil; the prince regent made emperor (see Brazil).....	12 Oct. 1822
The king modifies the constitution.....	6 June, 1823
Disturbances at Lisbon; Miguel departs.....	1-2 May, 1824
Treaty with Brazil.....	29 Aug. 1825
Death of John VI.....	10 March, 1826
Dom Pedro grants a constitutional charter, and confirms the regency.....	26 April, "
He relinquishes the throne in favor of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria.....	2 May, "
Miguel takes oath of fealty at Vienna.....	4 Oct. "
Marquess of Chaves's insurrection at Lisbon in favor of Dom Miguel.....	6 Oct. "
Dom Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed.....	29 Oct. "
Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain, 3 Dec.; departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal.....	17 Dec. "
Bank of Lisbon stops payment.....	7 Dec. 1827
Dom Miguel made regent; he arrives in London, 30 Dec. 1827; takes the oath at Lisbon.....	22 Feb. 1828
The British armament quits Portugal, 28 April; foreign ministers withdraw.....	3 May, "
Sir John Doyle, a partisan of Donna Maria, arrested.....	13 June, "
Dom Miguel assumes the title of king.....	4 July, "
He dissolves the three estates.....	12 July, "
His troops take Madeira.....	24 Aug. "
Release of sir John Doyle.....	7 Sept. "
The queen Donna Maria arrives in London.....	6 Oct. "
Miguel's expedition against Terceira defeated.....	11 Aug. 1829
Duke of Palmella appointed regent.....	March, 1830
Dom Pedro arrives in England.....	16 June, 1831
Insurrection in Portugal in favor of the queen; more than 300 lives lost.....	21 Aug. "
Dom Pedro's expedition sails from Belle-Ile, 9 Feb.; at Terceira proclaims himself regent, 2 April; takes Oporto.....	8 July, 1832
The Miguelites attack Oporto and are defeated with considerable loss on both sides.....	19 Sept. "
Mount Cavello taken.....	9 April, 1833
Admiral Napier takes Dom Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent.....	5 July, "
Lisbon evacuated by the duke of Cadaval; the queen proclaimed, 24 July; enters Lisbon.....	22 Sept. "
After various conflicts Dom Miguel capitulates to the Pedroites, and Santarem surrenders, 26 May; Dom Miguel embarks at Evora for Genoa.....	31 May, 1834

Massacres take place at Lisbon.....	9 June, 1834
The Cortes declare the queen of age.....	15 Sept. "
Dom Pedro dies.....	24 Sept. "
Oporto Wine Company abolished.....	"
Prince Augustus (duke of Leuchtenberg) prince-consort; married 1 Dec. 1834; dies.....	28 March, 1835
The queen marries Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg.....	9 April, 1836
Revolution at Lisbon.....	9 Aug. "
Another outbreak there.....	8 Nov. "
The duke of Terceira attempts to restore Dom Pedro's charter.....	18 Aug. 1837
He and Saldanha fail, and embark for England.....	18 Sept. "
Oporto Wine Company re-established.....	7 April, 1838
The northern province in a state of insurrection about this time.....	20 April, 1846
The duke of Palmella resigns.....	31 Oct. "
Action at Evora; the queen's troops defeat the insurgent forces.....	31 Oct. "
British squadron under admiral Parker arrives in the Tagus, at the queen's request.....	31 Oct. "
Palmella banished.....	26 Nov. "
Marquess of Saldanha defeats count Bomdina at Torres Vedras.....	22 Dec. "
The insurgents enter Oporto.....	7 Jan. 1847
London conference; England, France, and Spain determine to assist the queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war.....	21 May, "
Submission of Sá da Bandeira.....	11 June, "
A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the Junta capitulates.....	26 June, "
An American squadron in the Tagus to enforce claims against the Portuguese.....	22 June, 1860
Military insurrection, headed by the duke of Saldanha, who, being outstripped in his march on Santarem by the king of Portugal, flees northward.....	10 April, 1851
Oporto declares for the duke, who had left the city for Vigo to embark for England; but is called back by the insurgents.....	24 April, "
Saldanha's entry into Oporto.....	29 April, "
The comde de Thomar, prime-minister, resigns; arrives in England.....	16 May, "
Saldanha prime-minister.....	23 May, "
Dom Miguel marries the princess Adelaide of Lawenstein-Rosenberg.....	24 Sept. "
Revision of the charter by the Cortes sanctioned by the queen; the prince royal takes the oath to the constitution.....	18 July, 1862
Conversion of the public debt.....	18 Dec. "
Death of the queen, Maria II.....	15 Nov. 1863
King consort recognised as regent.....	19 Dec. "
The young king visits England.....	3 June, 1864
The slaves on royal domains freed.....	30 Dec. "
The king visits France.....	May, 1865
Inauguration of the king.....	16 Sept. 1866
Resignation of Saldanha ministry.....	16 June, 1866
First Portuguese railway (from Lisbon to Santarem) opened.....	26 Oct. "
Fever rages in Lisbon; the king very active in relieving the sufferers.....	Oct. and Nov. 1867
The French emigrant ship for negroes, <i>Charles-et-Georges</i> , seized.....	29 Nov. "
Anger of the French government; its ultimatum sent, 13 Oct.; and ships of war to the Tagus; the vessel restored (see <i>Charles-et-Georges</i>).....	26 Oct. 1868
Death of the duke of Terceira, prime-minister, 26 April; succeeded by the senhor Aguiar, 2 May, who resigns.....	2 July, 1860
Death of the king, Pedro V.; succeeded by his brother the duke of Oporto.....	11 Nov. 1861
Death of John, the king's brother.....	29 Dec. "
The law of succession altered in favor of the king's sisters.....	3 Jan. 1862
The duke de Loulé becomes minister.....	21 Feb. "
The king married to princess Maria Pia of Savoy by proxy at Lisbon.....	6 Oct. "
Elections: majority for the government.....	Nov. "
Birth of Dom Carlos, heir to the throne.....	28 Sept. 1863
Ministerial changes.....	Jan. 1864
Death of the celebrated statesman the duke of Palmella.....	2 April, "
Free-trade measures introduced.....	1 June, "
Frontier treaty with Spain concluded.....	29 Sept. "
U. S. vessels <i>Niagara</i> and <i>Sacramento</i> in the Tagus fired on, through suspicion of their sailing after the Confederate vessel <i>Stonewall</i> , 27 March; the difficulty with the U. S. government arranged.....	7 April, 1865
The premier, De Loulé, resigns; marquess Sá da Bandeira forms a ministry.....	17 April, "
Constitutional privileges granted to the colonies.....	May, "
Another prince born.....	31 July, "
New ministry formed; Aguiar premier.....	4 Sept. "
The international exhibition at Oporto opened by the king.....	18 Sept. "
The king visits England and France.....	Dec. "
Gen. Prim enters Portugal, 30 Jan.; ordered to depart.....	17 Feb. 1866
Death of Dom Miguel, the ex-king.....	14 Nov. "
The king and queen of Spain visit Lisbon.....	11 Dec. "
King and queen at the Paris exhibition.....	July-Aug. 1867
New ministry under count d'Avila.....	5 Jan. 1868
under Sá da Bandeira.....	21 July, "

under the duke de Saldanha. 7 Jan. 1869
 under the duke de Loulé. 11 Aug. "
 Violent opposition of Saldanha; ordered back to Paris
 as ambassador there; he resigns. Dec. "
 Cortes dissolved. Jan. 1870
 Saldanha heads a military insurrection; seizes the royal
 palace; forms a new ministry. 19 May. "
 Neutrality in the French war proclaimed. July, "
 Manifestation against Saldanha in Lisbon and Oporto,
 2 Aug. "
 The French republic recognized. Sept. "
 New ministry under the bishop of Vizeu. 30 Oct. "
 New ministry under the marquess d'Avila. 30 Jan. 1871
 under Fontes Pereira de Mello. 13 Sept. "
 Great fire at Lisbon. 13 June. 1872
 Conspiracy against the government; officers in the army
 arrested. about 26 Aug. "
 Death of Joaquim A. Aguiar, statesman (see 1860, 1865),
 26 May. 1874
 The duke of Coimbra visits England. Aug. 1875
 The prince of Wales at Lisbon. 1 May. 1876
 Financial crisis: banks of Oporto and Portugal suspend
 payment; confidence soon returns. about 19-24 Aug. "
 Death of the duke de Saldanha (buried in state at Lis-
 bon). 21 Nov. "
 Marquess d'Avila forms a new ministry. 5 March. 1877
 Resigns after vote of censure; new ministry formed un-
 der Fontes Pereira de Mello. 29 Jan. 1878
 Ministry resigns, 30 May; new one formed by senhor A.
 J. Braamcamp. 1 July. 1879
 Great demonstration in honor of Camoens and Vasco de
 Gama at Lisbon. June. 1880
 Discussion in the chambers respecting treaty with Great
 Britain, respecting Lourenço Marques (*which see*), E.
 coast of Africa; ministry resigns; succeeded by sen-
 hor Sampaio. 21-26 March, 1881

SOVEREIGNS OF PORTUGAL.

1095. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.
 1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresa.
 1124. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone.
 1139. Alfonso I. declared king, having obtained a signal vic-
 tory over a prodigious army of Moors on the plains
 of Ourique.
 1185. Sancho I., son of Alfonso.
 1212. Alfonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.
 1223. Sancho II., or the Idle; deposed.
 1248. Alfonso III.
 1279. Denis, or Dionysius, the father of his country.
 1325. Alfonso IV., the Brave.
 1357. Peter the Severe.
 1367. Ferdinand I., son.
 1386. John I., the Bastard and the Great; natural brother;
 married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke
 of Lancaster.
 1433. Edward, or Duarte.
 1438. Alfonso V., the African.
 1481. John II., the Great and the Perfect.
 1496. Emmanuel the Fortunate; cousin.
 1521. John III., son; admitted the Inquisitor.
 1557. Sebastian; drowned after the great battle of Alcazar-
 quivir, in Africa, 4 Aug. 1578.
 1578. Henry, the cardinal, son of Emmanuel; great uncle.
 1580. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emmanuel, deposed by
 Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other
 dominions.
 1580. Philip II. }
 1598. Philip III. } kings of Spain.
 1621. Philip IV. }
 1640. John IV., duke of BRAGANZA; dispossessed the Span-
 iards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed
 king, 1 Dec.
 1656. Alfonso VI.; deposed in 1667, and his brother Peter made
 regent.
 1683. Peter II., brother.
 1706. John V., son.
 1750. Joseph Emmanuel, son. The daughter and successor
 of this prince married his brother, by dispensation
 from the pope, and they ascended the throne as
 Maria I. and Peter III. jointly.
 Maria I. alone: this princess afterwards falls into a state
 of melancholy and derangement; dies 1816.
 1792. Regency—John, son (afterwards king); declared regent,
 1791.
 1816. John VI., previously regent. He had withdrawn in
 1807, owing to the French invasion of Portugal, to his
 Brazilian dominions; but the discontent of his sub-
 jects obliged him to return in 1821; died in
 1826.
 1826. Peter IV. (Dom Pedro), son; making his election of the
 empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in
 favor of
 " Maria II. (da Gloria), daughter; seven years of age.
 1824. Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV., usurped the crown,
 which he retained, amid civil contentions, until
 1833.
 1833. Maria II. restored; declared in Sept. 1834 to be of age;
 died 15 Nov. 1853.
 1853. Peter V. (Dom Pedro), son; born 16 Sept. 1837; died 11
 Nov. 1861.
 1861. Luis I., brother; born 31 Oct. 1838; married Maria Pia,

daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy (born 16
 Oct. 1847), 6 Oct. 1862.
Heir: Dom Carlos (son), born 28 Sep. t. 1863.

Posen, a Polish province, annexed to Prussia 1772
 and 1793; made part of the duchy of Warsaw, 1807; re-
 stored to Prussia, 1815. An insurrection here quelled,
 May, 1848.

Positive Philosophy, set forth by Auguste
 Comte, an eminent mathematician, born about 1795;
 died at Paris, 1852. M. P. Émile Littré, the great
 French philologist, ardently embraced the system, and
 published "De la Philosophie Positive" in 1845.

Comte's "Cours de Philosophie Positive," published 1830-42;
 "Système de Politique Positive, ou Traité de Sociologie, in-
 stituant la Religion de l'Humanité (l'amour pour principe,
 l'ordre pour base, et le progrès pour but)," 1861-4.
 It professes to base itself wholly on positive facts or observed
 phenomena, and rejects all metaphysical conceptions, which
 it considers negatives, having nothing real or true in them;
 and dispenses with the science of mind. It sets aside the-
 ology and metaphysics as two merely preliminary stages in
 life; and abandons all search after causes and essences of
 things, and restricts itself to the observation and classifica-
 tion of phenomena and the discovery of their laws. Comte
 asserted that Europe had now arrived at the third stage of
 its progress.

Postal International Convention. A con-
 gress of representatives of all the great European pow-
 ers and the United States of America met at Berne,
 15 Sept. 1874, and signed a convention, 9 Oct., agree-
 ing to a uniform postage of 25 centimes, or 2½d. for
 ½-oz. letters; newspapers, etc., 4 oz. 1d.; commencing 1
 July, 1875. The system was adopted by France, com-
 mencing 1 Jan. 1876.

Posting. Post-chaises were invented by the French,
 and, according to Grainger, were introduced into this
 country by Mr. William Tell, son of the writer on hus-
 bandry. Posting was fixed by statute of Edward VI. at
 one penny per mile, 1548. By a statute re-establishing
 the post-office, none but the postmaster or his deputies
 could furnish post-horses for travellers, 1660. The post-
 horse duty was imposed in 1779. Post-horse duty yield-
 ed in 1862, in England, 128,501l., and in Scotland, 16,933l.

Postman and Tubman, ancient offices in the
 court of exchequer held by barristers with certain priv-
 ileges.

Post-office of ENGLAND. In England, in the
 reign of Edward IV., 1481, riders on post-horses went
 stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other,
 in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of
 the events that passed in the course of the war that had
 arisen with the Scots.—*Gale*. Richard III. improved
 the system of couriers in 1483. In 1548 similar ar-
 rangements existed in England.—*Sadler's Letters*. Post
 communications between London and most towns of
 England, Scotland, and Ireland existed in 1685.—*Strype*.

The first chief postmaster of England, Thomas Randolph,
 appointed by queen Elizabeth. 1581
 James I. appointed Matthew de l'Equerest as foreign
 postmaster, 1610; and Charles I. appointed William
 Frizell and Thomas Witherings. 1632
 A proclamation of Charles I. "Whereas to this time
 there hath been no certain intercourse between the
 kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now com-
 mands his postmaster of England for foreign parts to
 settle a running post or two to run night and day be-
 tween Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come
 back again in six days" 1631
 The king commanded his "postmaster of England for
 foreign parts" to open a regular communication by
 running posts between the metropolis and Edinburgh,
 West Chester, Holyhead, Ireland, Plymouth, Exeter,
 etc. (Rates of postage: 1 letter carried under 80 miles,
 2d.; under 140 miles, 4d.; above that distance in En-
 gland, 6d.; to any part of Scotland, 8d.)
 An enlarged office erected by the parliament in 1643;
 and one more considerable in 1657, with a view "to
 benefit commerce, convey the public despatches, and
 as the best means to discover and prevent many dan-
 gerous wicked designs against the commonwealth by
 the inspection of the correspondence" 1657
 The post-office as at present constituted was founded 12
 Charles II. 27 Dec. 1680
 Farmed to John Manley, 1683; to Daniel O'Neill. 1693
Irving post first set up in London and its suburbs by a
 Mr. Robert Murray, upholsterer. 1691
 He assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr.

Dockwra, a merchant, 1683; but on a trial at the King's Bench bar it was adjudged to belong to the duke of York as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown. 1680
This institution considerably improved and made a twopenny post. July, 1794 at seq.
Cross posts established by Ralph Allen. 1730
Between 1730 and 1740 the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London, and the metropolis, on one occasion, sent a single letter, which was for an Edinburgh banker named Ramsay.
A penny post was first set up in Dublin. 1774
The mails conveyed by coaches; the first mail left London for Bristol (see *Mail-coaches*). 3 Aug. "
The mails first conveyed by railway, 1830; by the overland route to India. 1838
Post-office acts consolidated. 12 July, 1837
Early in 1837, Mr Rowland Hill broached his plan of penny postage, which was adopted after a full investigation by a committee of the house of commons. 1839
The new postage law, by which the uniform rate of 4d. per letter was tried as an experiment, came into operation. 8 Dec. "
The uniform rate of 1d. per letter of half an ounce weight, etc., commenced. 10 Jan. 1840
Stamped postage covers came into use. 6 May, "
Reduction in postage—to be 1d. instead of 2d. for every ounce above the first. April, 1855
Book post.—A treasury warrant issued providing for the carriage by post of books, pamphlets, etc., under certain restrictions—4 oz. for 1d., 8 oz. for 2d., etc. 6 June, 1855
Allowed to under 2 oz., 4d.; every additional 2 oz., or part of 2 oz., 4d. begun. 7 Oct. 1870
A money-order office, set up in 1792, was little used on account of the expense till 1840. In 1850, 198,291 money orders were issued for 313,1242; in 1851, 7,680,435 orders for 14,616,344; in 1865, orders were issued for 17,829,2804; in 1870, for 19,963,9871.

NUMBER OF LETTERS, ETC., DELIVERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1830 (including 6,563,024 francs).....	82,470,996	1851-5 (average).....	410,000,000
1840.....	168,768,344	1861-5 ".....	648,000,000
1851.....	380,651,187	1866-70 ".....	800,000,000
Scotland, 36,512,649.	Ireland, 25,902,782.	Scotland, 75,000,000.	Ireland, 60,000,000.

Letters	Post Cards	Books, Circulars, etc.	Newspapers	Money-orders	Telegrams	Postage and Money orders	Telegrams
1871.....	887,000,000	76,000,000	114,000,000	109,000,000	22,573,547	21,473,796	21,289,754
1872.....	885,000,000	72,000,000	129,000,000	118,016,500	25,019,625	23,636,790	1,523,970
1873.....	907,000,000	70,000,000	141,987,100	117,032,900	27,607,672	29,253,120	1,856,387
1874.....	954,253,800	87,116,300	158,660,600	121,049,400	27,688,255	30,273,535	1,984,141
1875.....	1,008,392,100	92,935,700	173,244,900	125,065,900	28,740,512	31,726,143	1,947,060
1876.....	1,018,955,200	102,237,300	189,300,600	128,808,000	29,154,452	32,171,467	2,056,092
1877-8.....	1,057,532,300	111,445,700	197,076,500	130,895,300	27,303,093	34,459,775	2,454,374
1878-9.....	1,097,372,800	114,458,400	213,903,000	130,814,400	26,371,020	36,547,137	2,487,687
1879-90.....	1,170,423,000	122,844,000	248,881,600	133,796,100	.....	39,968,965	.....

REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

1843. It yielded.....	£30,000	1855. U. Kingdom.....	£2,368,340
1853. Farmed.....	10,000	1859. ".....	2,522,480
1863. ".....	21,800	1860. New rate.....	471,000
1874. Farmed for.....	43,000	1865. Net revenue.....	761,982
1885. It yielded.....	65,000	1880. ".....	808,898
1877. ".....	111,461	1885. ".....	1,127,220
1878. ".....	145,727	1889. ".....	1,180,940
1879. ".....	201,806	1890. ".....	1,102,479
1880. ".....	235,492	1891. ".....	1,161,965
1881. ".....	432,048	1892. ".....	1,226,941
1882. ".....	480,074	1893. ".....	1,087,404
1883. ".....	745,313	1894. ".....	1,183,261
1895. Great Britain.....	1,424,994	1895. ".....	1,482,622
1810. ".....	1,709,065	1896. ".....	1,397,986
1815. ".....	1,755,998	1897. ".....	1,421,364
1820. U. Kingdom.....	2,402,697	1898. ".....	1,416,922
1825. ".....	2,255,238	1899. ".....	1,308,346
1830. ".....	2,301,432	1870. ".....	1,492,610

* After payment for foreign and colonial mails.

POST-OFFICE.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF London was originally established in Clock lane, near Dowgate hill, whence it was removed to the Black Swan, in Bishopsgate street. After the great fire of 1666, it was removed to the Two Black Pillars, in Brydges street, Covent Garden, and afterwards (about 1690) to Sir Robert Viner's mansion in Lombard street. It was transferred to the building in St. Martin's le-Grand, erected on the site of an ancient college, from designs by R. Smirke, 23 Sept. 1829. Foundation of a new general post-office laid 16 Dec. 1870; occupied 1873.

The new post office of Dublin opened, 8 Jan. 1818.

The foundation of a new post office at Edinburgh was laid by the prince consort in Oct. 1861.

Public receptacles for letters before 1840, 4,098; in 1865, 16,346; in 1876, 24,171; in 1877, 25,082; Jan. 1879, 26,767.

In 1860 there were in the United Kingdom 11,413 post offices; 1862, 11,316; 1875, 13,226; 1877, 13,447; Jan. 1879, 13,681.

The *Postal Guide* first appeared in 1858, in which year London and the vicinity were divided into districts for postal purposes—viz., east, west, etc. The postmaster-general has issued annual reports since. 1864
Postmaster empowered to purchase the electric telegraphs by act passed 31 July, 1858; work begun, 6 Feb. 1860
Post-office money-order system applied to France by virtue of a convention signed. 6 Aug. 1870
Half penny stamped cards issued to the public. 1 Oct. "
By the Post office act (passed 9 Aug. 1870), the newspaper stamp for posting was abolished; registered newspapers and pamphlets or patterns under 2 oz. to be sent for 4d. on and after. 1 Oct. "
Postage lowered.—Letters sent at the rate of 1d. for 1 oz., 1 1/2d. for 2 oz., etc., from. 5 Oct. 1871
Short strike of telegraph clerks at Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin. Dec. "
Pigeon post between London and Tours during the siege of Paris (43 day mails and 1186 night mails sent). 18 Nov. 1870-25 Jan. "
Post-office scandal, money spent from other funds on telegraph service without authority of parliament; censured by commons. 29 July, 1873
Payment for registered letters reduced from 4d. to 3d.; charge for money-orders raised; new postal wrappers issued. 1 Jan. 1878
Telegraph acts consolidated and amended by 41 & 42 Viet. c. 78. 16 Aug. "
New postage stamps issued. 1 Jan. 1880
Returned letters. 1867, 3,618,836; year 1878-9, 4,298,648.
New system of receiving small sums for savings-banks by stamps tried in some counties; generally adopted. "
New rates for money orders from 1d. 1 Jan. 1861
International postal congresses met at Paris. 7 April, 1878, and 9 Oct. 1880
Postage stamps for 1d. authorized to be used for receipts after. 1 June, 1861

Head offices: 1870, 844; 1875, 986; Jan. 1879, 905.

The street Letter-boxes were erected in March, 1855. The first one was placed at the corner of Fleet street and Farringdon street. There were in 1860, 1869; in 1874, 10,106; Jan. 1879, 11,880.

Staff employed. In 1802, 26,293; 1872, 29,909; 1874, 43,863; 1875, 44,644; 1879, 46,947.

Post-office Savings-banks established by parliament 1861 (began 16 Sept.); interest 2 1/2 per cent.; government responsible to depositors. The number of these banks and the amount of deposits received on 31 March, 1862, were—

	Banks	Deposits
England.....	1795	£268,579 10 2
Wales.....	129	26,398 2 10
Scotland.....	269	10,267 9 6
Ireland.....	300	25,064 18 6
The Islands.....	9	1,679 15 0
	2602	£278,268 18 4
London district.....		267,229 13 8

1866. Computed total amount of capital held by these banks in the United Kingdom, 3,121,174.

Dec. 1870, 1,183,163 depositors in United Kingdom: total sum held, 18,099,104; 10 Dec. 1871, total sum, 17,908,618; 31 Dec. 1874, 28,157,460; 18c. 10d.; 31 Dec. 1877, 29,712,620; 31 Dec. 1878, 30,946,962.

FOURMASTER.

The number of postmasters (2) reduced to 1, 1822.

The offices of postmaster-general of England and of Ireland united in one person, 1851.

Act passed permitting postmaster to sit in house of commons, July, 1866.

1823. Thomas, earl of Chichester.

1826. Lord Frederick Montagu.

1827. William, duke of Manchester.

1830. Charles, duke of Richmond.

1834. Francis, marquis of Conyngham.

1868. William, lord Maryborough.

1833. Francis, marquess of Conyngham.
 " Thomas, earl of Lichfield.
 1841. William, viscount Lowther.
 1846. Edward, earl of St. Germans.
 " Cllick, marquess of Clanricarde.
 1855. George, duke of Argyll.
 1858. Charles, lord Colchester.
 1859. James, earl of Elgin.
 1860. Edward, lord Stanley of Alderley.
 1866. James, duke of Montrose (July).
 1868. Spencer, marquess of Hartington (Dec.).
 1871. William Mounsell (Jan.).
 1873. Dr. Lyon Playfair (18 Nov.).
 1874. Lord John Manners (21 Feb.).
 1880. Henry Fawcett (3 May).

CHIEF SECRETARIES.

1797. Francis Freeling.
 1836. William L. Maberley.
 1854. Rowland Hill (secretary to postmaster-general, 30 Nov. 1846; received national testimonial, 17 June, 1846; resigned 29 Feb. 1864; made K.C.B. 1860, with a grant of 20,000*l.* pension; died 27 Aug.; buried in Westminster Abbey, 4 Sept. 1879 (see *Rowland Hill Memorial*).
 1864. John Tilley (March).
 1880. Stevenson Arthur Blackwood.

Post-offices in the UNITED STATES.

- Postal system for the American colonies projected. . . . 1692
 System organized. . . . 1710
 Benjamin Franklin made deputy postmaster general for the colonies. . . . 1753
 Franklin established mail-coaches from Philadelphia to Boston. . . . 1760
 Franklin removed from office. . . . 1774
 First reduction of postage rates. . . . 1816
 Further reduction of rates much agitated. . . . 1843
 Reduction made (letter postage 5 and 10 cents, according to distance). . . . 1845
 Various changes in rates were made. . . . 1849-51
 Registration established by act of. . . . 3 March, 1855
 By act of 3 March, 1855, the letter-rate was fixed at 3 cents for any distance under 3000 miles. . . . 1 July, "
 Uniform 3-cent rate adopted. . . . 1863
 Money-order system established. . . . 1 Nov. 1864
 Present rates on all classes of matter established by acts of. . . . 1 Jan. and 3 March, 1875
 In 1790 there were 75 post-offices in the United States and 1875 miles of postal service; in 1879 there were 40,855 post offices and 316,711 miles of service, with a revenue of \$30,941,983.

Post-office Act, passed 14 June, 1875, consolidates previous acts (1840 et seq.), and enacts some new regulations.

Post-office Directory for London, published by Kelly & Co. since 1800. County directories and trade now published.

Post-office Money-orders Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 88 (1848), 43 & 44 Vict. c. 33 (1880).

Posta, said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia, about 550 B.C. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, 31 B.C. This was imitated by Charlemagne about A.D. 800.—*Ashe*. Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470.—*Hénault*. An international commission respecting postal arrangements met at Paris, 11 May, and broke up 9 June, 1863.

Potassium, a remarkable metal, discovered by Humphry Davy, who first succeeded in separating it from its oxide, potash, by means of a powerful voltaic battery, in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, London, about 19 Oct. 1807; and also the metals *Sodium* from soda, and *Calcium* from lime, etc. The alkalis and earths had been previously regarded as simple substances. Potassium ignites on contact with moisture.

Potatoes, natives of Chili and Peru, generally considered to have been brought to England from Santa Fé, in America, by sir John Hawkins, 1565. Others ascribe their introduction to sir Francis Drake in 1586; their general introduction, 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from Amer-

ica by Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. The *failure of the potato crop* in Ireland several years, especially in 1846, caused famine, to which succeeded pestilential disease, of which multitudes died; among them many priests and physicians. Parliament voted ten millions sterling; and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, forwarded provisions and other succors; see *Ireland*. In 1868 it was reported that in England and Wales 500,000 acres, and in Ireland 1,000,000 acres, were under cultivation for potatoes. Potato disease prevailed greatly in England, autumn of 1872. In consequence, the value of potatoes imported in 1872 was 1,654,240*l.*; in 1871, only 225,732*l.*; in 1877, 7,964,840 cwt., value 2,348,749*l.* Temporary alarm respecting the American Colorado beetle, or bug, autumn, 1876. Acres cultivated for potatoes in Great Britain in 1867, 492,217; 1871, 627,691; 1877, 512,471.

[Mr. W. Carruthers considers that the disease did not appear in Britain before 1844; Mr. Thibault Dyer thinks that it did.]

International potato exhibition, Crystal Palace, 17, 18 Sept. 1879.

Rain and want of sunshine greatly injured the crops in 1879. Report of a select committee on the failure of the potato crop, Aug. 1880.

7th annual potato show (the 1st, 1874) at the Crystal Palace. very good, 23 Sept. 1880.

Potidæa, a town in Macedonia, a tributary of Athens, against which it revolted 432 B.C., but submitted in 429. It was taken from the Athenians, after three years' siege, by Philip II. of Macedon in 338 B.C.

Potomac, see *United States*, Aug. 1861.

Potosi (Peru). Silver-mines here were discovered by the Spaniards in 1545; they are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf.

Potsdam (near Berlin), the Versailles of Prussia. It was made an arsenal in 1721. Here is situated the palace of *Sans-souci* (built 1660-73), embellished by Frederick II., and occupied by Napoleon I. in Oct. 1806; and the new palace, the residence of prince Frederick William and his wife, the princess royal of England, married 25 Jan. 1858.

Pottery and Porcelain. The manufacture of earthenware (the ceramic art) existed among the Jews as an honorable occupation (see 1 Chron. iv. 23), and the power of the potter over the clay as a symbol of the power of God is described by Jeremiah, 605 B.C. (ch. xviii.). Earthenware was made by the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans.

The Majolica, Raffaele, or Umbrian ware of the fifteenth century was probably introduced into Italy from the Moors from Majorca. Raffaele and other artists made designs for this ware.

Pottery manufactured at Beauvais, in France, in the twelfth century.

Enamelled pottery made at St. Cloud. . . . about 1608

Luca della Robbia (born about 1410) applied tin enamel to terra cotta. Fayence ware was made in France by Bernard Palissy (died 1589) and his family.

PORCELAIN, formed of earth *kaolin*, was made in China in the second century after Christ. Chinese porcelain is mentioned in histories of the sixteenth century, when it was introduced into England, and eagerly sought after.

Porcelain made at Bow, near London, early in the eighteenth century, and at Chelsea before. . . . 1698

Birch's "History of Ancient Pottery" (1858); Marryat's "History of Pottery and Porcelain, Medieval and Modern" (1857); and Brongniart's "Arts Céramiques," are valuable works.

The first European porcelain was made at Dresden by

Böttcher. . . . about 1700

[The manufacture was fostered by the king Augustus II.]

The Capo di Monte factory at Naples established. . . . 1736

Thomas Frye patented porcelain, 1749; and Dr. Wall estab-

lished the manufacture at Worcester. . . . 1750

The St. Cloud china manufactory removed to Sévres. . . . 1756

Joseph Wedgwood's patent ware was first made. . . . 1762

The British manufacture greatly improved by Herbert

Manton, who died. . . . 1808

The duty on earthenware taken off. . . . 1880

Poultry. An exhibition of poultry was held in

London, Jan. 1853, when nearly 1000 cocks were exhibited; and similar exhibitions have been held at the Crystal palace since.

Poultry Compter (London) was one of the most noted of the old city prisons. The compter of Wood street belonged to the sheriff of London, and was made a prison-house in 1555. This latter and Broad-street compter were rebuilt in 1667. The Giltspur-street prison, built to supply the place of the old city compters, was pulled down in 1855. The Poultry chapel was erected on the site of the Poultry compter in 1819.—*Leigh*.

Pound (from the Latin *pondus*). The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or 3*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*. The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present.—*Peacham*. Our avoirdupois pound weight came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen; see under *Standard*.

Powdering the Hair, see *Hair-powder*.

Power-loom, see *Looms and Cotton*.

Poyning's Law, named after sir Edward Poyning, lord deputy of Ireland at the time of its passing, at Drogheda, 13 Sept. 1494. By this law all legislation in the Irish parliament was confined to matters first approved of by the king and the English council. The act was repealed, together with the English Declaratory act of 6 Geo. I. and other obnoxious Irish statutes, April, 1782.

Præmonstratensian Order, or **WHITE CANONS**, founded in 1120 by Norbert, a monk, at Pré Montre, near Laon. Its first house in England was founded by Peter de Gousla, or Gousel, at Newsham, in Lincolnshire, 1143—*Tanner*; according to others in 1146. The order spread widely through England soon after. The house at Newsham was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martial.—*Lewis*.

Præmunire, **LAW OF**. This law (which obtained its name from the first two words "*Præmoneri*," or "*Præmuniri facias*," "Cause to be forewarned," which is applied to any offence in the way of contempt of the sovereign or his government), derived its origin from the aggressive power of the pope in England. The offence introduced a foreign power into the land, and created an *imperium in imperio*. The first statute of præmunire was enacted 35 Edward I. 1306.—*Coke*. The pope bestowed most of the bishoprics, abbeys, etc., before they were void, upon favorites, on pretence of providing the church with better qualified successors before the vacancies occurred. To put a stop to these encroachments, Edward III. enacted a statute in 1353. The statute commonly referred to as the statute of Præmunire is 16 Richard II. 1392. Several similar enactments followed. The assertion that parliament is independent of the sovereign was declared a *præmunire*, 1661.

Prætorian Guards, instituted by the emperor Augustus (13 B.C.); their numbers enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and their successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyrants, they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the diadem for sale (as in March, A.D. 193, when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine in 312.

Prætors, Roman magistrates. In 365 B.C. one prætor was appointed; a second appointed in 252 B.C. The *prætor urbanus* administered justice to the citizens, and the *prætor peregrinus* acted in causes relating to foreigners. In 227 B.C. two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of Sicily and Sardinia, lately conquered; and two more when Spain was made a Roman province, 197 B.C. Sylla, the dictator, added two, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, which afterwards became 16. After this their number fluctu-

ated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12; till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, where a bloody battle was fought, 4 Nov. 1794; 80,000 Poles were killed by the Russian general Suwarrow. Near here, on 25 Feb. 1831, the Poles, commanded by Skrznecki, defeated the Russians, under gen. Giesmar, who lost 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon.

Pragmatic Sanction, an ordinance relating to church and state affairs. The ordinances of the kings of France are thus called; in one the rights of the Gallican church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops by Charles VII. in 1438. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, 1439. The emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the daughters of his brother Joseph I., 19 April, 1713; and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa, in conformity thereto, 1723. She succeeded in Oct. 1740; but it gave rise to a war in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged, and which lasted till 1748.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia (*which see*). The old city was founded about 759; the new city rebuilt in 1348 by the emperor Charles IV., who made it his capital and erected a university. Prague has suffered much by war.

Victory of the Hussites under Ziska. 14 July, 1420
Frederick, the king, totally defeated by the Austrians near Prague. 8 Nov. 1620
Prague taken by the Swedes in 1648, and by the French in 1741; they left it. 1742
Taken by the king of Prussia; obliged to abandon it. 1744
Great battle of Prague (the Austrians defeated by prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp taken; their commander, gen. Braun, mortally wounded, and the Prussian marshal Schwerin killed). 6 May, 1757
Insurrection in Prague; soon suppressed. June, 1848
A treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia signed at Prague (by its articles Austria consented to the breaking-up of the Germanic confederation, and to Prussia's annexing Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfurt; and gave up Holstein, and her political influence in North Germany; and North Schleswig to Denmark if the people vote for it—the last not carried out). 23 Aug. 1866; abrogated. Feb. 1879
Riots; marshal Krause appointed governor about 10 July, 1881

Pragerie, **WAR OF** (so named from Prague, then celebrated for its civil disorders); the revolt of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., against his father, Charles VII., aided by Alexander, the bastard of Bourbon, and other nobles. It was soon quelled; Louis was exiled, and Alexander put to death by drowning, July, 1440.

Prairial Insurrection at Paris. On 1, 2, 3 Prairial, year 8 (20, 21, 22 April, 1795), the faubourgs rose against the Directory, and were quelled by the military.

Praise-God Barebones' Parliament, see *Barebones*.

Praslin Murder. The duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin was murdered by her husband, the duc de Praslin, at his own house, in Paris, 17 Aug. 1847. She was the only daughter of the celebrated marshal Sebastiani, the mother of nine children, and in her forty-first year. Circumstances were so managed by him as to give it the appearance of being the act of another. During the arrangements for the trial, the duke took poison.

Prayer-book, see *Common Prayer*. The Prayer-book and Homily Society, London, was founded in 1812.

Prayers. "Then began men to call upon the name of the Lord" (Gen. iv. 26), 3875 B.C. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II., A.D. 532. Prayers for the dead, first introduced into the Christian church about 190, are now advocated by ministers of the English church, 1872. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to saints are said to have been introduced by pope Gregory, 598; see *Liturgies*.

Prebendary, a clergyman attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, who receives an income termed *prebenda* for officiating at stated times. The office slightly differs from that of a canon.

Precedence was established in very early ages, and was among the laws of Justinian. In England the order of precedence was regulated chiefly by two statutes, 31 Hen. VIII. 1539, and 1 Geo. I. 1714.

Predestination (Eph. i.). The doctrine concerning this is defined in the seventeenth article of the Church of England (Eph. i. and Rom. ix.). It was maintained by St. Augustin, and opposed by Pelagius, in the early part of the fifth century. In later times it has been maintained by the Augustinians, Jansenists, the church of Scotland, and many Dissenters (termed Calvinistic); and opposed by the Dominicans, Jesuits, and Dissenters (termed Arminian); especially by the Wesleyan Methodists.

Prehistoric Archæology began in Sweden, and was first systematized by Mr. Nilsson. Daniel Wilson's "Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," published 1851. An international congress for treating prehistoric subjects met at Neuchâtel in 1866, and at Paris in 1867. At the third meeting at Norwich, Aug. 1858, it assumed the name of "International Congress for Prehistoric Archæology," and published its transactions in 1869. A meeting was held at Stockholm 7-14 Aug. 1874; see *Burrows, Man, and Ancient Monuments*.

Sir John Lubbock divides prehistoric archæology into four great epochs: 1. The Drift or Paleolithic or old stone age; 2. The Neolithic or polished stone age; 3. The Bronze age; 4. The Iron age, when bronze was superseded.—(1860.)

Pre-Raphaelite School, a name given about 1850 to J. E. Millais, Wm. Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and other artists, who opposed the routine conventional-ity of academic teaching, and resolved to study nature as it appeared to them, and not as it appeared in the antique. For a short time they published "The Germ, or Art and Poetry," beginning in 1850. Their works have been much criticised, but their influence has been beneficial. Their principles are much advocated by the great art-critic, John Ruskin.

Prerogative Court, in which formerly all wills were proved, and all administrations taken; which belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative, a judge being appointed by him to decide disputes.* Appeals from this court, previously to the pope, were commanded to be made to the king in chancery, 1533; to the privy council in 1830-2. This court was abolished, and the *Probate Court* established in 1857. Sir John Dodson, the last judge, died in 1858.

Prerogative Royal. In England the sovereign is the supreme magistrate, and it is a maxim that he *can do no wrong*. He is the head of the established church, of the army and navy, and the fountain of office, honor, and privilege; but is subject to the laws, unless exempted by name. The royal prerogatives were greatly exceeded by several despotic sovereigns, such as Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Elizabeth used the phrase "We, of our royal prerogative, which we will not have argued or brought in question" (1591). James I. told his parliament "that as it was blasphemy to question what the Almighty could do of his power, so it was sedition to inquire what a king could do by virtue of his prerogative." These extreme doctrines were nullified by the revolution of 1688, and the exercise of the prerogative is now virtually subject to parliament; see *Lords*.

Presburg, the ancient capital of Hungary, where the diets were held and the kings crowned. On 26 Dec.

1805, a treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstadt, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brigau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria, and the duke of Württemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon. The independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated.

Presbyterians are so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by presbyteries, or association of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. "The elders (Greek. *πρεσβυτερος*) I exhort, who am also an elder (*συμπρεσβυτερος*)" (1 Pet. v. 1). Presbyterianism was accepted by parliament in place of episcopacy in England in 1648, but set aside at the Restoration in 1660. It became the established form of church government in Scotland in 1696. Its tenets were embodied in the formulary of faith said to have been composed by John Knox in 1560, which was approved by the parliament and ratified, 1567; and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1696, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established at Wandsworth, Surrey, 20 Nov. 1572.

A Pan-Presbyterian congress held in London. Representatives of about fifty bodies, British, American, and foreign, agreed to form an "Alliance of Presbyterian churches." 18-22 July, 1875
The Presbyterian church of England reconstituted at Liverpool (in union with the United Presbyterian church of Scotland). 13 June, 1876
A Pan-Presbyterian congress, held at Edinburgh, began 3 July, 1877; at Philadelphia, U.S.A., 23 Sept. 1880.
The next congress is to be at Belfast. 1884
(See *Church of Scotland, Cameronians, Burghers, Relief, Glasites, Free Church*, etc.)

Prescott (Upper Canada). On 17 Nov. 1838, the Canadian rebels were attacked by the British under major Young, and (on the 18th) by lieut.-col. Dundas, who dispersed the insurgents, several of whom were killed and many taken prisoners, and the remainder surrendered. The troops also suffered considerably.

Preserved Meat, see *Provisions*.

President, see *Privy Council*; *United States*, 1789; *France*, 1848, 1871; *Wrecks*, 1841.—**PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL**, LOUIS, the fourth great officer of state, is appointed under the great seal, *durante beneplacito*; and, by his office, is to attend the sovereign's royal person, and to manage the debates in council; to propose matters from the sovereign at the council-table, and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken thereupon.

Press, LIBERTY OF THE. The *imprimatur* ("Let it be printed") was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The liberty of the press was severely restrained, and the number of master-printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star-chamber, 13 Charles I., 1 July, 1637.

"Disorders in printing" were repressed by the parliament in 1643 and 1649, and by Charles II. 1662
The censorship of the press (by a license established in 1635 and 1683) abandoned. 1696
The toast, "The liberty of the press: it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not, we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, at a Whig dinner. 1706
Presses licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book, July, 1709
The severity of the restrictions on the French press relaxed by M. Persigny, minister of the interior, but soon restored. Dec. 1860
The liberty of the press in the United States greatly checked during the civil war. 1861-5
Certain restrictions on printers in the United Kingdom removed by act passed. July, 1869
Bill greatly freeing the press in France introduced into the chamber. 24 Jan. 1881
Press (newspaper), a revolutionary journal, published in Dublin; commenced in Oct. 1797; Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Emmet, the barrister (whose brother was executed in 1803), and other conspicuous men, contributors to it; it inflamed the public mind in Ireland on the eve of the rebellion in 1798. The paper was suppressed by a military force. 6 March, 1798

* The records date from 1383; but the testamentary jurisdiction from that year to 1433 was exercised by the court of arches. Then archbishop Stafford transferred it to a new court; present, the commissary of the prerogative court of Canterbury. There was also a prerogative court of the archbishop of York.

The existing weekly conservative paper, the *Press*, first published in May, 1853

Press-gang for the royal navy was regulated by statute, 1378, and by 5 & 6 Will. IV. 1835; the compulsory service is limited to five years; see *Impressment*.

Pressing to Death, see *Mute*.

Preston (Lancashire). Near here Cromwell totally defeated the royalists under sir Marmaduke Langdale, 17 Aug. 1648. Preston was taken in 1715 by the Scotch insurgents, under Forster, who proclaimed king James VII. They were defeated in a battle on 12, 13 Nov. by gens. Willes and Carpenter, who with the royal army invested Preston on all sides. The Scots laid down their arms, and their nobles and leaders were secured; some were shot as deserters, and others sent to London pinioned and bound together, to intimidate their party.—The stoppage of the cotton manufacture in 1861 and 1862, through the civil war in America, occasioned great suffering in Preston.

"*The Preston guild festival*," said to have been instituted in Saxon times, and to have been kept once in 20 years regularly since 1562, was duly celebrated in

Sept. 1862
A fine-art and industrial exhibition here opened, 21 Sept. 1865
The new town-hall opened by the duke of Cambridge, 3 Oct. 1867
Statue of the late earl of Derby publicly inaugurated, 9 June, 1873

Preston Strikes.—In 1833, a great number of strikes took place among the workmen in the north of England. Those at Preston struck for an increase of 10 per cent. on their wages. On 15 Oct. the masters, in consequence, closed forty-nine mills, and 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment, who were mostly maintained for a long time by subscriptions from their fellows. In the week ending 17 Dec. 14,972 were relieved, at the cost of 28,204. 8s. The committee of workmen addressed lord Palmerston, 15 Nov., who gave them his advice. 24 Dec. 1853
After many attempts at reconciliation, the strike closed for want of funds. 1 May, 1854
Another strike was closed in May, 1860
The executors of Mr. E. C. Harris, a solicitor, awarded 70,000*l.* for a free library, museum, etc. Sept. 1879

Prestonpans, near Edinburgh, the scene of a battle between the young Pretender, prince Charles Stuart, and his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Cope, 21 Sept. 1745. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and fled.

Pretenders. A name given to the son and grandsons of James II. of England.

THE OLD PRETENDER, James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George, born 10 June, 1688, was acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England, in 1701.
Proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown, in Scotland, 3 Sept. 1715
Landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had prompted. 25 Dec. "
This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he proceeded to Gravelines). 4 Feb. 1716
Died at Rome. 30 Dec. 1765
THE YOUNG PRETENDER, Charles Edward, was born in .. 1720
Landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king. 25 July, 1745
Gained the battle of Prestonpans, 21 Sept. 1745; and of Falkirk. 17 Jan. 1746
Defeated at Culloden, and sought safety by flight. 18 April, "

He continued wandering among the wilds of Scotland for nearly six months; and as 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and at length escaped from the Isle of Uist to Morlaix in Sept. He died.

His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany; died in 1789
His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX. of England, born March, 1725; died at Rome in Aug. 1807
His alleged grandson, Charles Edward Stuart, comte d'Albanie, died. 24 Dec. 1880
(See *France*, Louis XVII.; and *Impostors*, 1666.)

Prevention of Crime Act, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 55, passed 15 Aug. 1879.

Prices, see *Corn, Bread, and Provisions*. Mr. T. Tooke, in 1838, published a "History of Prices from 1798 to 1856." He was latterly aided by Mr. W. Newmarch.

Pride's Purge. On the 6th Dec. 1648, col. Pride, with two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell*. Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the Independents. The privileged members were named the *Rump parliament*, which was dismissed by Cromwell, 20 April, 1658.

Priene, one of the twelve cities of the Ionian league in Asia Minor. The temple of Minerva Polias, founded here by Alexander the Great, and the work of Pythios, was excavated by Mr. R. P. Pullan, for the Dilettanti Society, in 1868-9.

Priest (from Greek *πρεσβύτερος*, elder), in the English church the minister who presides over the public worship. In Gen. xiv. 18, Melchizedek, king of Salem, is termed "priest of the most high God" (1918 B.C.; see Hebrews vii.). The Greek *hiercus*, like the Jewish priest, had a sacrificial character, which idea of the priesthood is still maintained by the Romanists and those who favor their views. Among the Jews, the priests assumed their office at the age of thirty years. The dignity of high or chief priest was fixed in Aaron's family, 1491 B.C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high-priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high-priest that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-flamen, or high-priest, resembling the Christian archbishop. For "Priest in Absolution," see *Holy Cross*.

Primer. A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the Scripture. Primers were printed 1535, 1539. Henry VIII. issued a prayer-book called a "primer" in 1544. The three were published by Dr. Burton in 1834.

Primitive Culture, see *Civilization*.

Primogeniture, RIGHT OF. A usage brought down from the earliest times. The first-born, in the patriarchal ages, had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In some parts of England, by the ancient customs of gavel-kind and borough-English, primogeniture was superseded. It came in with the feudal law, 8 Will. I. 1068. The rights of primogeniture abolished in France, 1790.

Prince Edward Island (North America) was discovered by Cabot in 1497; was finally taken from the French by the British in 1758; united with Cape Breton as a colony in 1763, but separated in 1768. W. F. Robinson governor, Aug. 1870; sir Robert Hodgson, 1874.

Prince of Wales's Island, see *Penang*.

Prince Rupert's Land, see *Rupert's Land*, and *Hudson Bay*.

"**Princess Alice**," an iron saloon-steamer, belonging to the London Steamboat Company, while carrying, it is supposed, above 900 persons, principally women and children, on their return from Sheerness, was immediately sunk by collision with the *Bywell Castle*, a large iron screw-steamer, about 7.40 P.M. on Tuesday, 8 Sept. 1878, in the Thames, in Gallion's Reach, about a mile below Woolwich arsenal. About 200 persons were saved, but of these about 16 died afterwards. About 640 bodies were recovered and buried; many at Woolwich.

The *Princess Alice* was 251 tons gross; 219 ft. 4 in. long, 20 ft. 2 in. broad, 8 ft. 4 in. deep. Engines, 140 horse-power, by Caird, of Glasgow. Capt. Wm. Grinstead (lost), with (it is said) 6 sailors, 2 engineers, 3 firemen, 6 stewards, and 5 boys.

The *Bywell Castle*, 1376 tons gross; 254 ft. 3 in. long, 32 ft.

1 in. broad, 19 ft 6 in. deep. Engines, 120 horse-power. Owners, Hall Brothers, London. Captain, Thomas Harrison.

Mansion-house Relief Fund opened, 5 Sept. The queen sent 105*l.*; subscriptions came from royal family; 38,246*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* received; final meeting, 30 Dec. 1878.

Board of Trade Inquiry.—Result: Officers of *Bywell Castle* and *Princess Alice* not considered responsible for the accident, but some were censured for carelessness, 28 Oct. The *Princess Alice* considered to be equal to her load; inquiry concluded, 31 Oct. Decision: "That the cause of the casualty was the breach of Rule 29 of the Thames Conservancy Regulations, by the *Princess Alice* not porting her helm when she came end on to the *Bywell Castle*, a vessel coming in the opposite direction." Report dated 6 Nov. 1878.

Coroner's Inquest.—Verdict: "*Bywell Castle* did not take necessary precautions in time, of casing, etc.; *Princess Alice* contributed to the collision by not stopping her engines and going astern, etc.," 14 Nov. 1878.

An action for damage against owners of *Bywell Castle* in Admiralty division began 27 Nov.; decision that both vessels were to blame, 11 Dec. 1878; decision, on appeal, that the *Princess Alice* was solely to blame, 13 July, 1879.

Princess's Theatre, see under *Theatres*.

Princeton, New Jersey (North America). Here Washington defeated the British, 3 Jan. 1777.

Printed Goods, see *Calico*.

Printers' Pension Society, founded 1827; chartered, 1835; almshouses instituted, 1841; orphan schools have been set up.

Printing. Block-printing invented by the Chinese about 593 A.D.; movable types made in the tenth century. The honor of first printing with single types in Europe has been appropriated to Mentz, Strassburg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle, and Augsburg; but the names of the first three only are entitled to attention; see *Press*.

Adrian Junius awards the honor of the invention to Laurencz Jansen Coster of Haarlem, "who printed with blocks a book of images and letters, 'Speculum Humane Salvationis,' and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted, about 1438."

[The leaves of this book, being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted together.]

(In 1850, Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby issued an elaborate work compiled by his father and himself, entitled "*Principia Typographica*," containing fac-similes, etc., of the block-books of the fifteenth century; and Mr. J. Russell Smith published a fac-simile of the "*Bibbia Pauperum*," a very early block-book.)

John Fust established a printing-office at Mentz, and printed the "*Tractatus Petri Hispani*," 1442

John Gutenberg invented cut metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the Latin Bible (termed the *Mazarine*, from the discovery of a copy in the cardinal's library) at Mentz, 1450-5

[At the sale of the Perkins library, 6 June, 1873, a copy of this Bible on vellum sold for 3400*l.*; one on paper sold for 2800*l.*]

"*Book of Psalms*," by Fust and Schœffer, 14 Aug. 1457

The "*Durandi Rationale*," first work printed with cast metal types, 1459

[Printing was introduced into Oxford about this time.—*Catholic*. Denied by Dibdin.]

A *Lrey* printed.—*Du Fresnoy*, 1460

The first Latin Bible with a date completed at Mentz by Fust and Schœffer, 1462

Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of printing, in the general ruin, is spread to other towns, *

The types were uniformly Gothic, or old German (whence our *old English* or *Black Letter*), until, 1465

Greek characters (quotations first used, same year, "*Cicero de Officiis*," printed by Fust at Mentz) 1467

Roman characters, first at Rome

A *Chronicle*, said to have been found in the archbishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact disputed), bearing the date "Oxford, anno 1468,"

Lactantius, by Sweeneyhym and Pannartz, near Rome, 1465; Luy by the same, 1469

William Caxton, a mercer of London, set up the first press at Westminster, 1470

[To the west of the Sanctuary in Westminster Abbey stood the Eleemosynary or Almshouse, where the first printing-press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Miline, then abbot.]

He printed "William Caxton's Recuyell of the Hys toyes of Troy," by Raoul le Fevre (*Phillips*) "

His early pieces were, "A Treatise on the Game of Chess," and "Tully's Offices;" see below (*Dibdin*), 1474

"*Esop's Fables*," printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with his leaves numbered, 1484

Aldus cast the Greek alphabet, and a Greek book printed *op. Aldi* 1476

He introduces the Italics *

The "*Pentateuch*," in Hebrew 1482

German Bible at Nuremberg, 1483

Homer, in *folio*, beautifully done at Florence, eclipsing all former printing, by Demetrius 1488

Caxton prints the "*Boke of Eneydos*" 1490

Aldus Manutius begins printing at Venice, 1494

Printing used in Scotland, 1509

The first edition of the *whole Bible* was, strictly speaking, the "*Complutensian Polyglot*" of cardinal Ximenes (see *Polyglot*). 1517

The "*Liturgy*," the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphrey Powell, 1550

Printing in Irish characters introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's, 1571

The first newspaper said to be printed in England (see *Newspapers*) 1588

First patent granted for printing, 1591

First printing-press improved by William Blaeu, at Amsterdam, 1601

First printing in America in New England, when the *Freeman's Oath* and an almanac were printed, 1639

"*Bay Psalm Book*," printed at Cambridge, Mass., 1640

First Bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast.—*Hardy's Tour* 1704

First types cast in England by Caslon.—*Phillips* 1720

Stereotype printing practised by William Ged, of Edinburgh, about 1730

[Specimen at Royal Institution, London.]

The present mode of stereotype invented by Mr. Tillich, about 1779

[Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century.—*Phillips*.]

Logographic printing, in which words cast in one piece were employed, patented by H. Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times* (soon disused) 1783

Machine-printing (which see) first suggested by Nicholson, 1790

The Stanhope press invented about 1800; in general use 1806

Albion press introduced, 1816

The roller, which was a suggestion of Nicholson, introduced, "

Cowper's and Applegath's rollers, 1817

Columbian press of Clymer patented, "

Printing for the blind (by raised characters) begins, 1827

Anastatic Printing, in which written or printed matter is transferred upon zinc plates, was invented by Balderus of Berlin about 1841, and made known in London; lectured on by Faraday in 1845; and improved by Strickland and Delamotte in 1848

[A similar process was invented by Mr. Cocks of Falmouth in 1836.]

Printing types electro-faced with copper, about 1850

Engraved copper-plate electro-faced with iron and nickel 1858

Type composing machines.—By James Young's several numbers of the *Family Herald* were set up, beginning 17 Dec. 1842; Hattersley's appeared at the Exhibition of 1862; Hart's was shown at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, 6 Oct. 1862

W. H. Mitchell's composing machine was tried at Messrs. Spottiswoode's, 1861; these machines were said to be in use in America in Jan. 1863

Kastenbein's composing and distributing machines (in use at the *Times* office) shown at the International Exhibition, 1872

The "*Clowers*" type composing machine (Hooker's patent), in which electro magnets are employed, was shown at the Caxton celebration exhibition, South Kensington, July, 1877

[10,000 types per hour may be set up in page form.]

Alexander Mackie's type composing machine in use at his office in Warrington, and at Messrs. Clay's, London, in 1871. It was said to be able to set up four columns of the *Times* in an hour.

Miss Emily Faithfull established the Victoria printing-office in Great Cornam street, London, in which female compositors are employed; the *Englishwoman's Journal* printed there, Aug. 1861; appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty, June, 1862

(See *Printing machine*, *Stereotype*, and *Nature Printing*.)

TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYSSKYN DE WORDE.

THE GAME AND PLAYE OF THE CHESSE. *Translated out of the Frenche and empyrnyed by me William Caxton. Fynyschid the last day of Marche the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hundred and lxxvij.*

[A fac-simile of this book was printed by Mr. Vincent Higgins in 1859.]

THE DICHS AND WISE SAYINGS OF THE PHILOSOPHERS is stated to be the first book printed by Caxton in England, 1477. (Fac-simile published by Elliot Stock, 1877.)

THE BOKE OF TYLE OF OLDE AGE *Empyrnyed by me simple persone William Caxton into Englysshe as the playnir solace and reverence of men growyng in to old age the xij day of August the yer of our Lord M. cccc. lxxij.* HERBERT.

THE POLYGLYSSON *conteynyng the Berynges and Drdes of many Tymer in eight Bokis. Imprinted by William Caxton after having somwhat charged the rule and olde Englysshe, that is to wite [to wit] certayn Wurdz which in those Dayes be neither rynd ne understanden. Ended the second day of*

Juylt at Westmestre the xxiij yere of the Regne of Kyng Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure Lord a Thousand four hundred four Score and Twene [1482].—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

THE CHRONICLES OF ENGLOND Emprynted by me Wyllyam Caxton thaboy of Westmynstre by london the 5 daye of Juyn the yere of thincarnacion of our lord god m.cccc.lxxx.

POLYCONYCON. Ended the thyrtyenth daye of Apryll the tenth yere of the reyne of kynges Harry the seventh And of the Incarnacion of our lord mcccc.lxxxv. Emprynted by Wynkyn the worde at Westmestre.

THE HYLLK OF PERFECTIÖN emprynted at the instance of the reverend relligyouz fader Tho. Prior of the hous of St. Ann. the order of the charterouse Accomplyshe[d] theynyshe[d] all Westmynstre the iiii day of Janewer and ere of our lord Thousande cccc.lxxxviii. And in the xii yere of kynges Henry the vii by me wynkyn de worde.—AMES, HERBERT, DIBDIN.

THE DESCRIPCION OF ENGLONDE Walys Scotland and Irlond speaking of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Fynyshe[d] and emprynted in Flete strete in the sygne of the Sonne by me Wynkyn de Worde the yere of our lord a cccc and v. mensis Mayis [mensis Maii].—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

The Festyval or Sermons on sondays and holidais taken out of the golden legend enprynted at london in Flete strete at y^e sygne of y^e Sonne by wynkyn de worde. In the yere of our Lord m.cccc.viii. And enuled the xi daye of Maye.—AMES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER [As printed by Caxton in 1483.] *Father our that art in heave[n], hallowe[d] be thy name: thy kyngdome come to us; thy will be done in earth as it is in heave[n]: our every daye bread give us to day; and forgive us oure trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not in to temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen.*—LEWIS'S LIFE OF CAXTON.

A PLACARD. [As printed by William Caxton.] *If it plesse any man spiritual or temperel to bye any pies of two or three commemoracons of Salisburi use * emprynted after the forme of this preest lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late him come to westmonester in to the almshouse at the reed pale [red pale] and he shall have them good there.*—DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

CAXTON CELEBRATION of 400th anniversary of discovery of printing: First meeting at Westminster abbey; dean Stanley in chair; Messrs. Spottiswoode, Rivington, Clowes, and others present, 17 Feb. 1877.

Exhibition (at South Kensington) of early printed books, Bibles, and engravings; printing, paper-making, stereotyping, electrotyping, in operation; opened by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 30 June; closed 1 Sept. 1877.

116*l*, profit given to the Printers' Pension Corporation, 30 July, 1878.

The catalogue contains valuable information.

PRINTING-MACHINES.—William Nicholson, editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, first projected (1790-1), but Mr. König first contrived and constructed a working printing-machine, which began with producing the *Times* of 28 Nov. 1814, a memorable day in the annals of typography.

In 1818, Mr. E. Cowper patented improvements.† König's machine printed 1800 an hour on one side; Cowper's improvements increased this number to 4200. This was raised to 15,000 by Mr. Applegath's machine, which printed the *Times*.

Hoe's American machine, introduced into London 1858, prints 20,000 an hour.

Marinoni's machine at Paris said to print 36,000 an hour; Dec. 1868.

Walter press, invented for the *Times* by J. C. Macdonald and Mr. Calverley, between 1862-9, prints about 17,000 an hour; perfected, 1872.

American Campbell press said to print 50,000 sheets perfected in an hour, Feb. 1876.

Ingram web rotary machine, invented by Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., for printing illustrated papers; first used to print *Illustrated London News*, 4 Oct. 1877.

PRINTING IN COLORS was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MSS. (for instance, the Mentz Psalter of Fust, 1455, which has a letter in three colors). Imitations of chiaroscuro soon followed ("Respose in Egypt," engraving on wood after Louis Cranach, in 1519, in Germany; others by Ugo da Carpi, in Italy, 1518). J. B. Jackson (1720-54) attempted, without success, to imitate water color drawings, and to print paper-hangings.

About 1783, John Skipple, an amateur, printed some chiaroscuros.

In 1819-22, Mr. William Savage produced his remarkable work, "Hints on Color Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiaroscuro, and of colored drawings, giving details of the processes employed.

In 1836, Mr. George Baxter produced beautiful specimens of Picture-printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1855. In some of the illustrations to the "Pictorial Album" (1836), he employed 20 different blocks.

* Romish Service-books, used at Salisbury, by the devout called *Pies* (*Pica*, Latin), as is supposed from the different color of the text and rubric. Our printing-type *Pica* is called *Cicero* by foreign printers.—*Whalley*.

† In 1817 was published Blumenbach's *Physiology* by Eliotson, the first book printed by machinery. The machine employed was König's, one which printed both sides in one operation at the rate of 900 sheets an hour (1816).

It has been applied to lithography (hence chromo-lithography).

In 1849, Mr. G. C. Leighton produced imitations of water-color drawings by means of modifications and improvements of Savary's processes. In 1851 he commenced color-printing by machinery, and has since availed himself of aquatinted plates, and also of electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of color as well as durability.

The large colored prints of the *Illustrated London News* were first issued in Dec. 1855.

Mr. E. Meyerstein explained his process of printing many colors at one impression (stenochromy), Society of Arts, 13 Dec. 1876.

Printing surfaces. Vulcanized india-rubber was first employed for this purpose by Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., about 1862, and patented in the name of Alfred Leighton, 1864. The application is now much used for hand stamps for books, etc. (1880).

PRINTING EXHIBITION (of specimens, apparatus, materials, stationery, and machinery), at Agricultural Hall, London, include 5-17 July, 1880; and 14 July et seq. 1881.

Priories, at first dependent on the great abbeys, are mentioned in 722 in England; see *Abbeys and Monasteries*. *Alien priories* were seized by the king (Edward I.) in 1285, and in succeeding reigns on the breaking-out of war with France; but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 3 Hen. V. 1414.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.

Priscillianists, disciples of Priscillian, a Spanish bishop who propagated doctrines alleged to contain Gnosticism and Manichæism, 372. When condemned he appealed from the pope to the emperor, but was beheaded at Treves, 385.

Prisoners' Counsel Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 114 (1836), allows counsel to persons tried for felony; hitherto prohibited.

Prisoners of War, among the ancient nations, when spared, were usually enslaved. About the thirteenth century, civilized nations began to exchange their prisoners.

The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number. . . . 30 Sept. 1779
The number exchanged by cartel with France, from the commencement of the then war, was 44,000. . . . June, 1781
The English prisoners in France estimated at 6000, and the French in England 27,000. . . . Sept. 1798
The English in France amounted to 10,300, and the French, etc., in England to 47,600, in. . . . 1811
Great numbers made by the Germans in the war. . . . 1870-1

Prisons OF LONDON, see *Fleet, King's Bench, Newgate, Poultry, Clerkenwell*.

Horsemonger lane jail was built in. . . . 1791
The state of prisons greatly improved after the exertions of Howard. 1 Cold-Bath Fields prison was built on his suggestion. . . . 1794
The atrocities of governor Aris in this prison were exposed in parliament. . . . 12 July, 1800
Sheriffs' fund for assisting discharged prisoners commenced. . . . 1809
Whitecross-street prison for debtors erected. . . . 1813-15
Milbank prison (see *Milbank*) received convicts as a penitentiary. . . . 27 June, 1816
Borough computer mean and confined till visited by a parliamentary committee in. . . . 1817
Savoy prison, for the confinement of deserters from the Guards, formerly situated in the Strand, was pulled down to make room for Waterloo bridge. . . . 1819
New Bridewell prison was erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars, in. . . . 1829
Tothill Fields Bridewell, built in 1618, rebuilt. . . . 1836
The old Marshalsea prison, Southwark, built in the thirteenth century, taken down. . . . 1842
Pentonville Model prison completed. . . . "
Milbank penitentiary reported a failure; changed to an ordinary prison. . . . 1843
Middlesex house of detention, Clerkenwell, erected in. . . . 1847
City prison, Holloway, opened. . . . 6 Feb. 1852
Royal Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society established. . . . 1858
Act passed for abolishing Queen's Bench prison. . . . 1862
Prison Ministers' act passed. . . . 1833
Acts to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons, passed. . . . 5 July, 1955; Aug. 1886

† John Howard was born 2 Sept. 1726; made sheriff of Bedford, 1773; investigated into the state of English prisons, 1773-5; and gave evidence thereon before the house of commons, which led to amendments by law, 1774; he visited prisons all over the continent, and died at Kherson, 20 Jan. 1790.

Howard Association (which are) instituted, 1866
 A National Prison Association was organized in New York, 1839 or 1870
 Milbank made a military prison, 1870
 International prison congress met at the Middle Temple, London, 3 July, 1872
 Prison Discipline Society, by the philanthropic labors of sir T. F. Buxton, M.P., was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects were the amelioration of jails, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime.
 Whitecross-street prison; to be pulled down and materials sold, 11 Oct. 1870; to be the site of Midland Railway goods station, 1 Oct. 1874
 A prison bill brought forward, 1 June; withdrawn, 31 July, 1876
 The *Prison Acts*, for England, Ireland, and Scotland, passed 12 July and 14 Aug. 1877. They transfer management of prisons, after 1 April, 1878, from local authorities to the home secretary; provide for redistribution and reduction of number of prisons, etc.
 Horsemonger lane and other jails closed, 1878
 An international *Prison Congress* met at Stockholm, 20-24 Aug. "

Privateer, a ship belonging to private individuals, sailing with a license (termed a *letter of marque*), granted by a government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice, said to have been adopted by Edward I. against the Portuguese in 1295, was general during the war between Spain and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, and during the last French war. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, 30 March, 1856. The United States government refused to agree unless the right of blockade was also given up. The British government declined this, asserting "that the system of commercial blockade was essential to its naval supremacy." On 17 April, 1861, Jefferson Davis, president of the southern confederacy, announced his intention of issuing letters of marque, and on the 19th president Lincoln proclaimed that all southern privateers should be treated as pirates. This decree was not carried out; see *United States*. All the great powers forbade privateering during the American civil war (*which see*). Among the principal confederate privateers were the following: The *Savannah* ran the blockade at Charleston, S. C., 2 June, 1861, captured 4 June; the *Sumter* ran the blockade at New Orleans, La., July, 1861, sold April, 1862; the *Jeff. Davis* escaped from Charleston, July, 1861, wrecked in Aug.; the *Nashville* escaped from Charleston, Oct. 1861, destroyed by the *Montauk*, 1 March, 1863; the *Florida*, built at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, received her armament at sea, entered Mobile harbor, Aug. 1862, escaped from that port, Jan. 1863, captured by the *Wachusett*, Oct. 1864, and afterwards sunk by collision in Hampton Roads; the *Alabama*, built at Liverpool, escaped 29 July, 1862, destroyed by the *Kearsarge*, 19 June, 1864. It is estimated that during the war 30 vessels of all description were employed by the confederates. By the treaty of Washington privateering was prohibited.

Privileged Places, see *Asylums*.

Privy Council. A council was instituted by Alfred, 895. The number of the council was about 12 when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet; but it had become of an unwieldy number before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon sir William Temple's plan, and reduced to 30 members: Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, being president. The number is now unlimited. To attempt the life of a privy-councillor in the execution of his office was made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high-treason, 9 Anne, 1711.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—In lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the lord chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts of England, and the Vice-Admiralty courts abroad—from the Warden of the Stannaries, the courts of the Isle of Man, and other islands, and the Colonial courts, etc. fixed by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, 1833; amended by other acts in 1844, 1851, 1852.
JUDGES.—The lord president, lord chancellor, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, lords-justices in appeal, lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, lord chief baron, judges of the courts of bankruptcy, probate, and ad-

miralty, and others appointed by the queen. In consequence of the increase of business, and consequent delay, the queen was empowered to appoint four new judicial members of the committee, by 34 & 35 Vict. c. 91 (21 Aug. 1871). The attorney-general, sir R. Collier, was made a judge of the Common Pleas, 7 Nov., and a member of the judicial committee 22 Nov. 1871.

These proceedings were considered contrary to the spirit of the act by several judges and the legal profession generally. A vote of censure on the Gladstone ministry was negatived in the house of lords (89-87), 15 Feb.; in the commons (268-241), 19 Feb. 1872.

Privy Seal. THE LORD, the fifth great officer of state, has the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant without good warrant under the king's signet. This seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons signed by him before they come to the great seal. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, held this office in the reign of Henry VIII. previously to 1523, when Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission.—*Beaumont*. See under *Liverpool*, *Canning*, *Wellington*, and succeeding *Administrations*. Present lord, Chichester Fortescue, lord Carlingford, appointed 11 April, 1861.

Prize-fighting, see *Boring*.

Prize-money, arising from captures made from the enemy, was decreed by government to be divided into eight equal parts, and distributed by order of ranks, 17 April, 1703. The distribution of army prize-money is regulated by an act passed in 1832. Naval prize-money is now regulated by royal proclamation; the last, 19 May, 1866.

"**Pro Nihilo**," a pamphlet, said to be by count Henry Arnim, attacking count Bismarck; published Nov. 1875. He was prosecuted for it in 1876; see *Prussia*.

Probability, THEORY OF (termed by Butler, "the guide of life;" by Laplace, "good-sense reduced to calculation"), was originated by Pascal, and taken up by Fermat, in their correspondence in 1654.

Its object is "the determination of the number of ways in which an event may happen or fail, in order that we may judge whether the chances of its happening or failing are greater."—*Jerome*.

It has been treated upon by the most eminent mathematicians—viz. the Bernouillis, De Moivre, D'Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, and Quetelet.

Isaac Todhunter's copious "History of Probability" published 1865.

Probate Court, established in Aug. 1857, by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, which abolished all powers exercised by the ecclesiastical courts in the granting of probates of wills, etc.; see *Prerogative Court*. The first judge appointed, 5 Jan. 1858, was sir Cresswell Cresswell, who took his seat on 12 Jan. On his death sir James P. Wilde (now lord Penzance) was appointed judge, 28 Aug. 1863; see *Supreme Court*. The present judges of the probate, divorce, and admiralty divisions are sir R. J. Phillimore (1867) and sir James Hannen (1872). A probate and matrimonial division of the high court of justice of Ireland was established by Judicature act, 1877; present judge, Robert Richard Warren (1861). *Probate* is the exhibiting and proving a will before the proper authority. The probate registry is now at Somerset House (1881).

Processions Act, 13 Vict. c. 2, passed 12 March, 1850, prohibited party processions, with banners, etc. It was repealed in 1872.

Proclamations, ROYAL, "have only a binding force when grounded upon and to enforce the laws of the realm."—*Coke*. Henry VIII., in 1539, declared that they were as valid as acts of parliament. This was annulled, 1547.

Proctor (from *procurator*), an office in ecclesiastical courts, corresponding to that of an attorney or solicitor in courts of common-law. It was abolished by the Judicature act, 1873. The persons chosen to represent the clergy in convocation are termed proctors. The university proctors enforce discipline.

Profiles. The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, 330 B.C.—*Ashc.* "Until the end of the third century I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner."—*Addison.*

Progresistas, a political party in Spain, headed by Espartero, duke of Victory, and later by gen. Prim. Since 1865 they adopted a policy of inaction in public affairs; by uniting with the unionists and republicans in Sept. 1868, the government was overthrown; see *Spain.*

Progressionist Theory supposes that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from one simple form; see *Species.*

Promissory Notes were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782; the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently; see *Bills of Exchange.*

Pronunciamento, a revolution (in Spain or South America) effected by a military leader; in France termed *a coup d'état*; see *France and Spain.*

Propaganda Fide, CONGREGATIO DE (congregation for the propagation of the faith of the Roman Catholic church), was constituted at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622; the college in 1627.

Propagation of the Gospel Society received its charter 16 June, 1701. Its sphere is generally limited to the British colonies. General income in 1867, 114,546*l.*; in 1879, 145,240*l.*

Property. The assessments on real property, under the property-tax of 1815, were 51,898,423*l.*; of which Middlesex was 5,595,537*l.*; Lancashire, 3,087,774*l.*; and Yorkshire, 4,700,000*l.*; Wales, 2,153,801*l.*; see *Income-tax, Capital.* Estimated wealth of the country (1878), 8,500,000,000*l.*

ESTIMATED ANNUAL VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY (LANDS, MINES, ETC.).

	1814.	1873.
England.....	£53,495,000	£175,290,000
Scotland.....	6,643,000	23,068,000
Ireland (1854).....	11,892,000	14,647,000

Propheying. About 1570 the puritanical part of the clergy, particularly at Northampton, held meetings (termed prophesyings) for prayer and exposition of the scriptures. These were forbidden by queen Elizabeth, 7 May, 1577, and immediately ceased.

Prophets, see under *Jews.*

Prorogation of Parliament. By an act passed 12 Aug. 1867, her majesty was enabled to issue a proclamation for the prorogation of parliament during the recess.

Prosecutor. By the Prosecution of Offences act, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 22 (3 July, 1879), the appointment of a director of public prosecutions with assistants was enacted. It came into operation 1 Jan. 1880. John Blossett Maule appointed director of public prosecutions, Dec. 1879.

A public prosecutor, "procureur du roi," in France, is mentioned in the fourteenth century; replaced by "accusateur public" (elected), 1791; by "commissaire national," 1793; "procureur" restored by Napoleon I.

Protection of Life and Property Act (for part of Ireland) passed 16 June, 1871; see *Ireland.*

Protectionists, that section of the conservative party which opposed the repeal of the corn-laws, and which separated from sir Robert Peel in 1846. The name was derived from a "Society for the Protection of Agriculture," of which the duke of Richmond was chairman, and which had been established to counteract the efforts of the Anti-corn-law League, 17 Feb. 1844. Lord George Bentinck was the head of the party from 1846 till his death, 21 Sept. 1848. The Derby administration not proposing the restoration of the corn-laws, the above

society was dissolved, 7 Feb. 1853.—The protection of native manufactures is maintained in the United States, 1868-80, and was advocated in France, Germany, and other countries.

Protectorates in ENGLAND. That of the earl of Pembroke, 19 Oct. 1216, ended by his death, 1218. Of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, began 31 Aug. 1422; he was seized 11 Feb. 1447, and found dead a few days after. Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, began May, 1483, and ended by his assuming the royal dignity, 26 June, the same year. Of Somerset, began 28 Jan. 1547, and ended by his resignation in 1549. Of Oliver Cromwell, began 16 Dec. 1653, and ended by his death, 8 Sept. 1658. Of Richard Cromwell, began 3 Sept. 1658, and ended by his resignation, 25 May, 1659; see *England.*

Proteine (from the Greek *πρωτεϊον*, principal), a chemical term introduced by Mulder about 1844 for the basis of albumen, fibrine, and caseine.

Protestant Reformation Society, established 1820; it employs missionaries and readers.

Protestants. The emperor Charles V. called a diet at Spire in 1529 to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman Catholic clergy. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly protested, 19 April, 1529. Hence the term Protestants was given to the followers of Luther; it afterwards included Calvinists, and other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were: John, elector of Saxony; George, margrave of Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, the dukes of Lunenburg; the landgrave of Hesse; and the prince of Anhalt. These were joined by the citizens of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Heilbrun, and seven other cities; see *Lutheranism, Calvinism, Huguenots, Germany, Church of England, etc.*

Protestants persecuted in Scotland and Germany..... 1546
Edward VI. established Protestantism in England..... 1548
Mary re-establishes Romanism, and persecutes the Protestants: above 300 put to death..... 1563-8
Ridley, bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop of Worcester, were burned at Oxford, 16 Oct. 1555; and Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury..... 21 March, 1556

[During three years of Mary's reign, 277 persons were brought to the stake; besides those punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscation. Among those who suffered by fire were 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and laborers, 65 women, and 4 children. The principal agents of the queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner.]

Elizabeth restores Protestantism..... 1558
Protestant settlements formed in Ulster, N. Ireland..... 1603-11
The Protestant union of princes in Germany, 4 May, 1608; met last..... May, 1621
Thirty years' war between Romanists and Protestants in Germany..... 1618-48

Protestants persecuted at Thorn, in Poland..... 1734
Protestant Association (see Gordon's "No popery" *Mob*), 1780
A society for planting communities of the poorer Protestants on tracts of land, particularly in the northern counties of Ireland, established in Dublin in..... Dec. 1829
(London) Protestant Society, established 1827; Protestant Association, 1836; Protestant Alliance..... 1840
Protestant Conservative Society established..... 9 Dec. 1831
Protestant Alliance formed at Armagh..... 7 Nov. 1845
Pan-protestant conference held at Worms (about 1000 delegates)..... 31 May, 1860

Meeting of a general synod of the Reformed Church of France (M. Guizot present) to propose return to early doctrine and discipline, held at Paris..... 7 June, 1872
The "liberal party" attack the doctrines of the authority of the Bible, the divinity and resurrection of Christ, etc.; an orthodox confession is carried amid strong opposition (61 to 45)..... 20 June, "

Protoplasm, the material of the minute ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues, termed "the physical basis of life" by Huxley (1868). The protomoba, the lowest form of life, is a structureless mass of protoplasm; the amoeba, a similar mass, contains a nucleus. Protoplasm is composed of carbonic acid, water, and ammonia.

Provence (the Roman *Provincia*), S.E. France,

was made a kingdom by the emperor Lothaire for his son Charles. It afterwards became part of the kingdom of Arles as a feudal fief, and was reunited to the German empire in 1032 by Conrad II. On the fall of the Hohenstaufens it was acquired by Charles of Anjou, who married the heiress of the count in 1245, and became king of Naples in 1268; and was held by his successors till its annexation to France by Charles VIII. in 1487.

Proverbs. The book of Proverbs by Solomon is dated about 1000 B.C. The latter part was collected by order of Hezekiah about 700 B.C. Ray's collection of English proverbs appeared in 1672, and Bohn's general collection in 1837. Martin F. Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" appeared in 1839. Alfred Henderson's "Latin Proverbs," 1869.

Providence, capital of Rhode Island, U. S. (*which see*), 1636.

Provident Knowledge Society established in 1872 to forward the post-office financial schemes, by establishing penny banks, sending out lecturers, and publishing papers for the promotion of thrift among the lower classes. It held its first annual meeting 9 May, 1873, the earl of Derby in the chair.

Provisions—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THEM. The high value of money at the time must be borne in mind.

Sale of Food and Drugs act passed 11 Aug. 1875 (*see Adulteration*).

Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for fourpence, Henry I. about 1130. The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red and eightpence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John, 1300. —*Hutton's Annals.*

When wheat was at 6s. per quarter the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces (nearly of the whole grain) and to sixteen the white. When wheat was 1s. 6d. per quarter, the farthing white loaf was to weigh sixty-four ounces and the whole grain (the same as standard now) ninety six, by the first assay, 1202. —*Mat. Paris.*

A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280. —*Dufresnoy.*

Wheat 1s. per quarter, 14 Edw. I., 1286. —*Stow.*
The price of provisions fixed by the common council of London as follows: two pullets, three halfpence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three halfpence; a fat lamb, sixpence from Christmas to Shrove-tide, the rest of the year fourpence, 29 Edw. I., 1299. —*Stow.*

Price of provisions fixed by parliament: at the rate of 2l. 8s. of our money for a fat ox; if fed with corn, 3l. 12s.; a shorn sheep, 5s.; two dozen of eggs, 3d.; other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common council above recited, 7 Edw. II., 1313. —*Rot. Parl.*

Wine, the best sold for 20s. per tun, 10 Rich. II., 1387.
Wheat being at 1s. 1d. the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price that it is called a dearth of corn by the historians of that era.

Beef and pork settled at a halfpenny the pound, and veal three farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Hen. VIII., 1533. —*Anderson.*

Document from a "Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner and Supper, and the Charge thereof for Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley," kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in their custody:

1 Oct. 1554. DINNER.		
Bread and ale.....	£0	0 2
Oysters.....	0	0 1
Butter.....	0	0 2
Eggs.....	0	0 2
Lying.....	0	0 8
A piece of fresh salmon.....	0	0 10
Wine.....	0	0 3
Cheese and pears.....	0	0 2

The three dinners..... £0 2 6

Milk sold three pints ale measure for one halfpenny, 2 Eliz. 1560. —*Star's Chronicle.*

Liebig's discovery of his "Extractum Carnis," extract of meat, announced 1847.

Since the autumn of 1865, meat, milk, and butter greatly increased in price owing to the cattle plague, etc.

The "Food Committee" of Society of Arts first met 21 Dec. 1866.

Meat very dear in England, 1868-73. Introduction of Australian preserved meat by Mr. John McCall in 1865; imported in 1866, 91 cwt.; in 1871, 237,160 cwt. Meat imported here in 1864, 3283 cwt.; in 1877, 399,181 cwt.

Carcasses frozen by Harrison's method; cargo sent to England from Melbourne, Australia, 23 July; arrived, 18 Oct.; proved a failure, 2 Nov. 1873.

Good preserved American meat sold in London, 27 Dec. 1875. Great influx of meat preserved by cold, 1877.

Bell & Coleman's patent refrigerators reported successful in preserving meat, etc., Aug., Sept. 1878.

Fresh meat brought from Australia, Feb. 1880.

For the price of Bread since 1735, *see Bread.*

(*See Milk, Cattle.*)

Provisions of Oxford, see Oxford.

Provvedimento Societies in Italy, formed to aid in acquiring Rome and Venice, elected Garibaldi as their chief, 10 March, 1862. They were tolerated by Kicasoli, and warned to be moderate by Rattazzi.

Proxies. Voting by proxy, an ancient privilege of the house of peers, was very frequently abused. In the reign of Charles II., when the duke of Buckingham sometimes brought 20 proxies in his pocket, it was ordered that no peer should bring more than two proxies. From 1830 to 1867, both inclusive, proxies were only called 73 times. In conformity with the recommendation of a committee, a new "standing order" was adopted, 31 March, 1868, by which it was ordered "that the practice of calling for proxies on a division shall be discontinued."

Prud'hommes, CONSEILS DE (from *prudens homo*, a prudent man), trade tribunals in France, composed of masters and workmen, were constituted to arbitrate on trade disputes in 1806. Similar bodies with this name existed as far back as 1452 at Marseilles, and at Lyons in 1461.

Prussia. The country was anciently possessed by the Veneti, about 320 B.C. They were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Rhiphan mountains; and from these the country was called Borussia. Some historians derive the name from *Po*, signifying near, and *Russia*. The Borussi afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly with the Poles. The constitution, established 31 Jan. 1850, was modified 30 April, 1851; 21 May, 5 June, 1852; 7 and 24 May, 1853; 10 June, 1854; 30 May, 1855; and 15 May, 1857. Population, with Lauenburg (annexed 14 Aug. 1865), 19,304,843; with Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfurt, Dec. 1867, 24,039,543; 1871, 24,693,244; 1875, 25,742,204. *President of the ministry, etc.*, prince Bismarck, Sept. 1862.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, and is slain..... about 997

Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages..... 1018

Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear..... 1163

The Teutonic knights returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest and conversion of Prussia..... 1225

Thorn founded by them..... 1231

Königsberg, lately built, made the capital..... 1295

Largely repopulated by German colonists, 12-13th century.

Frederick IV. of Nuremberg (the founder of the reigning family) obtains by purchase from Sigismund, emperor of Germany, the margraviate of Brandenburg..... 1418

Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights..... 1446

Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the Teutonic order, seizes its territories, renounces the Roman Catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland..... 1525

University of Königsberg founded by duke Albert..... 1544

John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia..... 1609

The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg..... 1648

Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector..... 1687

Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, to commemorate the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe..... 1680

Frederick III., in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own head and upon the head of his consort; is proclaimed king of Prussia by the name of Frederick I., and institutes the Order of the Black Eagle, 18 Jan. 1701

Gueldres taken from the Dutch..... 1703

Frederick I. seizes Neufchatel or Nounburg, and purchases Tecklenburg..... 1707

The principality of Meurs added to Prussia..... 1712

Frederick II. the Great, king, who made the Prussian monarch by rank among the first powers of Europe..... 1740

Breslau ceded to Prussia..... 1741

Silesia, Glatz, etc., ceded..... 1742

"Seven years' war" (*see Battles*)..... 1756-60

Frederick II. victor at Prague, 5 May; defeated at Kolin, 18 June; victor at Rosbach.....	5 Nov.	1787	Prussia repudiates a customs' union with Austria.....	7 June,	1802
Gen. Lacy, with an Austrian and Russian army, marches to Berlin; the city is laid under contribution, etc.; magazines destroyed.....	Oct.	1780	But agrees to a commercial treaty.....	19 Feb.	1853
Peace of Hubertburg (ends "Seven years' war"); Silesia gained by Prussia.....	15 Feb.	1763	Democratic plot at Berlin detected.....	25 Dec.	"
Prussia shares in the first partition of Poland.....	17 Aug.	1772	Death of Radowitz.....	25 Dec.	"
Frederick the Great dies.....	17 Aug.	1786	Vaccination of the government upon the Eastern question.....	March and April	1854
Frederick William II. invades France.....	1792	"	Agrees to a protocol for preservation of the integrity of Turkey, which is signed at Vienna.....	7 April,	"
Joins the coalition against France.....	1793	"	Declares neutrality in the war.....	6 Sept. and Oct.	"
The Prussians seize Hanover.....	1801 and 1806	"	Excluded from the conferences at Vienna.....	Feb.	1855
Prussia joins the allies of England against France, 6 Oct. Fatal battles of Jena and Auerstadt.....	14 Oct.	"	Disputes with Switzerland (see <i>Neufchâtel</i>), Nov. 1864, to May, 1867		
[Nearly all the monarchy subdued.]			Alarming illness of the king; the prince of Prussia appointed regent.....	23 Oct.	"
Berlin decree promulgated.....	20 Nov.	"	Chevalier Bunsen ennobled.....	Jan.	1858
Peace of Tilsit (<i>which see</i>).....	9 July,	1807	Prince Frederick William of Prussia married to the princess royal of England.....	25 Jan.	"
Formation of the Tugendbund (<i>which see</i>), a patriotic society (promoted by Von Stein).....	"	"	Queen Victoria visits them at Potsdam.....	10 Aug.	"
Convention of Berlin.....	5 Nov.	1808	Prince of Prussia permanent regent.....	7 Oct.	"
Schaunhorst secretly restores the army by the system of reserves; forming a nation of soldiers.....	1809-13	"	Resignation of Manteuffel ministry; succeeded by that of prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (liberal); the elections end in favor of the new government.....	Nov.	"
The people rise to expel the French from Germany at the king's appeal, and form the "landwehr" or militia.....	17 March,	1813	Prince Frederick William, son of the princess royal of England, born.....	27 Jan.	1859
Treaty of Paris.....	11 April,	1814	Italian war—Prussia declares its neutrality, but arms to protect Germany.....	May and June,	"
The king visits England.....	6 June,	1817	The regent announces that "the Prussian army will be in future the Prussian nation in arms".....	12 Jan.	1860
Ministry of education established.....	1 Aug.	1819	The regent and several German sovereigns meet the emperor of the French at Baden (see <i>Baden</i>), 15-17 June, Baron Bunsen dies (aged 70).....	27 Nov.	"
Congress of Carlsbad.....	1 Aug.	1819	Disclosures respecting the oppressive system of Prussian police; Steiber, the director, prosecuted and censured, but not punished.....	Nov.	"
Blucher dies in Silesia, aged 77.....	12 Sept.	"	Death of Frederick William IV. Accession of William I.....	2 Jan.	1861
[From this time Prussia pursued a peaceful and undisturbed policy until 1848.]			Meeting of the chambers: on the motion for the address, M. von Vincke carries an amendment in favor of Italian Unity and "a firm alliance with England," 6 Feb. On 12 Sept. 1860, capt. Macdonald was committed to prison at Bonn, for resisting the railway authorities there; the English residents appealed and were censured; a correspondence ensued between the Prussian government and the British foreign secretary; and strong language was uttered in the house of commons, 26 April, and in the Prussian chambers.....	6 May,	"
Government disputes with Roman Catholic clergy begin, through ultramontanist of the Radziwill family since 1830.....	1840	"	The Macdonald affair settled by a firm yet conciliatory despatch from the baron von Schleinitz.....	May,	"
Serious attempt made on the life of the king, by an assassin named Tesch, who fired two shots at him, 26 July, 1844	1843	"	Attempted assassination of the king by Becker, a Leipzig student, 14 July; who is sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.....	23 Sept.	"
Insurrection in Berlin.....	18 March,	1848	The king meets the emperor Napoleon at Compiegne, 6-8 Oct.	"	"
Berlin declared in a state of siege.....	12 Nov.	"	The king and queen crowned at Königsberg; he declares that he will reign by the "grace of God".....	18 Oct.	"
The constituent assembly meets in Brandenburg castle, 29 Nov.	"	"	Bill for making the ministry responsible, passed.....	6 March,	1862
This assembly dissolved; the king issues a new constitution.....	6 Dec.	"	The chamber of representatives oppose the government in regard to the length of military service, 6 March; and resolve on discussing the items of the budget; the ministry resigns; the king will not accept the resignation, but dissolves the chambers.....	11 March,	"
The German National Assembly elect the king of Prussia "hereditary emperor of the Germans".....	28 March,	1849	The ministry (liberal) resigns, and a reactionary cabinet formed under Van der Heydt.....	18 March-12 April,	"
The king declines the imperial crown.....	29 April,	"	Elections go against the government; only one minister elected.....	May,	"
The kingdom put under martial law.....	10 May,	"	Parliament opens; ministers appeal to the patriotism of the members.....	19 May,	"
The Prussians enter Carlsruhe.....	23 June,	"	Severe discussion on military expenditure; the chamber reduces the vote for the maintenance of the army from 200,000 to 135,000 men.....	11-16 Sept.	"
Armistice between Prussia and Denmark.....	10 July,	"	Van der Heydt resigns; succeeded as premier by the count Bismarck-Schönhausen, 23 Sept.; who informs the chamber that the budget is deferred till 1863; the chamber protests against this as unconstitutional.....	30 Sept.	"
Bavaria declared for an imperial constitution with the king of Prussia at its head.....	8 Sept.	"	The chamber of peers passes the budget without the amendments of the chamber of representatives; which (by 237 against 2) resolves that the act is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution.....	11 Oct.	"
Treaty between Prussia and Austria.....	30 Sept.	"	The king closes the session (65th) saying, "The budget for the year 1862, as decreed by the chamber of representatives, having been rejected by the chamber of peers on the ground of insufficiency, the government is under the necessity of controlling the public affairs outside the constitution".....	13 Oct.	"
Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany.....	12 Nov.	"	Agitation in favor of the constitution proceeding; passive resistance adopted; several liberal papers suppressed.....	Nov.	"
New constitution, 31 Jan.; the king takes the oath required by it.....	6 Feb.	1850	The chambers reassemble; unconciliatory address from the king, 14 Jan.; bold reply of the deputies; adopted.....	23 Jan.	1863
Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance.....	26 Feb.	"	They recommend neutrality in the Polish war.....	26 Feb.	"
Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg to maintain the German Union.....	27 Feb.	"	Violent dissension between the deputies and the ministry.....	May,	"
Württemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Württemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria.....	15 March,	"	The chamber of deputies address the king on their relation with the ministry, and the state of the country, 22 May; the king replies, that his ministers possess his confidence, and adjourns the session.....	27 May,	"
Attempt to assassinate the king.....	22 May,	"	The king resolves to govern without a parliament.....	27 May,	"
Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league.....	30 June,	"			
Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark.....	2 July,	"			
A congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel.....	12 July,	"			
Prussia refuses to join the restricted diet of Frankfurt.....	25 Aug.	"			
The Prussian government addresses a despatch to the cabinet of Vienna, declaring its resolve to uphold the constitution in Hesse-Cassel.....	21 Sept.	"			
Count Brandenburg prime-minister, dies.....	8 Nov.	"			
Decree, calling out the whole Prussian army, 223,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, and 29,000 artillery, with 1080 field-pieces.....	7 Nov.	"			
The Prussian troops in Hesse occupy the military road in that electorate.....	9 Nov.	"			

The press severely restricted, 1 June; the crown-prince in a speech disavows participation in the recent acts of the ministry, 5 June; and censures them in a letter to the king, 6 July; reconciled to the king, 8 Sept. 1863
The Liberal members voted in the provinces, 18, 19 July. The chamber of deputies dissolved, 2 Sept.; a Liberal majority re-elected, Oct.
A motion in favor of maintaining the rights of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, carried 2 Dec.; but the chamber obstinately refused its assent to it or to defray the expenses of war, Dec.
Chambers dissolved, Jan. 1864

[For the events of the war, see *Denmark*]

Preliminaries for peace with Denmark, 1 Aug.
Peace with Denmark signed, 30 Oct.
The opening of the chambers, 14 Jan.; revival of the constitutional agitation for control over the army budget, 16 Jan. 1865
International exhibition at Cologne opened by the crown-prince, 2 June.
The deputies having rejected the budget, the bills for reorganizing the army and increasing the fleet, and meeting the expense of the war with Denmark, the chamber is prorogued; the government will rule without it, 17 June.
The king at Carlsbad issues a despotic decree appropriating and disposing of the revenue, 6 July.
A political dinner of the Liberal deputies prohibited at Cologne, and forcibly prevented at Overfahnstein, in Nassau, 24 July.
Convention at Gastein (see *Gastein*), signed, 14 Aug.
Navigation treaty with Great Britain concluded, 16 Aug.
The king takes possession of Lauenburg, purchased from Austria with his own money, 15 Sept.
Bismarck visits the emperor Napoleon at Biarritz, Nov.
The chambers opened with a supercilious speech from M. Bismarck, 15 Jan. 1866
The opposing chamber prorogued, 22 Feb.
Decree asserting Prussian jurisdiction over Holstein, 11 March.

Prussian circular calling on German states to decide whether they will support Austria or Prussia (they profess neutrality), 24 March.
Prussia prepares for war, 27 March.
Treaty between Prussia and Italy said to have been concluded, 27 March.
The French government professes neutrality, April.
Austria demands the demobilization of the Prussian army, 7 April; Bismarck proposes a German parliament, 9 April.
Great meeting at Berlin in favor of peace, 15 April.
Blind's attempt to assassinate Bismarck fails, 7 May.
Recriminatory correspondence between Mendsdorff (Austrian) and Bismarck, calling for disarmament, April, May.

Alliance with Italy, May.
The Prussians enter Holstein; Austrians retire, 7 June.
Meeting of the Federal diet at Frankfurt; the demobilization of the Prussian army proposed by Austria; voted for by Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and others; Prussia declares the Germanic confederation to be dissolved, 14 June.
Prince Alexander of Hesse appointed to command the Federal army, June.
The Prussians declare war against Hanover and Saxony, 15 June.

Justificatory manifestoes issued by Austria and Prussia, 17 June.
Prussia declares war; royal manifesto to the people, 18 June.

The Prussians occupy Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, Saxony and Nassau, 16-20 June.
The Austrian northern army enters Silesia, 18 June; joined by the Saxons, about 19 June.
Nearly all the northern states join Prussia, about 23 June.

Prince Frederick Charles and the first army, and the army of the Elbe, enter Bohemia, 23 June; victorious in severe engagements at Liebenau, Türran, and Podoll, 26 June. Hühnewasser, 27 June; Münchengrätz, 28 June; Gitschin, 29 June.
The crown prince and the second army (of Silesia) enter Bohemia, 22 June; repulsed at Trautenau, 27 June; victorious at Soor and Trautenau, 28 June; Königshof, 29 June.
The left column of the crown prince's army defeat the Austrians at Nachod, 27 June; Skalitz, 28 June; Schweinschadel, 29 June.
Fruitless victory of the Hanoverians at Langensalza, 27 June; they capitulate to the Prussians, 29 June.
Communications opened between the two armies, 30 June.

The command assumed by the king, 1 July.
Battle of Königgrätz, or Sadowa; total defeat of the Austrians under Benedek, 3 July.
Benedek superseded by the archduke Albrecht, 8 July.
Campaign of the army under Vogel von Falkenstein against the army of the confederation, under princes Charles of Bavaria and Alexander of Hesse; Prussian victories at Wiesenthal and Bernbach, 4 July; Ham-melburg and Kissengen, 10 July.

Advance of the united armies under the king; cavalry skirmish at Saar; Austrians retire, 10 July, 1866

Prince Frederick Charles enters Brünn, capital of Moravia, 12 July, "
Campaign on the Maine: Prussian victories at Laufach, 13 July; and Aschaffenburg, 14 July, "
The members of the German diet retire from Frankfurt to Augsburg, 13 July, "
Austrians defeated at Tobitschau, 15 July, "
Frankfurt occupied by Falkenstein, 16 July, "
Severe fight at Blumenau stopped by the news of an armistice, 22 July, "

Preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg, 26 July, "
The Prussians occupy Wiesbaden, 18 July; victorious at Tauberbischofsheim, Hochhausen, Werbach, 24 July; Neubrunn, Helmstadt, Gerscheim, 25 July; Würzburg, 28 July; armistice granted, 30 July, "
The army reviewed by the king fifteen miles from Vienna, 31 July; begin their return home, 1 Aug. "
Franconia occupied by the Prussian army of reserve, under the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 23 July-1 Aug.; armistices granted, 1-3 Aug. "
The diet at Augsburg recognized the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, 4 Aug. "
Bohemia and Moravia cleared by, 18 Aug. "
The treaty of peace signed at Prague, 23 Aug. "
Meeting of special committee of the chamber of deputies; cost of the war stated, \$88,000,000, 29 Aug. "
Peace with Württemberg concluded, 13 Aug.; with Baden, 17 Aug.; with Bavaria, 22 Aug.; with Hesse-Darmstadt (ceding Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Homburg, etc.), 3 Sept. "

Formation of the North German confederation (see *Germany*), Aug. "
Indemnity bill for the ministry passed, 8 Sept. "
Entry of the army into Berlin; enthusiastic reception, 20 Sept. "

Decree for the annexation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt, 20 Sept. "
Possession taken of Hanover, 6 Oct.; of Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt, 8 Oct. "
Treaty of peace with Saxony, 21 Oct. "
Electoral law for new German parliament promulgated at Berlin, 23 Oct. "
Prussian chambers reassemble, 12 Nov. "

Schleswig and Holstein incorporated with Prussia by decree; promulgated, 24 Jan. 1867
Chambers closed, 9 Feb.
North German parliament meet at Berlin, 24 Feb.; adopt a federal constitution; closed, 17 April, "
Prussian chambers opened by the king, 29 April, "
They accept the North German constitution (sacrificing Prussian civil rights to German unity), 8 May, "
Luxembourg question settled by a conference at London (see *Luxembourg*), 7-11 May, "
The king visits Paris; leaves it, 14 June, "
The Prussian chambers approve North German constitution; closed by the king, 24 June, "
The new Prussian parliament opened by the king, 15 Nov. "

Treaty with the United States respecting naturalization of aliens signed at Berlin, 22 Feb. 1868
The parliament closed, 29 Feb. "
Much of the king of Hanover's property sequestered, on account of his maintaining a Hanoverian legion, etc., March, "

Prince Napoleon Jerome visits Berlin; left, 23 March, "
North German parliament opened by the king, 23 March, "
Count Bismarck defeated in the North German parliament; his bill withdrawn, 22 April, "
King Wilhelm, a noble ironclad, originally constructed for the sultan by Mr E. Reed, the chief constructor of the British admiralty, bought by Prussia, launched at Blackwall, 25 April, "
Customs' parliament at Berlin, 27 April-23 May, "
21 Hanoverians convicted of incipient treason against Prussia, 20 May, "
Count von Bismarck's temporary retirement through ill health, June, "
North German parliament closed by the king, 20 June, "
Workmen's congress at Berlin to promote centralization, 26-29 Sept. "

Prussian chamber opened with a pacific speech from the king, 4 Nov. "
Opposition in the chambers; violent speech of the minister, Leonhardt, 1 Dec. "
Bismarck, recovered, returns to Berlin, 8 Dec. "
The property of the king of Hanover sequestered for his opposition, 15 Feb. 1869

The parliament closed, 6 March, "
The Prussian army exercised in manoeuvring at Stettin, Königsberg, etc., in presence of the king, Sept. "
The parliament meets, 6 Oct.; rejects the proposal for disarmament, 21 Oct. "
The crown-prince visits Vienna, 7 Oct. "
Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, consents to become candidate for the throne of Spain, about 5 July, 1870

In consequence of the virulent opposition of the French government, he, with the king's consent, relinquishes the candidature, 12 July, "

The French government requiring guarantees from the king against the future, the king repulses and declines to receive the French minister, Benedetti, 13 July; and issues a circular to his representatives at foreign courts, 15 July, 1870

The emperor of the French declares for war, 15 July, 1870
The North German parliament meet, and vote to support Prussia, 19 July, "

Proclamation of the king, granting "amnesty for political offences," and "accepting the battle for the defence of the fatherland," 31 July; and to the army, undertaking the command of the whole army, 3 Aug. [For the events of the war, see *Franco-Prussian War*.]

Order of the "Iron Cross" (distributed in the war of 1813) revived; given to the crown-prince for his victory at Wissembourg on, 4 Aug.
Prussian bishops protest against infallibility of the pope, end of Aug. "

Great rejoicing at Berlin, etc., at the surrender of the emperor Napoleon, 3 Sept.
Munich, Stuttgart, and other southern cities demand union with North Germany, 6 Sept. "

M. Jacoby arrested at Königsberg by Von Falkenstein for speaking against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, early in Sept.
Restriction on democratic meetings rescinded by gen. Von Falkenstein, 7 Oct. "

Herr Thwesten, the Liberal opponent of government in the chamber, dies, 14 Oct.
Jacoby and other Liberals released by royal decree (Jacoby died 7 March, 1877), about 26 Oct. "

Election of new parliament, Nov.; opened with speech promising internal reforms, 14 Dec.; aristocratic address from the peers congratulating the king as nominated emperor (see *Germany*), 21 Dec.
The king proclaimed emperor of Germany at Versailles, 18 Jan., 1871

The Prussian parliament closed, 17 Feb.
The emperor arrives at Berlin, 17 March.
The new imperial diet opened at Berlin, 21 March.
Bismarck created a prince, 22 March. "

The czar arrives at Berlin, 8 June.
Triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin; inauguration of the statue of Frederick William III., 16 June. "

The bishop of Ermeland excommunicates Dr. Wollner for denying the pope's infallibility, 5 July; similar acts disapproved by the government, 7 July.
The imperial prince and princess arrive in London, 6 July. "

Convocation of the evangelical church at Berlin, 2 Aug.
Meeting of the parliament, 27 Nov.
Von Mähler, minister of public instruction, ultra-conservative, forced to resign, 17 Jan., 1872

Clerical interference with schools opposed in the parliament, 8-10 Feb.
Meeting of German princes at Berlin on the emperor's birthday, 22 March. "

The new "national conservative party" formed, about May. "

Law for expulsion of the Jesuits, published, 5 July.
Memorial to Von Stein, the statesman (see 1807), at Nassau, inaugurated, 9 July. "

Government disputes with the Roman Catholic clergy supporting papal infallibility; the bishop of Ermeland's salary ordered to be suspended from, 1 Oct.
The government defeated in the house of peers on the District Administrations bill (145-18) (the bill would deprive the peers of power in the provinces by granting representatives to the peasants in the local assemblies), 31 Oct. "

The parliamentary session closed, 1 Nov.; reopened, government firm, 12 Nov.
24 new peers created, 2 Dec. "

The principle of the Reform bill passed by the peers (114-87), 7 Dec.
Bismarck resigns the presidency; continues the foreign department; announced, 18 Dec. "

Count Roon to be chairman of the ministry, 18 Dec.
Great financial prosperity; surplus revenue said to be 187,000,000 thalers (34 each), 1 Dec. "

Declaration of the Roman Catholic bishops of Cologne and Posen against proposed legislation on church affairs, Feb. 1873

Subjection of the church to the state affirmed by the legislature, 12 March.
Laws introduced by M. Falk, minister of public worship, establishing a royal tribunal of ecclesiastical affairs, in opposition to the authority of the pope, 9 Jan.; passed, 11 May. "

The emperor recognizes the "Old Catholic" bishop, Reinkens, about Aug.
Letter from the pope to the emperor complaining of the ecclesiastical prosecutions, and asserting his authority over all baptized persons, 7 Aug.; the emperor replies, justifying them, and asserting that there is no mediator between God and man but Jesus Christ, 3 Sept. "

Parliament dissolved, 11 Oct.; new parliament elected, Nov. "

The emperor visits Vienna, 17 Oct. "

Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen fined for threatening to excommunicate a professor; and archbishop Melchers fined for instituting priests without government permission, Oct. 1873

The pope (by letter) encourages archbishop Ledochowski to resist, 3 Nov. "

Parliament opened (votes for government, 432; opposition, 121), 12 Nov. "

Government defeated in attempt to restrict the press; the ultramontanes join the opposition, 3 Dec. "

A new oath of implicit obedience to the state proposed for the clergy; the Civil Marriage bill passed, 1 Dec. "

Several bishops fined for disobedience to the law, 1 Dec.
Archbishop Ledochowski imprisoned, 3 Feb.; deprived, 15 April, 1874

Serious illness of Bismarck, March; recovering, June.
New ecclesiastical laws, restraining authority of bishops, with punishment for disobedience, promulgated, May. "

Van der Heydt, statesman (see 1862), dies, 14 June.
Martin, bishop of Paderborn, resists the ecclesiastical laws, 10 July. "

Bismarck wounded by Kullman, a fanatical cooper, near Kissingen, 13 July. "

Catholic associations in Berlin closed, 21 July. "

Bishop of Paderborn, summoned to resign, refuses, 7 Sept.; sentenced to imprisonment for sedition, 21 Sept. "

Launch of the iron-clad *Friedrich der Grosse* at Kiel, in the presence of the emperor, 20 Sept. "

Arrest of count Harry Arnim and confinement in Berlin for refusing to give up documents sent to him as ambassador, 4 Oct.; for illness released on bail, 28 Oct.; again arrested, 12 Nov. "

Kullman sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, 30 Oct.
Government defeated in parliament on a bank-note bill, 16 Nov. "

Ultramontanes attack Bismarck in parliament; he replies, 4 Dec.
Bismarck's proffered resignation not accepted, 17, 18 Dec. "

Arnim's trial, 9 Dec.; convicted of making away with ecclesiastical documents; acquitted of other charges; sentence, 3 months' imprisonment, 19 Dec. "

Catholic bishops and priests imprisoned for infraction of ecclesiastical laws, Jan. 1875

Deprivation of the bishop of Paderborn, 5 Jan.
Parliament opened, 16 Jan. "

Civil marriage adopted by the parliament, 25 Jan.
Encyclical of the pope to the bishops encouraging firmness, protested against by the Roman Catholic deputies of parliament, 5 Feb. "

Exportation of horses prohibited, 4 March.
Clerical control over parish funds taken away; bill for depriving the Roman Catholic clergy of state aid brought in, 16 March. "

Alarm of war with France arises, April.
Prussian bishops at Fulda appeal to the emperor against ecclesiastical legislation, 2 April; rebuked for not submitting to the law, 9 April. "

Visit of the czar to Berlin; war panic in Europe, 10-13 May; diplomatic intervention of Great Britain leads to assurances of peace, about 24 May. "

Bismarck abolishes the semi-official press, about 26 May.
King and queen of Sweden arrive at Berlin, 28 May. "

George von Vincke, an eminent constitutional statesman, dies, June.
Count Arnim's new trial, 15 June; verdict confirming sentence, 20 Oct. "

Partial submission of the bishops; announced, Aug.
Launch of the *Wilhelm*, iron-clad, 17 Sept.
Fürster, prince bishop of Breslau, sentenced to deprivation, 6 Oct. "

The emperor warmly received by the king of Italy at Milan (prince Bismarck too ill to go), 18-23 Oct.
Statue of Von Stein (see 1807 above) inaugurated by the crown-prince, 26 Oct. "

German parliament opened by the emperor; firm and pacific speech read, 27 Oct. "

Letter from count Arnim rebutting accusations in the *Times* of, 19 Nov. "

He is to be prosecuted for treason in a pamphlet entitled "Pro Nihil", published at Zurich, Nov.
Prussian diet opened, 16 Jan. 1876
Asserted deficiency in revenue of about 2,500,000, about 26 Jan. "

Archbishop Ledochowski released from prison (proceeds to Rome), 3 Feb.
The empress visits England, 3 May-June. "

Parliament dissolved, 14 Oct.; liberal majority in new parliament, 27 Oct.
The emperor celebrates his 70th military anniversary, 1 Jan.; 80th anniversary birthday, 22 Jan. 1877

Chambers opened, 12 Jan. "

Berlin conference on Eastern question (emperor of Russia, prince Gortschakoff, and count Andrássy); see *Berlin*. "

Prince Bismarck's resignation not accepted; he retires temporarily for his health, April. "

Count Eulenburg's policy as minister of interior displeases prince Bismarck; the count's resignation not accepted; he is granted six months' absence, Sept. "

- Parliament opened; loan for military purposes proposed, 21 Oct. 1877
 Resolutions against government defeated in parliament through promised administrative changes.... 27 Oct. "
 Prince Bismarck resumes his active duties as chief of ministry, 16 Feb.; in the German parliament asserts strict neutrality and non interference with Russia in the Eastern question..... 19 Feb. 1878
 Ministerial crisis, resignation of Camphausen, finance minister..... 6 March, "
 Ministry unsettled..... May, "
 Hödel (called Lehman), a socialist, fires at the emperor and misses, at Berlin..... 11 May, "
 The emperor wounded by shots by Dr. Nobeling, 2 June; gradually recovered..... June-Sept. "
 Hödel executed at Berlin..... 16 Aug. "
 Statue of Frederick William III. unveiled by the emperor at Cologne..... 26 Sept. "
 Count Armin publishes "Quid facimus nos?"..... Jan. 1879
 Marriage of princess Louise Margaret of Prussia to the duke of Connaught..... 13 March, "
 The emperor's golden wedding kept..... 11 June, "
 New parliament opened by the emperor (majority for Bismarck)..... 28 Oct. "
 Letter from the pope to Melchers, archbishop of Cologne, recommending submission of names of priests to the government, dated..... 24 Feb. 1880
 Ecclesiastical laws (Falk) amendment bill promoted by prince Bismarck; much discussed, May; passed (maimed, 200-202)..... 28 June, "
 Parliament opened..... 28 Oct. "
 Discussion on the social movement against the Jews through jealousy; no vote..... 20-22 Nov. "
 Anti Semitic league very active; much opposed by the prince imperial and others..... Jan. 1881
 The minister of the interior, count Eulenburg, resigns through offence of prince Bismarck..... about 19 Feb. "
 Prince William, grandson of the emperor and of queen Victoria, married to princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig Holstein..... 27 Feb. "
 Death of count Armin at Nice..... 19 May, "
 (See Germany.)

MARGRAVES, ELECTORS, DUKES, AND KINGS.

MARGRAVES OR ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

1134. Albert I., the Bear, first elector of Brandenburg.
 1170. Otto I.
 1184. Otto II.
 1206. Albert II.
 1221. John I. and Otto III.
 1264. John II.
 1293. Otto IV.
 1300. Wakkemar.
 1319. Henry I., the Young.
 1320. [Interregnum].
 1323. Louis I., of Bavaria.
 1352. Louis II., the Roman.
 1366. Otto V., the Singard.
 1373. Wenceslaus of Luxemburg.
 1376. Sigismund of Luxemburg.
 1386. Joseph the Bearded.
 1411. Sigismund again emperor.
 1415. Frederick I., of Nuremberg (of the house of Hohen-Solms).
 1440. Frederick II. surnamed Ironside.
 1470. Albert III., surnamed the German Achilles.
 1476. John III., his son, as margrave, styled the Cicero of Germany.
 1482. John III., as elector.
 1499. Joachim I., son of John.
 1536. Joachim II., poisoned by a Jew.
 1571. John George.
 1594. Joachim Frederick.
 1608. John Sigismund.

DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

1618. John Sigismund.
 1619. George William.
 1640. Frederick William, his son, the "Great Elector."
 1688. Frederick III., son of the preceding, crowned king, 18 Jan. 1701.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701. Frederick I.; king; died.
 1713. Frederick William I., son of Frederick I.
 1740. Frederick II. (or Frederick III.; styled the Great), son; made Prussia a military power.
 1786. Frederick William II. nephew of the preceding.
 1797. Frederick William III. (he had to contend against the might of Napoleon, and after extraordinary vicissitudes, he aided England in his overthrow); died 7 June, 1840.
 1840. Frederick William IV., son; born 15 Oct. 1795; died 3 Jan. 1861.
 1861. William I., brother (born 22 March, 1797); proclaimed emperor of Germany at Versailles, 18 Jan. 1871; married princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar, 11 June, 1829; golden wedding kept 11 June, 1870.
 Her. his son, Frederick William, born 18 Oct. 1831; married Victoria, princess royal of England, 26 Jan. 1858.

Issue: William; born 27 Jan. 1859 (married princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, 27 Feb. 1884); another son and four daughters living.

Prussic Acid (hydrocyanic acid), accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a German chemist, in 1709, and first obtained in a separate state by Scheele about 1782. It is colorless, smells like peach flowers, freezes at 5° Fahrenheit, is very volatile, and turns vegetable blues into red. Simple water distilled from the leaves of the *lauro-cerasus* first ascertained to be a most deadly poison by Dr. Madden of Dublin; see *Blue*.

Pruth, a river in Moldavia, the boundary of Turkey. Peter the Great crossed the Pruth, was surrounded by the Turks, and lost much by a convention, June, 1711. The Russians crossed it 2 July, 1853, and war ensued.

Prytanis, a magistrate of Corinth, annually elected from 745 B.C. till the office was abolished by Cypselus, a despot, 655 B.C.

Psalms of David were collected by Solomon, 1000 B.C.; others added, 580 and 515 B.C. The Church of England Old Version in metre by Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562; the New Version by Tate and Brady in 1698.

The version of Francis Rous, provost of Eton, first published in 1841, was ordered to be used by the parliament in 1646. It is the basis of the Scotch version which appeared in 1650. The marquess of Lorne published a version in 1857. Many other versions published.

Pseudoscope (from Greek *ψευδος*, false), a name given by prof. Wheatstone (in 1852) to the stereoscope, when employed to produce "conversions of relief," i.e., the reverse of the stereoscope; a terrestrial globe appears like a hollow hemisphere.

Psychic Force, see *Spiritualism*.

Psychological Society, founded Feb. 1875, by sergeant Fox and others; dissolved 31 Dec. 1879, after the death of the sergeant.

Psychrometer (from Greek *ψυχρος*, cold), an apparatus for measuring the amount of elastic vapor in the atmosphere; invented by Guy Lussac (died 1850), and modified by Regnault (about 1848). An electric psychrometer was described by Edmond Becquerel, 4 Feb. 1867.

Ptolemaic System. Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, in Egypt (about A.D. 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved round once in twenty-four hours. The system (long the official doctrine of the Church of Rome) was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 B.C.) was revived by Copernicus, A.D. 1530, and demonstrated by Kepler (1619) and Newton (1687).

Public Baths, etc., see *Baths, Education*.

Public Entertainments Act, 38 Vict. c. 21, passed 14 June, 1875, amends the act 25 Geo. II. c. 36, 1752.

Public Good, see *Leagues*.

Public Health Acts, passed 10 Aug. 1872; for Scotland, 1869; for Ireland, 1878; amendment acts passed 1879. New act, consolidating all the previous sanitary and nuisance acts, passed Aug. 1876. An act relating to supply of water passed 4 July, 1878; see *Sanitary Legislation*.

RATE OF DEATHS PER 1000.

England in 1660-79, 40; in 1840-74, 22.

In 1874:

Bristol, 17.	Birmingham, 26.
Portsmouth, 17.	Leeds, 26.
Edin- burgh, 17.	Liverpool, 26.
London, 22.	Sheffield, 26.
Norwich, 16.	Salford, 26.
Oldham, 22.	Newcastle, 26.
Glasgow, 26.	Wolverhampton, 26.
Nottingham, 26.	
Manchester, 27.	

Public Houses, see *Picturers*.

Public Libraries Acts, passed 1856 and 1871; amended in 1877.

Public Loan Commissioners were constituted by the act passed 13 Aug. 1875. Other acts passed 1879.

Public Prosecutor, see *Prosecutor*.

Public Records, see *Records*.

Public Safety, COMMITTEE OF, was established at Paris during the French revolution on 6 April, 1793, with absolute power, in consequence of the coalition against France. The severe government of this committee is termed the Reign of Terror, which ended with the execution of Robespierre and his associates, 28 July, 1794. A similar committee was established at Paris by the communists, March-May, 1871.

Public Schools Act, 1868, amended by acts passed 1870 and 1872; see *Education*.

Public Stores. The laws relating to their protection were consolidated and amended by an act passed 29 June, 1875.

Public Works Act, passed 21 July, 1863, to provide work for the unemployed persons in the manufacturing districts at the time of the cotton famine. It enabled corporate bodies to raise loans, and proved very successful. It was continued in 1864-75.

Public Worship Regulation Act, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 85, principally for the repression of ritualism in the Church of England, was introduced into the house of lords by the archbishop of Canterbury, 21 April, and after very much discussion received the royal assent, 7 Aug. 1874.

By it a new judge in the provincial courts of Canterbury and York was appointed; the first being Lord Penzance; the act came into operation. . . . 1 July, 1875
First case, the parish of Folkestone v. rev. C. J. Riddale, the vicar, 4 Jan. 1876; tried at Lambeth palace; verdict for plaintiffs. . . . 3 Feb. 1876
Rev. Arthur Tooth of Hatcham, and rev. T. Pelham Dale of St. Vedast's, London; monition to discontinue practices. . . . 18 July, " "
Rev. A. Tooth disregards monition; justifies himself and denies authority of court, 21 Dec. 1876; carries on ritualistic services up to 14 Jan.; pronounced contumacious by lord Penzance in Court of Arches, 13 Jan.; imprisoned in Horsemonger-lane jail from 22 Jan. to 17 Feb. The church was forcibly entered, and he celebrated holy communion in the censured form, 14 May, 1877
Proceedings against him quashed by the Queen's Bench on appeal, because the trial did not take place in the diocese of Rochester. . . . 19 Nov. " "
Sentence upon rev. T. P. Dale set aside through legal difficulty; he resumes service. . . . 22 July, " "
[Again convicted and admonished, 8 Feb. 1879.]
The Queen's Bench division asserts the public worship regulation court is a new court, and not a modification of the Court of Arches. . . . 19 Nov. " "
Rev. John Edwards of Prebtery suspended for six months, and rev. A. H. Mackonochie warned, 23 March, 1878
Rev. A. H. Mackonochie sentenced by Court of Arches to three years' suspension from benefice and office, for disobedience to monition of the court. . . . 1 June, " "
Enforcement of the sentence prohibited by the Queen's Bench. . . . 8 Aug. " "
Rev. J. Edwards's suspension also set aside. . . . Aug. " "
Sentence of Court of Arches against Mr. Mackonochie affirmed by Court of Appeal, 28 June; he is sentenced to three years' suspension from benefice (from 23 Nov. 1879); he protests. . . . 15 Nov. 1879
Mr. Sinclair, nominated to officiate, retires; Mr. Mackonochie officiates as usual. . . . 23 Nov. " "
Martin v. Mackonochie, new trial; lord Penzance declines to decide, as the former sentence has not been carried out. . . . 5 June, 1880
(See below, 1881.)

Rev. T. Pelham Dale is imprisoned in Holloway jail for contempt of court. . . . 30 Oct. " "
Rev. Sidney F. Green, of Miles Platting, Manchester, and rev. Rd. Wm. Enraght, of Bordesley, Birmingham, convicted, 20 Nov.; Mr. Enraght imprisoned in Warwick jail. . . . 27 Nov. " "
Mr. Dale applies to Queen's Bench for release on ground of illegal proceedings; his detention affirmed, 6-13 Dec. " "
Mr. Dale, on appeal to house of lords, released till 11 Jan. 1881; Mr. Enraght prefers to remain. . . . 18 Dec. " "
Mr. Dale (and consequently Mr. Enraght) discharged through technical irregularity respecting the writ by decision of appeal court. . . . 15 Jan. 1881
Rev. S. F. Green imprisoned in Lancaster Castle, March, Rev. A. H. Mackonochie's appeal to the house of lords dismissed; sentence of 1878 to take effect. . . . 7 April, "

Publicans, farmers of the state revenues of Rome. Soon after the battle of Cannæ they were so wealthy as

to be able to advance large sums to the government, payable at the end of the war. No magistrate was permitted to be a publican.

Publishers' Circular, still issued twice a month; organized chiefly by Mr. William Longman (died 1877); first published by Mr. Sampson Low, 2 Oct. 1837.

Puddling, making the walls of canals water-tight by means of clay, was largely adopted by Brindley in constructing the Bridgewater canals, 1761 et seq.; see also under *Iron Manufacture*.

Puebla, see *Mexico*, 1863.

Puerto, see *Porto*.

Pugilism, see *Boxing*.

Pulley, vice, and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, about 400 B.C., or by Archimedes, 287-212. In a single movable pulley the power gained is doubled; in a continued combination the power is equal to the number of pulleys, less one, doubled.

Pullman Cars, see under *Railways*.

Pultowa (Russia), where Charles XII. of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, 8 July, 1709. He fled to Bender, in Turkey.

Pultusk (Russia), where a battle was fought between the Saxons, under their king Augustus, and the Swedes, under Charles XII., in which the former were signally defeated, 1 May, 1708. Here also the French, under Napoleon, fought the Russian and Prussian armies; both sides claimed the victory, but it inclined in favor of the French, 26 Dec. 1806.

Pumps. Ctesibius of Alexandria is said to have invented pumps (with other hydraulic instruments), about 224 B.C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Lindus, 1485 B.C. Pumps were in general use in England, A.D. 1425. An inscription on the pump in front of the late Royal Exchange, London, stated that the well was sunk in 1282. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and improved by Boyle in 1657; see *Air and Wells*.

Punch, the puppet-show, borrowed from the Italian Polichinello, is descended from a character well known in the theatres of ancient Rome.—*Foxtrotte*.—The satirical weekly publication, *Punch*, or the *London Charivari*, was established by Henry Mayhew, Mark Lemon, Douglas Jerrold, Gilbert A. Beckett, and others; first published, 17 July, 1841. Mark Lemon, the first editor, died 23 May, 1870; 2d, Shirley Brooks, died 28 Feb. 1874; 3d, Tom Taylor, died July, 1880; 4th, Francis Cowley Burnand; see *Caricatures and Charivari*.

Punctuation. The ancients do not appear to have had any system. The period (.) is the most ancient; the colon (:) was introduced about 1485; the comma (,) was first seen about 1521; and the semicolon (;) about 1570. In sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" (1587), they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*), and parentheses ().

Punio Wars, see *Carthage*, 264 B.C.

Punishments, see *Beheading*, *Blinding*, *Boiling*, *Death*, *Drowning*, *Flogging*, and *Poisoning*.

Punjab (N. W. Hindostan) was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C.; by Tamerlane, A.D. 1398; by Mahmoud of Ghizni, about 1000. It was an independent state under Runjeet Sing, 1791-1839. English wars with the Sikhs began here, 14 Dec. 1845, and were closed on 29 March, 1849, when the Punjab was annexed; see *India*. The Punjab has since greatly flourished, and on 1 Jan. 1859, was made a distinct presidency (to include the Sutlej states and the Delhi territory); see *Durbar*.

Puppets (Italian *peppi*; French, *marionnettes*), of which the eyes, arms, etc., were moved by strings, were used by the ancients, and are mentioned by Xenophon, Horace, and others. Skilful theatrical performances with puppets have been several times exhibited in Lon-

don (at the Adelaide gallery, 1852). A performance with puppets as large as life began at St. James's Hall, July, 1872. M. Ch. Magnin published a "Histoire des Marionnettes," 1852.

Purcell Club, formed Aug. 1836; dissolved 1863.

Purcell Society, founded 21 Feb. 1876, to publish and perform the works of Henry Purcell, still exists (1881).

Purchase System in the army. The payment of a present or gratuity for a commission was prohibited by William III., 1693; but in 1702 purchase was legally reorganized. In 1711 the sale of commissions was forbidden without the royal permission; in 1719-20 regulations were issued; and a fixed scale of prices was adopted in consequence of a commission in 1765. Large over-regulation payments continued to be paid. Commissions of inquiry were held frequently since 1858; and in 1871 the system was abolished, with compensation, by royal warrant, 20 July, 1871, the bill for the purpose having been rejected by the house of lords. For amounts paid, see under *Army*.

Purgatives of the mild species (aperients), particularly cassia, manna, and senna, are ascribed to Actuarius, a Greek physician, 1245.

Purgatory, the middle place between heaven and hell, where, it is believed by the Roman Catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine was known about 250; was introduced into the Roman church in the fifth century, and made a religious dogma by Gregory I., 590-604. It was first set forth by a council at Florence, 1439; enforced by the council of Trent, Dec. 1563; see *Indulgences*.

Purification, after childbirth, was ordained by the Jewish law, 1490 a.c. (Lev. xii.); see *Churching*. The feast of the purification was instituted, 542, in honor of the Virgin Mary's going to the temple (Luke ii.). Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, whence Candlemas-day.

Puritans, the name first given, it is said, about 1564, to persons who aimed at greater purity of doctrine, holiness of living, and stricter discipline than others. They withdrew from the established church, professing to follow the word of God alone, and maintaining that the church retained many human inventions and popish superstitions; see *Cathari*, *Nonconformists*, and *Presbyterianism*.

Purple, see *Diversions*.

Purple, a mixed tinge of scarlet and blue, discovered at Tyre. It is said to have been found by a dog's having by chance eaten a shell-fish, called *murex*, or *purpura*; upon returning, his master, Hercules Tyrius, observed his lips tinged, and made use of the discovery. Purple was anciently used by the princes and great men for their garments. It was restricted to the emperor by Justinian I., 529, and *porphyropentus* attached to the names of some emperors signifies "born to the purple."

Purveyance, an ancient prerogative of the sovereigns of England of purchasing provisions, etc., without the consent of the owners, led to much oppression. It was regulated by Magna Charta, 1215, and other statutes, and was only surrendered by Charles II., in 1660, for a compensation.

Puseyism, a name attached to the views of certain clergymen and lay members of the church of England, who proposed to restore the practice of the church of England to what they believed to be required by the language of her Liturgy and Rubrics, but which were considered by their opponents to be of a Romish tendency. The term was derived from the name of the professor of Hebrew at Oxford, Dr. Pusey. The heads of houses of the university of Oxford passed resolutions, censuring Dr. Pusey's attempts to renew practices which are now obsolete, 15 March, 1841; and his celebrated sermon was condemned by the same body, 30 May, 1843; see *Tractarians* and *Ritualists*.

Pydna (Macedon), where Perseus, the last king of Macedon, was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, commanded by Æmilius Paulus, 22 June, 168 a.c.

Pyramids of Egypt. The three principal are situated on a rock, at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile. The first building commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 a.c. The greatest is said to have been erected by Cheops, 1082 a.c., but earlier dates are assigned. The largest, near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies about twelve acres of ground, and is constructed of stupendous blocks of stone. There are many other smaller pyramids to the south of these. They have been visited and described by Belzoni, 1815; Vyse, 1836; C. Piazza Smyth, and others.—The *battles of the Pyramids*, when Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes, and thus subdued Lower Egypt, took place 13 and 21 July, 1798; see *Egypt*.

Pyrenees. After the battle of Vittoria (fought 21 June, 1813), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro; Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,000 men, having been defeated by Wellington in a series of engagements from 25 July to 2 Aug.; one at the Pyrenees on 28 July. A railway through the Pyrenees (from Bilbao to Miranda) was opened 21 Aug. 1862.—THE PEACE OF THE PYRENEES was concluded between France and Spain, by cardinal Mazarin for the French king, and don Louis de Haro on the part of Spain, in the island of Pheasants, on the Bidassoa. By this treaty Spain yielded Roussillon, Artois, and her right to Alsace; and France ceded her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, etc., and engaged not to assist Portugal, 7 Nov. 1659.

Pyroleter, a mechanical and chemical apparatus for extinguishing fires, especially in ships, invented by Dr. Paton; tried at Greenhithe, and reported successful, 1 June, 1875.

Pyrometer (fire-measurer), an apparatus employed to ascertain the temperature of furnaces, etc., where thermometers cannot be employed; Muschenbroek's pyrometer (a metallic bar) was described by him in 1731. Improvements were made by Ellicott and others. Wedgwood employed clay cylinders, 1782-6. In 1830 prof. Daniell received the Rumford medal for an excellent pyrometer made in 1821. Mr. Ericsson's pyrometer appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851.—*Eng. Cyr.* Mr. C. W. Siemens employed electric resistance in his pyrometers, exhibited in 1871.

Pyrophone (Greek, *πῦρ*, fire; *φωνή*, voice), a musical instrument, invented by M. Frédéric Kastner, of Paris. It consists of glass tubes of various lengths; the tones being produced by what are termed "singing flames." It is based upon the "chemical harmonicon." Keys are attached for playing, as in the piano. The invention was reported to the French Academy of Sciences, 17 March, 1873; exhibited at Vienna, same year; and at the Society of Arts, 17 Feb. 1875.

Pyroxylin, the chemical name of *Gum-cotton* (which see).

Pyrrhonism, see *Skeptics*.

Pythagorean Philosophy. Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect, flourished about 555 a.c. He is said to have taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul from one body to another, forbidden his disciples to eat flesh and beans, invented the multiplication table, improved geometry, and taught the present system of astronomy.

Pythian Games, in honor of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi; asserted to have been instituted by himself, in commemoration of his victory over the serpent, Python. Also said to have been established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or Amphictyon, or, lastly, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 a.c. They lasted till 394.

Pyx, the casket in which Catholic priests keep the

consecrated wafer. In the ancient chapel of the pyx, at Westminster abbey, are deposited the standard pieces of gold and silver, under the joint custody of the lords of the treasury and the comptroller-general. The "*trial of the pyx*" signifies the verification by a jury of goldsmiths of the coins deposited in the pyx or chest by the master of the mint; this took place on 17 July, 1861, at

the exchequer office, Old Palace yard, in the presence of twelve privy-councillors, twelve goldsmiths, and others, and on 15 Feb. 1870. This trial is said to have been ordered in the reign of Henry II. 1154-89; king James was present at one in 1811. The first *annual* trial of the pyx, appointed by the Coinage act of 1870, took place 18 July, 1871.

Q.

Quackery. Quack medicines were taxed in 1788 et seq. An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter, 21 Aug. 1830; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 250*l.*, 30 Oct. following. He was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted, 19 Feb. 1831. Dr. Vriès, "the black doctor," a professed cancer-curer, at Paris, was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment as an impostor in Jan. 1860, see *Homœopathy* and *Hydrophathy*.

Quadragesima Sunday, first Sunday in Lent and 40th day before Good Friday; see *Lent* and *Quinquagesima*.

Quadrant, a mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter of a circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B.C. The Arabian astronomers under the caliphs, in 995, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 59 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600; Hadley's quadrant about 1731; see *Navigation*.

Quadrilateral, or **QUADRANGLE**, terms applied to four strong fortresses in N. Italy, long held by the Austrians, but surrendered to the Italians Oct. 1866: Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio; Mantua, on the Mincio; Verona and Legnago, both on the Adige; see *Italy*, *Peschiera*, etc.

The *Turkish Quadrilateral* was Shumla, Varna, Rostchuk, and Silistria, lost to the sultan by the treaty of Berlin, which established the autonomy of Bulgaria.

Quadrille, a dance (originally *quadrille de contre danse*, introduced into French ballets about 1745), in its present form became popular in France about 1804. It was introduced into this country about 1808 (*Miss Berry*), and promoted by the duke of Devonshire and others in 1813.—*Raikes*.

Quadrivium, see *Arts*.

Quadruple Alliance. That between Great Britain, France, and the emperor (signed at London, 22 July, 1718); on the accession of the states of Holland, 8 Feb. 1719, obtained its name. It guaranteed the succession of the reigning families of Great Britain and France, settled the partition of the Spanish monarchy, and led to war.

Quadruple Treaty, concluded in London, 22 April, 1834, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, guaranteed the possession of her throne to Isabella II., the young queen of Spain.

Quadruplex Telegraphy, see under *Electricity*.

Questor, in ancient Rome, had the management of the public treasure; appointed about 484 B.C. It was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were two questors, afterwards eight. Two were added in 409 B.C. Sylla raised the number to twenty; Julius Cæsar to forty. Two were called *Peregrini*, two (for the city) *Urbani*.

Quaker Hill, **BATTLE OF**. Quaker Hill is near the north end of Rhode Island. There, on 29 Aug. 1778, the Americans under gen. Sullivan, and the British (then occupying the island) under gen. Pigot, had a severe engagement. The British were repulsed, but Sullivan,

who had invaded the island, thought it prudent to withdraw. The Americans lost in that attempt to recover Rhode Island about 200 men; the British loss was about 220.

Quakers, or **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**, originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth, and afterwards Friends (8 John 14). Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because George Fox (the founder) admonished him and those present to quake at the word of the Lord. This sect was commenced in England about 1646 by George Fox (then aged 22), who was joined by George Keith, William Penn, and Robert Barclay, of Ury, and others. Fox rejected all religious ordinances, explained away the commands relative to baptism, etc.; discarded the ordinary names of days and months, and used *thee* and *thou* for *you*, as more consonant with truth. He published a book of instructions for teachers and professors, and died 13 Jan. 1691. The first meeting-house in London was in White Hart Court, Gracechurch street.

The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions. At Boston, U.S., where the first Friends who arrived were females, they (even females) were cruelly scourged, and had their ears cut off; some put to death, 1656-7.

In 1659 they stated in parliament that 2000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate; and 164 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name, to government to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death, 1659.

Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America by an order of council, 1664.

The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. The Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665 the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated twenty-eight of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague. Few reached America.

First meeting of Quakers in Ireland, in Dublin, in 1668; and their first meeting-house there was opened in Eustace street..... 1692

William Penn, with a company of Friends, colonized Philadelphia..... 1682

The solemn affirmation of Quakers enacting to be taken in all cases in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects (see *Affirmation*)..... 1696

John Archdale, a Quaker, elected M.P. for Chipping Wycombe; refused to take the oath, and his election was declared void..... 1699

Quakers emancipated their negro slaves..... 1 Jan. 1788

Joseph Pease, a Quaker, was admitted to parliament on his affirmation..... 15 Feb. 1833

At an annual assembly, it was agreed to recommend that mixed marriages should be permitted, and that many of the peculiarities of the sect in speech and costume should be no longer insisted on..... 2 Nov. 1868

An act passed rendering valid Quaker marriages when only one of the persons is a Quaker..... May, 1890

The Quakers publish an address deprecating the continuance of the war..... Jan. 1871

The Quakers had in England 413 meeting-houses in 1800, and 372 in..... 1872

Said to be 14,441 Quakers in Great Britain, May, 1877; about 14,700 in..... May, 1890

Qualification for Office Abolition Act, passed May, 1865, rendered it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations.

Quarantine, the custom observed at Venice as early as 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, forty days before they

were admitted into the city. Various southern cities have now lazarettos; that of Venice is built in the water. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, etc., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe. Quarantine acts were passed in 1753 and in 1825. By order of council, 10 Nov. 1866, foreign cattle were made subject to quarantine.

Quarter Sessions were established 25 Edw. III. 1350-1. The days of sitting were appointed 2 Hen. V. 1413. In 1830 it was enacted that quarter sessions of the peace should be held in the first week after 11 Oct., 28 Dec., 31 March, and 24 June. Further regulated, 1842, 1848, and 1858.

Quarterly Review, the organ of the Tory party, first appeared in Feb. 1809, under the editorship of William Gifford, the celebrated translator of Juvenal. He died 31 Dec. 1826.

Quasi Modo, a name given to *Low Sunday* (the first Sunday after Easter) from the commencement of a hymn sung on that day.

Quaternions, an important mathematical method or calculus, invented by sir William Rowan Hamilton, about 1843.

It is based upon the separation of multiplication from addition, and its fundamental idea is mental transference or motion by what he termed vectors. He attributed to addition motion from a point; to multiplication about a point. Four numbers are generally involved; hence the name quaternion. Hamilton's "Lectures on Quaternions" was published 1853; his "Elements" 1866. Other works by profs. Kelland and Tait published since.

Quatre-bras (Belgium). Here on 16 June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, a battle was fought between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange, and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney. The British fought with remarkable intrepidity, notwithstanding their inferiority in number, and their fatigue through marching all the preceding night. The 42d regiment (Royal Highlanders) suffered severely in pursuit of a French division by cuirassiers posted in ambush behind growing corn. The duke of Brunswick was killed.

Quebec (Lower Canada) was founded by the French in 1608. Population, 1861, 1,111,566; 1871, about 1,200,000.

Quebec reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1629, but restored. 1632
Besieged by the English, but without success. 1711
Conquered by them after a battle memorable for the death of Gen. Wolfe in the moment of victory, and of the French general, Montcalm. 13 Sept. 1759
Besieged in vain by the American provincials under Gen. Montgomery, who was slain. 31 Dec. 1775
Bishopric established. 1793
Public and private stores and several wharfs destroyed by fire; the loss estimated at upwards of 260,000.
Awful fire; 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burned to the ground. 28 May, 1845
Another great fire; 1365 houses burned. 28 June, "
Fire at the theatre; 50 lives lost. 13 Jan. 1846
Quebec made the seat of government. 17 April, 1856
Visited by the prince of Wales. 18-23 Aug. 1860
Great fire in French quarter; 2500 houses and 17 churches destroyed, and nearly 20,000 persons made homeless. 14 Oct. 1866
Great fire; 500 houses burned. 24 May, 1870
Great fires at St. John's—commercial district; 9 churches and 7 hotels said to be destroyed. 18 June, 1876
600 small wooden houses destroyed by fire. June, 1881
(See *Canada* and *Montreal*.)

Queen (Saxon, *cwen*; German, *Königin*). The first woman invested with sovereign authority was Semiramis, queen of Assyria, 2017 B.C. In 1554 an act was passed "declaring that the regal power of this realm is in the queen's majesty [Mary] as fully and absolutely as ever it was in any of her most noble progenitors' kinges of this realm." The Hungarians called a queen-regnant king; see *Hungary*. John Knox's "Monstrous Regiment of Women," published 1555, against Mary queen of Scots, greatly offended Elizabeth of England.

Queen Anne's Bounty, established by her in Nov. 1703, being the first-fruits with the tenths to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy. There were 5597 clerical livings under 50*l.* per annum found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation.—*Chalmers*. Act to consolidate the offices of first-fruits, tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty, passed 1 Vict. 1838.

Queen Anne's Farthings. The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by persons at high prices. The current farthing with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth 1*l.* The common patterns of 1713 and 1714 are worth 1*l.* The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace on a car, R R R, are worth 2*l.* 2*s.* each. The pattern with Peace in a car is more valuable and rare, and worth 5*l.*—*Pinkerton* (died 1826).

Queen Caroline's Trial, etc.

Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, born 17 May, 1768; married to George, prince of Wales. 8 April, 1795
Their daughter, princess Charlotte, born. 7 Jan. 1796
The "Delicate Investigation" (which see). 23 May, 1806
Charges against her again disproved. 1813
The princess embarks for the continent. Aug. 1814
Becomes queen, 20 Jan.; arrives in England. 6 June, 1820
A secret committee in the house of lords appointed to examine papers on charges of incontinence. 8 June, "
Bill of pains and penalties introduced by lord Liverpool, 5 July, "
The queen removes to Brandenburg House. 3 Aug. "
Receives an address from the married ladies of the metropolis (and many others afterwards). 18 Aug. "
Her trial commences. 19 Aug. "
Last debate on the bill of pains and penalties, when the report was approved by 108 against 99; the numerical majority of nine being produced by the votes of the ministers themselves. Lord Liverpool moves that the bill be reconsidered *that day six months*, 10 Nov. "
Great public exultation; illuminations for three nights in London. 10, 11, 12 Nov. "
The queen goes to St. Paul's in state. 29 Nov. "
She protests against her exclusion from the coronation, 19 July; taken ill at Drury-lane theatre, 30 July; dies at Hammersmith. 7 Aug. 1821
Her remains removed on their route to Brunswick; an alarming riot occurs; two persons were killed in an affray with the guards. 14 Aug. "

"Queen Charlotte" SHIP-OF-WAR, a first-rate ship-of-the-line, of 110 guns, the flagship of lord Keith, then commanding in chief in the Mediterranean, was burned by an accidental fire, off the harbor of Leghorn, and more than 700 British seamen out of a crew of 850 perished by fire or drowning, 17 March, 1800.

"Queen Victoria" STEAMSHIP. Wrecked 15 Feb. 1853; see *Wrecks*.

Queen's Advocate, prosecutes or defends on the part of the crown in all cases in the court of admiralty. Sir R. J. Phillimore, appointed in 1862, was succeeded by sir Travers Twiss, Aug. 1867, who resigned in March, 1872; no successor appointed.

Queen's Bench Court and Prison, see *King's Bench*.

Queen's Colleges, see *Cambridge* and *Oxford*. Queen's colleges, Ireland, from their unsectarian character termed the "Godless Colleges," were instituted in 1845, to afford education of the highest order to all religious denominations. They were placed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway; the last was opened on 30 Oct. 1849. —THE "QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in Ireland," comprehending these colleges, was founded by patent, 15 Aug. 1850; the earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant, the first chancellor. These were "condemned" by the Propaganda and the pope, and by a majority (a small one) of the Irish bishops in a synod held at Thurles, in Sept. 1850. A supplemental charter, granted in June, 1866, created much dissension when acted upon in October following, and was suffered to expire, 31 Jan. 1868; see *Colleges*.

A government commission of inquiry into the colleges was appointed about. May, 1876

Dissolution of the Queen's University enacted, another to be created, by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 65, passed 15 Aug. 1879

Queens of England, see under England.

Queen's Theatre, see Opera-house.

Queen's Title, see Royal Style.

Queen's University (see *Queen's Colleges*) was directed to be dissolved by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 65 (1879); see *University of Ireland*.

Queensland (Moreton Bay), a British colony, comprising the whole of the northeastern portion of Australia; was separated from New South Wales and made a distinct colony, in 1859, when Brisbane, the capital, founded by Oxley, 1823, was made a bishopric. Chinese immigrants are virtually excluded.

Sir George Fergusson Bowen, the first governor, succeeded by Mr. Blackall, 1868; the marquess of Normanby, 1871; Mr. William Wellington Cairns, 1874; sir Arthur E. Kennedy, Jan. 1877.

Population in 1859, about 23,450; in 1871, 125,146; in 1875, about 163,182.

Chief exports, wool, gold, copper, tallow, live-stock, cotton, and sugar; value in 1871, 2,550,383*l.*; 1874, about 4,106,472*l.*

Queenstown (Upper Canada). This town, on the river Niagara, was taken in the war with America by the troops of the United States, 18 Oct. 1812; but was retaken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the same day. Queenstown suffered severely in this war.—The Cove of Cork was named **QUEENSTOWN**, 3 Aug. 1849, by the queen on her visit.

Quentin, St. (N. France). The duke of Savoy, with the army of Philip II. of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French under the constable De Montmorency, at St. Quentin, 10 Aug. 1557. In fulfilment of a vow made before the engagement, the king built the monastery, palace, etc., the Escorial, considered by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world; see *Escorial*. During the Franco-German war the army of the north, under Faidherbe, was defeated here by the Germans after seven hours' fighting, on 19 Jan. 1871; total loss about 15,000: the German loss about 8100.

Queretaro (Mexico), was besieged and taken (through the treachery of Lopez) by the liberal general Escobedo, 13 May, 1867. The emperor Maximilian and his generals Miramon and Mejia, were taken prisoners, and, after trial, were shot, 19 June following.

Quern or Handmill, is of Roman, or, as some say, of Irish invention; so-called Roman querns have been found in Yorkshire.

Quesnoy (N. France), was taken by the Austrians, 11 Sept. 1793, but was recovered by the French, 16 Aug. 1794. It surrendered to prince Frederick of the Netherlands, 29 June, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo. It was here that cannon were first used, and called bombardiers.—*Hénault*.

Quettah, see Beloochistan.

Quiberon Bay (W. France). A British force landed here, Sept. 1746, but was repulsed. In the bay admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French admiral Conflans, and thus defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain, 20 Nov. 1759. Quiberon was taken by some French regiments in the pay of England, 3 July, 1795; but on 21 July, through treachery, the French republicans, under Hoche, retook it by surprise, and many emigrants were executed. About 900 of the troops, and nearly 1500 royalist inhabitants who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships.

Quicksilver, in its liquid state, mercury. Its use in refining silver was discovered, 1540. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almaden, in Spain, and at Idria, in Illyria; the latter, discovered by accident in 1497, for several years yielded 1200 tons. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1797; and at New

Almaden and other places in California. Quicksilver was congealed in winter at St. Petersburg, in 1759. It was congealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr. Walker, in 1787. Corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, is a combination of mercury and chlorine; see *Calomel*.

Quicunque Vult, see Athanasian Creed.

Quietism, the doctrine of Miguel Molinos, a Spaniard (1627-96), whose work, the "Spiritual Guide," published in 1675, was the foundation of a sect in France. He held that religion consisted in an internal silent meditation on the merits of Christ and the mercies of God. Madame de la Mothe-Guyon, a Quietist, was imprisoned in the Bastille for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fénelon, archbishop of Cambray, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, arose a controversy, 1697. Quietism was finally condemned by pope Innocent XII. in 1699.

Quills are said to have been first used for pens in 558, some say not before 635.

Quince, the *Pyrus Cydonia*, brought to this country from Austria, before 1578. The Japan quince, or *Pyrus Japonica*, brought hither from Japan, 1796.

Quindecimviri, fifteen men chosen to keep the Sibylline books. The number, originally two (*duumviri*) about 520 B.C., was increased to ten in 865 B.C., and afterwards (probably by Sylla) to fifteen, about 82 B.C. Julius Cæsar added one; but the precedent was not followed.

Quinine or Quinia, an alkaloid (much used in medicine), discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventon. It is a probable constituent of all genuine cinchona barks, especially of the yellow bark; see *Jesuit's Bark*. Artificial quinine was prepared (synthetically) by Mr. W. L. Scott, in Oct. 1865.—**QUINOIDINE**, see *Fluorescence*.

Quinquagesima Sunday. The observation is said to have been appointed by Gregory the Great (pope, 590-604). The first Sunday in Lent having been termed *Quadragesima*, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their position in the calendar; and, reckoning by decades (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima received its present name, *Quinquagesima*, the second *Sexagesima*, and the third *Septuagesima*.

Quintilians, heretics in the second century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from Quintilia, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity, and whom they regarded as a prophetess. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops.—*Pardon*.

Quirinus, a Sabine god, afterwards identified with Romulus. L. Papirius Cursor, general in the Roman army, first erected a sundial in the temple of Quirinus, from which time the days began to be divided into hours, 298 B.C.—*Aspin*. The sundial was sometimes called the Quirinus, from the original place in which it was set up.—*Ashe*.—The Sabines who became Roman citizens were termed **QUIRITES**.

Quito (capital of the republic of Ecuador), celebrated as having been the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian, by the French and Spanish mathematicians, 1736-42. 40,000 persons perished by an earthquake which almost overwhelmed the city of Quito, 4 Feb. 1797. Since then violent shocks, but not so disastrous, occurred; till one, on 22 March, 1859, when about 5000 persons were killed; see *Earthquakes, Ecuador*.

Quizote, see Don Quixote.

Quo Warranto Act, passed 1289. By it a writ may be directed to any person to inquire by what authority he holds any office or franchise. Charles II. directed a writ against the corporation of London in 1688, and the court of King's Bench declared their charter forfeited. The decision was reversed in 1690. The pro-

ceedings have been regulated by various acts, 1710, 1792, 1837, 1843.

Quoits, a game said to have originated with the Greeks, and to have been first played at the Olympic games, by the Idæi Dactyli, fifty years after the deluge of Deucalion, 1453 B.C. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius by Danae, having inadvertently slain his grandfather, when throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos, to which he was heir, for that of Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenæ, about 1313 B.C.

Quotations. Athenæus's "*Deipnosophists* or *Banquet of the Learned*" (compiled about 228), and Burton's "*Anatomy of Melancholy*" (1621), contain masses of extracts. Henry Ainsworth's "*Communion of Saints*" (died 1622) is a mosaic of Scripture quotations.

Macdonnell's "Dictionary of Quotations," 1796; Moore's 1831
Riley's "Dictionary of Latin Quotations," with a Selection of Greek, published by H. Bohn..... 1856
Collections of English Quotations are now numerous:
Adams's "Cyclopædia of Poetical Quotations"..... 1853
Friswell's "Familiar Words," 2d ed..... 1866
Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations"..... 1869

R.

Rabelais Club, to promote the study of Rabelais and the illustration of his works; lord Houghton, sir W. Frederick Pollock and his sons, Walter Besant, and others; first meeting, Dec. 1879.

Races, one of the ancient games of Greece; see *Chariots*. Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen, in the days of Henry II., mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James I.'s reign Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north, were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607.—*Cumden*. In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were performed at Hyde Park. Charles II. patronized them, and, instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas. William III. added to the plates (as did queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding.

The first racing calendar is said to have been published by John Cheuey..... 1727
Act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses, 19 Geo II..... 1739
The most eminent races in England are those at Newmarket (*which see*), established by Charles II., 1667; and at Epsom, begun about 1711, by Mr Parkhurst (annual since 1730. *Allen's Surrey*) [The earl of Derby began the Oaks, 1779; the Derby, 1780 (first won by Diomed).] (See *Derby Day*.)
At Ascot, begun by the duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III.; mentioned..... 1727
At Doncaster, by col. St. Leger (the *St. Leger* stakes were founded in 1776, and so named in 1777)..... 1776
At Goodwood, begun by the duke of Richmond in his park..... 1802
Lord Stamford said to have engaged Jemmy Grimshaw, a light-weight jockey, at a salary of 1000*l.* a year. Mar "Tattersall's," the "high change of horse-flesh," was established by Richard Tattersall, near Hyde Park Corner (thence termed "the Corner"). In 1766, for the sale of horses. The lease of the ground having expired, the new premises at Brompton were erected, and opened for business on..... 10 April, 1865
The *Jockey Club*, which now chiefly regulates races and the betting connected with them, was founded in 1750. Its gradually accumulating rules were modified in 1828 and revised in..... 1857
Alterations recommended by a committee appointed in April; adopted by the club 16 July following..... 1870
Rules revised, Nov. 1876; reforms made..... 1880
John Scott, a most eminent trainer, died, aged 77, Oct. 1871
Betting. Between 1858 and 1868, 75,000*l.* and 115,000*l.* have been won upon a single race. Betting is now much reprobated (see *Betting*).
Gate meetings: Races held in fields by publicans and others; Metropolitan Race course act (42 and 43 Vict. c. 18), to check them, passed..... 3 July, 1879

RACE-HORSES.

Flying Childers, bred in 1713 by the duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was ever bred in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 35½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 26 years.

Eclipse was the fleetest horse that ran in England since the time of *Childers*; he was never beaten, and died in Feb. 1789, aged 25 years. His heart weighed 14 pounds, which accounted for his wonderful spirit and courage.—*Christie White's History of the Turf*.

On the accession of queen Victoria the royal stud was sold for 16,476*l.* on..... 25 Oct. 1837
The comte de la Grange's stud (in consequence of the war) was sold for 23,730*l.* *Gladiator* fetched 5900*l.*... 1870

Middle-park stud (property of Mr. Blenkiron, deceased) sold for 102,000 guineas; *Blair Athol*, for 12,000*l.* (to the English Stud Company); 4 days' sale..... 26 July, 1872
Lieut. Lubowitz, Hungarian, rode from Vienna to Paris, on his horse Caradoc, in 15 days, winning a wager, arriving..... 9 Nov. 1874

Rack, an engine of torture for extracting a confession from criminals, early known in south Europe, and in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. The duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture (thence called the duke of Exeter's daughter), now seen in the Tower, 1423. In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England protested against the proposal of the privy council to put the assassin to the rack, as contrary to the laws, 1628; see *Ravillac* and *Torture*.

Radcliffe Library, (OXFORD), founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, an eminent physician. He died 1 Nov. 1714, leaving 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the founding a library, the first stone of which was laid 17 May, 1737, and the edifice was opened 13 April, 1749.—The RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, Oxford, founded by the exertions of Dr. Hornsby, Savilian professor of astronomy, about 1771, was completed in 1794. The publication of the observations was commenced in 1842 by Mr. Manuel J. Johnson, the director, appointed in 1839.

Radiation, see *Heat*.

Radicals, or "RADICAL REFORMERS," persons who professed to aim at procuring a thorough reformation in the government and policy of England, became prominent in 1816, when Hampden clubs were formed, of which sir Francis Burdett, lord Cochrane, major Cartwright, and William Cobbett were prominent members. Samuel Bamford's "*Life of a Radical*," published in 1842, gives much information; he died 13 April, 1872. Many radicals were severely punished, 1817–20.—The "Radicals" in the United States were the party headed by Thaddeus Stevens, bitterly opposed to the policy of president Johnson, as too favorable to the subdued Southern States.

Radicle, see *Compound*.

Radiometer (termed a *light-mill*), a little instrument constructed by Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., 1873–6. Two little disk-arms, mounted on a pivot placed in an exhausted glass bulb, revolve when placed in bright light. The motion was attributed to heat-absorption, 1877; see *Light*.

Radstadt, Austria. Here Moreau and the French defeated the Austrians, 5 July, 1796.

Raffaële Ware, see *Pottery*.

Ragged Schools, free schools for outcast, destitute, ragged children, set up in large towns. The instruction is based on the scriptures, and most of the teachers are unpaid. John Pounds, a cobbler, of Portsmouth, who died in 1839, opened a school of this kind; and one was set up by Andrew Walker in "Devil's Acre," Westminster, in 1839.—*Knight*. They did not receive their name till 1844, when the "Ragged-school Union"

was formed, principally by Mr. S. Starey and Mr. William Locke (afterwards hon. secretary). The earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. In 1856 there were 150 Ragged-school institutions. Sunday ragged schools reported in London in 1867, 226; in 1878, 177; day schools, in 1867, 204; in 1878, 58; week evening schools, in 1867, 207; in 1878, 147. Ragged-school buildings were exempted from rates, 1869. These schools are being gradually superseded by those established by the London school board. Dr. Guthrie, a founder of ragged schools in Edinburgh, etc., died 24 Feb. 1873; see *Shoe-black*.

Ragman Roll (said to derive its name from Ragimunde, a papal legate in Scotland) contains the records of the homage and fealty to Edward I. sworn to by the nobility and clergy of Scotland at Berwick in 1296. The original was given up to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, in 1328, when his son David was contracted in marriage to the princess Joanna of England.

Ragusa, a city on the Adriatic, on the southern confines of Dalmatia, was taken by the Venetians, 1171, but became an independent republic, 1558. It suffered much by an earthquake, 1667; was taken by the French in 1806, and given up to Austria in 1814.

Raid of Ruthven, see *Ruthven*.

Railway Commissioners, see *Railways*, 1878 and 1880.

Railways. Short roads in and about Newcastle, laid down by Mr. Beaumont so early as 1602, are thus mentioned in 1676: "The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal-merchants."—*Roger North*. They were made of iron at Whitehaven in 1738; see *Tramroads*.

An iron railway laid down near Sheffield by John Curr (destroyed by the colliers). 1776

The first considerable iron railway was laid down at Colebrook Dale. 1786

The first iron railway sanctioned by parliament (except a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon. 1801

Trevethick and Vivian obtained a patent for a high-pressure locomotive engine. 1802

William Hedley of Wylam colliery made the first travelling engine (locomotive), or substitute for animal power in a colliery. 1813

The first locomotive constructed by George Stephenson travelled at the rate of 6 miles per hour. 1814

The Rocket travelled at the rate of 25 and 35 miles per hour. 1829

(It obtained the prize of 500*l.* offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company for the best locomotive, Oct. 1829.)

The Firefly attained a speed of 20 miles per hour. 1834

The North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour. 1839

At the present time locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour.

Stockton and Darlington railway, constructed by Edw. Pease and George Stephenson, first opened for passengers (see 1875–81, below). 27 Sept. 1825

Quincy railroad, first in the United States, begun 1825, finished. 1826

The Liverpool and Manchester railway commenced in Oct. 1825, and opened (Wm. Huskisson, M.P. killed), 15 Sept. 1830

First locomotive built in America, by Peter Cooper, in Baltimore. " " "

Act for transmission of mails by railways. 1838

Duty on Railways: 1*d.* a mile for 4 passengers (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 120), 1832; 5 per cent. on gross receipts (& 6 Vict. c. 59). 1842

Railway clearing-house established. " " "

The examination of railway schemes, before their introduction into parliament, by the Board of Trade was ordered. 1844

7 & 8 Vict. c. 85 required companies to run *cheap trains* every day, and to permit erection of electric telegraphs, and authorized government, after 1 Jan. 1866, to buy existing railways with the permission of parliament. " " "

George Hudson, a draper, mayor of York in 1839, by his successful management as chairman of the Leeds and York railway and others, was styled the "railway king." " " "

An act passed 10 Vict. for constituting commissioners of

railways, who have since been incorporated with the Board of Trade. 28 Aug. 1846

The railway mania and panic year, when 272 railway acts passed. " " "

Act for compensating families of persons killed by accidents (see *Campbell's Act*). " " "

George Stephenson died. 12 Aug. 1848

Act for the better regulation of railways. 1854

Act to enable railway companies to settle differences with other companies by arbitration. 1859

Railway Clauses Consolidation act passed. 1863

Joint committee of both houses of parliament appointed to report on railway schemes. 5 Feb. 1864

Pullman palace-cars introduced. " " "

Murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage (see *Trials*, 1864). 9 July, " " "

(See *Atmospheric and Street Railways*.)

Period of "contractors' lines". 1859–66

London, Chatham, and Dover Company suspend payment; directors censured for their policy. 1866

Railway Companies Securities act passed. Aug. " " "

A Welsh railway train (about to start) seized for debt, 27 Nov. " " "

250 railway bills passed, 1865; only 98. 1867

Strike of 350 men on London and Brighton line, 25–27 March, " " "

Strike of 500 on Northeastern line, 11 April; overcome by the company. 25 April, " " "

Railway commission report against the government buying the railways, etc. May, " " "

Railway acts amended by act passed. 20 Aug. " " "

A climbing locomotive, by means of central rails, ascended Mont Cenis in 1865. [The experiments were first tried on the High Peak railway, Sept. 1863, and Feb. 1864.] The railway completed and traversed by a locomotive and two carriages, containing Mr. Fell, the inventor of the plan, and others; an unexampled journey in regard to steepness of gradients and the elevation of the summit level, 6700 feet, 21 Aug. 1867.

After successful trials in May, the railway was opened, 15 June, 1868

Lord Cairns (on appeal) decides that holders of debentures are responsible as qualified proprietors. 28 Jan. " " "

Capt. Yolland, government inspector, reports that, in his opinion, electric communication between the passengers and the railway servants on trains stopping only at long intervals is necessary and practicable. March, " " "

Railway Regulation acts passed. 1868, 1871

Conference of railway shareholders at Manchester, 14, 15 April, 1868

Southern Railways Amalgamation bill; opposed in the lords; withdrawn. June, " " "

Mont Cenis railway opened for traffic. 15 June, " " "

New act to amend the laws relating to railways, 90 & 31 Vict. c. 119 (it orders smoking compartments, and communication between passengers and railway servants in certain trains; and prohibits trains for prize-fights, etc.), passed. 31 July, " " "

Midland railway station, St. Pancras (which see), opened, 1 Oct. " " "

New route to Liverpool (by a viaduct over the Mersey at Runcorn) opened. 1 April, 1869

Pacific railway; from the Atlantic to the Pacific; opened, 12 May, " " "

Abandonment of Railways act passed. 11 Aug. " " "

Railway Companies Powers act (1864) and Construction Facilities act (1864) amended by act passed. 30 June, 1870

"*Railway Association*" established (it consists of directors and representatives of shareholders, to watch legislation, etc.); inaugural dinner. 21 July, " " "

Under the London, Dover, and Chatham Railway act, the arbitrators, the marquess of Salisbury and Lord Cairns, decide for the amalgamation of the general undertaking; extensions for award published. Aug. 1871

Rigi mountain railway (up to 4000 feet above sea level), opened. 23 May, " " "

Mansion-house station of the Metropolitan District railway inaugurated. 1 July, " " "

European and North American railway opened at Bangor, Maine. 18 Oct. " " "

Proposed amalgamation of the Midland and Glasgow and Southwestern. " " "

Amalgamation of the London and Northwestern and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, voted by companies. 20 Oct. " " "

Forged telegram announcing proposed amalgamation of the Midland and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways (led to purchase of shares, and affected the market). about 28 Nov. " " "

George Hudson, the "railway king," died, aged 71. 14 Dec. " " "

First railway in Japan opened. 12 June, 1872

Strike of porters of London and Northwestern company; settled. 26, 27 July, " " "

Death of Thom. Brassey, who made 6600 miles of railways, which cost 78,000,000*l.* (able, honest, kind). " " "

Parliamentary committee report in favor of railway amalgamation published. Aug. " " "

One-rail railway laid down at Paris by M. Larnenjat, reported successful for short distances. Aug. " " "

Amalgamations already accomplished: London and

Northwestern, 61 branch lines; Great Northern, 37; Great Eastern, 27; London and Brighton, 22; London and Southwestern, 22; Midland, 17. 1872

Railway proposed by M. de Lesseps from Orenburg to Peshawur (2500 miles), to connect, by means of Russian and East Indian railways, Calais and Calcutta. May, 1873

Bill for amalgamation of London and Northwestern and Lancashire and Yorkshire companies rejected by the commons committee. 23 May

New Regulation of Railways act passed (commissioners to be appointed to carry out the act of 1854), 21 July; commissioners, sir Frederick Peel, Mr. Price, and Mr. Macnamara; met first time. 11 Nov.

First railway in Persia begun at Resht. 11 Sept.

Railway accidents investigated by capt. Tyler: 1871, 171; in 1872, 246; in the United Kingdom in 1872, 541 railway servants killed, 499 injured.

Circular from the Board of Trade, by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, to the railway companies respecting the increase of preventable accidents and unpunctuality. 18 Nov.

The justificatory replies of sir Edward Watkin for the London and Brighton Co., and of R. Moon for the L. and N. W. Co.; from other companies. Dec.

Ten railway servants convicted of robbing the luggage, severely sentenced. 19 Nov.

120 persons killed, 48 without their own fault, in six months. 1873-4

The Board of Trade's reply (by Mr. Malcolm) to the railway companies published. about 24 Feb.

The Pullman palace saloon cars (American) introduced on the Midland railway, 21 March; opened to the public. 1 June

Commission to inquire into causes of railway accidents agreed to by government, 27 April; nominated (duke of Buckingham and others). 11 June

Circular from sir C. Adelerley, recommending punctuality and care, to avoid accidents. July

Railway Travellers' Protection Society organized; duke of Manchester, president. 23 July

Board of Trade Arbitration act passed. 30 July

New standing orders respecting laborers' houses removed for making railways, passed. 30 July

Statement of railway servants: that 632 were killed in 1872, and 773 killed in 1873; many injured [asserted to be less than the truth]. Sept.

Midland railway company announces change of fares; first-class to 1½d. a mile; second class abolished; no return tickets at lower fares; to begin. 1 Jan.

Other companies announce reductions in fares. Jan.

Persons employed on railways: England, 228,958; Scotland, 31,023; Ireland, 14,554; total, 274,535; (L. & N.W. company, about 40,000); announced. Jan.

House of lords, on appeal, decide that railway companies are responsible for negligence in conveying persons and goods, although they disclaim it on tickets. 1 June

Great trial of continuous railway brakes on Midland railway, near Loddham; Westinghouse automatic brake considered the best. June

Extension of Metropolitan railway to Great Eastern, opened 10 July. "

Railway jubilee at Darlington; 50th anniversary of opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway; statue of Joseph Pease unveiled. 27 Sept.

Dr. Strousberg, "German railway king," tried for fraud, etc., at Moscow. 1876

Metropolitan extension to Aldgate opened. 11 Nov.

Elevated street railways erected in New York city. 1877-8

First railway in China, from Shanghai to Oussou (11 miles), constructed by Europeans; at first opposed; trial trip, 16 March; publicly opened, 30 June, 1876; much opposed; stopped; plant taken to Formosa. 1877-8

Passenger duty received, 507,076L. for year 1872-3; 736,369L. for year 1875-6; 728,718L. for 1876-7; 741,919L. for. 1877-8

Folkestone and Dover tunnel injured by rains; fallings-in. 12, 15 Jan.

Fusion of Southwestern and London, Chatham, and Dover companies, voted by former. 18 Jan.

Railway accident commission report; recommend that the companies' responsibilities be not diminished, etc. Feb.

Proposed fusion of the Great Northern and Great Eastern fails. June

Of the Manchester and Sheffield and Lancashire with the Great Northern and Midland, fails. Nov.

Many embarrassed subsidiary lines purchased by the French government (for about 11,000,000L.). 1878

Great increase of third-class passengers; receipts, about 7,000,000L. 1869; about 14,000,000L. 1879

Sudden strike of goods-guards on Midland railway through alteration of mode of payment, 3 Jan. Fails about 20 Jan. "

Southeastern railway company v. railway commissioners (who had given orders for enlarging station at Hastings, etc.). Queen's Bench: verdict restricting powers of the commissioners (*per abbot*, 1873), two judges against one. 13 Jan.

Enlarged dividends on the principal lines for half-year, 1 Jan. to 30 June, "

Expended on railways in the United Kingdom about 720,000,000L. (since 1829); gross annual receipts about 62,000,000L.; net earnings about 30,000,000L.; reported Aug. 1880

Packet of dynamite placed on rails between Bushey and Watford (L. & N. W. railway). night, 12-13 Sept. "

Board of Trade circular respecting precautions against accidents, etc. (accidents of 10, 11 Aug. attributed to neglect). 20 Sept. "

Railway rates select committee meet. 10 March, 1881

Siemens and Halske's electrical railway at Berlin, 18½ miles an hour, tried 12 May; opened to the public, 16 May, "

Centenary of George Stephenson's birth celebrated at Newcastle, Chesterfield, the Crystal Palace, London, and throughout the counties of Durham and Northumberland. 9 June, "

Murder of Mr. Fk. Isaac Gold in a carriage on London and Brighton railway. 27 June, "

Percy Lefroy, alias Mapleton, arrested on suspicion, 8 July; committed for trial. 21 July, "

RAILWAYS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Year.	Capital Paid Up.	Miles Opened.	Net Receipts.
1851.	£240,897	6,800	
1854.	286,068,794	8,054	£11,009,519
1860.	348,130,127	10,433	14,579,284
1865.	455,478,143	13,289	18,602,582
1870.	529,908,673	15,537	23,362,618
1875.	630,223,494	16,658	28,016,272
1877.	674,059,048	17,077	29,115,350
1879.	717,003,469	17,696	29,731,430

Working expenses: 1854, 9,206,205L.; 1861, 13,843,357L.; 1870, 21,715,525L.; 1874, 32,625,529L.; 1877, 33,837,000L.

Number of passengers: 1845, 33,791,253; 1854, 111,206,707; 1860, 163,483,572; 1865, 251,959,862; 1870, 330,162,801; 1874, 478,334,368; 1877 (not season-ticket holders), 551,533,000.

Miles Opened.

	1843.	1861.	1874.	1877.	1879.
England and Wales...	1,775	7,820	11,622	12,098	12,547
Scotland	225	1,626	2,700	2,776	2,864
Ireland	31	1,423	2,127	2,203	2,286

For 1847-9, it was calculated that, out of 4,782,188 travellers by railway, one person was killed from causes beyond his own control; for 1856-9, one in 8,708,411; 1866-8, one in 12,941,170. In 1878, one in 7,503,000. Passengers killed from causes beyond their control, in 1871, 12; 1862-72, 271; 1872, 24; 1876, 811.

United Kingdom.

1874, 1424 killed—211 passengers (not their fault, 86); 786 servants, 425 trespassers; 5041 injured.

1876, 1286 killed—139 (by own fault, 101) passengers; 6112 injured, 1883 passengers.

1877, 1175 killed—126 passengers; 3705 injured, 1263 passengers.

1878, 1112 killed; 6507 injured by various causes.

1879, 1032 killed; 160 passengers; 3513 injured, 1307 passengers.

Railway servants killed: annual average (1872-5), 740; 1880, reduced to 483.

Compensation Paid for Injuries by Companies.

	1873.	1874.
Passengers	£304,509	£355,876
Goods	251,707	259,293

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The railways are generally named from their termini.

Railways.	Date of Opening.
Arbroath and Forfar	3 Jan. 1859
Atmospheric Railway (which see)	1840
Bangor and Carnarvon	July, 1862
Belfast and County of Down	April, 1850
Birmingham and Derby	12 Aug. 1839
Birmingham and Gloucester	17 Dec. 1840
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	July, 1852
Brighton and Chichester	8 June, 1846
Brighton and Hastings	27 June, "
Bristol and Exeter	1 May, 1844
Bristol and Gloucester	July, 1845
Caledonian	Feb. 1848
Canterbury and Whitstable	May, 1830
Charing Cross railway, London, opened.	11 Jan. 1864
Cheltenham and Swindon	12 May, 1845
Chester and Birkenhead	22 Sept. 1840
Chester and Crewe	1848
Cockermouth and Workington	28 April, 1847
Colchester and Ipswich	15 June, 1846
Cork and Bandolin	8 Dec. 1861
Corwall	1 May, 1859
Coventry and Leamington	2 Dec. 1844
Croydon and Epsom	17 May, 1847
Devon and Somerset	7 Nov. 1873
Dover and Deal, begun.	29 June, 1878
Dublin and Belfast Junction	June, 1852
Dublin and Carlow	10 Aug. 1846
Dublin and Drogheda	26 May, 1844
Dublin and Kingstown	17 Dec. 1836
Dundee and Newtyle	Dec. 1861
Dundee and Perth	23 May, 1847

Railways	Date of Opening
Durham and Sunderland	22 June, 1825
Eastern Counties	12 June, 1825
Eastern Counties (London and Colchester)	29 March, 1825
East London	10 April, 1826
Edinburgh and Berwick	12 June, 1826
Edinburgh and Glasgow	5 Feb, 1827
Ely and Peterborough	1 Jan, 1827
Exeter and Plymouth (part)	28 May, 1826
Glasgow and Ayr	19 Sept, 1826
Glasgow and Greenock	26 March, 1827
Glasgow, Warrick, and Coatbridge	July, 1826
Gloucester and Cheltenham	Sept, 1827
Grand Junction (Birmingham to Newton)	July, 1827
Graveland and Rochester	10 Feb, 1826
Great Northern	1826
Great Western to Maidenhead, 4 June, 1825; to Bristol, 20 June, 1827	
Hertford branch of Eastern Counties	21 Oct, 1825
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's	26 Dec, 1826
Isle of Man	1 July, 1827
London and Wokingham	21 April, 1827
London and Carlisle	18 Dec, 1826
London and Preston	20 June, 1826
London and Reading	1 July, 1826
London and Derby	July, 1826
Liverpool and Birmingham	4 July, 1827
Liverpool and Manchester	15 Sept, 1826
Liverpool and Preston	21 Oct, 1826
London and Birmingham	17 Sept, 1825
London and Blackwall	1 Aug, 1827
London and Brighton	21 Sept, 1825
London and Bristol	20 June, 1826
London and Cambridge	20 July, 1826
London, Chatham, and Dover	29 Sept, 1826
London and Colchester	20 March, 1825
London and Croydon	1 June, 1826
London and Dover	7 Feb, 1826
London and Greenwich	20 Dec, 1826
London and Richmond	27 July, 1826
London and Southampton	11 May, 1826
London and Southern	June, 1826
London and Warrington, branch of the Great Northern	Aug, 1826
Lowestoft branch, Norwich and Yarmouth	1827
Lynn and Ely	1827
Manchester and Birmingham	10 Aug, 1825
Manchester and Leeds	1 March, 1825
Manchester and Sheffield	22 Dec, 1825
Metropolitan, London, act obtained, 1826, construction began 1826, opened 10 Jan, 1826	
Midland Counties	20 June, 1826
Newcastle and Berwick	July, 1827
Newcastle and Carlisle	18 June, 1826
Newcastle and North Shields	18 June, 1826
Newmarket and Cambridge	Oct, 1826
Northampton and Peterborough	3 June, 1826
North and Southwestern Junction	Dec, 1826
Northampton	July, 1826
Northampton and Yarmouth	1 May, 1826
Nottingham to Grantham	July, 1826
Nottingham and Lincoln	2 Aug, 1826
Nottingham branch, Rugby and Derby	20 May, 1826
Oxford branch of London and Bristol	13 June, 1826
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	May, 1826
Pennance to Camborne	Jan, 1826
Rugby and Derby	July, 1826
Rugby and Leamington	Feb, 1827
St. Andrew's	July, 1826
St. Helen's, first act passed	1826
St. Helen's branch of the London and Southampton	1827
Stratford and Carlisle	1 May, 1826
Southampton and Dorchester	1 June, 1826
South Devon	1826
Southwestern (London and Dover)	7 Feb, 1826
Southwestern, North Kent line	1826
Sturton and Darlington	27 Sept, 1825
Trent Valley	25 June, 1827
Trier	Aug, 1826
West and East India Docks and Birmingham Junction	1826
Worcester and Droitwich	Jan, 1826
York and Darlington (Northampton)	4 Jan, 1827
York and Newcastle	27 Jan, 1827
York and Nottingham	20 June, 1826
York and Scarborough	7 July, 1826
Yarmouth and Norwich	1 May, 1826

ALLEGED EXTENT OF RAILWAYS (in miles, 1827) Austria do. 1,000, 4,001, France 1,000 (1826, 14,027), Italy, 3,000, Prussia, 3,400, Russia 2,900, Spain, 2,315, United States of America, 72,026, India, 1,715 (1879), Australia, 600, 1879 (real), Great Britain, 12,814, India, 6,072, France, 16,810, Belgium, 1,073, Germany 10,916, United States of America, 60,303, in 1874, 72,303, in 1880, 68,487

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES

In addition to matters noted under the preceding general title, the following table shows the number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States at various times since the establishment of our railway system:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1820	99	1876	74,374
1840	2,643	1878	77,511
1860	9,023	1877	76,505
1880	31,022	1879	81,523
1870	58,914	1880	95,897

The reported value of railroad stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for 1880 amounted 100,000,000 shares.

MEMORABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Very many (where only 2 persons killed) are not noted; in cases by all cases a large number were injured.

W. Haskins, M. P., killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway	12 Sept, 1825
Great Oley (Newcastle and Carlisle): train runs off line; 2 killed	2 Dec, 1826
Hertford (Eastern Counties) carriage overturned; 2 killed	21 Aug, 1826
Cockfield (London and Brighton) engine runs off line; 4 killed	3 Oct, 1826
Swanage cutting, near Reading engine forced off line; 6 killed	24 Dec, 1826
Verulam carriage takes fire, passengers locked in; 20 or 30 lives lost, including admiral D'Urville	6 May, 1826
Manchester (Midland Counties) collision, Mr. Boulton and others killed, many injured	20 Oct, 1826
Stratford (Eastern Counties) collision through great carelessness, Mr. Hind killed, many mangled	12 July, 1826
Percenny (Brighton and Hastings) collision, 40 injured	24 Aug, 1826
Clifton (Manchester and Bolton) express runs off line; 2 killed, many injured	16 Dec, 1826
Chatter (Chatter and Shrewsbury) train runs off bridge; 4 killed, greater number injured	12 May, 1827
Wolverton (Northampton) collision, 7 killed, many injured	3 June, 1827
Strivenham (Great Western) collision, 7 killed, many injured	10 May, 1826
Carlisle (Caledonian) axle-tree of carriage breaks; 6 killed	10 Feb, 1826
Freshham Tunnel (Chatter and Warrington Junction) collision, 2 killed	20 April, 1826
Newmarket Hill (London and Brighton) train runs off line, 4 killed	6 June, 1826
Doncaster (Oxfordshire) collision; 4 killed	4 Sept, 1826
Burnley (Great Northern) collision; 4 killed	12 July, 1826
Doncaster (Great Northern) engine wheels break; 1 killed	4 March, 1826
Near Strathra (Great Southern and Western, Ireland) collision; 12 killed	2 Oct, 1826
Near Harting, Norfolk (Eastern Counties) collision; 6 killed	12 Jan, 1826
Croydon (Brighton and Dover) collision; 2 killed	26 Aug, 1826
Burlington, between New York and Philadelphia, 21 killed	20 Aug, 1826
Reading (Southampton) collision; 5 killed	12 Sept, 1826
Near Paris collision; 9 killed	8 Oct, 1826
Between Thoiry and Mont collision; 16 killed	20 Oct, 1826
Campbell (N. Pennsylvania) collision, above 100 killed	17 July, 1826
Dunkett (Waterford and Kilkenny) collision; 7 killed	19 Nov, 1826
Kirby (Liverpool and Blackpool) collision; 200 injured; none killed	27 June, 1827
Lowmham (North Kent) collision; 11 killed	25 June, 1827
Between Fyfe and Fort Talbot, collision; 4 killed	14 Feb, 1827
Attborough, Warwickshire (Northampton) train thrown off the line through a cow crossing the rails; 2 killed	10 May, 1827
Near Moss, Belgium coals wagon on the rails, 21 killed	21 June, 1827
Chilham (Southampton) other too great speed or broken axle-tree, 3 killed	20 June, 1827
Near Round Oak Station (Oxford and Wolverhampton) excursion train collision; 14 killed	19 Aug, 1827
Tottenham (Eastern Counties) engine wheel breaks; 6 killed	20 Feb, 1828
Holmshere (Lancashire and Yorkshire) excursion train collision; 11 killed	6 Sept, 1827
Atherstone (Northampton) collision of mail and cattle trains, 11 killed	16 Nov, 1827
Near Wimbledon Dr. Baily killed	20 Jan, 1828
Railway tunnel falls in near Hadden Hall, Derbyshire; 5 men killed	3 July, 1828
Clayton Tunnel (London and Brighton) collision; 20 killed, 170 injured	20 Aug, 1828
Leamington (Birmingham and London) 15 killed, 200 injured	2 Sept, 1828
Market Harborough collision; 1 killed and 20 injured	20 May, 1828
Near Wincoburn (Edinburgh and Glasgow) collision; 15 killed, 100 wounded	12 Oct, 1828
Near Strivenham (London and Brighton) explosion of boiler through attempting too great speed; 4 killed, above 20 injured	20 May, 1828

* On 27 Dec. 1826, the queen wrote to the directors of the railway companies of London, requesting them "to be as careful of other passengers as of herself."

- Near Lynn (Lynn and Hunstanton): carriages upset through bullock on the line; 5 killed; 3 Aug. 1863
- Egham (Southwestern): collision; 5 killed, above 20 injured; 7 June, 1864
- Canada: train ran off a bridge at St. Hilaire in crossing; about 83 killed, 200 wounded; 29 June, "
- Blackheath Tunnel: fast train ran into a ballast train; 6 killed; 16 Dec. "
- Near Redna (on a branch of Great Western): train ran off insecure rails; 13 killed, about 40 injured; 7 June, 1865
- Near Staplehurst (Southeastern): train ran off insecure rails, etc.; 10 killed and about 50 injured; 9 June, "
- Near Colney Hatch (Midland): collision with coal-trucks; above 50 persons injured; 30 Aug. "
- Fall of a bridge at Sutton (S. coast-line): 6 men killed; 28 April, 1866
- Near Caterham Junction (London and Brighton): 3 killed, 12 injured; 30 April, "
- In Welwyn Tunnel (Great Northern): a steam tube burst; collision of three goods trains, and a great fire; 2 lives lost; 9, 10 June, "
- Near Royston (Great Northern): train ran off line; 3 lives lost; 2 July, "
- Brynkir station (Cardiff and Newport): points said to have been tampered with; train ran off line; 6 persons killed; 6 Sept. "
- 20 miles from Carlisle (Lancaster and Carlisle): an axle of carriage of goods train broke; collision with another goods train; fire, and explosion of 5 tons of gunpowder; 2 killed; 25 Feb. 1867
- Between Bhowawul and Khundwah (Great Indian Peninsular): train precipitated into a chasm made in an embankment by a river torrent; many lives lost; 26 June, "
- Walton Junction, Warrington (London and North-western): collision with coal train; error of pointsman; 8 lives lost; 29 June, "
- At Brayhead, near Enniscorthy (Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford): went off the line into a gorge; 2 killed, many injured; 9 Aug. "
- Between New Mills and Peak Forest: 2 collisions; 6 lives lost; 9 Sept. "
- French Great Northern, about 14 miles from Paris: several killed, many wounded; 27 Oct. "
- Lake Shore railway, New York: embankment fell; 41 persons burned to death; 18 Dec. "
- Carr's Rock, on river Delaware; (Erie railway): carriages precipitated down an embankment; 26 persons killed, 52 very seriously injured; 14 April, 1868
- Abergele, N. Wales (London and North-western): collision between Irish mail train and luggage train; barrels of petroleum ignited; 33 persons burned to death (see *Abergele*); 20 Aug. "
- Near Hirlingbury station (Rugby and Leamington): carriages went over Draycot embankment; 2 persons killed; 1 Oct. "
- Near Bull's Pill, S. Wales (Great Western): mail train ran into a cattle train; 1 person and many cattle killed; 6 Nov. "
- Near Copenhagen Tunnel, Holloway (Great Northern): coal train ran off the line; 2 killed; 18 Jan. 1869
- Near Khandalla, Bombay (Great Indian Peninsular): train ran off the line; about 18 killed; 26 Jan. "
- Arch fell in at Bethnal Green (Great Eastern): coal train passing; 5 killed; 25 Feb. "
- Newcross (London and Brighton): collision; 2 killed, many injured; loss to the company by compensation, about 70,000; 23 June, "
- Near Barnett (Great Northern): collision; 1 man burned to death; 16 Aug. "
- Long Eaton Junction (Midland): collision; 7 killed; 9 Oct. "
- Near Welwyn (Great Northern): collision; 3 killed; 24 Oct. "
- Eureka, St. Louis, Missouri: collision; 19 killed; 12 May, 1870
- Near Newark (Great Northern): collision; a wagon of a goods train, through the breaking of an old axle, went off the rails and met an excursion train; 19 deaths; 1.30 A.M.; 21 June, "
- Near Carlisle: collision; 5 killed; 10 July, "
- Tamworth (London and North-western): Irish mail (late) sent into a siding; broke down a buttress and ran into the river Anker (error of a pointsman); 3 deaths; 4.7 A.M. 14 Sept. "
- Plessis, near Tours: collision between two trains; several killed; 4 A.M. 20 Sept. "
- Harrow (London and North-western): collision with coal wagons; 7 killed; 26 Nov. "
- Brockley Whins (Northeastern): collision through mistake of Hedley, a pointsman; 5 killed; 6 Dec. "
- Barnsley (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway): collision; goods trucks broke loose; 14 killed, many injured; 12 Dec. "
- Bell bar, near Hatfield (Great Northern): tire of wheel broke; break and carriages overturned; 5 killed; 26 Dec. "
- Between Bandoz and St. Nizaire: explosion of gunpowder in casks; 60 killed; 25 Feb. 1871
- Revere (Eastern railroad, between Boston and Portland, U.S.): collision; above 20 killed; 26 Aug. "
- Near Champigny (Lyons Company): a spring broke; 11 killed; 16 Sept. "
- Ferry-hill (North British): collision; 2 killed; 16 Oct. 1871
- Antibes railway between Nico and Cannes: train thrown into the river Brague; 12 said to be killed; 24 Jan. 1872
- Belleville (Grand Trunk of Canada): engine broke off the line; many burned, scalded, etc.; about 30 killed; 22 June, "
- Connellsville (Baltimore and Pittsburgh): collision; many hurt; 3 killed; 22 June, "
- Juvisy (Orleans railway): express ran into luggage train; boiler exploded; 5 burned to death (including mother of the duchess of Malakoff); 26 June, "
- Rose-hill Junction (Newcastle and Carlisle): collision; 4 killed; 5 July, "
- Red-hill Junction (Great Western and L. & N.W.): near Hertford; 2 killed; 29 July, "
- Clifton Junction (Lancashire and Yorkshire): collision; 4 killed; 3 Aug. "
- Kirtlebridge, Dumfries (Caledonian): collision; express train late; error of pointsman; 12 killed; 2 Oct. "
- Kelvedon, near Chelmsford (Great Eastern): locomotive driven off the line by a raised rail; 1 killed, many hurt; 17 Oct. "
- Near Woodhouse Junction (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire): collision; 2 killed; 18 Oct. "
- Corry, Pennsylvania, U.S.; train broke through a bridge; about 20 killed; 24 Dec. "
- Near Pesh: train run off line; 21 killed; about 7 May, 1873
- Near Shrewsbury (Great Western and London & N.W. Junction): axle of engine broke; carriages driven off the line; 4 killed; 8 May, "
- Near Higham, Derbyshire (Midland): engine-tire broke; train ran off the line; 2 killed; 21 June, "
- Wigan (London and North-western): carriages thrown off the line; sir John Anson and others (13 persons) killed; 23 Aug. "
- Retford Junction (Great Northern, Manchester, and Sheffield): collision; 3 killed; 23 Aug. "
- Near Hartlepool (Northeastern): train thrown off the line; 3 killed; 2 Sept. "
- Peamars crossing, near Guildford (Southwestern): collision with a bullock; train thrown off the line; 3 killed; 9 Sept. "
- Barkston Junction, near Grantham (Great Northern): 2 killed; 10 Jan. 1874
- Near Manuel and Bo'ness Junction, between Edinburgh and Glasgow (North British): collision of London express with mineral train; 16 killed; 27 Jan. "
- Euxton Junction, between Preston and Wigan; collision through fog and too great speed; 2 killed; 20 Feb. "
- Merthyr-Tydvil (Great Western): coupling broke, causing collision; about 40 seriously injured; 1 death; 18 May, "
- Bargoed (Rhymney railway): collision; train ran away through brakes not acting; 2 killed; much damage; 12 Aug. "
- Thorpe, near Norwich (East Norfolk): collision; two trains met (mistake of Cooper and Robson, telegraph clerks; committed for trial for manslaughter); 26 deaths; about 50 injured; 8.30 P.M.; 10 Sept. "
- [Cost the company above 13,000; Cooper sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment; 7 April, 1875.]
- Shipton, near Oxford (Great Western): tire of carriage wheel broke; train driven over an embankment; 34 deaths ensued, about 70 injured; 24 Dec. "
- [Verdict of inquiry, accidental deaths; 16 March, 1875.]
- Rothbury, near Morpeth (Northeastern): train ran off embankment; 4 killed; 3 July, 1875
- Kildwick, near Skipton, Yorkshire (Midland): Scotch express ran into an excursion train; 7 deaths, 11.30 P.M.; 28 Aug. "
- Between Mutford and Somerleyton; train ran off the line; 3 killed; 1 Jan. 1876
- Near Odessa: train ran over embankment; about 60 killed; 8 Jan. "
- Abbot's Ripton (Great Northern); near Huntingdon; 2 collisions; first, Scotch express with coal train; and, second, with Leeds express from London, whereby 14 deaths, including Mr. Thomas Mure, Scotch advocate; a son of Mr. Noble, the sculptor; a son of Mr. Dion Boucicault, dramatist; brother and two nieces of Dr. Burdon Sanderson; during a snow-storm; 21 Jan. "
- [Coroner's inquest: verdict, virtually accidental deaths; directors censured for not having a separate line for mineral traffic, 3 Feb. 1876.]
- Near Long Ashton (on Great Western), "Flying Dutchman" express: about 57 miles an hour; driver and stoker killed; defective condition of permanent way; 27 July, "
- Between Radstock and Wellow, about four miles from Bath (Somerset and Dorset), single line: collision between excursion trains; 14 killed; about 11 P.M. 7 Aug. "
- [Inquest: verdict, manslaughter against James Sleep, station-master, 12 Sept. 1876.]
- Wambrechie, near Lille (French Great Northern): collision with a conveyance on level crossing; 6 killed; 6 Nov. "
- Arley siding, near Hitchin (Great Northern): collision of Manchester express with goods train; 5 killed; 23 Dec. "
- [Verdict of inquest: neglect of Thomas Pepper, the driver (killed), in not observing the signal, 5 Jan. 1877.]

Near Ashtabula, U.S., Pacific express from New York: a bridge over a creek broke down during a snow-storm; above 100 perished by drowning, burning, etc. 29 Dec. 1876

Near Morpeth (Northeastern): Scotch express went off the line; 5 killed;.....early 26 March, 1877

Near Billing, Northamptonshire (London and North-western): collision; 2 deaths;.....18 Oct.

Buckstone junction, near Grantham (Great Northern): express ran off the rails; 2 killed;.....7 Dec.

Holcombe, near Leeds (Midland): collision of trains; 2 killed;.....24 Dec.

Chester: 2 carriages went off rails; 1 death; above 30 hurt;.....8 July, 1878

Newcross: collision between carriages of Brighton and Southeastern Cos.: several injured, 7.45 p.m. (Bank holiday);.....5 Aug.

Sittingbourne (London, Chatham, and Dover): cheap fast train, bringing home holiday-makers; ran into luggage trucks; mistake of pointsman; midday;.....31 Aug.

[Jacob Moden and Charles Clarke committed for trial for manslaughter, 3 Sept. 1878.]

Curragheen, near Cork: engine uncoupled; ran off line; 3 killed and many injured;.....5 Sept.

Near Pontypridd junction (Rhonda branch of Taff valley line): collision through error of signals; 13 killed; about 40 hurt;.....19 Oct.

Talybont (Brecon and Merthyr): engines uncontrolled; ran down steep descent; 4 killed; great destruction of property;.....2 Dec.

Bloomfield, near Tipton, Staffordshire (London and North-western): collisions; about 30 severely injured, 31 May, 1879

Near Manningtree (Great Eastern): train ran off line; 1 killed, several injured;.....8 Dec.

Tay bridge, Dundee: bridge and train blown into the river; about 74 lives lost;.....28 Dec.

Brickfield siding, Burscough junction (Lancashire and Yorkshire): collision, through error of signalman; 8 deaths;.....15 Jan. 1880

Argenteuil, near Paris: collision; 7 killed;.....4 Feb.

Lofthouse, near Wakefield (Great Northern): train ran off line; 2 deaths;.....20 March

A bridge fell near Hereford (Midland): 1 death. 18 June, Marshall Meadows, 2 or 3 miles north of Berwick (North British): "Flying Scotchman" engine ran off the line; carriages precipitated down embankment; guard, driver, and fireman killed; much damage to carriages; few passengers (alleged cause, loose rails), about 11 a.m. 10 Aug.

Near Wenington junction, 12 miles north of Lancaster (Midland): train went off the rails; 8 deaths. 11 Aug.

Near Manchester (Midland): train went off rails; 17 injured;.....2 Sept.

Near Nine Elms station, Vauxhall (South-western): collision of train with a left engine; 5 killed, 20 injured, 11 Sept.

Kibworth, Leicestershire (Midland): Scotch express; driver by mistake reversed the engine; collision with advancing train; several severely injured;.....9 Oct.

Leeds (Midland): collision; 2 deaths, many injured, 21 Dec.

Dalston junction (North London): collision, through error in signalling; 2 deaths ensued, about 30 hurt, 26 Feb. 1881

Mexico (Morelos railway): through fall of bridge near Cuartita; train precipitated into river San Antonio; about 200 lives lost;.....night of 24 June,

Spytten Duyvil Creek, New York (Hudson River railroad): collision; 9 killed;.....13 Jan.

Rainbow. Its theory was developed by Kepler in 1611, and by René Descartes in 1629; see *Spectrum*.

Rainfall. Mr. G. J. Symons printed a table of rainfall in Britain for 140 years, 1726-1865, in the Reports of the British Association in 1866. The wettest year was 1852, being 38 per cent. above the average; but 1872 was 58 per cent. He began to publish his "Annual Rainfall in the British Isles" in 1866. In 1867 he published "Rain: How, When, Where, Why, it is Measured." It contains an attempt at a rainfall table of the world.

Raleigh's Conspiracy, termed the *Main Plot* (which see).

Ramadan, the Mahometan month of fasting, in 1865, 28 Jan. to 27 Feb.; and from 27 Dec. 1867 to 30 Jan. 1868 inclusive. It is followed by the festival of Bairam (which see).

Rambouillet, a royal château, about 25 miles from Paris. Here Francis I. died, 31 March, 1547; and here Charles X. abdicated, 2 Aug. 1830. After being owned by the count of Thoulouse and the duc de Penthièvre, it was bought by Louis XVI. 1778.

Ramillies (Belgium), the site of a brilliant victory

gained by the English, under the duke of Marlborough, and the allies over the French, commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the marshal de Villeroy, on Whitsunday, 28 May (o.s. 12), 1706. The French were soon seized with a panic, and a general rout ensued: about 4000 of the allied army were slain in the engagement. This accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, etc.

Ranelagh (near Chelsea), a public garden for concerts and dancing, occupying the grounds of Ranelagh House (built by Jones, earl of Ranelagh, about 1691), was opened with a breakfast, 5 April, 1742. The music for the orchestra was frequently composed by Dr. Arne. The gardens were closed, and the buildings taken down, in 1804.

Rangoon, maritime capital of the Burmese empire, built by Alompra, 1753, was taken by sir A. Campbell on 11 May, 1824. In Dec. 1826, it was ceded to the Burmese on condition of the payment of a sum of money, the reception of a British resident at Ava, and freedom of commerce. Oppression of the British merchants led to the second Burmese war, 1852. Rangoon was taken by storm by gen. Godwin, 14 April, and annexed to the British dominions in December. An English bishopric founded, 1877; see *Burmah*.

Ransome's Artificial Stone, the invention of Mr. Fred. Ransome, 1848, is made by dissolving common flint (silica) in heated caustic alkali, adding fine sand. The mixture is pressed into moulds and heated to redness.

Ranters, a sect which arose in 1645, similar to the Seekers, now termed Quakers. The name is now applied to the Primitive Methodists, separated from the main body in 1810; see *Wesleyans*.

Rape was punished with death by the Jews, Romans, and Goths; by mutilation and loss of eyes in William I.'s reign. This was mitigated by the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edw. I. 1274. Made felony by stat. Westminster 2, 12 Edw. III. 1338; and without benefit of clergy, 18 Eliz. 1575. Rape made punishable by transportation in 1841; by penal servitude for life, or a less period, 1861.

Raphia, a port of Palestine. Here Antiochus III. of Syria was defeated by Ptolemy Philopator, king of Egypt, 217 B.C.

Raphoe, a bishopric in N. Ireland. St. Columbkille, a man of great virtue and learning, and of royal blood, founded a monastery in this place, and it was afterwards enlarged by other holy men; but it is the received opinion that St. Eunan erected the church into a cathedral, and was the first bishop of the see in the eighth century. Raphoe was united to the bishopric of Derry by act 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833; see *Bishops*.

Rappahannock, see *Chancellorsville* and *Trials*, 1865.

Raspberry, not named among the fruits early introduced into this country from the continent. The Virginian raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), before 1696, and the flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*), about 1700, came from North America.

Rastadt, Baden. Here the preliminaries of a peace were signed, 6 March, 1714, by marshal Villars, on the part of the French king, and by prince Eugene, on the part of the emperor; the German frontier was restored to the terms of the peace of Ryswick.—The CONGRESS OF RASTADT, to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, was commenced 9 Dec. 1797; and negotiations were carried on throughout 1798. The atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt by the Austrian regiment of Szeltsler took place 28 April, 1799.

Ratcliffe Highway (now St. George's street), East London. Mr. Marr, a shopkeeper here, with his wife, child, and boy, were brutally murdered in a few minutes, 7 Dec. 1811. In the same neighborhood, on 11 Dec., Mr.

and Mrs. Williamson, their child and servant, were also murdered. A man, named Williams, arrested on suspicion, committed suicide, 15 Dec.

Rathmines (near Dublin). Col. Jones, governor of Dublin castle, made a sally out, routed the marquess of Ormond at Rathmines, killed 4000 men, and took 2517 prisoners, with their cannon, baggage, and ammunition, 2 Aug. 1649.

Rating Act, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 54, passed 7 Aug. 1874; abolishes exemptions from the Poor-law act, 43 Eliz.; and provides for the rating of woods, mines, rights of fowling, fishing, etc.

Rationalism, the doctrine of those who reject a divine revelation and admit no other means of acquiring knowledge but experience and reason. The leading writers are Reimarus of Hamburg (died 1768), Paulus of Heidelberg, Eichhorn, Reinhard, and Strauss. W. Lecky's "History of Rationalism in Europe" appeared July, 1865; and Dr. J. Hurst's, April, 1867.

Ratisbon (in Bavaria) was made a free imperial city about 1200. Several diets have been held here. A peace was concluded here between France and the emperor of Germany, by which was terminated the war for the Mantuan succession, signed 13 Oct. 1630. In later times it was at Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German princes seceded from the Germanic empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Napoleon of France, 1 Aug. 1806. Ratisbon was made an archbishopric in 1806; secularized in 1810; was ceded to Bavaria in 1815; became again an archbishopric in 1817.

Rattening (from *ratten*, provincial for rat), the removing and hiding workmen's tools as a punishment for non-payment to trades-unions, or opposition to them. Much "rattening" was disclosed at the commission of inquiry at Sheffield in June, 1867; and at Manchester Sept. following; see *Sheffield*.

Raucoux (Belgium). Here marshal Saxe and the French army totally defeated the allies under prince Charles of Lorraine, 11 Oct. 1746.

Ravaillac's Murder of Henry IV. of France, 14 May, 1610. The execution of the assassin on 27 May was accompanied by most elaborate tortures.

Ravenna (on the Adriatic), a city of the papal states, founded by Greek colonists, fell under the Roman power about 234 B.C. It was favored and embellished by the emperors, and Honorius made it the capital of the Empire of the West about A.D. 401. In 568 it became the capital of an exarchate. It was subdued by the Lombards in 752, and their king, Astolphus, in 754 surrendered it to Pepin, king of France, who gave it to the pope Stephen, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of the Holy See. On 11 April, 1512, a battle was fought between the French, under Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.), and the Spanish and Papal armies. De Foix perished in the moment of his victory, and his death closed the good-fortune of the French in Italy. Ravenna became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

Many of the *Assassinatori*, a secret society of assassins (said to have been formerly followers of Giaraldini) who long kept the city in terror, arrested Sept.-Oct. 1874; condemned to life imprisonment, 12 Dec. 1874

Ré, ISLE OF (W. coast of France, near Rochelle). Oyster-beds planted here in 1862 have flourished; see *Rochelle*.

Readers, a new order of ministrants in the Church of England, received the assent of the archbishops and bishops in July, 1866. They were not to be ordained or addressed as reverend.

Reading (Berkshire). Here Alfred defeated the Danes, 871. The abbey was founded in 1121 by Henry I. The last abbot was hanged in 1539 for denying the king's supremacy. The palace prison was erected 1850.

Real Actions Limitation Act, passed 1874, came into operation 1 Jan. 1879.

Real Presence, see *Transubstantiation*.

Realists, see *Nominalists*.

Reaping-machines. One was invented in this country early in the present century, but failed from its intricacies. At the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, Sept. 1867, the rev. Patrick Bell stated that he invented a reaping-machine in 1826, which was used in 1827; the principle being that on which the best American machines are now constructed. On 15 Jan. 1868, he was presented with a valuable testimonial, and 1000*l.* in money. McCormick's American machine was invented about 1831, and perfected in 1846; he received a gold medal from the jurors of the Exhibition of 1851; and also at the Royal Agricultural Society's competition at Bristol, 6 Aug. 1878. The sheaves are bound by these reaping-machines. About 200 patented; few good. Hussey's machine, also American, exhibited in 1851, was highly commended.

Reason was decreed to be worshipped as a goddess by the French republicans, 10 Nov. 1793, and was personified by an actress.—Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason" was published in 1794-5; Immanuel Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" ("Kritik der reinen Vernunft"), 1781.

Rebecca Riots, see *Wales*, 1843, 1878.

Rebellion, DORR'S. For nearly two hundred years the people of Rhode Island had lived under a charter from Charles II., according to which only those owning a certain amount of property could vote. In 1843 the desire to change this provision gave rise to two parties, the "Suffrage" and the "Law and Order." Each determined to secure to their party the administration of affairs, and each elected their own state officers. Thomas W. Dorr was chosen governor by the "Suffrage" party, and took possession of the state arsenal; the militia were called out, and he was compelled to flee. In a second attempt, the party was overpowered by U. S. troops, and Dorr was arrested, brought to trial, convicted of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life; but some time after he was pardoned. A free constitution was adopted in the meantime by the people, under which the government is now conducted.

Rebellion, SHAYS'S. At the close of the Revolution, the United States were burdened with a very heavy foreign and domestic debt. They were impoverished by the long war, and it was difficult to raise the means to meet the arrears of pay due the soldiers of the Revolution. On the recommendation of Congress, each state endeavored to provide means for raising its quota by a direct tax. This effort produced much excitement in some of the states, and finally, in 1787, a portion of the people of Massachusetts openly rebelled. Daniel Shays, who had been a captain in the Continental army, marched at the head of a thousand men, took possession of Worcester, and prevented a session of the Supreme Court. He repeated his performance at Springfield; and the insurrection soon became so formidable that the governor was compelled to call out several thousand militia under gen. Lincoln to suppress it. This was speedily accomplished. Though some of the insurgents were sentenced to death, none were executed. A free pardon was finally given to all.

Rebellion, WHISKEY. In 1794, a rebellion broke out in Western Pennsylvania, in opposition to the national excise laws. The insurgents put 16,000 men in the field, maltreated the excise officers, committed many outrages, and defied the national government. The governor of Pennsylvania refusing to act, Washington, as president of the United States, called out 13,000, afterwards increasing the number to 15,000, militiamen of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; and, putting gen. Henry Lee of Virginia in command, ordered a movement against the insurgents on 1 Sept. 1794. The prompt response to the call for militia intimidated

the insurgents, who submitted to authority, 24 Oct. 1794. This insurrection cost the government \$1,500,000.

Rebellions (or INSURRECTIONS) IN BRITISH HISTORY. Details of many are given in separate articles; see *Conspiracies*.

Against William the Conqueror, in favor of Edgar Atheling, aided by the Scots and Danes, 1069.

By Odo of Bayeux and others, against William II., in favor of his brother Robert, 1088; suppressed, 1090.

In favor of the empress Maude, 1139; ended, 1153.

The rebellion of prince Richard against his father Henry II., 1189.

Of the Barons, April, 1215. Compromised by the grant of *Magna Charta*, 15 June following.

Of the Barons, 1261-7.

Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favorites, the Gavestons, 1312. Again, on account of the Spencers, 1321.

Of Walter the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called *Wat Tyler*; occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a poll-tax collector to his daughter. He killed the collector in his rage, and raised a party to oppose the tax itself, 1381; see *Tyler*.

In Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain, 1398.

Of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.

Against king Henry IV. by a number of confederated lords, 1402-3.

Against Henry V. by earl of Cambridge and other lords, 1415. Of Jack Cade, against Henry VI., 1450; see *Cade's Insurrection*.

In favor of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1461.

Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.

Under Edward IV., 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.

Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III., 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.

Under Lambert Simnel, 1486, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick; his army was defeated, lenders slain, and he was discovered to be a baker's son; he was pardoned, and employed by the king as a menial.

Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492; defeated; executed 1499.

Under Thomas Flammock and Michael Joseph, in Cornwall, against taxes levied to pay the Scottish war expenses. They marched towards London, and lord Audley took the command at Wells. They were defeated at Blackheath, 22 June, and the three leaders were executed, 28 June, 1497.

The "Pilgrimage of Grace," against Henry VIII. 1536-7.

Of the English in the West, to restore the ancient liturgy, etc., 1540; suppressed same year.

In Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549.

In favor of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary. Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI., 10 July, 1553; but she resigned the crown to Mary a few days afterwards; she was beheaded for high-treason, in the Tower, 12 Feb. 1554, aged 17.

Of sir Thomas Wyatt, son of the poet, and others, against queen Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain, etc.; fails; he is beheaded, 11 April, 1554.

Of the Roman Catholic earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland against queen Elizabeth, Nov. and Dec. 1567. The former fled to Scotland, but was given up by the regent Morton and executed.

Of the Irish under the earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed in 1601.

Under the earl of Essex, against queen Elizabeth, 1600; it ended in his death, 1601.

Of the Irish under Roger More, sir Phelim O'Neill, etc., against the English in Ireland, 1641-5.

The "Great Rebellion," 1641-60.

Rebellion of the Scots Covenanters, 1666; soon put down.

Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685; executed 15 July.

Of the Scots in favor of the Old Pretender, 1715; quelled in 1716.

Of the Scots under the Young Pretender, 1745; suppressed in 1746; lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock beheaded.

Of the Americans on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to the loss of our chief North American colonies, and the independence of the United States, 1782.

In Ireland, called the *Great Rebellion*, when great numbers took up arms; commenced 24 May, 1798; suppressed next year.

Again in Ireland, under Robert Emmett, a gifted enthusiast, 23 July, 1803, when lord Kilwarden was killed, with several others, by the insurgents.

Canadian Insurrection (*which see*), Dec. 1837 to Nov. 1838.

Of Chartists at Newport (*which see*), 4 Nov. 1839.

Smith O'Brien's silly Irish rebellion; terminated in the defeat and dispersion of a multitude of his deluded followers, by sub-inspector Trant and about sixty police constables, on Boulagh Common, Ballingary, county Tipperary, 29 July, 1848; see *Ireland*.

Sepoy mutiny in India (see *India*), 1857-8.

Of Fenians in Ireland; see *Fenians and Ireland*, 1865-7.

Receipts for Money were first taxed by a stamp duty in 1783. The act was amended in 1784, 1791 et seq., and receipts were taxed by a duty varying to the amount of the money received in all transactions. Stamps required on bills of exchange, notes, and receipts in Ireland by stat. 35 Geo. III. 1795; see *Bills of Exchange*. The uniform stamp of one penny on receipts for all sums above 2*l.* was enacted by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (4 Aug. 1853); see *Stamps*. Penny postage-stamps used for receipts after 1 June, 1881.

Reciprocity Association, founded at Manchester, Sept. 1869, in consequence of the restrictions on the importation of British manufactures into their territories imposed by foreign governments.

Reciprocity, a form of protection, was advocated by lord Batsman and others in 1878-9. His resolution was negatived by the lords, 29 April, 1879.

Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, regulating the relation between the latter and Canada in regard to trade, fisheries, etc., negotiated by lord Elgin, and ratified 2 Aug. 1854. Its abrogation, proposed by the United States government in 1864, was effected 17 March, 1866. Its renewal was desired in the States in 1867.

Recitative, a species of singing differing but little from ordinary speaking, and used for narratives in operas, is said to have been first employed at Rome by Emilio del Cavaliere, who disputed the claim of Rinuccini to the introduction of the opera, 1600; see *Opera*.

Record, evangelical, or Low-church, weekly newspaper, established 1828.

Recorder, the principal judicial officer of great corporations. The first recorder of London was Jeffrey de Norton, alderman, 1298; right hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., recorder, Dec. 1856-Jan. 1878; sir Thomas Chambers, Feb. 1878. The salary, originally 10*l.* per annum, is now 3000*l.*

Records, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND, began to be regularly preserved in 1100 by order of Henry I. The repositories which possessed materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian were the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, the Rolls Chapel, and the Queen's Remembrancer's offices of the exchequer. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland, the council-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711. Public Records act, 2 Vict. c. 94 (10 Aug. 1838).—A new **RECORD OFFICE** has been erected on the Rolls estate, between Chancery and Fetter lanes, to which the records have been gradually removed. The record commissioners commenced their publications in 1802. Mr. F. Thomas's valuable "Handbook to the Public Records" was published in 1853; Mr. Ewald's "Our Public Records" in 1873. Acts relating to the Public Records of Ireland passed 1867 and 1875.

Recovery, FORT, DEFENCE OF. Gen. Wayne succeeded St. Clair in command of the troops in the Northwest, and on the site of the latter's defeat (see *St. Clair's Defeat*) he erected a fort, and called it Recovery. In June, 1794, the garrison, commanded by major William M'Mahon, were attacked by a large force of Indians. M'Mahon was killed, with 22 of his command, and 80 were wounded. The Indians were repulsed.

Recreation, see *Playground*.

Recreative Religionists, a name given to an association of gentlemen for diffusing a knowledge of natural religion by the aid of science, formed in Dec. 1866. In Jan. 1867 lectures were given on Sunday evenings at St. Martin's Hall, London, by prof. Huxley, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, and others, sacred music being performed at intervals during the evening. This was decided not to be an infraction of the Sunday act, 21 Geo. III. c. 49, in the trial *Baxter v. Baxter Langley*, 19 Nov. 1868; see *Sunday Lecture Society*.

Recruiting, see *Army*, 31 Oct. 1866. Recruits, 1878, 28,325; 1879, 25,662; 1880, 25,927.

Recusants, persons who refuse to attend church, 1 Eliz. c. 2, 1559; dissenters relieved from this act, 1689; it was repealed, 1844.

Red Crag, deposits of fossil remains on the coast of Essex and Suffolk, so designated by Edward Charlesworth about 1835. They are much used in the manure manufacture.

Red Cross on a white ground, the flag of the Geneva Convention (*which see*). The Russian Red Cross Society, with others, was very active during the Servian war, July-Aug. 1876.

Red River Campaign of 1864. After the capture of Port Hudson, gen. Halleck urged upon Banks (6 Aug.) the necessity, for diplomatic reasons, of occupying Texas. There was some difference in the views of these officers, Halleck preferring an advance upon Shreveport, and Banks favoring a descent upon the coast and thence into the interior. An expedition for the capture of Sabine Pass started from New Orleans, 5 Sept. 1863, but resulted in complete failure. Brazos Santiago, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, was occupied 2 Nov. During that month nearly the entire Texan coast was occupied by Banks's forces. He was about to proceed against Galveston, when his attention was again called to Halleck's original plan for an advance up the Red river. On 23 March, his army was concentrated at Alexandria; it advanced to Natchitoches (2, 3 April) and to Pleasant Hill (7 April). On 8 April was fought the battle of Sabine Cross-roads, in which Banks was defeated by Kirby Smith. Then began the retreat. At Pleasant Grove the confederates were checked by Emory's division of the 19th Corps. On the 9th the confederates were defeated at Pleasant Hill; but Banks continued his retreat, reaching Alexandria on the 22d. A. J. Smith's corps (10,000 strong) operated with Banks in this campaign. But the affair, from first to last, was mismanaged; and even if the expedition, with Porter's co-operating fleet, had reached Shreveport, that position could not have been maintained, and the fleet would have been captured or destroyed. Gen. Steele, who marched a co-operative column from Little Rock against Kirby Smith, encountered great difficulties in his movement; and before he could be of any assistance Banks had already retreated.

Red River Settlements, a name given to part of the Hudson Bay settlements.

Red Sea. In 1826, Ehrenberg discovered that the color was due to marine plants, the *Trichodanum Erythrum*; see *Smz.*

Redan, a kind of field fortification; see *Russo-Turkish War*, 1855.

Rede Lecture, Cambridge. Sir Robert Rede, chief-justice of Common Pleas in 1507, endowed some lectureships. In 1859 these were replaced by an annual lecture, which has been given by profs. Owen, Phillips, Ansted, Tyndall, and other eminent persons.

Redemptorists, see *Liguorians*.

Redhill, see *Reformatory Schools*.

Redowa, a Bohemian dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, introduced in 1846 or 1847 at Paris, and soon after in London.

Reflectors, see *Burning-glass*.

Reform Association, instituted at Westminster to protect electors, 20 May, 1835.

Reform Banquets, see *France*, 1847.

Reform Club, established 1830. New building finished, 1841.

Reform in PARLIAMENT. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20, 7 May, 1782; of 144, 7 May, 1783; and of 74, 18 April, 1785; see *Radicals*. The measure of reform by earl Grey's administration was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, 1 March, 1831.

BILL OF 1831.

First division; *second* reading: for it, 302; against it, 301; 22 March.
On motion for a committee, gen. Gascoyne moved an amendment "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried on a division, 299 to 291; 19 April.
The bill abandoned, and parliament dissolved, 23 April.
A new parliament assembled, 14 June. Bill again introduced, 24 June.
Division on *second* reading: for it, 367; against it, 231—majority, 136; 7 July.
Division on *third* reading of the bill: for it, 345; against it, 236—majority, 109; 22 Sept.
In the Lords.—First division, on *second* reading: lord Wharncliffe moved "that the bill be read that day six months." For the amendment, 199; against it, 188—majority, 41; 8 Oct. [Parliament prorogued, 20 Oct. 1831.]

ACT OF 1832.*

Read in the Commons a first time without a division, 12 Dec. 1831. *Second* reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 324; against it, 162—majority, 162; 17 Dec. 1831. *Third* reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 355; against it, 239—majority for it, 116; 23 March, 1832.
In the Lords, read the first time on motion of earl Grey, 27 March. *Second* reading: for the bill, 184; against it, 176—majority, 9; 14 April. In the committee, lord Lyndhurst moved "that the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement." The division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, 35; 7 May.
Resignation of ministers, 9 May; great public excitement ensued, and they were induced to resume office on the king granting them full power to secure majorities by the creation of new peers.
In the Lords, the bill was carried through the committee, 30 May; read a *third* time: 106 against 22—majority, 84; 4 June. Received the royal assent, 7 June, 1832.
The royal assent given to the Scotch Reform bill, 17 July; and to the Irish one, 7 Aug. 1832.

ABORTIVE REFORM BILLS.

Lord John Russell introduced a *new Reform bill*, 13 Feb. 1864, which was withdrawn, 11 April, 1864, in consequence of the war with Russia.
On 28 Feb. 1859, Mr. Disraeli brought in a Reform bill, which was rejected by the commons on 31 March, by a majority of 39. This led to a dissolution of parliament, and eventually to a change of ministry.
The new government (lords Palmerston and J. Russell) brought forward a new bill, 1 March, 1860; but withdrew it, 11 June. No Reform bill was brought forward by the government, 1861-5; see *Commons*.
The discussion respecting parliamentary reform was revived in the autumns of 1864 and 1865.
Mr. Baines's Reform bill was rejected by the commons, 8 May, 1865.
Mr. Gladstone introduced a *Franchise bill*, 12 March, 1866; after much discussion, it was read a second time, 28 April. A Redistribution of Seats bill was introduced, and incorporated with the franchise bill, 7 May; an amendment (on a clause substituting "rateable" for "clear yearly value") was passed, in opposition to the government, 19 June, which led to the resignation of the government, 26 June, and the withdrawal of the bill (see *Adullam*), 19 July, 1866.
Numerous great reform meetings: London, Hyde Park (riotous), 23, 24 July; Agricultural Hall, 30 July, and Guildhall, 8 Aug.; Manchester, 24 Sept.; Leeds, 8 Oct.; Glasgow, 16 Oct.; Edinburgh, 17 Nov.; Conference at Manchester, 19 Nov. 1866.
Reform demonstration of trades unions in London; procession of about 25,000; great order observed; 3 Dec. 1866.
Procession of about 18,000 men to Agricultural Hall, Islington; good order kept; 11 Feb. 1867.
Mr. Disraeli announced his plan of proceeding with reform by 13 resolutions, 11 Feb.; these withdrawn, 26 Feb. 1867.
"Ten Minutes bill" introduced and withdrawn, 25 Feb. 1867.
[It comprised a 6d. franchise for boroughs and 20s. for counties. Said by sir John Pakington to have been agreed to in the last ten minutes of a cabinet council.]
New bill (with household suffrage) introduced 18 March; read second time, 27 March, 1867.
The "Tea room meeting" of Liberals (Messrs. Owen Stanley, Dilwyn, Grant Duff, and others), who agree to support the bill in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's resolution, which is withdrawn, and the bill goes into committee, 8 April; Mr. Gladstone's amendment rejected by 22 (for, 288; against, 310), 12 April, 1867.
Peaceable reform meetings at Birmingham, 22 April; Hyde Park, 6 May; National Reform Union (first meeting), 15 May, 1867.

ACTS OF 1867-8.

The new Reform bill passed by the commons, 15, 16 July; by the lords (with amendments, when lord Derby said that it

* By this Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales" (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45), 56 boroughs in England were disfranchised (schedule A), 30 were reduced to one member only (B); 22 new boroughs were created to send two members (C), and 20 to send one member (D), and other important changes were made.

was "a great experiment," and "a leap in the dark"), 6 Aug.; received the royal assent, 15 Aug. 1867.*
 Scotch reform bill introduced by lord advocate, 17 Feb.; passed 13 July, 1868.
 Irish bill introduced by the earl of Mayo, 19 March; passed 13 July, 1868.
 The Reform League was dissolved 13 March, 1869; revived, Oct. 1876.
 Bill for extending household suffrage to counties brought in annually by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan; see *Household Suffrage*.

Reformation, THE. Efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish it. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Savonarola, Erasmus, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Melancthon, Cranmer, Latimer, Knox, and Browne. Luther thus characterized himself and his fellow-reformers: "Res non Verba—Luther." "Verba non Res—Erasmus." "Res et Verba—Melancthon." "Nec Verba nec Res—Carietadt." See *Wickliffites, Protestants, Calvinists, Lutherans, Presbyterianism*, etc. The eras of the reformation are as follows:

In France (<i>Albigenses</i>)	about 1177
In England (<i>Wickliffe</i>)	1380
In Bohemia (<i>Huss</i>)	1405
In Italy (<i>Jerome Savonarola</i>)	1498
In France (<i>by Farel</i>)	before 1512
In Germany (<i>Luther</i>)	1517
In Switzerland (<i>Zuinglius</i>)	1519
In Denmark (<i>Andreas Bodenstein</i>)	1521
In Prussia	1527
In France (<i>Calvin</i> ; see <i>Huguenots</i>)	1529
Protestants first so called	"
In Sweden (<i>Petri</i>)	1530
In England (<i>Henry VIII.</i>)	1534
In Ireland (<i>archbishop George Browne</i>)	1535
In England, completed (<i>Cranmer, Bucer, Fagius</i> , etc.)	1547; annulled by Mary, 1553; restored by Elizabeth.
In Scotland (<i>Knox</i>), established	1560
In the Netherlands, established	1562

Reformatory Schools, for juvenile delinquents.† The Reformatory School at Mettray, near Tours, in France, was founded in 1839 by M. de Metz, formerly a councillor of Paris, warmly seconded by the vicomte de Courcelles, who gave the estate on which the establishment is placed. The one at Redhill, Surrey, is situated on land purchased in 1849 by the Philanthropic Society, and under the direction of the rev. Sydney Turner. The first stone of the building was laid 30 April, 1849, by the prince consort. The inmates of these establishments are instructed in farm labor, and divided into so-called families. In 1854 the Juvenile Offenders act was passed. In 1851 and 1853 great meetings were held on this subject; and in Aug. 1856, the first grand conference of the National Reformatory Union was held.

Northwest London Preventive and Reformatory Institution in the New road, established: all kinds of trades taught. 1862
 Reformatory and Refuge Union founded. 1866
 An international exhibition of the works of these schools

* This act is divided into three parts:

I. **FRANCHISES.** *Boroughs:* All householders rated for relief of the poor; lodgers, resident for twelve months, and paying 10*l.* a year. *Counties:* Persons of property of the clear annual value of 5*l.*; and occupiers of lands or tenements paying 12*l.* a year. At a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person to vote for more than two candidates; in London, to vote for three only.

Disfranchised: Totnes, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, Lancaster. II. **DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS:** Boroughs with less than 10,000 population, to return one member only (38 in Schedule A). Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds to have three members instead of two.

Chelsea (with Fulham, Hammersmith, and Kensington) made a borough; Merton-Tydvil and Salford to return two members; Tower Hamlets divided into two boroughs—Hackney and Tower Hamlets. (Other new boroughs in Schedule B.) University of London to return one member.

III. **SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS:** Registration, etc. Boundary commissioners (*which see*). Parliament not to be dissolved on any future demise of the crown. Members holding offices of profit from the crown not to vacate their seats on acceptance of another office.

† It was calculated (about 1856) that there were in London 30,000, and in England 100,000 youths under seventeen leading a vagabond life, and that out of 15,000 of those who were committed for trial nearly half were in custody for the first time.

at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, near London, opened by the prince of Wales. 1865
 Acts for establishing reformatory schools passed, 1857, 1858, 1866, 1868; amended. 1872
 Fifty-one reformatory schools in England (and nine in Ireland), 1863; 53 reformatory schools (with 4674 boys, 1165 girls), 1872; with 4803 boys, 1185 girls. 1875

"**Reformed Church**" (Calvinistic), established in Holland and in some parts of Germany. For the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland, see *Cameronians*, note.

Reformed Episcopal Church, founded in the United States of North America in 1873; introduced into England, 1877.

Dr. Cummins, assistant bishop of Kentucky, after revising the prayer-book, consecrated Oridge, Gregg, Cheney, and others, as bishops. 1873
 Dr. Gregg and others ordained presbyters and formed churches here, July, 1877; said to have 10,000 members. April, 1878
 Another bishop consecrated by Dr. Gregg at Southend, 5 Nov. "The "Book of Common Prayer" modified, issued by Dr. Gregg. 1879

Refraction, see *Light*.

Refreshment Houses for the sale of wine, etc., are licensed in pursuance of an act passed in 1860, amended in 1861: a new act passed in 1864, 1865; see *Licenses*.

Refrigerators, see *Provisions*.

Refuge for the Destitute (criminal young females), Dalston, London, E.; instituted 1805, incorporated 1838.

Refugees' Benevolent Fund instituted in consequence of the war, at a great meeting held at the Mansion-house, London, 21 Oct. 1870.

Refuges, see *Poor*, 1864. Refuges for destitute boys and girls, established in Great Queen street in 1852; see *Chichester*.

Regalia, see *Crown*.

Regelation, see *Ice*.

Regency Bills. One was passed 1751. One was proposed to parliament in consequence of the mental illness of George III., and debated 10 Dec. 1788. It was relinquished on his majesty's recovery, 26 Feb. 1789. The return of the malady led to the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) being sworn in before the privy council as regent of the kingdom, 5 Feb. 1811. The Regency Bill providing for the administration of the government, should the crown descend to the princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age, passed 1 Will. IV., 23 Dec. 1830. A Regency Bill appointing prince Albert regent in the event of the demise of the queen, should her next lineal successor be under age, passed 4 Aug. 1840.

Regent Street, London, W.; designed and executed by John Nash; authorized by act 53 Geo. III. 1813. The colonnades of the Quadrant were removed in 1848.

Regents, see *Protectorates*.

Regent's Canal, begun at Paddington, where it joins a cut to the Grand Junction, passes under Maida hill; continues its course by the Regent's park to Islington, where another subterranean excavation, about three quarters of a mile in length, was formed for its passage. It then proceeds by Hoxton, Hackney, Mile-end, to Limehouse, where it joins the Thames. The whole length of it is nine miles; it comprises twelve locks and thirty-seven bridges. Begun 1812; opened 1 Aug. 1820. Great explosion of *gunpowder* (*which see*), 2 Oct. 1874. New bridge, near Gloucester gate, Regent's park, opened by the duke of Cambridge, 3 Aug. 1878.

Regent's Park, originally part of the grounds belonging to a palace of queen Elizabeth, near to the north end of Tottenham-court road, pulled down in 1791. Since 1600, the property was let to various persons; but the

leases having expired, it reverted to the crown; and in 1814 great improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash. The park consists of about 450 acres; within it are the gardens of the Zoological Society and the Royal Botanical Society. During a frost on 15 Jan. 1867, the rotten ice of one of the lakes gave way, and about 200 persons were immersed, of whom above 40 perished.

Reggio, see *Rhegium*.

Regicides, in English history, are the commissioners appointed to try king Charles I., 150 in number; of whom 70 acted, and 59 signed the death-warrant, Jan. 1649. Of these last, 29 were tried, and 10 executed: Harrison, 13 Oct.; Cook and Peters, 16 Oct.; Scott, Scroop, Clement, and Jones, 17 Oct.; Axtell and Hacker, 19 Oct. 1660. They asserted themselves to be martyrs. Others were imprisoned; see *Assassinations*.

Foreign Regicides.

James I. of Scotland, by nobles.....	20 Feb. 1437
James III.	11 June, 1488
Henry III. of France, by Clement, 1 Aug.....	d. 2 Aug. 1589
Henry IV. " by Ravalliac.....	14 May, 1610
Louis XVI. " by convention.....	21 Jan. 1793
Gustavus III. of Sweden, by Ankarström, 16 March.....	d. 29 March, 1792
Paul of Russia, by nobles.....	24 March, 1801

Regimental Exchange Act, passed 28 May, 1875.

Regiments of Infantry were formed in France about 1588; see *Infantry*. The following are the approximate dates of the establishment of several British regiments:

CAVALRY.

Oxford Blues are erroneously said to have been formed in the reign of Henry VIII.; they derive their name from their colonel, the earl of Oxford, in.....	1661
Three Indian regiments (19th, 20th, and 21st) added, Aug. "	"
The Dragoon Guards, the Royal Irish, and the Scots Greys were formed by James II.....	about 1684-6
Several regiments of Light Dragoons were armed with lances and termed <i>Lancers</i>	Sept. 1816

INFANTRY (see *Guards*).

1st Royal or Royal Scots regiment, 1633; the old title resumed.....	Dec. 1871
Coldestream Guards, established by Monk in.....	1660
3d Buffs, represent London train-bands, and have special privileges.....	"
2d Queen's Royal.....	1661
4th King's Own.....	1685
5th Northumberland Fusiliers.....	"
26th Cameronian.....	1689
100th Canadian.....	1858
101st to 109th (Indian) added.....	Aug. 1861
The Highland regiments are the 42d, 71st, 72d, 78th, 79th, 92d, and 93d; see <i>Army Organization</i> .	"

Registers. The registering of deeds and conveyances disposing of real estates was appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, 2 Anne, 1703 et seq. Greater security was thus given to purchasers and mortgagees; and the value of estates increased in those counties. Wills have been for a series of years kept and registered, in London, at Doctors' Commons; see *Wills*. The registering of shipping in the Thames was commenced 1786; and throughout England, 1787; and several acts and amendments of acts have since followed for keeping and improving registers.

The duties and payments of the lord clerk register of Scotland and his deputy were regulated by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 44..... 1879

Registers, PAROCHIAL, were established by Cromwell, lord Essex, by which the dates of births, marriages, and burials became ascertainable, 27 Henry VIII. 1530-8. This measure was opposed by the people, who feared some new taxation. A stamp-tax was laid on registers in 1784. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813 et seq. The great Registration act (introduced by lord John Russell), 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed 17 Aug. 1836; see *Bills of Mortality*, etc.

A new registration act for births and deaths, passed 7 Aug. 1874, came into operation..... 1 Jan. 1875

Major George Graham, the first registrar-general, was succeeded by sir Brydges Powell Henniker, appointed Jan. 1890

Registration of Voters was enacted by the Reform act, passed 7 June, 1832; and by acts passed in 1868; see *Revising Barristers*.

New Parliamentary and Municipal Registration act passed..... 22 July, 1878
Births and Deaths Registration act for Ireland passed, 2 Aug. 1880

Regium Donum (royal gift), an allowance from the sovereign for the maintenance of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland, commenced by Charles II. in 1672, and revived by William III. in 1690, was commuted by the Irish Church act passed June, 1871. The allowance to certain Protestant dissenting ministers in Ireland was given up by them in 1857, in deference to the wishes of English dissenters.

Regulation of Public Worship, see *Public Worship*.

Regulation of the Forces Act passed 17 Aug. 1871; see *Army*.

Reichenbach (Prussia). Here Duroc was killed during the conflicts between the French and the allies, 22 May, 1813; see *Bautzen*. Here was signed a subsidiary treaty between Russia, Prussia, and England, whereby the last engaged to provide means for carrying on the war against Napoleon I. on certain conditions, 14, 15 June, 1813. Austria joined the alliance soon after.

Reichsrath, the representative council of the empire of Austria, reconstituted by decree 5 March; met on 31 May, 1860. In May, 1861, the upper house consisted of 17 spiritual, 55 hereditary, and 39 peers. The lower house consisted of 136 elected deputies. No representatives came from Hungary, Transylvania, Venetia, the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, and Istria. The Reichsrath was abolished by a rescript, 21 Sept. 1865, with the view of restoring autonomy to Hungary and other provinces. It again met 20 May, 1867.

Reigate (Surrey) sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; lost one by the Reform act of 1832, and was wholly disfranchised for corruption by that of 1867.

Reign of Terror. Maximilien Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, 17 July, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaud Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, 27 July, 1794. The next day he suffered death, with many of his companions; see *France*. This has been termed the *Red Terror*. The reaction after the restoration of the Bourbons, 1815, disgraced by many atrocious acts of wanton cruelty, has been termed the *White Terror*. The Jesuits were then conspicuous in the destruction of their enemies.

Reigns of Sovereigns. The average duration, according to Newton, is 19 years each; according to Hales, 22½ years; that of the sovereigns of England being 23½ years, and that of the popes 7½ years. Pius IX. was the first pope who reigned above 25 years, 1846-78.

Relics, the trade in these became general in the seventh century, fragments of bones, etc., being brought from Jerusalem. The sale of relics was prohibited by pope Innocent III., 1198, without effect.

Relief Church, a secession from the church of Scotland, founded by Thomas Gillespie, who was deposed from his ministry for opposing the doctrine of passive obedience to the law of the church of Scotland respecting the settlement of ministers, 23 May, 1752. The church was constituted as the "presbytery of relief," 22 Oct. 1761. The Relief and Secession Churches were united as the United Presbyterian Church, 18 May, 1847.

Relief of Distress (IRELAND) Act, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 14, passed 2 Aug. 1880.

Religion (from *religio*, I bind again, in the sense of a vow or oath) comprehends a belief in the being and perfections of God, and obedience to his commandments. The Jewish religion is set forth in the Old and the Christian religion in the New Testament. Departure from these scriptures has been the origin of all corrupt forms of religion, as foretold in them; see *Mahometanism*, and other religions and sects under their names. The population of the globe, with reference to religious worship, is given by Balbi (who assumed the total population to be 1,050,000,000), and Dieterici (who assumed it to be 1,288,000,000), as follows:

	Balbi (1836)	Dieterici (1859)
Jews.....	4,500,000	5,000,000
Christians.....	225,000,000	335,000,000
Roman Catholics.....	160,000,000	170,000,000
Mahometans.....	155,000,000	160,000,000
Idolaters, etc. not professing the Jewish, Christian, or Mahometan worship.....	665,500,000	800,000,000
Estimate in 1869: 1,375,000,000.		
Roman Catholics.....	195,460,200	
Protestants.....	100,386,000	
Eastern church.....	81,478,000	
Buddhists.....	360,000,000	
Other Asiatic religions.....	260,000,000	
Pagans.....	200,000,000	
Mahometans.....	165,000,000	
Jews.....	7,000,000	
<i>In Europe (estimated), 1869 (Almanach de Gotha).</i>		
Roman Catholics.....	144,000,000	
Protestants.....	68,500,000	
Greek Church.....	68,000,000	
Jews.....	4,400,000	
Mahometans.....	6,642,000	

Religion of Humanity, see *Positive Philosophy* and *Secularism*.

Religious Tract Society, founded 1799; receipts (1877), including sales, 152,529*l.*; benevolent income, 27,171*l.*; grants, 37,947*l.*

Remission of Penalties Act, see *Sunday*.

Remonstrance, THE GRAND, drawn up by the house of commons, and presented to king Charles I., 1 Dec. 1641. It consisted of 206 articles, dwelt bitterly on all the king's illegal and oppressive acts, and was printed by order of the house.

Remonstrants, see *Arminians*.

Renaissance, a term applied to the revival of the classic style of art in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, under the patronage of the Medici and others; see *Painters* and *Sculptors*.

Rendsburg (Holstein) was taken by the Imperialists in 1627; by the Swedes in 1643; and by the Prussians and confederate troops in 1848. The first diet of Schleswig and Holstein met here, 3 April, 1848. It was reoccupied by the Danes in 1852, and taken by the Prussians after a serious conflict, 21 July, 1864.

Rennes (capital of Brittany, N.W. France). Here was established, by Henry II., in 1553, the parliament so celebrated for its independence, especially in its struggle with the court, 1788-89. On 20 May, 1788, it declared infamous every one who should take part in the *cour plénière* then proposed, but afterwards suppressed.

Rents said to have been first made payable in money, instead of in kind, about 1135. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106 (1845) regulates leases. By the act 8 Anne, 1709, no goods are removable from tenements under an execution until the rent shall have been paid to the landlord by the sheriff, 1709. The rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was 6,000,000*l.* about the year 1600, and twelve years' purchase the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to 14,000,000*l.*, and the land was worth eighteen years' purchase.—*Davenport on the Revenues*. The rental of the United Kingdom has been estimated in the present cen-

tury at 127,000,000*l.* Great anti-rent agitation in Ireland, 1879-81; see *Land*, etc.

Repeal of the Union, IRELAND. An Irish association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, in 1829; see *Home Government*.

A proclamation of the lord lieutenant prohibited the meetings of a society "leagued for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Society," 18 Oct. 1830

The commons, by a majority of 484, reject Mr. O'Connell's motion for repeal..... 27 April, 1834

A new association in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent. Assemblies of the lower classes of the people were held in the last-named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 160,000 persons, and called "monster meetings."

A great meeting at Trim, 16 March; other meetings were held at Mullingar, Cork, and Longford, on 14, 21, and 28 May, respectively; at Drogheda, Kilkenny, Mallow, and Dundalk, on 5, 8, 11, and 29 June; at Donnybrook and Balinglass, 3 and 20 July; at Tara, 15 Aug.; at Loughrea, Clifton, and Lismore, 10, 17, and 24 Sept.; and at Mullinghaast..... 1 Oct. 1843

A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on 8 Oct., was prevented by government; and Mr. O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial for political conspiracy, 15 Jan. 1844, and convicted 12 Feb.; but the sentence was reversed by the house of lords, 4 Sept.; see *Trials*.

The association for the repeal of the union continued for some time under the direction of Mr. John O'Connell, but was little regarded.

The total "repeal rent" is said to have amounted to 134,379*l.*

A fruitless attempt was made in Dublin to revive repeal agitation..... 4 Dec. 1860

Replenisher, see *Electricity (Frictional)*.

Reporting. The publication of the debates in parliament is forbidden as a breach of privilege, but was virtually conceded, after a severe struggle, in 1771.* Reporters' galleries were erected in the houses of parliament after the fire of 1834. To the unfettered liberty of reporting we doubtless owe much of our freedom and good government; see under *Law*. By the verdict for the defendant in the case of *Wason v. The Times* (for libel), reports of parliamentary debates were decided to be privileged, Nov. 1868. For the attempted exclusion of reporters, see *Parliament*, 1875. A commons committee on reporting recommend continuance of Hansard's debates with improvement, May, 1879.

Representation of the People Act for ENGLAND, passed 15 Aug. 1867; for Ireland and Scotland, 13 July, 1868; see *Reform*.

"**Reptile Bureaucracy**," term applied in Germany to certain journalists writing for government pay, 1871 et seq.

Republicans, see *Democrats*. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., professed himself a republican at public meetings, and was much applauded, Nov. 1871; but at some places his appearance led to riotous proceedings. His motion for returns respecting the expenditure of the civil list by the queen was negatived in the house of commons (2-276), 19 March, 1872. A national republican conference of delegates was held at Sheffield, 1 Dec. 1872, when a national flag was adopted.

Republics, see *Athens, Rome, Genoa, Venice, France* (1792, 1848, 1870), and *Spain* (1873).

Requests, COURTS OF, see *Court of Conscience*.

Requiem, a solemn mass, sung on 2 Nov., All-Souls' Day, so called from the introit "Requiem Æternam," etc. Palestrina's Requiem was printed at Rome, 1591; Vittoria's at Madrid, 1605; Mozart's last work was a requiem, 1791.

* Very inaccurate reports of parliamentary debates were inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other periodicals in the middle of the last century. Miller, printer of the *London Evening Mail*, was arrested in the city of London, by order of the house of commons, for publishing the debates, but was discharged by the lord mayor, who for doing this was sent to the Tower, where he remained until the end of the session. No opposition was made to the publication of the debates in the next session, 1772.

Reredos, the screen or decorated portion of the wall behind the altar in a church.

A highly sculptured reredos, designed by sir G. G. Scott, was erected in Exeter cathedral, by subscription..... 1873
 Prebendary Philpotts, the chancellor, and others who objected, brought their objections before the bishop a vintu-on court, on 7 Jan. it was decided that the bishop had jurisdiction in the matter, and he ordered the reredos to be removed, 15 April, 1874. Dean Boyd appealed to the Court of Arches, and sir R. Phillimore reversed the previous decision..... 6 Aug. 1874
 Prebendary Philpotts appealed to the judicial committee of the privy council, who decided that the reredos should remain..... 24 Feb. 1875
 A very rich, sculptured reredos was erected in Trinity Church, New York, in memory of William B. Astor, July, 1877

Resaca de la Palma, BATTLE OF, between the Americans under gen. Taylor and the Mexicans under gen. Arista. The battle occurred on 9 May, 1846, the day after the conflict at Palo Alto (*which see*). It was shorter, but more sanguinary than that. The Americans lost, in killed and wounded, 110 men. The loss of the Mexicans was estimated at at least 1000, and 100 made prisoners; among the latter was gen. La Vega.

Reserve Forces. In the summer of 1859, acts were passed to provide for the establishment of a military reserve force of men who have been in her majesty's service (not to exceed 20,000), and a volunteer reserve force of seamen not to exceed 50,000. These acts were consolidated and amended in 1867. The reserve forces called out by proclamation, on account of possible war with Russia, 2 April, 1878. About 85,000 good soldiers appeared, and were commended. They were disbanded 31 Aug. 1878.

"**Resolute**," ship, *see Franklin Search*, 1854.

Resonator, a small apparatus, placed in the mouth to strengthen and increase the volume of the voice in singing, invented by signor Alberto Bach, who exhibited its effects at the Royal Academy of Music, 29 June, 1880.

Respirators, *see Charcoal and Fireman*.

Restoration, THE, of king Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between 30 Jan. 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, and 29 May, 1660, when Charles II. entered London amidst the acclamations of the people. The annual form of prayer, with thanksgiving, then appointed, was ordered to be disused by 22 Vict. c. 2, 25 March, 1849; *see France*, 1811-15.

Retreat of the TEN THOUSAND GREEKS, who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon. The Greeks were victors, but Cyrus was defeated and slain at the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B.C. Artaxerxes having enticed the Greek leaders into his power and killed them, Xenophon was called to the command of his countrymen. Under continual alarms from sudden attacks, he led them across rapid rivers, through vast deserts, over the tops of mountains, till he reached the sea. The Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs or leagues (3465 miles), which was performed in 215 days, after the absence of fifteen months. This retreat has been immortalized by the account given by its conductor, in his "Anabasis Cyri" (Expedition of Cyrus).

Reunion, *see Order*.

Reuss-Greiz and Reuss-Schleiz, two principalities in central Germany, with a united population of 149,300 in 1875. The reigning family sprang from Ekbert, count of Osterode, in the tenth century. The princely dignity was conferred by the emperor Sigismund in 1426.

1839. Henry XXII., prince of Reuss-Greiz, 8 Nov., born 28 March, 1846.

Revelation, *see Apocryphic*.

Revenue and Expenditure of ENGLAND. The revenue collected for the civil list, and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordi-

nary, was 1,200,000*l.* per annum in 1680, the first after the restoration of Charles II. In 1690 it was raised to 6,000,000*l.*, every branch of the revenue being anticipated; this was the origin of the funds and the national debt, 2 William and Mary.—*Salmon*. The revenue laws were amended in 1861. Previously to 1854 there had been an average *surplus* of 2,500,000*l.* since 1849. In consequence of the Russian war, the *deficiency* in 1854 was 3,209,059*l.*; in 1855, 21,141,183*l.*; in 1856, 10,104,412*l.* In 1857 there was a *surplus* of 86,097*l.*; in 1858, of 1,127,657*l.*; in 1859, a *deficiency* of 2,019,584*l.*

PUBLIC REVENUE.

William I., estimated.....	2400,000
William Rufus.....	280,000
Henry I.....	300,000
Stephen.....	250,000
Henry II.....	200,000
Richard I.....	150,000
John.....	100,000
Henry III.....	80,000
Edward I.....	150,000
Edward II.....	100,000
Edward III.....	150,000
Richard II.....	120,000
Henry IV.....	100,000
Henry V.....	70,000
Henry VI.....	60,000
Edward IV.....	100,000
Edward V.....	130,000
Richard III.....	100,000
Henry VII.....	200,000
Henry VIII.....	200,000
Edward VI.....	400,000
Mary.....	450,000
Elizabeth.....	600,000
James I.....	600,000
Charles I.....	600,000
Commonwealth.....	1,317,347
Charles II.....	1,400,000
James II.....	2,001,000
William III.....	3,000,000
Anne (at the Union).....	5,001,000
George I.....	6,762,643
George II.....	8,224,540
George III., 1760.....	16,373,971
" 1800, about.....	30,000,000
United Kingdom, 1820.....	64,099,570
George IV., 1825.....	62,871,300
William IV., 1830.....	66,431,317
" 1835.....	60,484,732
Victoria, 1845, net.....	58,060,354
" 1850.....	62,810,000
" 1859.....	64,430,344

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1855, net.....	£83,364,605	£65,602,962
1856.....	68,070,623	80,428,345
1857.....	66,086,085	76,840,667
1858.....	61,612,625	68,128,850

	Gross Revenue	Gross Expenditure, exclusive of Fortifications.
1830, 31 March, gross.....	£65,477,284	£64,663,803
1840.....	72,080,469	69,502,200
1850.....	70,603,561	69,392,008
1860.....	70,504,064	67,056,206
1865.....	70,313,437	66,462,207
1866.....	67,812,292	66,914,351
1867.....	69,434,508	66,760,306
1868.....	69,600,219	71,236,242
1869.....	72,501,991	72,069,961
1870.....	75,454,252	68,864,789
1871.....	69,945,220	69,648,539
1872.....	74,708,314	71,420,020
1873.....	76,008,770	70,714,446
1874.....	77,335,637	76,466,810
1875.....	74,921,873	84,328,040
1876.....	77,131,603	76,621,772
1877.....	78,656,036	78,125,226
1878.....	79,763,204	82,403,432
1879.....	83,116,972	80,407,789
1880.....	81,265,065	84,106,754
1881.....	84,041,208	88,107,920
1882 (est. material).....	86,100,000	86,800,000

The weekly instead of the quarterly publication of the public revenue and expenditure was begun by Mr Robert Lowe, the chancellor of the exchequer, 16 Feb. 1870.

By an act passed 31 July, 1869, revenue officers are permitted to vote for the election of members of parliament. Above 100 statutes relating to inland revenue fell into disuse 1 Jan. 1871.

Theatre burned, 70 persons perishing, the governor of the state among them.....26 Dec. 1811
 Made the capital of the Confederate States.....May, 1861
 Became the objective point of the great military operations in Virginia (see *United States*).....1861-5
 Evacuated by confederates and partly burned.....2 April, 1865
 Floor in state capitol building fell, killing about 60 persons.....27 April, 1870
 Statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, subscribed for by Englishmen, unveiled in the presence of Jackson's wife and child.....26 Oct. 1875
 Population, 1880, 63,803.

Riding, see *Races*.

Leon, a Mexican, rode 100 miles, consecutively, in 4 hours 57 minutes, using 6 "Mustang horses," 15 July, 1876; 505 miles in 49 hours 51½ minutes.....8-10 Feb. 1877

Rifle Corps, see *Volunteers and Fire-arms*. *Rifle Brigade* formed, 1800. International rifle meeting, Washington, began 26 Sept. 1876.

Rights, BILL OF. To the PETITION OF RIGHTS, preferred 17 March, 1627-8, Charles I. answered, "I will that right be done according to the laws and customs of the realm." Both houses addressed the king for a fuller answer to their petition of rights, whereupon he gave them an answer less evasive, "*Soit droit fait comme il est désiré*," 7 June, 1628. The petition thus became a statute, 13 Car. I. c. 1. An important declaration was made by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange on 13 Feb. 1689, in an act "declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown."

Rimnik (near Martinesti, Wallachia). Here the Austrians and Russians, under prince Coburg and gen. Suwarrow, gained a great victory over the Turks, 22 Sept. 1789.

Rinderpest, German for *cattle-plague* (which see).

Ring des Nibelungen, see *Nibelungen Nôt*.

Rings anciently had a seal or signet engraved on them, to seal writings, and they are so used to this day. In Gen. xli. 42, it is said that Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring. Rings are now put upon women's fourth finger at marriage; but the Jews used them at the espousal or contract *before* marriage. Wedding-rings are to be of standard gold by statute, 1855.

Rink (from the Gaelic *rian*, or Saxon *hrinc*, a course), a term used in the Scotch game "curling."

The Belgravia skating-rink, London, S.W., was opened to the public.....2 Aug. 1875
 Others since at Brighton and other places. Skates with rollers (said to have been introduced in a scene of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," at Paris, 16 April, 1849), are used. Mr. Plimpton, an American, patented roller-skates in 1865; his right was affirmed on a trial for infringement.....28 Jan. 1876
 (See *Glaciarium*.)

Rio Janeiro (South America), discovered by De Sousa, 1 Jan. 1531; see *Brazil*. In 1807 it was made the capital of the empire of Brazil.

Riots. The riotous assembling of twelve or more persons, and their not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high-treason by a statute enacted 2 & 3 Edw. VI. 1548-9. The present *Riot Act* was passed 1 Geo. I. 1714.

Riots against Jews in London.....1189
 Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Hen. III.....1221
 Goldsmiths' and Tailors' companies fought in the streets of London; several killed; the sheriffs quelled it; and thirteen hanged.....1262
 A riot at Norwich; the rioters burn the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed.....1271
 Riot of Evil May-day (which see).....1517
 Dr. Lamb killed by the mob.....June, 1628
 A riot on pretence of pulling down houses of ill-fame; several of the ringleaders hanged.....1668
 Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs; several considerable persons, who seized the lord mayor, were concerned.....1683

At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union... 1707
 In London, on account of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, for preaching two sermons (one 5 Nov. 1709), voted by the house of commons to be scandalous and seditious; several dissenting meeting-houses were broken open and destroyed.....Feb. 1710
 Riot of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormston and Newcastle mobs.....29 May, 1715
 The *Mug-house* riot, in Salisbury court, between the Whigs and Tories; the riot quelled by the guards; five rioters hanged.....24 July, 1716
 Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland; quelled by the military, but many lives lost.....1736
 Porteous riot at Edinburgh (see *Porteous*).....7 Sept. "
 The sailors in Worcestershire march to Birmingham, and make terms with iron merchants there.....1737
 Of the Spitalfields weavers: the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped death; lives lost.....May, 1766
 A mob in St. George's fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon and killed.....10 May, 1768
 Gordon's "No popery" riots.....10 May, 2-9 June, 1780
 At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, when several houses were destroyed.....14 July, 1791
 In various parts of Scotland, on account of the militia act, when several were killed.....Aug. 1797
 At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, 22 May, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others were active in endeavoring to rescue O'Connor; for which they were tried and convicted.....25 April, 1799
 At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press-gang.....27 June, 1800
 O. P. riot (which see) at Covent Garden.....Sept. "
 In Piccadilly, in consequence of the house of commons committing sir Francis Burdett to the Tower. 6 April, 1810
 Machinery destroyed by rioters at Nottingham from Nov. 1811 to Jan. 1812
 In various parts of the north of England, by the Luddites, during.....1811 and "
 At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed.....14 April, "
 At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on account of the celebrated *Dog of Montargis*, several nights.....Dec. 1814
 Alarming riots at Westminster, on account of Corn bill; lasted several days.....March, 1815
 At the depot at Dartmoor; in quelling which seven American prisoners of war were killed, and thirty-five wounded.....April, "
 Popular meetings at Spa-fields, when the shops of the gunsmiths were attacked for arms. Mr. Platt shot in that of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow hill (Watson tried for high-treason, but acquitted, June, 1817).....2 Dec. 1816
 In the park, on the prince regent going to the house, an air-gun was fired at him.....28 Jan. 1817
 At Manchester, at a popular meeting.....3 March, "
 Affray at Manchester, called the "Field of Waterloo" (see *Manchester Reform Meeting*).....16 Aug. 1819
 At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, of several nights' duration....."
 Riot at Paisley and Glasgow; many houses plundered, 16 Sept. "
 At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of queen Caroline.....19 Nov. 1820
 In London, at the funeral of the queen.....14 Aug. 1821
 At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis (killed 14 Aug.).....26 Aug. "
 At the theatre in Dublin; the riot called the "*Bottle conspiracy*," against the marquess Wellesley, lord-lieutenant.....14 Dec. 1822
 Riot at Ballybay; Lawless arrested.....9 Oct. 1823
 Riot at Limerick; the provision warehouses plundered and mischief done.....18 June, 1830
 Fatal affrays at Castlepollard, 23 May; and Newtownbarry (which see).....18 June, 1831
 Alarming riots at Merthyr-Tydvil among the iron-workers; several, fired upon by the military, killed and wounded.....3 June, "
 Riot at the Forest of Dean (see *Dean*).....3 June, "
 Nottingham castle burned by rioters.....10 Oct. "
 Reform riots at Bristol (see *Bristol*).....29 Oct. "
 Affray at Castlehock, county Kilkenny, when a number of police, attacked by the populace, were, with their commander, Mr. Gibbins, killed.....14 Dec. "
 Riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by persons called *Thomites*, headed by a fanatic, Thom, or Courtenay, who, with others, was killed (see *Thomites*), 28-31 May, 1838
 Great riots throughout the country, occasioned by the Chartists; a proclamation.....12 Dec. "
 Riots at Birmingham; much mischief.....July, 1839
 Chartist riot at Newport (which see).....4 Nov. "
 Meditated Chartist outbreak at Sheffield, with most destructive objects, providentially discovered, and many persons arrested.....11 Jan. 1840
 Rebecca riots against turnpikes in Wales.....1848

Chartist demonstration (see *Chartists*) 10 April, 1848
 Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, in Ireland; several of the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics; several of the latter lost their lives, and some of their houses were ransacked and burned. 12 July, 1849
 Serious riots at Yarmouth, through a dispute between the ship-owners and the seamen. 23 Feb. 1851
 Riots occasioned by a procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and several lives lost. 14 July, "
 Riot at Stockport, Cheshire; two Catholic chapels destroyed and houses burned. 29 June, 1852
 Fierce religious riots at Belfast, in Ireland, occur. 14 July, "
 Fatal election riot at Six-mile bridge, in the county of Clare, in Ireland; five persons shot dead by the military. 22 July, "
 Riots at Wigan, among the coal-miners, suppressed by the military without loss of life. 28 Oct. 1853
 Bread riots at Liverpool. 19 Feb. 1855
 Riots at Hyde Park, about Sunday bill, July, 1855; about dearness of bread. 14, 21, 28 Oct. "
 Riots at Belfast through the open-air preaching of the rev. Hugh Hanna. 6, 13, 20 Sept. 1857
 Religious riots at St. George's in the East, London, on Sundays in. Sept. and Nov. 1859
 Break out of the convicts at Chatham, suppressed by the military. 11 Feb. 1861
 Violent riots at Belfast begin, through an Orange demonstration. 17 Sept. 1862
 Fierce rioting (caused by the Irish against the favorites of Garibaldi) at Hyde Park, London, 28 Sept. and 5 Oct.; and at Birkenhead, Cheshire. 8 and 15 Oct. "
 Rioting at Staleybridge (on account of the mode of relief to the unemployed cotton-workers), principally Irish; put down by the military. 21 March, 1863
 Fierce conflicts between Romanists and Protestants at Belfast; 9 persons killed, and about 150 injured. 10-27 Aug. 1864
 Reform riots in Hyde Park, London; much damage, and many hurt. 23, 24 July, 1866
 Anti-pope riots at Birmingham, through the lecturing of Murphy; much damage done to houses, 17, 18 June, 1867
 Col. Kelly and Deasy committed for trial as Fenians; rescued from the prisoners' van; Brett, a police sergeant, shot dead. 18 Sept. "
 At Wigan; colliers on strike. end of April, 1868
 Fierce riots against a colliery manager at Mold, Flintshire, put down by the military; 4 deaths. 2 June, 1869
 Violent rioting at a colliery at Thorncliffe, near Sheffield; quelled by intervention of lord Wharfedale and others. 21 Jan. 1870
 Rioting at Armathwaite, near Carlisle, between English and Irish navvies. 15, 16 Oct. 1872
 Violent riots at Belfast. 10, 20 Aug. "
 Riots at Northampton, because Mr. C. Bradlaugh was not elected M.P.; suppressed by military. 6 Oct. 1874
 At Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington, Preston, and other places, through cotton strike and lock-out; several mills and houses destroyed; riots quelled by the military. 14, 15 May, 1878
 (See *Strikes*, 1881)

RIOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Astor Place riots in New York, growing out of the rivalry between the actors Forrest and Macready; several lives lost. 10 May, 1849
 Draft riot in New York; mob in possession of the city. 13-17 July, 1863
 [Several buildings, including the Colored Orphan Asylum, were destroyed. The number of persons killed during this riot is estimated at 1000. The city paid \$1,500,000 damages for injury done by the rioters.]
 Orange riot in New York between Catholic and Protestant Irish; 62 persons killed. 12 July, 1871
 Great railroad riots, originated on Baltimore and Ohio R. R. 16 July, 1877
 Riot extends; military resisted; Pittsburgh held by rioters; cannon used, and many persons killed, 16-22 July, "
 Sheridan sent to Pittsburgh. 22 July, "
 Strike extends to New York railroads, but order is kept by the militia. 24 July, "
 Fierce rioting in Chicago; 15 killed, 100 wounded. 26 July, "
 Order generally restored. about 4 Aug. "

Ripon (Yorkshire), an ancient town. About 661 an abbey cell was built here by Eata. Ripon was made a bishopric by archbishop Wilfrid, in 690, but did not endure so. It suffered much by the ravages of the Danes, the Normans (1069), and the Scots (1319 and 1323). The present see was erected 5 Oct. 1836, out of the archdeaconry of York in the West Riding. Income, 4500*l*. The cathedral was under restoration, by sir G. G. Scott; the choir was reopened, 27 Jan. 1869.

BISHOPS.

1836. Charles Thos. Longley, translated to Durham, 1856.
 1856. Robert Bickersteth (PRESENT bishop).

Ritualists, a name given in 1866 to a party in the church of England, formerly termed Puseyites, for endeavoring to give a more imposing character to public worship, by the use of colored vestments, lighted candles, incense, etc., professing to go back to the practices of the church in the time of Edward VI. An exhibition of these things was held during the church congress at York in Oct. 1866, but was not officially connected with it. The practices of the Ritualists (said by Mr. Disraeli to be symbolical of doctrines they were bound to renounce) were censured in several episcopal charges in Dec. 1866; in two reports of the Ritualistic Commission, 19 Aug. 1867, and April, 1868, and by the judicial committee of the privy council on appeal, 23 Dec. 1868; see *Church of England*, and *Trials*, 1867-9. At a general convocation of the American Episcopal church, at Philadelphia, 27, 28 Oct. 1868, after a warm discussion on Ritualism, the discussion was adjourned. It was renewed at the convocation 10 Oct. 1874, and the ritualists were decidedly beaten by the evangelical party, a stringent canon on ceremonies being passed 27 Oct. The Public Worship Regulation act was passed 7 Aug. 1874, for the repression of ritualism in England; see *Public Worship*.

River Raisin is remarkable in history as the place of a foul massacre, on 23 Jan. 1818. Gen. Winchester, with about 800 Americans, was encamped on that river, and at dawn, on 22 Jan., gen. Proctor, with 1500 British and Indians, fell upon them. After a severe action, Winchester surrendered, under promise of protection from the Indians. But Proctor marched off, leaving no guard for the Americans. His Indians returned, and killed and scalped a large number of them. The entire loss of the Americans was 397 killed, 27 wounded, and 35 officers and 487 men made prisoners. The British lost 24 killed and 158 wounded.

Rivers Commissions, first appointed, 1865, Messrs. R. Rawlinson, J. T. Harrison, and prof. Way; second, 1868, sir Wm. Denison, Mr. J. Chalmers Morton, and prof. Frankland.

Published six blue books. 1874
 Association for preserving the rivers of Scotland, formed, Jan. 1875
 The Pollution of Rivers act passed. 15 Aug. 1876

Rivoli (near Verona, N. Italy). Near here the Austrians defeated the French, 17 Nov. 1796; and were defeated by Bonaparte, 14, 15 Jan. 1797. Massena was made duke of Rivoli for his share in the actions.

Road Club, established in the autumn of 1874, in London, by gentlemen interested in the revival of coaching.

Road Murder. On the night of 29-30 June, 1860, Francis Savile Kent, four years old, was murdered, and his body hidden in a garden water-closet at Road. His sister, Constance Kent (aged sixteen), and the nurse, Elizabeth Gough (the first suspected), were discharged for want of evidence. The coroner was severely blamed for charging the jury improperly, but the Court of Queen's Bench, in Jan. 1861, refused to issue a writ for a new inquiry. Constance Kent, on 25 April, 1865, before sir Thomas Henry, at Bow street, and at her trial at Salisbury, on 21 July following, confessed herself to be guilty of the murder. Her punishment was commuted to penal servitude for life. Road is near Frome, Somerset.

Road Steamers. Mr. R. W. Thomson, of Edinburgh, in 1868, by adding india-rubber to the tires of the wheels of locomotives is considered to have solved the question of steam traction on common roads. Road steamers have been successfully employed in Edinburgh and Leith for drawing heavy wagons up inclined planes, and are adaptable to any draught work. They were tried at Woolwich, 1 Oct. 1870, and reported successful by eminent authorities; and their application to ploughing by lord Dunmore was exhibited 1 Feb. 1871.

Roads, see *Roman Roads*. The first general repair of the highways of this country was directed about 1285.

Acts were passed for the purpose in 1524 and 1555, followed by others in Elizabeth's and succeeding reigns. Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by gen. Wade in 1726. Loudon Macadam's roads were introduced about 1818. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London: at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840; asphalt pavement soon after. An act "for the better management of the highways" was passed in 1862 after much opposition; another, 16 Aug. 1878, also regulated the use of locomotives on roads. Steam road-rollers were tried in 1867; used in London, 18 March, 1868; see *Macadamizing, Tolls, and Wooden Pavements*.

Roanoke Island (North Carolina, U. S.), discovered by sir Walter Raleigh, 1584, and settled by him, 1585, without success. Other settlers also failed.—**BATTLE OF**, Feb. 8, 1862. Roanoke Island was occupied by gen. Wise with 2500 men. On the north shore were three forts—Barton, Hugger, and Blanchard. An expedition for the capture of this island started from Hampton Roads, 11 Jan. The fleet, consisting of 20 vessels, 50 guns, was commanded by flag-officer L. M. Goldsborough; the military force, nearly 15,000 strong, by gen. A. E. Burnside. The forts were bombarded 7 Feb., and under cover of this bombardment the troops were landed. On the 8th, after a short conflict, Wise's command was surrendered. The national loss in all amounted to 260. On the confederate side, a son of gen. Wise was killed.

Roasting Alive. An early instance is that of Bochoris, king of Egypt, by order of Sabacon of Ethiopia, 737 B.C.—*Lenglet*. Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, was thus put to death in 1418, and Michael Servetus for heresy, at Geneva, 27 Oct. 1553; see *Burning Alive and Martyrs*.

Robbers were punished with death by Edmund I.'s laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. Remarkable robbers in England were Robin Hood, 1189 (see *Robin Hood*), and Claud Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian, quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," Jan. 1670. In Ireland, the famous MacCabe was hanged at Naas, 19 Aug. 1691. Galloping Hogan, the rapparee, flourished at this period. Freney, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, 10 May, 1749. The accomplished Barrington was transported, 22 Sept. 1790; see *Trials*.

Robin Hood, captain of a band of robbers, in Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire; traditionally reported to have been the earl of Huntingdon, disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession (1189). Robin Hood and Little John and their band are said to have continued their depredations till 1247, when Robin died.—*Stowe*.

"**Robinson Crusoe**," by Daniel De Foe; the first part appeared in 1719; see *Juan Fernandez*. Three old ladies, Mary Ann, Jane Amelia, and Sarah Frances De Foe, lineally descended from De Foe, pensioned by the queen, May, 1877.

Rocheport (W. France), a seaport on the Charente. The port was made by Louis XIV. in 1666. In Aix-roads or Basque-roads, near Rocheport, capt. lord Cochrane attacked the French fleet and destroyed four ships, 11, 12 April, 1809. Near Rocheport, the emperor Napoleon surrendered himself to capt. Maitland of the *Bellerophon*, 15 July, 1815.

Rochelle (W. France), a seaport on the Atlantic, belonging to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin, in 1372. As a stronghold of the Calvinist party, it was vainly besieged by the duke of Anjou in 1573; and was taken after a siege of thirteen months, by cardinal Richelieu, in 1628. The duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve it; but the citizens declined to admit him. He attacked the Isle of Rhé, near Rochelle, and failed, 22 July, 1627. He was repulsed 8 Nov. fol-

lowing. A conspiracy here, in 1822, caused loss of life to serg. Bories and others.

Rochester, in Kent, the Roman *Durobrivæ*. The bishopric, founded by Augustin, 604, is the next in age to Canterbury. The first cathedral was erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent. St. Justus was bishop in 604. Alterations were made in the diocese in 1845. Rochester is valued in the king's books at 358*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.* The cathedral reopened after repairs of the choir, 11 June, 1875.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1793. Samuel Horsley, translated to St. Asaph's, 1820.
1802. Thomas Dampier, translated to Ely, 1808.
1809. Walter King, died 22 Feb. 1827.
1827. Hugh Percy, translated to Carlisle, 27 Oct.
" George Murray, died 16 Feb. 1860.
1860. Joseph Cotton Wigram, died 6 April, 1867.
1867. Thos. Legh Clouston.
1877. Anthony Wilson Thorold, consecrated 25 July.

Rockets, destructive war implements, were invented by sir William Congreve about 1803. The carcase-rockets were first used at Boulogne, 8 Oct. 1806, when they set the town on fire, their powers being previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. Improved rockets were made by Hales in 1846.

Rockingham Administrations. The first succeeded the administration of Mr. Geo. Grenville; the second succeeded that of lord North.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 13 July, 1765, to 30 July, 1766.

Charles, marquess of Rockingham, * *first lord of the treasury*.
William Dowdeswell, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, *lord president*.
Duke of Newcastle, *privy seal*.
Earl of Northampton, *lord chancellor*.
Duke of Portland, *lord chamberlain*.
Duke of Rutland, *master of the horse*.
Lord Talbot, *lord steward*.
Henry Seymour Conway and the duke of Grafton, *secretaries of state*.
Lord Egmont, *admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
Viscount Barrington, *secretary at war*.
Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*.
Charles Townshend, *paymaster of the forces*.
Earl of Dartmouth, *first lord of trade*.
Lords Besborough and Grantham, lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, etc.
(See *Chatham Administration*.)

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, March to 1 July, 1782, when the marquess died.

Marquess of Rockingham, *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Camden, *president of the council*.
Duke of Grafton, *privy seal*.
Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.
William, earl of Shelburne, and Charles James Fox, *secretaries of state*.
Augustus, viscount Keppel, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Duke of Richmond, *master-general of the ordnance*.
Thomas Townshend, *secretary at war*.
Isaac Barré, Edmund Burke, John Dunning, etc.

Rocky Mount (South Carolina, U. S.). Here gen. Sumter attacked a British post, 30 July, 1780, and was repulsed with a small loss.

Rocroy (N. France). Here, 19 May, 1643, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the French, commanded by the great Condé.

Rodney's Victories. Admiral Rodney fought, near Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish admiral Don Langara, whom he defeated and made prisoner, capturing six of his ships, one of which blew up, 16, 17 Jan. 1780. On 12 April, 1782, he encountered the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by the count de Grasse, took five ships of the line, and sent the French admiral prisoner to England. Rodney was raised to the peerage, June, 1782.

Rogation Week. Rogation Sunday, the Sunday

* Charles Watson Wentworth, marquess of Rockingham, was born 13 May, 1730; succeeded his father as marquess, 1750. He died without issue, 1 July, 1782; and his estates passed to his nephew, earl Fitzwilliam.

before Ascension Day, received its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following it, called Rogation days, derived from the Latin *rogare*, to beseech. Extraordinary prayers and supplications for these three days are said to have been appointed in the third century, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's ascension on the next day succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday or Ascension Day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation Week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop Week, Grass Week, and Procession Week. The perambulations of parishes have usually been made in this week.

Rohan, an illustrious family, descended from the ancient sovereigns of Brittany. Henri de Rohan, son-in-law of the great Sully, after the death of Henry IV. (14 May, 1610), became head of the Protestant party, and sustained three wars against Louis XIII. He eventually entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and died of wounds received in battle in 1638. Of this family was the cardinal de Rohan; see *Diamond Necklace*.

Rohilkund, a tract of country, N.E. India, was conquered by the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe, who settled here about 1747. After aiding the sovereign of Oude to overcome the Mahrattas, they were treated with much treachery by him, and nearly exterminated. Rohilkund was ceded to the British in 1801. After the great mutiny, Rohilkund was tranquillized in July, 1858.

Roller-skates, see *Rink*.

Rolling-mills, in the metal manufactories, were in use in England in the seventeenth century, and in 1784 Mr. Cort patented his improvements.

Rolls, see *Master of the Rolls and Records*.

Rolls' Chapel (London), founded by Henry III., about 1233, for receiving Jewish rabbis converted to Christianity. On the banishment of the Jews in 1290, the buildings now called the Rolls, and the chapel, were annexed by patent to the office of the keeper or master of the rolls of chancery, from which circumstance they took their name. A number of public records from the time of Richard III., kept in presses in this chapel, have been removed to the Record Office (*which see*).

Rolt's Act, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 42 (1862), relates to the Chancery Court.

Romagna, a province of the papal states, comprised in the legations of Forlì and Ravenna. It was conquered by the Lombards; but taken from them by Pepin, and given to the pope, 753. Caesar Borgia held it as a duchy in 1501, but lost it in 1503. In 1859 the Romagna threw off the temporal authority of the pope, and declared itself subject to the king of Sardinia, who accepted it in March, 1860. It now forms part of the province of Emilia, in the new kingdom of Italy. Population (1860), 1,014,582; see *Rome*.

Romainville and Belleville, heights near Paris, where Joseph Bonaparte, Mortier, and Marmont were defeated by the allies after a vigorous resistance, 30 March, 1814. The next day Paris capitulated.

Roman Catholics, ROMANISTS and PAPISTS. Their religion was the established one in Britain till the Reformation. Since then many laws were made against them, which have been repealed; see *Rome, Religion, Leagues, Myrmouth*. Among other disabilities, Roman Catholics were excluded from corporate offices, 1667; from parliament, 1691; forbidden to marry Protestants, 1708; to possess arms, 1695, etc.

Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, 1878:

H. E. Manning, archbishop of Westminster, metropolitan, 1865; cardinal, 1875; auxiliary bishop, William Weathers, 1872. 12 bishops (Beverly, Birmingham, Clifton, Hexham, Liverpool, Newport, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, Southwark). *See* *Card*, hierarchy revised, 4 March, 1878. *Ireland*, archbishops (metropolitan, Paul Cullen archbishop of Armagh, 1830; of Dublin, 1852); 24 bishops.

Bishop Fisher, sir Thomas More, and others executed for denying the king's supremacy..... 1536
Catholics absolved from their allegiance to the king by Paul III., 1535; by Pius V..... 1570
They rebel in..... 1549 and 1569
The gunpowder plot (*which see*)..... 1605
They suffer by Oates's fictitious popish plot..... 1678
They are excluded from the throne..... 1689
They suffer by the Gordon riots..... June, 1780
Various disabilities removed in..... 1780 and 1791
Mr. Pitt proposes measures for their relief, which he gives up..... 1801-4
Roman Catholic Association organized in Ireland, with the object of removing the political and civil disabilities of Roman Catholics..... 1824
Bills in their favor frequently brought in without effect from..... 1813 to 1828
An act of parliament passed for the suppression of the Catholic Association (it had voted its own dissolution, 12 Feb.)..... 5 March, 1829
The duke of Wellington and sir Robert Peel carry the Catholic emancipation bill (10 Geo. IV. c. 7) in the commons, 30 March; in the lords, 10 April; received the royal assent..... 13 April, "
The duke of Norfolk and lords Dornier and Cliford, the first Roman Catholic peers, take their seats..... 28 April, "
The first English Roman Catholic member returned, the earl of Surrey, for Horsham..... 4 May, "
Mr. O'Connell elected for Clare, 1828; takes his seat (first Roman Catholic M. P. since 1649)..... Aug. "
Mr. Alexander Raphael, the first Roman Catholic sheriff of London..... 28 Sept. 1834
Sir Michael O'Loughlin, the first Roman Catholic judge (as Master of the Rolls in Ireland), appointed..... 30 Oct. 1836
St. George's cathedral, Southwark, erected by A. W. Pugin; founded..... 1840
Tablet newspaper established..... "
Mr. O'Connell elected first Roman Catholic lord mayor of Dublin..... 1841
"Catholic Poor School Committee" established..... 1847
The "Papal Aggression" (*which see*); cardinal Nicholas Wiseman appointed archbishop of Westminster, 30 Sept. 1850
Roman Catholic University, Dublin, originated..... 5 May, 1851
Universal newspaper established..... 1860
Agitation in favor of the pope..... 1860-2
Missionary college founded at Drumcondra, Ireland, 20 July, 1862
Roman Catholic chaplains permitted for jails, by Prison Ministers act..... July, 1863
Sergeant William Shee made a justice of the Queen's Bench, the first Roman Catholic judge since the Reformation (died 19 Feb. 1868)..... 15 Dec. "
Death of cardinal Wiseman, aged 63; seventh English cardinal since the Reformation..... 15 Feb. 1865
Henry Manning (formerly an archdeacon in the English church) consecrated archbishop of Westminster, 8 June, "
Conference of Roman Catholic bishops at Dublin; publish resolutions declining state help (in accordance with the papal injunctions, 1801 and 1805), and condemning mixed education and secret societies..... 17 Oct. 1867
In Great Britain 1639 Roman Catholic priests; 1283 chapels and churches; 227 convents for women (principally educational); 21 colleges and large schools..... Dec. "
A proposal of the Derby government to endow a Catholic university for Ireland, Oct. 1867, failed through the Catholic bishops claiming the entire practical control, 31 March, 1868
Mr. Justice Thomas (aft. lord) O'Hagan appointed lord chancellor of Ireland, is the first Roman Catholic who has held that office since the revolution of 1688-9, Dec. "
A Roman Catholic made M.A. at Oxford, after the abolition of the test..... 22 June, 1871
The Catholics opposing the dogma of papal infallibility term themselves "Old Catholics" (*which see*)..... "
The Ecclesiastical Titles act (see *Papal Aggression*) repealed..... 24 July, "
Pastoral issued by the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland claiming endowment for colleges, etc., under their sole control..... Oct. "
"Catholic Education Crisis Fund" established..... "
Two Roman Catholic bishops consecrated at Salford, 28 Oct. 1873
"Catholic Union," Dublin, reorganized to obtain education under ecclesiastical control..... about 4 Dec. 1873
Roman Catholic university senate meet..... 31 May, 1874
Archbishop Manning made a cardinal..... 1875
Catholic Congress at Venice met..... 12 June, "
The marquess of Ripon becomes a Roman Catholic, 7 Sept. "
Roman Catholic university college, Kensington; mon-ignor Chapel, principal; opened..... 18 Oct. "
Several English clergymen secede to Rome..... Oct. "
New Catholic club opened in London by the duke of Norfolk, lords Denbigh and Petre, and others, 27 Nov. "
Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, "The Vatican Decrees," occasions declarations respecting papal infallibility—from abp. Manning, mons. G. Capel, the Catholic Union, and others for it; from lords Acton, Camoys, and sir George Bowyer, against it..... Nov. "

Roman Catholic hierarchy re-established in Scotland by pope Leo XIII. 4 March, 1878
(For the dissension between Church and State respecting the doctrine of papal infallibility, see *Prussia and Germany*.)
Church in low state in Germany, 3 dioceses (of 12) occupied: 200 parishes without priests; 1500 priests expelled, reported. April, 1879

Roman Law, see *Codes*. **ROMAN LITERATURE**, see *Latin*.

Roman Roads in England. Our historians maintain, but are mistaken, that there were but four of these roads.—*Camden*. "The Romans," says Isidore, "made roads almost all over the world, to have their marches in a straight line, and to employ the people;" and criminals were frequently condemned to work at such roads, as we learn from Suetonius, in his Life of Caligula. They were commenced and completed at various periods, between the second and fourth centuries, and the Roman soldiery were employed in making them, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raise disturbances.—*Bede*.

1st, **WATLING STREET**, so named from Vitellianus, who is supposed to have directed it, the Britons calling him in their language *Guetalin* (from Kent to Cardigan Bay).
2d, **IKENELD, or IKENILD STREET**, from its beginning among the *Iceni* (from St. David's to Tynemouth).
3d, **FOSSÆ, or FOSSE WAY**, probably from its having been defended by a fosse on both sides (from Cornwall to Lincoln).
4th, **ERMIN STREET**, from *Irminsul*, a German word, meaning Mercury, whom our German ancestors worshipped under that name (from St. David's to Southampton).

Roman Walls. One was erected by Agricola (79 to 85) to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots. The first wall extended from the Tyne to the Solway Frith (80 miles); the second from the Frith of Forth, near Edinburgh, to the Frith of Clyde, near Dumbarton (36 miles). The former was renewed and strengthened by the emperor Adrian (121), and by Septimius Severus (208). It commenced at Bowness, near Carlisle, and ended at Wallsend, near Newcastle. It had battlements and towers to contain soldiers. The more northern wall was renewed by Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about 140. Many remains of these walls still exist, particularly of the southern one; see Bruce's "*Roman Wall*," published 1833-1868.

Romance, originally a composition in the Romance or Provençal idiom. The term in the middle ages was extended to narrative poetry in general. Heliodorus, a bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, about 398, was the author of *Æthiopica* (relating to the loves of Theagenes and Charicleia), the first work in this species of writing. The first part of the "*Roman de la Rose*" was written by Guillaume de Lorres (1226-70); the second, a separate poem, by Jean de Meung (1285-1314); the "*Decameron*" of Boccaccio was published 1358; "*Don Quixote*," by Cervantes, 1605; "*Gil Blas*," by Le Sage, 1715. Dunlop's "*History of Fiction*" published 1814; see *English Authors* and "*Reynard the Fox*."

Rome. The foundation of the city, by Romulus, was laid on 20 April,* according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period (3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 years before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. Other dates given: Cato, 751; Polybius, 750; Fabius Pictor, 747; Cincius, 728 B.C.). The Romans conquered nearly the whole of the then known world. In the time of Julius Cæsar, the empire was bounded by the Euphrates, Taurus, and Armenia on the east; by Æthiopia on the south; by the Danube on the

north; and by the Atlantic on the west. Numerous ecclesiastical councils have been held at Rome, from 197 to 1869-70. Population, 1872, about 240,000; 1877, 250,000. Chiefly through the exertions of Mr. John Henry Parker of Oxford, the Roman exploration fund was established, for the preservation of ancient architectural remains. His "*Archæology of Rome*" (with many photographs) published 1874-8. The Italian government votes 1200*l.* a year for a similar purpose.

Foundation of the city by Romulus. B.C. 753
The Romans seize on the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives. 750
The Cæninians defeated, and first triumphal procession. 748
Rome taken by the Sabines; the Sabines incorporated with the Romans as one nation. 747
Romulus sole king of the Romans and Sabines. 743
The Cirsenean games established by him. 732
Romulus murdered by senators. 716
Numa Pompilius elected king, 715; institutes the priesthood, the augurs and vestals. 710
Roman calendar of 10 months reformed and made 12. " "
The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three *Horatii*, Roman knights, overcame the three *Curiatii*, Albans, and united Alba to Rome, about 669

War with the Fidenates; the city of Alba destroyed. 665
Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built. 627
The capital founded. 615
The first census of the Roman state taken. 508
Political institutions of Servius Tullius. 550
The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin. 510
Royalty abolished: the Patricians establish an aristocratical commonwealth. 509
Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus first consuls; first alliance of the Romans with Carthage. 508
The capital dedicated to *Jupiter Capitolinus*. 507
First dictator Titus Lartius. 501
The Latins and the Tarquins declare war against the republic, 501; defeated at Lake Regillus. 498 or 496
Secession of the plebeians to the sacred mount; establishment of tribunes of the plebeians. 494
First agrarian law passed: Spurius Cassius put to death by patricians. 493
C. Marius Coriolanus banished. 491
He (with the Volsci) besieges Rome, but withdraws at the suit of his wife and mother. 488
Contests between the patricians and plebeians respecting the agrarian law. 483
Questors appointed. about 484
The Fabii slain (see *Fabii*). 477
Cincinnatus, dictator, defeats the Æqui. 468
The Secular Games first celebrated. 456
The Decemviri created. 461
Virginia kills his daughter, Virginia, to save her from the decemvir Appius Claudius (Appius killed himself in prison; the decemviral government abolished). 449
The Canuleian law passed, permitting marriages between patricians and plebeians. 445
Military tribunes first created. 444
Office of censor instituted. 443
Rome afflicted with an awful famine, and many persons on account of it drown themselves in the Tiber. 440
The Volentes defeated, and their king Tolumnus slain. 437
War with the Tuscans. 434
A temple is dedicated to Apollo on account of a pestilence. 431
Æqui and Volsci defeated by Tubertus, dictator. " "
Two more questors appointed. 421
Another dreadful famine at Rome. 411
Three questors are chosen from the plebeians for the first time. 409
Institution of the Lætiasternian festival on account of a pestilence. 399
Vell taken by Camillus after ten years' siege. 396
Banishment of Camillus. 381
The Gauls, under Brennus, besiege Clusium (see *Gauls*). 390
They are expelled by Camillus. 389
Rome burned to the ground by the Gauls, who besiege the capital. 387
Rebuilt.—Capitoline games instituted. " "
M. Manlius Capitoline thrown from the Tarpeian rock on a charge of aiming at sovereign power. 384
The first appointment of curule magistrates. 371
Lucius Sextus, the first plebeian consul. 366
Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf which had opened in the forum. 362
The Gauls defeated in Italy. 350
Treaty with Carthage to repress Greek piracy. 348
War with the Samnites (with breaks) 51 years. 343
Latin war. 340-338
Embassy to Alexander the Great. 334
Defeat at Caudium. 321
Priests first elected from the plebeians. 300
Etruscans, Samnites, and others defeated at Sentinum by Fabius. 295
End of the third Samnite war. 290
The Gauls invade the Roman territory; siege of Arrezzo, Etruscans defeated at Vadimonian lake. 310 and 288

* In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of Mount Palatine; and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for criminals, debtors, or murderers, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Equiline hills, with Mounts Cælius and Quirinalis.

Pyræhus of Epirus invades Italy, 281; defeats the Romans at Pandosia, 290; and at Asculum, 279; defeated by them at Benevento	275	B.C.	Palmyra conquered, and Longinus put to death	273	A.D.
All Italy subdued by Rome	286		The era of Martyrs, or of Diocletian	284	
First Punic war commenced (see <i>Punic Wars</i>)	264		The Franks settle in Gaul (<i>Frères</i>)	287	
First Roman fleet built	260		Constantius dies at York	306	
Attilius Regulus said to be put to a cruel death by the Carthaginians	255		Four emperors reign at one time	308	
End of first Punic war; Sicily annexed	241		Constantine the Great, it is said, in consequence of a vision, places the cross on his banners, and begins to favor the Christians	312	
Temple of Janus closed	235		Constantine defeats Licinius at Chrysopolis, and reigns alone	323	18 Sept.
Corsica and Sardinia annexed	231		He tolerates the Christian faith	324	
First Roman embassy to Greece	228		Put his son Crispus to death	324	
Invasion of the Gauls; beaten by the consuls	225		Constantine convokes the first general council of Christians at Nice	325	
Second Punic war breaks out	218		The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium, 321; dedicated by Constantine	330	
The Romans are defeated by Hannibal at Thrasymene, 217; Cannæ	216	2 Aug.	Constantine orders the heathen temples to be destroyed, Revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves suppressed	334	
Syracuse taken by Marcellus	212		Death of Constantine, soon after being baptized	337	
Marcellus defeated by Hannibal, and slain near Venusia, Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama, in Africa	208		The army under Julian proclaims him emperor	360	
The Macedonian wars with Philip begin, 213 and 200; his defeat at Cynoscephalæ	197		Julian, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had frequently officiated, abjures Christianity, and reopens the heathen temples, becoming the pagan pontiff	361	
Death of Scipio Africanus the elder	185		Julian killed in battle in Persia; Christianity restored by Jovian	363	
Third Macedonian war begins, 171; Perseus beaten at Pydna; Macedonia annexed	168		The empire divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, brothers: the former has the Western portion, or Rome	364	
First public library erected at Rome	167		(See <i>Western and Eastern Empires and Italy</i> .)		
Philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome	161		Rome placed under the exarchate of Ravenna	404	
Third Punic war begins	149		Taken by Alaric	410	24 Aug.
Corinth and Carthage destroyed by the Romans (see <i>Corinth and Carthage</i>)	146		Taken and pillaged by Genseric	455	15 July,
Celtiberian and Numantine war in Spain	153-133		Odoacer takes Rome, and becomes king of Italy	476	
Attalus III. of Pergamos bequeaths his kingdom and riches to the Romans	133		Rome recovered for Justinian by Belisarius	536	
The Servile war in Sicily	132		Retaken by Totila the Goth, 546; recovered by Belisarius, 547; seized by Totila	549	
Two plebeian consuls chosen	112-106		Recovered by Narses, and annexed to the Eastern empire; and the senate abolished	553	
Agrian disturbances; Gracchus slain	121		Rome at her lowest state	600	about
The Jugurthine war	112-106		Rome independent under the popes	728	about
The Mithridatic war (which see)	108-63		Pepin of France compels Atolphus, king of the Lombards, to cede Ravenna and other places to the Holy Church	753	
The Ambrones defeated by Marius	102		Confirmed and crowned by Charlemagne	774	
The Social war	90-88		Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West by the pope at Rome	800	25 Dec.
Rome besieged by four armies (viz. those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius) and taken	87		Rome taken by Arnulf and the Germans	896	
Sylla defeats Marius; becomes dictator; sanguinary proscriptions, 82; abdicates	79		Otho I. crowned at Rome	962	2 Feb.
Bithynia bequeathed to the Romans by king Nicomedes, Revolt of Spartacus and the slaves	73-71		The emperor Henry IV. takes Rome	1084	March,
Syria conquered by Pompey	65		Arnold of Brescia, endeavoring to reform church and state and to establish a senate, is put to death as a heretic	1155	
The Catiline conspiracy suppressed by Cicero	63		The pope removes to Avignon	1309	
The first triumvirate: Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus	60		Nicola di Rienzi, tribune of the people, establishes a republic, 20 May; is compelled to abdicate	1347	15 Dec.
Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul, 58; in Britain	55		Returns; made senator, 1 Aug.; assassinated	1354	5 Oct.
Crassus killed by the Parthians	53		Papal court returns to Rome	1377	
Gaul conquered and made a province	51		Rise of the families Colonna, Orsini, etc.	1508-18	
War between Cæsar and Pompey	50		Julius II. conquers the Romagna, Bologna, and Perugia	1513-21	
Pompey defeated at Pharsalia (which see)	48		The city greatly embellished by pope Leo X.	1513-21	
Cæsar defeats Pharnaces at Zela; and writes home, "Veni, vidi, vici"	47		It is captured by the constable de Bourbon, who is slain	1527	6 May,
Cato kills himself at Utica; Cæsar dictator for ten years, Cæsar killed in the senate-house	46		Ferrara annexed	1597	
Second triumvirate: Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus	44		St. Peter's dedicated	1626	18 Nov.
Cicero killed, proscribed by Antony	43		Expulsion of the Jesuits	1773	16 Aug.
Battle of Philippi; Brutus and Cassius defeated	42		Harassed by the French, German, and Spanish factions from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century		
Lepidus ejected from the triumvirate 36; war between Octavius and Antony, 32; Antony defeated totally at Actium	31	2 Sept.	The French invasion; the Legations incorporated with the Cisalpine republic	1796	
Octavius emperor, as <i>Augustus Cæsar</i>	27		The French proclaim the Roman republic	1798	20 March,
The empire now at peace with all the world; the temple of Janus shut	5	4 April,	Recovered for the pope by the Neapolitans	1799	Nov.
Jesus Christ born (see <i>Jesus</i>)	9		Retaken by the French, 1800; restored to Pius VII. July	1801	July,
Varus defeated by Hermann and the Germans	9	A.D.	Annexed by Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy, and declared second city of the empire	1806	May,
Ovid banished to Tomi	18		Restored to the pope, who returns	1814	23 Jan.
Death of Ovid and Livy	26		He re-establishes the Inquisition and the Jesuits, 7 Aug.	1814	7 Aug.
Tiberius retires to Capri; tyranny of Sejanus	48		The papal government endeavor to annul all innovations, and thus provoke much opposition; the Carbonari increase in numbers	1815-17	
A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are stated to amount to 6,944,000.—[It is now considered that the population of Rome within the walls was under a million.]	50		Political assassinations in the Romagna	1817	
Cametæus brought in chains to Rome	62		The "Young Italy" party established by Joseph Mazzini; temporary insurrections at Bologna suppressed by Austrian aid	1831	
St. Paul arrives in bonds at Rome	64		Election of Pius IX.	1846	16 June,
Nero burns Rome to the ground, and charges the crime upon the Christians	65		He proclaims an amnesty; and authorizes a national guard and municipal institutions	1847	
Seneca, Lucan, etc. put to death	67		The Romans desire to join the king of Sardinia against the Austrians; the pope hesitates; the Antonelli ministry retires; and the Mamiani ministry is formed	1848	
Peter and Paul said to be put to death	70		Count Rossi, minister of justice of the pontifical government, assassinated on the staircase of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome	1859	15 Nov.
Jerusalem levelled to the ground by Titus	75	8 Sept.	Insurrection at Rome, the populace demand a democratic ministry and the proclamation of Italian nationality; the pope (Pius IX.) hesitates, the Romans surround the palace, and a conflict ensues. The pope accepts a popular ministry (cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, shot in this conflict)	1866	16 Nov.
Coliseum founded by Vespasian	86		A free constitution published	1866	20 Nov.
The Ducian war begins (continues 15 years)	102				
Pliny junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians	106				
Trajan's expedition into the East against the Parthians, etc.; subdues Bactria	114				
Trajan's Column erected at Rome	121				
Adrian resides in Britain, and builds the Wall	188				
The capital destroyed by lightning	196				
Byzantium taken; its walls razed	222				
The Goths are paid tribute	248				
(The Goths, Vandals, Alani, Suevi, and other northern nations attack the empire.)	250				
Pompey's amphitheatre burned	252				
Invasion of the Goths	260				
Pestilence throughout the empire	269				
Great victory over the Goths obtained by Claudius II.; 200,000 slain	270				
Dacia relinquished to the Goths					

- The pope escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaeta. 24 Nov. 1848
M. de Corcelles leaves Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition to Civita Vecchia having preceded him, to afford protection to the pope. 27 Nov. "
Protest of the pope against the acts of the provisional government. 28 Nov. "
A constituent assembly meets at Rome. 5 Feb. 1849
The Roman National Assembly divests the pope of all temporal power, and adopts the republican form of government. 8 Feb. "
The pope appeals to the Catholic powers. 18 Feb. "
Civita Vecchia occupied by the French force under marshal Oudinot. 26 April, "
A French force repulsed with loss. 30 April, "
Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans; the former capture 60 prisoners and 400 muskets. 5 May, "
The assembly refuses to receive the French as allies, 19 May, "
The French under marshal Oudinot commence an attack on Rome. 3 June, "
After a brave resistance, the Romans capitulate to the French army. 30 June, "
The Roman assembly dissolved. 4 July, "
An officer from Oudinot's camp arrives at Gaeta to present the pope with the keys of the two gates of Rome by which the French army had entered the city. 4 July, "
The re-establishment of the pope's authority proclaimed at Rome. 15 July, "
Oudinot issues a general order stating that the pope (or his representative) now repossesses the administration of affairs, but that public security in the pontifical dominions still remains under the special guarantee of the French army. 3 Aug. "
The pope arrives at Portici on a visit to the king of Naples. 4 Sept. "
He arrives at Rome; cardinal Antonelli becomes foreign minister. April, 1850
He issues the bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England (see *Papal Aggression*). 24 Sept. "
Important concordat with Austria. 18 Aug. 1855
The pope visits his dominions. May-Sept. 1857
Insurrection in the Romagna, at Bologna, and Ferrara, June, 1859
The pope appeals to Europe for help against Sardinia, 12 July, "
The Legations form a defensive alliance with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena. 20 Aug. "
The queen of Spain engages to send troops to Rome if the French retire. 26 Aug. "
The assembly at Bologna vote annexation to Piedmont, 7 Sept.; the king engages to support their cause before the great powers, 15 Sept.; the pope annuls the acts of the assembly at Bologna; and announces the punishment due to those who attack the holy see, 26 Sept.; and dismisses the Sardinian chargé d'affaires at Rome, 1 Oct. "
The Romagna, Modena, and Parma formed into a province, to be called Emilia. 24 Dec. "
The Sardinian government annul the Tuscan and Lombard concordats. 27 Jan., 20 March, 1860
Riots at Rome suppressed by the police with great cruelty. 19 March, "
The pope excommunicates all concerned in the rebellion in his states. 26 March, "
Gen. Lamoricière takes command of the papal army, March; which is reorganized, and increased by volunteers from Ireland, etc. May, "
Tuscan volunteers enter the papal states and are repulsed. 10 May, "
Irish volunteers are severely treated for insubordination; many dismissed. July, "
The papal army estimated at 20,000. Aug. "
Insurrection in the Marches, 8 Sept.; Fossebrone subdued by the papal troops; the people appeal to the Sardinian government, whose troops, under Cialdini and Fanti, enter the papal states. 11 Sept. "
Fanti takes Pesaro, 12 Sept.; and Perugia, including gen. Schmidt and 1600 prisoners. 14 Sept. "
Ancona besieged by sea and land. 17 Sept. "
Severe allocation of the pope against France and Sardinia; he appeals to Europe for help. 28 Sept. "
Cialdini defeats Lamoricière at Castel-Fidardo, 18 Sept.; and takes Ancona. 29 Sept. "
Additional French troops sent to Rome. Oct. "
The Marches vote for annexation to Sardinia. Nov. "
Subscriptions raised for the pope in various countries; the formal collection forbidden in France and Belgium; permitted in England. Nov. "
Monastic establishments suppressed in the Legations; the monks pensioned; educational institutions founded, Dec. "
The French emperor advises the pope to give up his revolted provinces. 21 Dec. "
Publication of *Rome et les Evêques*, 6 Jan.; and of *La France, Rome et l'Italie*, 15 Feb.; great excitement, and strong advocacy of the pope's temporal government (attacked by prince Napoleon) in the French chambers. March, 1861
Cavour claims Rome as capital of Italy. 27 March, "
Petition to the emperor Napoleon to withdraw French troops from Rome. 10 May, "
The emperor of France declines a union with Austria and Spain for the maintenance of the pope's temporal power. June, 1861
Grand ceremony at the canonization of 27 Japanese martyrs (see *Canonization*). 8 June, "
The pope declares a severe allocation against the Italians, 9 June, "
Garibaldi calls for volunteers, taking as his watchword "Rome or death!" 19 July, 1862
Railway between Rome and Naples completed; its opening opposed by the papal government. Nov. "
Earl Russell's offer to the pope of a residence at Malta, 25 Oct.; declined. 11 Nov. "
Antonelli's resignation of his office not accepted. 5 March, 1863
Convention between France and Italy; French troops to quit Rome within two years. 15 Sept. 1864
Encyclical letter of the pope, publishing a "syllabus," censuring 80 errors in religion, philosophy, and politics (caused much dissatisfaction, and was forbidden to be read in churches in France and other countries). 8 Dec. "
Jews persecuted at Rome. Dec. "
Fruitless negotiations between the pope and the king of Italy (by Vegezzi); mutual concessions proposed. 21 April-23 June, 1865
Pope's severe allocation against secret societies (Freemasons, Fenians, etc.). 26 Sept. "
Merode, the papal minister of war, dismissed. 20 Oct. "
A part of the French troops leave the papal dominions, Nov. "
Rupture with Russia. Dec. 1865-Jan. 1866
A Franco-pontifical legion (1200 men), formed at Antibes, arrives; blessed by the pope. 24 Sept. "
Pope's severe allocation against Italy and Russia. 29 Oct. "
The pope invites all Catholic bishops to meet at Rome to celebrate the 18th centenary of the martyrdom of Peter and Paul. 8 Dec. "
The pope's blessing given to French troops, 6 Dec., who all quit Rome. 2-12 Dec. "
Rome tranquil. 13 Dec. "
Law prohibiting Protestant worship except at embassies in Rome enforced. 31 Dec. "
Negotiation with Italy fruitless; the Italian councillor Tonello quits Rome. April, 1867
599 bishops and thousands of priests present at the pope's allocation, 26 June; and canonization of 25 martyrs. 29 June, "
The pope receives an album and address from 100 cities of Italy. 8 July, "
Cholera in Rome; death of cardinal Altieri while assisting the afflicted. 11 Aug. "
The pope's allocation censures the sacrilegious audacity of the Subalpine kingdom in confiscating ecclesiastical property. 20 Sept. "
Garibaldi arrested at Sinalunga, near the Roman frontier. 23 Sept. "
Irruption of Garibaldians in Viterbo—conflicts with various results; reported appeal of Antonelli for help from the great powers. Oct. "
Zonave barracks at Rome blown up; many killed, 22 Oct. "
Attempt at insurrection in Rome suppressed, 22 Oct.; state of siege proclaimed; Garibaldi within 20 miles of Rome, 24 Oct.; takes Monte Rotondo. 26 Oct. "
French brigades enter Rome. 30 Oct. "
Italian troops cross the frontier, 30 Oct.; occupy several posts. 1 Nov. "
Garibaldians defeated by the papal and French troops at Mentana (*which see*). 3 Nov. "
Italian troops retire from the papal states. Nov. "
The Roman committee of insurrection issue a narrative, and state that their watchword is "Try again and do better". Dec. "
The papal army increased to about 15,000. Dec. "
The pope's short allocation (thank and blessing the French government). 19 Dec. "
New cardinals made; Lucien Bonaparte one. 13 March, 1868
Sudden death of cardinal Andrea. 15 May, "
The pope, in his allocation, censures the Austrian new civil marriage law. 22 June, "
Arrangement respecting the papal debt made with Italy, 30 July, "
Encyclical letter of the pope, summoning an oecumenical council at Rome on 8 Dec. 1869, and inviting ministers of the Greek and other churches. 13 Sept. "
The patriarch of the Greek church declined to attend, about 3 Oct. "
Monti and Tognetti (for complicity in the explosion of the Zouave barracks, 22 Oct. 1867) executed. 24 Nov. "
The pope celebrates a jubilee. 11 April, 1869
In his allocation he deplores the opposition to the church in Austria and Spain. 25 June, "
He declares, in a letter to archbishop Manning, that no discussions on disputed points can take place at the council. 4 Sept. "
The council opened (see *Council A.XI.*). 8 Dec. "
An exhibition of objects of Christian art opened by the pope. 7 Feb. 1870
British and American bishops protest against discussing the dogma of papal infallibility in the council, 11 April; the discussion begins. 14 May, "
Count Arnim, on behalf of the North German confederation, protests against the dogma. May, "

Papal infallibility adopted by the council and promulgated (533 for 2 against; many retire); the council adjourns to 11 Nov. 18 July, 1870

Rome completely evacuated by French troops in consequence of the war; 8 mortars and 15,000 shells said to be ceded to the pope, 8 Aug.; the troops sent from Civita Vecchia. 21 Aug.

Conciliatory letter from Victor Emmanuel to the pope, 8 Sept.

Agitation in the papal provinces; the Italian troops invited to enter. about 10 Sept.

The pope refuses terms offered him by the king of Italy (sovereignty of the Leonine city and retention of his income). 11 Sept.

Gen. Cadorna crosses the Tiber at Casale; sends flags of truce to gen. Kanzler, commander of the Zouaves, who refuses to surrender; baron Arnim in vain negotiates between them. 17 Sept.

Skirmish with papal Zouaves; several killed. . . . 14 Sept.

The Italians occupy Civita Vecchia without resistance. about 16 Sept.

Letter from the pope to gen. Kanzler directing that a merely formal defence be made at Rome, and that bloodshed be avoided. 19 Sept.

After a brief resistance from the foreign papal troops, stopped by order of the pope, the Italian troops under Cadorna make a breach and enter Rome amid enthusiastic acclamations of the people. 20 Sept.

[Reported Italian loss, about 22 killed, 117 wounded; papal troops, 55 killed and wounded.]

Cardinal Antonelli issues a diplomatic protest against the Italian occupation of Rome. 21 Sept.

The papal troops surrender arms; about 8500 foreigners march out with honors of war; they insult the Italians; the native troops retained. 22 Sept.

About 10,000 persons assemble in the Coliseum; choose 44 names for a provisional government (*giunta*). . . . 22 Sept.

Protest of the pope. 26 Sept.

Castle of St. Angelo occupied by Italian troops at the pope's request. 28 Sept.

Circular letter from the pope to the cardinals complaining of the invasion and of his loss of liberty, and interference with his private post bag. 29 Sept.

A giunta of 14 (the duke Gaetan chief) selected from the 44 names chosen; approved by Cadorna. . . . 30 Sept.

Gen. Masi in command of Rome and the provinces; S. P. Q. R. appears on the proclamations. . . . 30 Sept.

Plebiscite: out of 167,548 votes, 133,641 for union with the kingdom of Italy, 1507 against; the remainder did not vote. 2 Oct.

Cardinal Antonelli issues a protest; published. . . 4 Oct.

The pope said to have accepted 50,000 crowns (his monthly civil list) from the Italian government, 4 Oct.

The result of the plebiscite sent to the king, 8 Oct.; Rome and its provinces incorporated with the kingdom by royal decree. 9 Oct.

Gen. La Marmora enters Rome as viceroy; he proclaims that the pope shall be guaranteed in his sovereign powers as head of the church. 11 Oct.

The Roman provinces united into one by decree. . 19 Oct.

The pope issues an encyclical letter adjourning the meeting of the council. 20 Oct.

Antonelli protests against the occupation of the Quirinal by the king. 10 Nov.

Bill introduced into the Italian parliament respecting the transfer of the seat of government to Rome in about six months, and the preservation of the spiritual and temporal sovereignty of the pope. about 12 Dec.

Inundation of the Tiber; great suffering of the people, 27, 28 Dec.; the king gives 200,000 lire; visits Rome suddenly; the city illuminated. 4 A.M. 31 Dec.

Law guaranteeing to the pope full personal liberty and honors, a revenue of 3,225,000 livres, etc., 13 May; rejected by the pope in his allocution. 15 May.

2621th anniversary of the city kept: the pope celebrates a jubilee on the 25th anniversary of his election. . . 16 June.

The Italian government remove to Rome. 2, 3 July.

Allocation of the pope appointing some Italian bishops; still rejecting guarantees. 27 Oct.

Grand reception of the king. 21 Nov.

He opens the parliament, saying: "The work to which we have consecrated our life is completed." 27 Nov.

The pope receives an address from nobles and others. . . 27 Nov.

Commission appointed to dredge the bed of the Tiber to recover antiquities. Dec.

Easter solemnities not performed by the pope, 31 March.

The pope delivers an allocution complaining of persecution of the church in Italy, Germany, and Spain. . . 23 Dec.

American Protestant church dedicated to St. Paul; founded. 25 Jan.

First Anglican church within the walls opened. . . 25 Oct.

Assassination of Raffaele Sonzogno, a republican printer and manager of *Il Capitale*, 6 Feb.; trial of Pio Frezza, the murderer, caught in the act, with Luciani, Armati, and others as accessories to the crime; convicted "with extenuating circumstances;" penal servitude for life, 13 Nov. 1873

Reinterment on the Janiculum hill of remains of Angelo Brunetti (termed Ciceruacchio) and other unarmed Italian patriots (shot by the Austrians, 10 Aug. 1849), 12 Oct. 1879

2634th birthday of the city kept. 21 April, 1880
(See *Jupes*, Plus IX. et seq., and *Italy*.)

B.C.

KINGS OF ROME.

735. Romulus; murdered by the senators.
[Tatius, king of the Sabines, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]

716. [Interregnum.]

715. Numa Pompilius, son-in-law of Tatius the Sabine, elected; died at the age of 82.

673. Tullus Hostilius; murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire; his family perished in the flames.

640. Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa.

616. Tarquinius Priscus, son of Demaratus, a Corinthian emigrant, chosen king.

578. Servius Tullius, a manumitted slave; married the king's daughter; and succeeded by the united suffrages of the army and the people.

534. Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus; assassinated his father-in-law, and usurps the throne.

510. [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin, and consequent insurrection, leads to the abolition of royalty and the establishment of the consulate.]

REPUBLIC.

510-82. *First period.* From the expulsion of Tarquin to the dictatorship of Sylla.

82-27. *Second period.* From Sylla to Augustus.

48. Caius Julius Cæsar perpetual dictator; assassinated, 15 March, 44 B.C.

31. Octavianus Cæsar.

EMPEROR.

27. AUGUSTUS IMPERATOR; died 19 Aug. A.D. 14.

A.D.

14. Tiberius (Claudius Nero).

37. Caius Caligula; murdered by a tribune.

41. Claudius I. (Tiberius Drusus); poisoned by his wife, Agrippina, to make way for

54. Claudius Nero; deposed; kills himself, 68.

68. Servius Sulpicius Galba; slain by the prætorians.

69. M. Salvius Otho; stabbed himself.

" Aulus Vitellius; deposed by Vespasian, and put to death.

" Titus Flavius Vespasian.

79. Titus (Vespasian), his son.

81. Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the *læetæ* Cæsars; assassinated.

96. Cocceius Nerva.

98. Trajan (M. Ulpius Crinitus).

117. Adrian, or Hadrian (Publius Ælius).

138. Antoninus Titus surnamed Pius.

161. Marcus Aurelius (a philosopher) and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law; the latter died in 169.

180. Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of Marcus Aurelius; poisoned by his favorite mistress, Marcia.

193. Publius Helvius Pertinax; put to death by the prætorian band.

[Four emperors now start up: Didianus Julianus, at Rome; Pescennius Niger, in Syria; Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia; and Clodius Albinus, in Britain.]

" Lucius Septimius Severus; died at York, in Britain, in 211; succeeded by his sons,

211. M. Aurelius Caracalla and Septimius Geta. Geta murdered by Caracalla, 212; who is slain by his successor,

217. M. Opilius Macrinus, prefect of the guards; beheaded in a mutiny.

218. Heliogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth; put to death for his enormities.

222. Alexander Severus; assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.

235. Caius Julius Verus Maximinus; assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.

237. M. Antonius Gordianus and his son; the latter having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 80th year.

238. Balbinus and Pupienus; put to death.

" Gordian III., grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year; assassinated by the guards, at the instigation of his successor.

244. Philip the Arabian; assassinated by his own soldiers; his son Philip was murdered at the same time, in his mother's arms.

249. Metus Decius; he perished with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.

251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus; both slain by the soldiery.

253. Æmilianus; put to death after a reign of only four months.

" Valerianus, and his son Gallienus; the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.

260. Gallienus reigned alone.
[About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power arise in different parts of the empire; of these Cyriades is the first, but he is slain.]

268. Claudius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the guard) succeeds; dies of the plague.

270. Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops; Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, who was marching against him, opened his veins and bled himself to death.

"Aurelianus; assassinated by his soldiers on his march against Persia, in Jan. 275.

275. [Interregnum of about nine months.]

"Tactius; elected 25 Oct.; died at Tarsus, in Cilicia, 13 April, 276.

276. Florianus, his brother; his title not recognized by the senate.

"M. Aurelius Probus; assassinated by his troops at Sir-mium.

282. M. Aurelius Carus; killed at Ctesiphon by lightning; suc-ceeded by his sons,

283. Carinus and Numerianus; both assassinated, after tran-sient reigns.

≈ 284. Diocletian; who associated as his colleague in the gov-ernment

286. Maximianus Hercules; the two emperors resign in favor of

305. Constantius I. Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus; the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops sal-uted as emperor his son,

303. Constantine, afterwards styled the Great; while at Rome, the praetorian band proclaimed

"Maxentius, son of Maximianus Hercules. Besides these were

"Maximianus Hercules, who endeavored to recover his ab-dicated power;

"Flavius Valerius Severus, murdered by the last-named pretender; and

307. Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother in law of Con-stantine.

[Of these, Maximianus Hercules was strangled in Gaul in 310; Galerius Maximianus died wretchedly in 311; Max-entius was drowned in the Tiber in 312; and Licinius was put to death by order of Constantine in 324.]

323. Constantine the Great now reigned alone; died on Whit-sunday, 22 May, 337.

337. { Sons of Constantine; divided the em-
Constantine II. pire between them; the first was
Constantians. slain in 340, and the second mur-
Constantius II. dered in 350, when the third became
sole emperor.

360. Julian the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood; mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians, 363.

363. Jovian; reigned eight months; found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal.

364. Valentinian and Valens.

375. Valens with Gratian and Valentinian II.

379. Theodosius I., etc.

392. Theodosius alone.

395. The Roman empire divided; see *Eastern Empire, West-ern Empire, Popes, and Italy.*

Romilly's Act, SIR SAMUEL, 52 Geo. III. c. 101 (1812) relates to charities.

Roncesvalles (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne's paladin, Roland, or Orlando, was sur-prised, defeated, and slain by the Gascons, 778. On 25 July, 1813, marshal Soult was defeated here by the British entering France.

Roof. The largest in the world was said to be that over a riding-school at Moscow, erected in 1791, being 235 feet in span. The roof of the London station of the Midland railway, in Euston road, London, N.W., is 240 feet wide, 600 feet long, 125 feet high. The extent of ground covered is about 165,000 square feet.

Rope-making Machine. One was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmd. Cartwright in 1792. Many improvements have been made since.

Rorke's Drift, boundary of British territory of Natal, in South Africa and Zululand. Behind extem-porized trenches, a handful of British soldiers here suc-cessfully resisted a large Zulu army, and probably saved the colony, 22 Jan. 1879; see *Zululand*.

Rosamond's Bower. Rosamond was daughter of lord Clifford, and mistress of Henry II., about 1154. A conspiracy against her was formed by the queen, prince Henry, and the king's other sons. Henry kept her in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where his queen, Eleanor, it is said, discovered her apartments by the clew of a silk thread, and poisoned her. She was buried at Godstow church, from whence Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, had her ashes removed, 1191.

Rosary, see *Beads*.

In a brief of pope Pius IX., 30 Sept. 1852, it was asserted that forty repetitions in a rosary of forty beads of "Sweet Heart of Mary, be my salvation!" will obtain a large number of days of indulgence for souls in purgatory (23,300 days cal-culated).

Rosas (N.E. Spain), BAY OF, where a brilliant naval action was fought by the boats of the *Tigre, Cumber-land, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan*, led by lieut. John Tailour (of the *Tigre*), which ended in the capture or destruction of eleven armed vessels in the bay, 1 Nov. 1809; for which purpose lord Collingwood had organized the expedition commanded by capt. Hallowell. Rosas was gallantly defended by lord Cochrane, 27 Nov.; but surrendered, 4 Dec. 1809.

Rosbach (Rosebeque), Flanders. Here Charles VI. of France beat the Flemings, who had revolted against their count, 27 Nov. 1382.—At ROSBACH in Prussia a great battle was fought between the Prussians, commanded by Frederick the Great, and the combined army of French and Austrians, in which the latter were defeated with severe loss, 5 Nov. 1757.

"**Roscius, Infant**," Wm. Henry West Betty, born 13 Sept. 1791. After acting at Belfast, 16 Aug. 1803, and at other places, with much applause, he appeared at Covent Garden, 1 Dec. 1803, as Selim, in "Barbarossa," and is said to have gained in his first season 17,210*l*.

After several years' retirement, he reappeared, but soon left the stage, not being successful. He retired on the fortune he had amassed, and died, Aug. 1874 His portrait may be seen at the Garrick Club.

Rose, see under *Flowers*. The rose, a symbol of silence, gave rise to the phrase *sub rosa*, "under the rose;" said, by Italian writers, to have risen from the circumstance of the pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, 1526. The pope sent a *golden rose* to the queen of Spain, which was given to her with much solemnity, 8 Feb. 1868. A "national rose society" opened its first annual show, St. James's Hall, 4 July, 1877.

Roses, WARS OF THE, between the Lancastrians (who chose the red rose as their emblem) and the York-ists (who chose the white rose), 1455-85. It is stated that in the Wars of the Roses there perished 12 princes of the blood, 200 nobles, and 100,000 gentry and com-mon people. The union of the roses was effected in the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., 1486.

Richard II., who succeeded his grandfather Edward III. in 1377, was deposed and succeeded in 1399 by his cousin Henry IV. (son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lan-caster, the fourth son of Edward III.), in prejudice to the right of Roger Mortimer (grandson of Lionel, duke of Clarence, Edward's *third* son), who was declared presumptive heir to the throne in 1385
Roger's grandson, Richard, duke of York, first openly claimed the crown in 1449
Attempts at compromise failed, and the war began in... 1455
The Lancastrians were defeated at St. Alban's; the pro- tector Somerset was slain; a truce was made, and Richard was declared successor to Henry VI., 23 May. "The war was renewed, and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians at Bloreheath..... 23 Sept. 1459
The Yorkists eventually dispersed, and the duke was attained.

He defeated his opponents at Northampton, took Henry prisoner, and was declared heir to the crown; but fell into an ambushade near Wakefield, and was put to death..... 31 Dec. 1460
His son (Edward) continued the struggle; was installed as king..... 4 March, 1461
Defeated the Lancastrians at Towton..... 29 March, "Was deposed by Warwick, who restored Henry VI., Sept. 1470
Edward defeated the Lancastrians at Barnet, 14 April, and finally at Tewkesbury..... 4 May, 1471
The struggle ended with the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth..... 22 Aug. 1485

Rose's Act, 33 Geo. III. c. 54 (1793) brought bene-fit societies under the control of government.

Rosetta (in Egypt), taken by the French in 1798; and by the British and Turks, 19 April, 1801. The Turks repulsed the British here, 22 April, 1807. Near Rosetta was fought the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. 1798; see *Nile*. Mehemet Ali rendered great service to his

country by constructing a canal between Rosetta and Alexandria.

The *Rosetta Stone*, discovered by the French in 1799, was brought from Rosetta in a French vessel, from whence it was taken by Mr. Wm. R. Hamilton, who deposited it in the British Museum. In 1841, Mr. Letroune published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages—viz., hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (enchorial), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Euphronus (about 196 B.C.). It has been studied by Dr. T. Young and Champollion.

Rosicrucians, a sect of mystical philosophers who appeared in Germany in the fourteenth century, and again early in the seventeenth century, occasioned much controversy. The "Confessio Rosæ Crucis," 1615, is attributed to Valentine Andreas. They swore fidelity, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically, and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosophists of the Indies taught the same doctrine.

Ross, Cork (S. Ireland), a bishopric founded, it is supposed, by St. Fachnan, in the beginning of the sixth century. It was united to Cork in 1340; and Cloyne to both, by the Irish Church Temporalities act (1833); see *Bishops, New Ross*.

Rota Club, a society who met at Miles's Coffee-house, in New Palace Yard, Westminster, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell; their plan was that all the great officers of state should be chosen by ballot; and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659.—*Biog. Brit.*

"**Rothsay Castle**," see *Wrecks*, 1831.

Rothschild Family. Meyer Amschel, or Anselm, was born at No. 118 Judengasse (Jew lane), Frankfurt, in 1713. In 1772 he began business as a money-lender and dealer in old coins, in the same house, over which he placed the sign of the red shield (in German, Roth Schild). Having had dealings with the landgrave of Hesse, that prince intrusted him with his treasure (said to have been 250,000*l.*) in 1806, when the French held his country. With this sum as capital, Anselm traded and made a large fortune, and restored the 250,000*l.* to the landgrave in 1815. At his death his sons continued the business as partners. His son Nathan began at Manchester in 1798, removed to London in 1803, and died immensely rich, 28 July, 1836. The baron, James, head of the family, died at Paris, 15 Nov. 1868.

Rotterdam, the second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the thirteenth century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1509. In 1572, Rotterdam was taken by the Spaniards by stratagem, and cruelly treated. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1825. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1467. The museum and picture-gallery of Rotterdam were destroyed at the fire of the Schieland palace, 16 Feb. 1861.

Rouen (N. France), an archbishopric, 260, became the capital of Normandy in the tenth century. It was held by the English kings till 1204; and was retaken by Henry V., 19 Jan. 1419. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was burned here, 30 May, 1431. It was taken by Charles VII. of France in 1449; and by the duke of Guise from the Huguenots, Oct. 1562 and 1591. Rouen, after slight conflicts, 4, 5, Dec. 1870, surrendered to gen. Von Goben, 6 Dec. It was ordered to pay a contribution of 17,000,000 francs.

The theatre destroyed by fire; many persons injured, and 13 killed. 25 April, 1876

"**Rough Terror**," a term given in 1874 to the prevalence of brutal assaults on women, children, and unprotected persons among the lower classes, especially in Lancashire and other manufacturing districts, for the

repression of which the law appeared to be inadequate.

Roumania, the name assumed by the Danubian principalities (*which see*) on 23 Dec. 1861, when their union was proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy.

M. Catargi, the president of the council of ministers, assassinated as he was leaving the chamber of deputies. 20 June, 1862
The united chambers of the two principalities meet at Bucharest. 5 Feb. "
Coup d'état of prince Couza against the aristocracy; a plebiscite for a new constitution, 2 May; which is adopted. 28 May, 1864
Law passed enabling peasants to hold land. Aug. "
Revolt at Bucharest suppressed, 16 Aug.; amnesty, 11 Sept. 1865
Revolution at Bucharest; forced abdication of prince Couza; and provisional government established. 22 Feb. 1866
The offered crown declined by the count of Flanders, Feb.; prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen elected hospodar by plebiscite, 20 April; enthusiastically received at Bucharest, 22 May; sworn to observe the constitution. 12 July, "
Recognized hereditary hospodar by the sultan, and received at Constantinople. 24 Oct. "
Roumania unsettled; "nationality" projects. Nov. 1867
The legislature proposes to repudiate the just claims of the German shareholders in the Roumanian railways; the prince assents reluctantly; Bismarck appeals to the Porte, which declines to interfere. July-Aug. 1871
Peace between the prince and chambers. Nov. "
Austria, Germany, and Russia inform Turkey that they claim the right to conclude separate treaties with Roumania; the sultan objects. Oct. 1874
Convention with Russia, giving permission to cross Roumania, signed 16 April; Russians enter Moldavia, 24 April, 1877
The senate vote a declaration of independence and war with Turkey. 21 May, "
The Roumanians actively engaged before Plevna. (See *Russo-Turkish War*, 1877.)
Roumania declared independent by treaties of San Stefano (3 March) and of Berlin (losing the part of Bessarabia acquired in 1856, in exchange for the Dobru-scha). 13 July, 1878
Independence recognized by England, France, and Germany. 20 Feb. 1880
The prince and princess crowned king and queen, 23 May, 1881

PRINCES AND KING OF ROUMANIA.

1859. Alexander Couza; abdicated 1866.
1866. Charles I. (of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen); born 20 April, 1839; elected 20 April, 1866; married Elizabeth, daughter of prince Hermann von Wied, 15 Nov. 1869; nominated king, 26 March, 1881, and crowned with the queen, 23 May, 1881.

Roumelia, or ROMANIA (Turkey), part of Thrace (*which see*). The Roumelian railway opened 17 June, 1873.

By the treaty of Berlin, the province of Eastern Roumelia was constituted, to be partly autonomous, with a Christian governor, nominated by the sultan, 13 July, 1878
Sir H. D. Wolff appointed H.M.'s European commissioner for organization of the province. 10 Aug. "
Russian prince Dondoukoff Khorsakoff rules here, July-Nov. "
Scheme for government of the province approved by the sultan and the allied commissioners. Nov. "
Russian evacuation begins. 5 May, 1879
Aleko Pacha (prince Alexander Vagorides, a Bulgarian) installed as governor at Philippopolis. 30 May, "
Much political disorganization reported. Sept. "
Tranquillity said to be restored. Dec. "

Roundheads. In the civil war which began in 1642, the adherents of Charles I. were called *Cavaliers*, and the friends of the parliament *Roundheads*. The term, it is said, arose from those persons who had a round bowl or dish put upon their heads, and their hair cut to the edge of the bowl; see *Cavaliers*.

Roundway Down (near Devizes, Wiltshire). Here the royalists defeated the parliamentarians with great slaughter, 13 July, 1643.

Roveredo (Austrian Tyrol) was held by the Venetians from 1416 till 1609, when it was acquired by Austria. It was taken by Bonaparte and the French, 4 Sept. 1796, after a brilliant victory.

Rowing, see *Boat-races*, *Doggett*, and *University*.

On 16 Oct. 1873, Mr. Reginald Herbert undertook to row on

the Thames, from Maidenhead to Westminster bridge (47 miles 3 furlongs), in twelve hours, for 1000*l*. He did it in 10 h. 2 m. 19 sec.

Rowland Hill Memorial Fund, see *Mansion House*. Mr. W. D. Keyworth was chosen to make a bust of sir Rowland Hill for Westminster abbey, March, 1881. The establishment of a benevolent fund for the widows and orphans of postmen was proposed.

Roxburghe Club was instituted in 1812 by earl Spencer, for the republication of rare books or unpublished MSS., in memory of John, duke of Roxburghe.

Royal Academy. A society of artists met in St. Peter's court, St. Martin's lane, about 1739, which Hogarth established as the Society of Incorporated Artists, who held their first exhibition at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, 21 April, 1760. From this sprang the Royal Academy, in consequence of a dispute between the directors and the fellows. On 10 Dec. 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of George III.; and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president.—*Leigh*. The first exhibition of the academicians (at Pall Mall) was on 26 April, 1769, when 136 works appeared. In 1771 the king granted them apartments in old Somerset House, and afterwards, in 1780, in new Somerset House, where they remained till 1838, when they removed to the National Gallery. Among the professors have been Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Macaulay, and Hallam. Turner, the painter, gave funds to the academy for the award of a medal triennially for landscape painting, which was awarded to Mr. N. O. Lupton in 1857. A commission of inquiry into the affairs of the academy, appointed in 1862, recommended various changes in July, 1863, which were carried into effect. The hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the academy was celebrated 10 Dec. 1868. The Royal Academy held its first exhibition in the new building, 3 May, 1869. The annual exhibition of pictures by the old masters, with some British, began 3 Jan. 1870. The money received has been devoted to the establishment of a professorship of chemistry and a laboratory, etc. In 1874 the exhibition included many of Landseer's pictures.

Sir Francis Chantrey, sculptor, died 25 Nov. 1841. At the death of his wife, Jan. 1875, in conformity with his will, about 3000*l*. a year accrued to the academy for the purchase of works of art for the nation and other purposes. The gallery containing the sculptures of John Gibson, bequeathed by him, was opened free, 27 Nov. 1874.

PRESIDENTS.

- 1764. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
- 1792. Benjamin West.
- 1805. James Wyatt.
- 1805. Benjamin West.
- 1820. Sir Thomas Lawrence.
- 1830. Sir Martin A. Shee.
- 1850. Sir Charles Eastlake, died 23 Dec. 1865.
- 1866. Sir Edwin Landseer elected; declines, 24 Jan.
- .. Sir Francis Grant, 1 Feb.; died 5 Oct. 1878.
- 1878. Sir Frederick Leighton, 13 Nov.

Royal Academy of Music was established in 1823, mainly by the exertions of lord Burghersh (afterwards earl of Westmoreland, who died 16 Oct. 1859), and was incorporated by charter in 1830. The first concert took place 8 Dec. 1828. Its reconstruction was proposed in 1866, and since effected.

“**Royal Adelaide**,” see *Wrecks*, 1850.

Royal AGRICULTURAL, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, HORTICULTURAL, etc.; see under *Agriculture, Astronomy, Geography, Horticulture*, etc.

Royal Assent. If the king assent to a public bill, the clerk of the parliament declares in Norman French, “*Le roy le veut*,” the king wills it so to be. If the king refuses his assent, it is in the gentle language of “*Le roy s'aviser*,” the king will consider it.—*Hale*. By the statute 33 Hen. VIII., 1541, the king may give his assent by letters-patent.—*Blackstone's Com.*

Royal Bounty, a fund from which sums are

granted to female relatives of officers killed or mortally wounded during service.

“**Royal Charter**,” see *Wrecks*, 1859.

Royal Exchange (Cambium Regis), London. The foundation of the original edifice was laid by sir Thomas Gresham, 7 June, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tun prison. Queen Elizabeth opened it on 28 Jan. 1571, and her herald named it the *Royal Exchange*.—*Hume*. It was totally destroyed by the great fire, Sept. 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of the next edifice, 23 Oct. 1667, which was completed by Mr. Hawkesmore, a pupil of sir Christopher Wren, in about three years; it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This also was burned, 10 Jan. 1838. The new Royal Exchange, erected under the direction of Mr. Tite, was opened by the queen 28 Oct. 1844.—The ROYAL EXCHANGE, Dublin, commenced 1769, opened 1779.

“**Royal George**,” a man-of-war of 108 guns, lost off Spithead. While keeled over to repair a pipe, a sudden gust of wind washed the sea into her ports, and she went down. The rear-admiral Kempenfeldt, the crew, many marines, women, and Jews, in all about 600 persons, were drowned, 29 Aug. 1782. By the use of the diving-bell, the ship, embedded in the deep, was surveyed in May, 1817 et seq. Portions of the vessel and its cargo were brought up in 1839-42, under the superintendence of sir Charles Pasley, when gunpowder was ignited by the agency of electricity.

Royal Humane Society (London), see *Humane Society*.

Royal Institution of GREAT BRITAIN, the earliest of the kind in London, was founded 9 March, 1799, by count Rumford, sir Joseph Banks, earls Spencer and Morton, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. It received the immediate patronage of George III., and was incorporated 13 Jan. 1800, by royal charter, as “The Royal Institution of Great Britain, for the diffusing knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life.” It was enlarged and extended by an act of parliament in 1810; the original plan, as drawn up by count Rumford in 1799, having been considerably modified. The members are elected by ballot, and pay ten guineas on admission, and five guineas annually, or a composition of sixty guineas. Members, July, 1881, 1054. “The Royal Institution, its Founder, and its First Professors,” by Dr. Bence Jones, hon. sec., published 1871.

The **HORSE** (in Albemarle street, Piccadilly) was purchased in June, 1799, and the present front was added by subscription in 1838. The Lecture theatre was erected in 1803, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Webster.

The **LABORATORY** established in 1800; was rebuilt, with the modern improvements, 1872.

The **LIBRARY** was commenced in 1803, by the munificent subscriptions of the proprietors of the institution. It now (1881) comprises about 42,000 volumes. Classified catalogues (by W. Harris) were published in 1809 and 1821; new ones (by B. Vincent) in 1857 and 1881.

The **MUSEUM** contains original philosophical apparatus of Young, Cavendish, Davy, and Faraday.

The first **LACRUM** was delivered 4 March, 1801, by Dr. Garnett, he being the first professor of natural philosophy and chemistry.

In 1802 he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Young, so celebrated for his researches in optics, resulting in the discovery of the interference of light, and the establishment of the theory of undulation. His “*Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts*,” first published in 1807, are still considered a text-book of physical science. His works on antiquarian literature (hieroglyphic inscriptions, etc.) are also highly esteemed.

In Feb. 1801, Mr. (afterwards sir Humphry) Davy was engaged as assistant lecturer and director of the laboratory, and on 31 May, 1802, he was appointed professor of chemistry. His lectures were eminently successful, and his discoveries in chemistry and electricity have immortalized his name, and conferred honor on the institution. By him the alkalis potassium and sodium were discovered in 1807; the nature of chlorine was determined in 1810, and the safety-lamp invented in 1815.

William Thomas Brande succeeded sir Humphry as professor

of chemistry in 1813, and held that office till his resignation in 1852, since which time, till his death (Feb. 1866), he was hon. professor. From 1816 to 1850 he delivered, in the laboratory of this institution, his celebrated chemical lectures to students.

In 1813 **Michael Faraday** (born 22 Sept. 1791), on the recommendation of sir H. Davy, was engaged as assistant in the laboratory, and in 1825 as its director; in 1827 he became one of the permanent lecturers of the institution. In 1820 he commenced those researches in electricity and magnetism which form an era in the history of science. In 1823-4 he discovered the condensability of chlorine and other gases; in 1831 he obtained electricity from the magnet; in 1845 he exhibited the twofold magnetism of matter, comprehending all known substances, the magnetism of gases, flame, etc.; in 1850 he published his researches on atmospheric magnetism; died 25 Aug. 1867.

John Tyndall, F.R.S., the present professor of natural philosophy, first elected in July, 1833, is eminent for his researches on magnetism, heat, glaciers, etc.

Edmund Frankland, F.R.S., professor of chemistry, 1863-8, is eminent for his discoveries in organic chemistry.

In 1804, sir J. St. Aubyn and other gentlemen proposed to form a school of MINES at this institution; but the plan, although warmly supported by the members, was withdrawn for want of encouragement by the government and by mining proprietors.

The WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS, on the Fridays from January to June, as now arranged, commenced in 1826. Discourses (of which abstracts are printed) are given at these meetings by the professors of the institution, and other eminent scientific men.

ENDOWMENTS. In 1833, John Fuller, esq., of Rosehill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physiology; the former bestowed on Mr. Faraday for life; succeeded by Dr. Wm. Odling, 1868-73; by Dr. John Hall Gladstone, 1874; by James Dewar, 1877. The latter on Dr. Roget for three years, to be filled up afterwards by triennial election.—The Fullarian professors of physiology have been R. E. Grant, T. R. Jones, W. B. Carpenter, W. W. Gull, T. W. Jones, T. H. Huxley (*twice*), R. Owen, J. Marshall, Michael Foster, Wm. Rutherford, Alfred H. Garrod, and E. A. Schafer (1878-81).—In 1828, Mrs. Acton gave 1000*l.* to be invested for paying every seven years 100 guineas for the best essay on the beneficence of the Almighty, as illustrative of a department of science; which have been awarded—in 1844 to Mr. G. F. Fowkes; in 1851 to Mr. T. Wharton Jones; in 1858 no award was made; in 1865 to Mr. George Warrington; in 1872 to rev. George Henslow and B. Thompson Lowne; in 1879 to Mr. G. T. Boulger.

The "Fund for the Promotion of Experimental Researches" was founded on 6 July, 1863, by sir Henry Holland, professor Faraday, sir R. I. Murchison, Dr. Bence Jones, and others.

The first officers were sir Joseph Banks, *president*, till the charter was granted, afterwards the earl of Winchilsea; Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Bernard, *treasurer*; rev. Dr. Samuel Glasse, *secretary*.—Algernon, duke of Northumberland, K.G., elected *president*, 1842; succeeded by sir Henry Holland in 1865 (died 27 Oct. 1873); by Algernon George, duke of Northumberland, 1873. W. Pole, esq., *treasurer*, elected 1849; succeeded by Wm. Spottiswoode, esq., in 1865; by George Busk, esq., 1873. The rev. John Barlow, *secretary*, elected 1842; succeeded by Henry Bence Jones, M.D., 1860; by Wm. Spottiswoode, 1873; by Warren de la Rue, 1879. *Librarians*: Wm. Harris, 1803-23; S. Weller Singer, 1826-35; Wm. Mason, 1835-48; Benjamin Vincent, 1849.

Royal Marriage Act, etc., see *Marriage Act*; *Military and Naval Asylums*; *Navy*; and *Prerogative*.

Royal Naval College, see *Naval*.

Royal Society (London). In 1645 several learned men met in London to discuss philosophical questions and report experiments; the *Norman Organon* of Bacon, published in 1620, having given great impulse to such pursuits. Some of them (Drs. Wilkins, Wallis, etc.), about 1648-9, removed to Oxford, and with Dr. (afterwards bishop) Seth Ward, the hon. Robert Boyle, Dr. (afterwards sir) W. Petty, and several doctors of divinity and physic, frequently assembled in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham College, Oxford. They formed what has been called the Philosophical Society of Oxford, which only lasted till 1690. The members were, about 1658, called to various parts of the kingdom, on account of their respective professions; and the majority coming to London, constantly attended the lectures at Gresham College, and met occasionally till the death of Oliver Cromwell, 3 Sept. 1658; see *Societies*.

The society was organized in 1660, and constituted by Charles II. a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of "The President, Council, and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge," 22 April, 1662. Evelyn records the first anniversary meeting, St. Andrew's day, 30 Nov. 1663.

The *Philosophical Transactions* began 6 March, 1664-5.

In 1668 Newton invented his reflecting telescope (now in the possession of the society), and on 28 April, 1686, presented to the society the MS. of his *Principia*, which the council ordered to be printed. This was done under the superintendence and at the expense of Halley the astronomer, at that time clerk to the society.

The society met for some years at Gresham College, and afterwards at Arundel House (1666), where it came into possession of a valuable library, presented by Mr. Howard, grandson of its collector, the earl of Arundel. After various changes the fellows returned to Gresham College, where they remained till their removal to Crane court, in a house purchased by themselves, 8 Nov. 1710.

The Bakerian lecture was established by Henry Baker, 1774. The first Copley medal was awarded to Stephen Gray in 1731; the royal medal to John Dalton, 1826; the Rumford medal (instituted in 1797) to count Rumford himself in 1800.

The society remove to apartments granted them in Somerset House, 1780; to apartments in Burlington House, Piccadilly, 1857.

Parliament votes annually 1000*l.* to the Royal Society for scientific purposes.

Regulations made by which only fifteen fellows are to be annually elected, who pay ten pounds on admission, and four pounds annually, or a composition of sixty pounds, March, 1847.

In consequence, the number of fellows was reduced from 839 in 1847, to 626 in 1866; to 667 in 1875; to 552 in 1877.

The entrance fee abolished, and the annual payment reduced to 3*l.*, announced, Nov. 1878.

The "Royal Society Scientific Fund" was founded in imitation of the "Literary Fund" in 1859; see *Scientific Fund*. The Davy medal (*which see*) first awarded, Nov. 1877.

PRESIDENTS.

1660. Sir Robert Moray.	1768. James Burrow.
1663. Lord Brouncker.	" James West.
1677. Sir Joseph Williamson.	1772. James Burrow.
1690. Sir Christopher Wren.	" Sir John Pringle.
1682. Sir John Hoskyns.	1778. Sir Joseph Banks.
1683. Sir Cyril Wyche.	1820. Dr. W. H. Wallaston.
1684. Samuel Pepys.	" Sir Humphry Davy.
1686. John, earl of Carbery.	1827. Davies Gilbert.
1689. Thomas, earl of Pembroke.	1830. Duke of Sussex.
1690. Sir Robert Southwell.	1838. Marquess of Northampton.
1693. Charles Montague (aft. earl of Halifax).	1848. Earl of Rosse.
1698. John, lord Somers.	1854. Lord Wrottesley.
1703. Sir Isaac Newton.	1858. Sir Benjamin C. Brodie.
1727. Sir Hans Sloane.	1861. Maj.-gen. sir Edward Sabine.
1741. Martin Folkes.	1871. Sir G. H. Airy.
1752. George, earl of Marcellsfeld.	1873. Dr. (aft. sir), Joseph Dalton Hooker.
1764. James, earl of Morton.	1878. William Spottiswoode.

Royal Society of Edinburgh, incorporated 29 March, 1783, arose out of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, founded in 1739. It received a second charter in 1811.

Royal Society of Literature was founded under the auspices of king George IV. in 1823, and chartered 13 Sept. 1826. It awards gold medals.

Royal Style, see *Style, Royal*.

Royal University of Ireland, see *University*.

Rubicon, a small river flowing into the Adriatic sea, separated Cisalpine Gaul from Italy proper. Roman generals were forbidden to pass this river at the head of an army. Julius Cæsar did so, Jan. 49 a.c., and thereby began a revolt and deadly civil war.

Rubidium, an alkaline metal, discovered by Bunsen by means of the spectrum analysis, and made known in 1861.

Rubrics, directions in church offices, often printed in red. New ones for the English service agreed to by convocation, 4 July, 1879.

Ruffles became fashionable about 1520; and went out about 1790.

Rugby School (Warwickshire), was founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff, a London tradesman; its arrangements were affected by the Public Schools act 1868. Dr. Thomas Arnold, the historian, entered on the duties of head-master here in August, 1828, and under him the school greatly prospered. He died 12 June, 1842; see *Rugby*.

Dr. H. Hayman, one of his successors, was opposed by the masters of the school, and after much discussion and discussion, was dismissed by the trustees, Dec. 1873, and Dr

Jex Blake elected in his room, Feb. 1874. Vice-chancellor Malins decided against Dr. Hayman in his attempt to set aside his dismissal, but expressed his own opinion on "the grievous hardship of Dr. Hayman's case," 21 March, 1874. Mr. Disraeli, the premier, presented Dr. Hayman to the living of Aldingham, Lancaster, April, 1874.

Rügen, an island in the Baltic, has frequently changed masters, having been held by the Danes, Swedes, and French. It was transferred to Prussia in 1815.

Ruhmkorff's Induction Coil, see *Induction*.

"Rule, Britannia." Nearly all the worlds are by James Thomson; the music, ascribed to Dr. Arne, is said by Schœlcher (in his life of Handel) to have been taken from an air in Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" composed 1746.

Rule of the Road, see *Seas*.

Ruling Machines, used for ruling paper with faint lines, for merchants' account-books, etc. They were invented by an ingenious Dutchman, resident in London, in 1782, and were subsequently greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, and others. They were improved in Scotland in 1803. An invention has lately rendered account-books perfect by the numbering of the pages with types, instead of the numbers being written by a pen, so that a page cannot be torn out from them without being discovered.

Rum (French *rhum*), ardent spirit distilled from sugar lees and molasses, deriving its peculiar flavor from a volatile oil. Rum is principally made in the West Indies. The duty (since 1858) on colonial rum imported into the United Kingdom is 8s. 2d. per gallon. The duty on rum to be employed as methylated spirits was reduced in 1863.

Imported.	Gallons.	Imported.	Gallons.
1848.....	6,859,981	1871.....	7,526,890
1851.....	4,745,244	1877.....	7,920,150
1857.....	6,515,683	1879.....	6,946,557
1863.....	7,194,738		

Rumford Medal, see *Royal Society*.

Rump Parliament, see *Pride's Purge*.

Runnymede (council-mead), near Egham, Surrey. Here king John granted Magna Charta, 15 June, 1215.

Rupert's Land (North America), or *Red River Settlement*, formerly the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, was made a bishopric in 1849; see *Hudson's Bay, Canada*, and *Manitoba*.

Rupture Society, London, established 1804; see *Truss*.

Russell Administrations,* see *Palmerston Administration*, etc.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (formed on the resignation of sir Robert Peel), July, 1846.

First lord of the treasury, lord John Russell.
Lord chancellor, lord Cottenham (succeeded by lord Truro).
Lord president of the council, marquess of Lansdowne.
Privy seal, earl of Minto.
Chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. (afterwards sir Charles) Wood.
Foreign, home, and colonial secretaries, viscount Palmerston, sir George Grey, and earl Grey.
Boards of control and trade, sir John Hobhouse (afterwards lord Broughton), and earl of Clarendon (succeeded by Mr. Labouchere).
Admiralty, the earl of Auckland (succeeded by sir Francis Thornhill Baring).
Duchy of Lancaster, lord Campbell (succeeded by the earl of Carlisle, late viscount Morpeth).
Secretary of war, Mr. Fox Maule.
Postmaster, marquess of Clanricarde.

* Lord John Russell, third son of John, duke of Bedford, was born 19 Aug. 1792; M. P. for Tavistock, 1813; for London, 1841-61; was paymaster of the forces, 1830-4; secretary for home department, 1835-9; for the colonies, 1839-41; first minister, July, 1846, to March, 1852; secretary for foreign affairs, Dec. 1852, to Feb. 1853; president of the council, June, 1864, to Feb. 1865; secretary for the colonies, March to Nov. 1865; secretary for foreign affairs, June, 1869, to Oct. 1866, when he succeeded lord Palmerston as premier; created a peer, as earl Russell, 30 July, 1861. His motion for reform in parliament was negative in 1822; adopted 1 March, 1831; he introduced the Registration bill and a new Marriage bill in 1836; introduced and withdrew a Reform bill, 1860; died 28 May, 1878.

Postmaster-general, T. B. Macaulay.

Lord John Russell and his colleagues resigned their offices, 21 Feb. 1851; but were induced (after the failure of lord Stanley's party to form an administration) to return to power, 3 March following.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (or continuance of his first), March, 1851.

First lord of the treasury, lord John Russell.
President of the council, marquess of Lansdowne.
Lord privy seal, earl of Minto.
Chancellor of the exchequer, sir Charles Wood.
Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, sir George Grey, viscount Palmerston (succeeded by earl Granville, 22 Dec.), and earl Grey.
Lord chancellor, lord Truro.
First lord of the admiralty, sir Francis T. Baring.
Board of control, lord Broughton.
Board of trade, Mr. Labouchere.
Secretary of war, Mr. Fox Maule (afterwards lord Panmure, and earl of Dalhousie).
Postmaster-general, marquess of Clanricarde.
Paymaster-general, earl Granville.
Lord Seymour, earl of Carlisle, etc.
 This ministry resigned 21 Feb. 1852; see *Derby Administration*.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION. (On the decease of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct. 1865, earl Russell received her majesty's commands to reconstitute the administration.)

First lord of the treasury, John, earl Russell.
Lord chancellor, Robert, lord Cranworth.
Postmaster-general, John, lord Stanley of Alderley.
President of the poor-law board, Charles Pelham Villiers.
Lord president of the council, George, earl Granville.
Lord privy seal, George, duke of Argyll.
Chancellor of the exchequer, William E. Gladstone.
Secretaries—foreign affairs, George, earl of Clarendon; colonies, Edward Cardwell; home, sir George Grey; war, George, earl de Grey and Ripon, succeeded by Spencer, marquess of Hartington, Feb. 1868; India, sir Charles Wood, resigned (created viscount Halifax); succeeded by earl de Grey, Feb. 1868.
First lord of the admiralty, Edward, duke of Somerset.
President of the board of trade, Thomas Milner Gibson.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, George J. Gieschen.
Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue.
 This ministry resigned, 26 June, 1866, in consequence of a minority on 19 June; see under *Reform* and *Derby Administrations*.

Russell Institution (Great Ceram street, London) was founded in 1808 by sir Samuel Romilly, Francis Horner, Dr. Mason Good, Henry Hallam, sir James Scarlett (since lord Abinger), and others. The building comprises a library, news-room, billiard-room, etc.

Russell Trial. William, lord Russell's trial for complicity in the Rye-house plot was marked by a most touching scene. When he requested to have some one near him to take notes to help his memory, he was answered that any of his attendants might assist him, upon which he said, "My wife is here, and will do it for me." He was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn fields, 21 July, 1688. Lady Russell survived him forty years, dying 29 Sept. 1723, in her eighty-seventh year. His attainder was reversed, 1 Will. III. 1689.

Russia, the eastern part of ancient Sarmatia. The name is generally derived from the Roxolani, a Slavonic tribe. Ruric, a Varangian chief, appears to have been the first to establish a government, 862. His descendants ruled amid many vicissitudes till 1598. The progress of the Russian power under Peter the Great and Catherine II. is unequalled for rapidity in the history of the world. The established religion of Russia is the Greek church, with toleration of other sects, even Mahometans. By an imperial ukase in 1802, six universities were established—viz., at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Charcov, and Kasan; but literature made little progress till the present century, the native publications being very few, and the best books being translations. The Russian language, though not devoid of elegance, is, to a foreigner, of very difficult pronunciation: the number of letters and diphthongs is forty-two. The population of the empire in 1867, 82,159,630; in 1872, about 85,685,945; in 1877 (estimated), 86,952,247. By the first Russian budget (1862), the estimated revenue was 84,500,000*l.*; expenditure, 87,850,000*l.* Besides about 500 cathedrals, it has about 85,000 churches (Greek church, which see).

Russia invaded by the Huns..... A.D.	376	Death of Alexander, 1 Dec.; Pestal's conspiracy against Nicholas I.; insurrection of troops at Moscow; suppressed.....	26-29 Dec. 1825
Ruric the Norman, or Varangian, arrives at Novgorod (or New City), and becomes grand duke (anniversary kept 20 Sept. 1862).....	862	Nicholas crowned at Moscow.....	3 Sept. 1826
Oleg successfully invades the Greek empire.....	907	War against Persia.....	28 Sept. "
Baptism of Olga, widow of duke Igor, at Constantinople, about.....	955	Nicholas visits England; invested with the order of the Garter.....	9 July, 1827
Vladimir the Great marries Anne, sister of the emperor Basil II., and is baptized.....	988	Peace between Russia and Persia.....	22 Feb. "
The Golden Horde of Tartars conquer a large part of Russia.....	1223	War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte declared (see <i>Turkey and Battles</i>).....	26 April, "
The grand duke Jurie killed in battle.....	1237	Peace of Adrianople.....	14 Sept. 1829
Alexander Newski defeats the invading Danes.....	1241	The war for the independence of Poland against Russia (see <i>Poland</i>).....	29 Nov. 1830
The Tartars establish the empire of the khan of Kaptshak, and exercise great influence in Russia.....	1242	Failure of the expedition against Khiva.....	Jan. 1840
Ho is made grand duke of Russia by the Tartars.....	1252	Treaty of London (see <i>Syria</i>).....	15 July, "
Moscow made the capital.....	1300	The emperor Nicholas arrives in London.....	1 June, 1844
Tartar war, 1380; Moscow burned.....	1343	The grand duke Constantine arrives at Portsmouth in the <i>Ingermanland</i> , of 74 guns.....	9 June, 1846
Tamerlane invades Russia, but retires.....	1395	[For the participation of Russia in the Hungarian war of 1848-9, see <i>Hungary</i> .]	
Accession of Ivan III, the Great; able and despotic, founds the present monarchy.....	1462	Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey (see <i>Turkey</i>).....	5 Nov. 1849
Ivan introduces fire-arms and cannon into Russia.....	1475	They are sent to Koneh, in Asia Minor.....	Jan. 1850
Great invasion of the Tartars; consternation of Ivan.....	1479	Conspiracy against the emperor detected.....	6 Jan. "
His general, Svenigorod, annihilates their power.....	1481	Harbor of Sebastopol completed.....	Feb. "
War with Poland.....	1500-23	The emperor decrees seven men in each thousand of the population of Western Russia to be enrolled in the army, giving a total increase of 180,000 soldiers.....	Aug. "
The English "Russian Company" established.....	1553	St. Petersburg and Moscow railway begun.....	1851
Richard Chancellor sent to open the trade.....	1554	The czar visits Vienna.....	8 May, 1852
Discovery of Siberia.....	1555	Concentrates forces on frontiers of Turkey.....	Feb. 1853
The royal body-guard (the Strelitz) established.....	1568	Origin of the Russo-Turkish war (which see, and <i>Holy Places</i>).....	March, "
Ivan solicits the hand of queen Elizabeth of England.....	1579	Conference between the emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz.....	24 Sept. "
Murder of Feodor I., last of the race of Ruric, which had governed Russia for 700 years.....	1598	And king of Prussia at Warsaw.....	2 Oct. "
The imposition of Demetrius (see <i>Impostors</i>); Matius of Moscow.....	1606	Interview of Mr. J. Sturge and other Quakers with the czar to obtain peace.....	Feb. 1854
Michael Feodorovitz, of the house of Romanoff, ascends the throne.....	1613	The northern provinces put in a state of siege.....	5 March, "
Finland ceded to Sweden.....	1617	The czar issues a manifesto to his subjects; he will combat only for the faith and Christianity.....	23 April, "
Russian victories in Poland.....	1654	Death of the czar Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II.; no change of policy.....	2 March, 1855
Subjugation of the Cossacks.....	1671	Most extensive levy ordered by the czar (at Nicolaieff).....	3 Nov. "
Reign of Ivan and Peter I. or the Great.....	1682	He visits his army at Sebastopol.....	10 Nov. "
Peter sole sovereign.....	1689	Death of prince Ivan Paskievitch, aged 74.....	1 Feb. 1856
Ho visits Holland and England, and works in the dockyard at Deptford.....	1697	Treaty of peace at Paris.....	30 March, "
Recalled by a conspiracy of the Strelitz, which he cruelly revenges; 2000 tortured and slain; he beheads many with his own hand.....	1698	Chancellor for foreign affairs, prince A. Gortschakoff.....	29 April, "
The Russians begin their new year from 1 Jan. (but retain the old style).....	1700	Amnesty granted to the Poles, 27 May; five political offenders, etc.; Alexander II. crowned at Moscow.....	7 Sept. "
War with Sweden; Peter totally defeated by Charles XII. at Narva.....	30 Nov. "	Manifesto on account of the English and French interference in the affairs of Naples.....	2 Sept. "
Peter founds St. Petersburg as a new capital.....	27 May, 1703	St. Petersburg and Warsaw railway begun by government, 1851; ceded to Great Russian Railway Company (about 335 miles; the half completed).....	" "
The Strelitz abolished.....	1704	Grand duke Constantine visits France and England.....	April, 1857
Charles XII. totally defeated by Peter at Pultowa, and flees to Turkey.....	8 July, 1709	The czar meets the emperor Napoleon at Stuttgart, 25 Sept.; and the emperor of Austria at Weimar.....	1 Oct. "
14,000 Swedish prisoners sent to Siberia.....	" "	Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.....	2 July, 1858
War with Turkey; Peter and his army cross the Pruth, and are surrounded by the Turks; they escape by the energy of the empress Catherine, who obtains a truce.....	June, 1711	A Russian naval station established at Villa Franca, on the Mediterranean, creates some political excitement.....	Aug. "
Esthonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland added to the empire.....	1715	New commercial treaty with Great Britain.....	12 Jan. 1859
Peter visits Germany, Holland, and France.....	1718	Russia reproves the warlike movements of the German confederation during the Italian war.....	27 May, "
The Jesuits expelled.....	" "	The czar protests against the recognition of the sovereignty of peoples.....	13 Feb. 1860
Conspiracy and mysterious death of prince Alexis, 7 July, Peter II. (last of the Romanoffs) deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland.....	1730	Useless meetings of the emperors of Russia and Austria and the regent of Prussia at Warsaw.....	20-25 Oct. "
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., reigns in prodigal of Ivan VI., an infant, who is imprisoned for life.....	1741	Treaty with China for enlargement of commerce.....	1 Jan. 1861
Peter III., dethroned and murdered, succeeded by Catherine his wife.....	1762	Decree for the total emancipation of the serfs (23,000,000) throughout the empire in two years (19 Feb.).....	3 March, "
Ivan VI., the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death.....	1764	Demonstrations and repression in Poland (which see).....	Feb.-April, "
Treaty of Kutschouk Kainardji; independence of the Crimea and freedom of Black Sea.....	1774	Disturbances in South Russia, caused by an impostor asserting himself to be a descendant of Peter III.; many peasants shot or flogged.....	May and June, "
Rebellion of the Cossacks, 1774; suppressed.....	1775	Foundations at Kiev, Moscow; 615 houses under water.....	May, "
Successful invasions of the Crimea.....	1769-84	Death of prince Michael Gortschakoff, governor of Poland.....	14 May, "
Dismemberment of Poland; commenced by Catherine (see <i>Poland</i>), 1772; completed.....	1795	Student riots at the university of St. Petersburg, which is closed, 6-9 Oct.; reopened.....	24 Oct. "
Catherine gives her subjects a new code of laws; abolishes torture in punishing criminals; and dies.....	1796	The nobles sign a petition for a political constitution.....	Nov. "
Unsuccessful war with Persia.....	1798	Increased privileges granted to the Jews.....	26 Jan. 1862
Russian treaty with Austria and England.....	1799	Death of Nesselrode, the chancellor of the empire.....	20 March, "
Suwarow, with an army, joins the Austrians, and checks the French in Italy.....	1801	Alarming increase of fires at St. Petersburg and Moscow; the government suppresses various educational institutions.....	June, "
Mental derangement of Paul, 1800; murdered.....	24 March, 1801	Russia recognizes the kingdom of Italy.....	10 July, "
Alexander I. makes peace with England.....	May, 1805	100th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian monarchy at Novgorod, celebrated.....	20 Sept. "
He joins the coalition against France.....	11 April, 1805	Reorganization of the departments of justice decreed; juries to be employed in trials, etc.....	14 Oct. "
Allies defeated at Austerlitz.....	2 Dec. 1805		
Treaty of Tilsit with France.....	7 July, 1807		
Russians defeated by the Turks, near Silistria.....	26 Sept. 1809		
War with France.....	June, 1812		
The Russians defeated at Smolensk, 17 Aug.; and at the Borodino.....	7 Sept. "		
Moscow burned by the Russians, 14 Sept.; retreat of the French begins.....	15 Oct. "		
Alexander present at the battle of Leipzig, Oct. 1813; entered Paris.....	1814		
He visits England.....	June, 1815		
Forms the Holy Alliance.....	1815		
The grand duke Constantine renounces the right of succession.....	26 Jan. 1822		

Trade tax bill introduced, admitting foreigners to merchants' guilds, etc.	26 Nov.	1862	Reconnoitring expedition to Khiva; defeat of gen. Markosoff announced.	Dec.	1872
Insurrection in Poland.	22-24 Jan.	1863	Diplomatic visit of count Schouvaloff to London respecting this; presented to the queen; Russian concessions reported satisfactory.	13 Jan.	1873
(For events, see <i>Poland</i> .)			Expeditions against Khiva start.	March.	"
Termination of serfdom.	3 March.	"	The emperor of Germany warmly received at St. Petersburg.	27 April.	"
Provincial institutions established throughout Russia.	19 Jan.	1864	The shah of Persia visits St. Petersburg.	22-31 May.	"
Great victory over the Oubykhs in the Caucasus, 31 March; emigration of the Caucasian tribes into Turkey, April; submission of the Aibgas; the war declared to be at an end.	2 June.	"	Khiva surrenders, 10 June; a rebellion suppressed, July.	"	"
The czarowitch betrothed to the princess Dagmar of Denmark.	28 Sept.	"	Jumuden Turcomans defeated at Tschandyr.	25, 27 July.	"
Serfdom abolished in the Transcaucasian provinces; new judicial system promulgated.	Dec.	"	New treaty with Bokhara published.	Dec.	"
The Russian nobles request the emperor to establish two houses of representatives (declined).	24 Jan.	1865	Marriage of the grand-duchess Marie with the duke of Edinburgh.	23 Jan.	1874
New province, "Turkestan," in Central Asia, created.	14 Feb.	"	Visit of the emperor of Austria at St. Petersburg, 13 Feb.; the czar, in proposing his health, says, "In the friendship which binds us, and also the emperor William and the queen Victoria, I see a most sure guarantee of peace."	15 Feb.	"
The czarowitch Nicholas dies at Nice.	24 April.	"	The czar visits England.	13-21 May.	"
Industrial exhibition at Moscow closes.	16 July.	"	Count Schouvaloff succeeds Brunnow as ambassador in London.	autumn.	"
Censorship of the press relaxed; law begins.	13 Sept.	"	New law for organization of the army.	Sept.	"
Rupture with the pope on account of Russian severity to Polish clergy.	Jan. and Feb.	1866	Son born to the duke of Edinburgh and grand-duchess Marie.	15 Oct.	"
Assembly of the nobility; short, stormy session.	March.	"	Visit of the empress and czarowitch to England.	15 Oct.-24 Nov.	"
Inauguration of trial by jury in Russia.	8 Aug.	"	Mitrophania, mother abbess of Serpouchow, Moscow, prosecuted for fabricating commercial bills; convicted, and sentenced to 14 years' exile.	Nov.	"
Karakozov attempts to assassinate the czar, 16 April; after long investigation into the origin of the plot, he is executed.	15 Sept.	"	International telegraphic conference at St. Petersburg.	1-19 July.	1875
War with Bokhara; conflicts with varying results; Russians advance in May et seq.; ended.	Nov.	"	Expedition (with scientific men) to Krasnovodsk, Central Asia, spoken of.	4 Sept.-Aug.	"
Marriage of prince Alexander, heir to the crown, to princess Dagmar of Denmark.	9 Nov.	"	War with Khokand (which see).	4 Sept.-Oct.	"
Emancipation of many state serfs in Poland.	11 Nov.	"	Commercial panic through failure of Dr. Strousberg, a German railway speculator, at Moscow, Prague, and Berlin.	Nov.	"
Three decrees for abolishing the remains of Polish nationality.	1 Jan.	1867	At a dinner of "Knights of St. George," the czar declares that the three emperors are united to maintain peace.	8 Dec.	"
Congress of Slavonian deputies at Moscow.	5 May.	"	Baltic provinces (formerly a provincial federation with a governor) incorporated with the empire under the ministry of the interior, on the death of the governor.	29 Jan.	1876
Russian America sold to the United States for \$7,000,000, by treaty, 13 March; ratified.	15 May.	"	Migration.	29 Feb.	"
Amnesty in favor of the Poles.	29 May.	"	Khokand formally annexed (see Ferghana).	29 Feb.	"
The czar visits Paris (which see).	6 June.	"	Prosecution of the sect "White Doves" (Skoptsi), April.	"	"
Escapes assassination by Berezowski, a Pole.	6 June.	"	Warlike enthusiasm; Russian volunteers in the Serbian army.	July-Sept.	"
Decree for the use of the Russian language in the Baltic provinces.	7 July.	"	Depression through Serbian defeats.	Oct.	"
A Romanist college, to replace the authority of the pope, established at St. Petersburg.	2 Aug.	"	Pacific declaration of the czar to lord Aug. Loftus.	2 Nov.	"
The separate interior government in Poland suppressed.	29 Feb.	1868	The czar, in an address at Moscow, says that if sufficient guarantees are not given by Turkey, he will act independently.	10 Nov.	"
Samarcand taken by Kaufmann.	26 May.	"	Dr. Strousberg and others tried for fraud, etc.	Nov.	"
Amnesty for political offences granted.	6 June.	"	Enthusiasm for Bulgarians; partial mobilization of the army ordered.	about 14 Nov.	"
Polish language interdicted in public places in Poland.	July.	"	Internal loan of 10 million roubles.	19 Nov.	"
The <i>Government Messenger</i> , official journal, published at St. Petersburg.	13 Jan.	1869	Great enthusiasm for Bulgarians; war declared and begun.	24 April.	1877
Socialist secret conspiracy among the students, headed by Sergius Netschajew, detected; the informer assassinated.	Jan.	1870	(See <i>Turkey and Russo-Turkish War, 1877</i>)		
Burlingame, Chinese envoy, arrives.	2 Feb.	"	The czar warmly received at Moscow, 4 May; and St. Petersburg.	7 May.	"
Dies at St. Petersburg.	22 Feb.	"	Great trial of Nihilists for revolutionary propaganda begun.	about 31 Oct.	"
Russia neutral in the Franco-Prussian war.	July.	"	Russian loan of 15,000,000, at 5 per cent. announced.	12 Nov.	"
Said to be arming, 20 Sept.; contradicted.	27 Sept.	"	The czar at St. Petersburg; celebrates centenary anniversary of birth of Alexander I.	23 Dec.	"
Fruitless visit of M. Thiers at St. Petersburg on behalf of the French government.	27 Sept.	"	Ill feeling against Bulgarians.	Dec.	"
Diplomatic circular of prince Gortschakoff, foreign minister, repudiating the clauses of the treaty of 30 March, 1856, respecting the Black Sea, 31 Oct.; received by earl Granville, 9 Nov., who replies, maintaining the force of the treaty.	10 Nov.	"	Nihilist trial ended; about 160 sentenced to hard labor; about 90 acquitted.	about 9 Feb.	1878
Vigorous protest of British and Austrian governments.	16 Nov.	"	Treaty of peace with Turkey signed at San Stefano; Europe dissatisfied.	3 March.	"
Decree for forming military reserves.	about 16 Nov.	"	Vera Zassulitch (or Sassulitch), a young woman who acknowledged firing at gen. Treppoff, prefect of St. Petersburg (5 Feb.), for severity to prisoners, acquitted by jury.	12 April.	"
Conciliatory despatch from prince Gortschakoff to earl Granville, agreeing to a conference for revision of the treaty of 1856.	20 Nov.	"	Reported spread of Nihilism in Kief, Moscow, etc.	April.	"
Prussian government expresses surprise at Gortschakoff's circular, and proposes a conference.	about 26 Nov.	"	Public depression: feeling against Bulgarians; desire to get quit of the Eastern question.	May-June.	"
Firm, courteous despatch from earl Granville, consenting to a conference which shall "assemble without any foregone conclusion."	28 Nov.	"	Conference at Berlin (which see) meets 13 June; treaty signed.	13 July.	"
The other powers agree to a conference.	7 Dec.	"	Gen. Kaufmann's advance on the Oxus to occupy Balkh reported.	Aug.	"
Reorganization of the army ordered.	Jan.	1871	Nihilists tried and condemned at Odessa; riots ensued.	5 Aug.	"
The conference meets in London.	17 Jan.	"	General disaffection to the government; gen. De Mesentzoff, chief of police, assassinated in the street in St. Petersburg.	16 Aug.	"
The Black Sea clauses abrogated (see <i>Black Sea</i>) by treaty, signed.	13 March.	"	New 5-per cent. loan (300,000,000 roubles) issued on bonds.	29, 30, 31 Aug.	"
Schamyl, the Circassian chief, dies about.	April.	"	Ukase decreeing state offences to be punished by military law.	end of Aug.	"
The grand-duke Vladimir visits England.	June.	"	Gen. Drentelen made chief of police.	6 Oct.	"
Military exercises, sham battles round St. Petersburg, 30,000 engaged; emperor present.	15-23 Aug.	"	Students at a college in St. Petersburg present an address to the czarowitch complaining of grievances.	11 Dec.	"
Trial of persons implicated in a socialist conspiracy (at St. Petersburg); many condemned to imprisonment.	Sept.	"	They are attacked and punished by the police and Cosacks, 12 Dec.; they issue an address soon after.	Dec.	"
Electric telegraph between St. Petersburg and Nagasaki, Japan, completed.	Nov.	"			
200th anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great, 30 May, 1672 (o.s.), solemnly observed by the court and nation.	11 June.	1872			
<i>Peter the Great</i> , iron-clad (incomplete), launched at St. Petersburg.	Aug.	"			
Great Russian encyclopædia undertaken by prof. Beresnia.	autumn.	"			

Prince Demetrius Krapotkin, governor, assassinated while returning from a ball at Kharkoff, 21 or 22 Feb. 1879
 Attempted assassination of Drentelen, 25 March; and of the czar by Alexander Solovieff, a schoolmaster, with a revolver, 14 April
 The poll tax abolished by ukase, 14 April
 Riots at Rostoff on the Don suppressed by military, 14 April
 Ukase establishing martial law in the provinces of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kief, Odessa, and Warsaw, dated 17 April
Land and Liberty, a Nihilist newspaper, freely yet surreptitiously circulated, 17 April
 Solovieff condemned, 7 June; executed, 9 June
 Discontent at the small results of the war, 10 July
 Trials, convictions, and executions of Nihilists at Kief and Odessa, 10 May-Aug.
 Gen. Lazareff, commander of expedition against the Tekke Turcomans, dies at Tchat, 13 Aug.
 Gen. Lomakin succeeds in command; severe battle at Gook Tope or Dengh Tope; Russians said to be victorious, yet retreat with heavy loss, 28 Aug. (o.s.) 9 Sept.
 Tsergakoff succeeds Lomakin in command, 25 Sept.
 Leon Minsky condemned to death for attempted assassination of gen. Drentelen, chief of police, 27, 28 Nov.
 Count Schouvaloff, ambassador at London, resigns, 27 Nov.
 Attempted assassination of the czar by under-running railway train near Moscow; none hurt; baggage carriages destroyed, 1 Dec.
 The newspaper *Glas* suspended for 6 months, 14 Dec.
 Proclamation of the executive revolutionary committee justifying the attempted assassination on 1 Dec., 4 Dec.
 Plot to blow up the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, discovered, 12 Dec.
Will of the People, revolutionary paper, freely circulated, Nov., Dec.
 Explosion in a guard-room filled with dynamite and gun cotton under the dining room of the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg; the czar and family escape through being a little late for dinner; 11 soldiers killed; 47 wounded, between 6 and 7 P.M., 17 Feb.
 Hartmann, owner of a house near the explosion, arrested at Paris, 20 Feb.
 Panic at St. Petersburg; ukase issued, appointing supreme executive commission, gen. Loris Melikoff president, with extensive powers; virtual dictator, 24 Feb.
 Extradition of Hartmann requested by Russia; declined, March
 Twenty-fifth anniversary of the czar's accession celebrated at St. Petersburg, 2 March
 Hippolyte Molodtsoff (Mladetsky, or Wladitsky, or Mlodetki), a converted Jew, fires at gen. Loris Melikoff, 4 March; hanged, 5 March
 Hartmann expelled from France; goes to England; prince Orloff, ambassador, quits France, about 6 March
 Nihilist trials at St. Petersburg; sentences to death and imprisonment (Dr. Weimar and others); commuted, May
 Death of the empress after a long illness, 3 June
 21 extreme Nihilists convicted at Kief (capital sentences remitted), about 7 Aug.
 Ukase of 24 Feb. superseded; Melikoff, who had governed well, appointed minister of the interior, with charge of the police, 18 Aug.
 Count Loris Melikoff's scheme for administrative reform sanctioned by the czar; announced 3 Oct.; put into action, 25 Oct. et seq.
Russia, new national daily paper, published, 1 Oct.
 Great Nihilist trial at St. Petersburg for assassinations, explosion at Winter Palace, etc.; sentences, Kviatofski and 4 others condemned to death; 8 men and 3 women to imprisonment, 10 Nov.
 Kviatofski and Friesenakoff hanged, 16 Nov.
 Gen. Skobelev's expedition into Central Asia, 24 Dec.
 Severe conflicts with the Tekke Turcomans, 14 Jan.
 Gook Tope besieged; taken, 24 Jan.
 Assassination of the czar Alexander II. by explosion of a bomb; assassin himself killed; Risakoff seized, 2 P.M. 13 March
 A mine for explosion discovered in the middle of St. Petersburg, about 15 March
 Circular of the new czar Alexander III. to foreign powers; he will aim at moral and material development of Russia, and a pacific foreign policy, 16 March
 Manifesto from the Nihilist executive committee to the czar offering peace, if an amnesty with a legislative assembly to be elected by universal suffrage, free press, etc., be granted, 22 March
 Sophie Peroff-kaja and other Nihilists arrested, 23 March
 The czar's magnificent funeral at St. Petersburg; the prince and princess of Wales present, 27 March
 A representative council for St. Petersburg elected, about 31 March
 Trial of Risakoff, Sophie Peroff-kaja, Jelaboff, Jessie or Hennie Helmann, Kibachnick, and Michaeloff (four men and two women, all condemned to death, 8, 9 April
 The Tekkes submit; maraudings cease; object of Skobelev's expedition accomplished; announced, 9 April

Risakoff and others hanged; Heljmann (*executed*) reprieved, 15 April, 1881
 Treaty of peace with China announced, 15 April
 Nihilist manifesto styling the assassins "martyrs," etc., 16 April
 Changes in ministerial offices; tendency to reduce autocracy of the czar announced, about 4 May
 Ukase supplementary to that of 19 Feb. 1861, for emancipating serfs, remitting payments to many peasant proprietors, announced, early May
 Reactionary proclamations in favor of autocracy, 9 April, 11 May; resignation of count Loris Melikoff and other liberal ministers soon after, about 13 May
 Gen. Ignatieff, chief minister, issues manifesto declaring for suppression of rebellion, and promising reforms; manifesto from Nihilists offering peace if reforms be granted, 23 May
 The czar, closely guarded, living in close seclusion; continued policy of repression, June

SOVEREIGNS OF RUSSIA.

DUKES OF KIEP.

850? Ruric.
 879. Oleg.
 913. Igor I.
 945. Olga, widow; regent.
 955. Swiatoslaw I., Victorious.
 973. Jaropalk I.
 980. Vladimir, or Wladimir, the Great.
 1015. Swiatopalk.
 1018. Jaraslaw, or Jaroslaw, I.
 1054. Isiaslaw I.
 1073. Swiatoslaw II.
 1078. Sweswold I.
 1093. Swiatopalk II.
 1113. Vladimir II.
 1125. Mitislaw.
 1132. Jaropalk II.
 1138. (Wlasczelaw.
 1139. (Wseswold II.
 1146. (Isiaslaw II. and Igor II.
 1153. (Rostslaw.
 1149. Jurie, or George, I.; the city of Moscow was built by this duke.
 GRAND-DUKES OF WLADIMIR.
 1157. (Andrew I. until 1175; first grand-duke.
 1175. (Michael I.
 1177. Wseswold III.
 1213. (Jurie, or George, II.
 1217-18. (Constantine.
 1238. Jaraslaw II.; succeeded by his son.
 1245. Alexander Nevski, or Newski, the Saint.
 1263. Jaraslaw III.
 1270. Vassali, or Basil, I.
 1275. Dmitri, or Demetrius, I.
 1281. Andrew II.
 1294. Daniel-Alexandrovitz.
 1303. Jurie, or George, III.; deposed.
 1305. Michael III.
 1320. Vassali, or Basil, II.
 1325. Jurie, or George, III.; restored.
 1327. Alexander II.
 [The dates are doubtful, owing to the difficulty that occurs at every step in early Russian annals.]

GRAND-DUKES OF MOSCOW.

1328. Ivan, or John, I.
 1340. Simeon the Proud.
 1353. Ivan, or John, II.
 1359. Demetrius II., prince of Suzdal.
 1362. Demetrius III. Donskoi.
 1369. Vassali, or Basil, III. Temnoi.
 1425. Vassali, or Basil, IV.

CAZARS OF MUSCOVY.

1462. Ivan (Basilovitz), or John, III.; took the title of czar, 1482.
 1505. Vassali, or Basil, V. obtained the title of emperor from Maximilian I.
 1533. Ivan IV. the Terrible; a tyrant.
 1584. Feodor, or Theodor, I.; and his son, Demetrius, murdered by his successor.
 1598. Boris-Godionof, who usurped the throne.
 1595. Feodor II., murdered.
 1606. Demetrius the Impostor, a young Polish monk; pretended to be the murdered prince Demetrius; put to death.
 Vassali-Chouiski, or Zouiskinski
 1610. Ladislaus of Poland; retired 1613.
 1613. Michael-Feodorovitz, of the house of Romanoff, descended from the czar Ivan Basilovitz.
 1645. Alexis, son; styled the father of his country.
 1676. Feodor, or Theodor, II.
 1682. (Ivan V. and (Peter I., brothers of the preceding.

EMPERORS AND EMPRESSSES.

1689. Peter I. the Great, alone; took the title of emperor 22 Oct. 1721; founded St. Petersburg.

1725. Catherine I., his widow; at first the wife of a Swedish dragoon, said to have been killed on the day of marriage.
1727. Peter II., son of Alexis Petrovitz, and grandson of Peter the Great; deposed.
1730. Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the czar Ivan.
1740. Ivan VI., an infant, grand-nephew to Peter the Great; immured in a dungeon for 18 years; murdered in 1764.
1741. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity.
1762. Peter III., son of Anne and of Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp; deposed, and died soon after; supposed to have been murdered.
- " Catherine II., his consort; a great sovereign; extended the Russian territories on all sides; died 17 Nov. 1796.
1796. Paul, her son; murdered 24 March, 1801.
1810. Alexander I., son (who, after many adverse battles, and a forced alliance with France, at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte); died 1 Dec. 1825.
1825. Nicholas I., brother; died 2 March, 1855.
1855. Alexander II., son; born 20 April, 1818; married 28 April, 1841, Mary, princess of Hesse (she died 3 June, 1880); said to have married (morganatic) princess Dolgorouki, 19 (31) July; marriage announced, Oct. 1880; assassinated at St. Petersburg, 2 P.M. 13 March, 1881.
1881. Alexander III., born 10 March, 1845; married Mary (formerly Dagmar), princess of Denmark, 9 Nov. 1886.
- Heir:* Nicholas, son; born 18 May, 1868.

Russia Company, see *Russia*, 1553-4; see *America*.

Russo-Turkish War.* The Russian and French governments having each taken a side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin churches as to the exclusive possession of the Holy Places (*which see*) in Palestine, the Porte advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favor of the Greeks; and a firman was promulgated accordingly, 9 March, 1853. To this decision the French acceded, although dissatisfied.

- The Russians make further claims, and prince Menschikoff (who arrived at Constantinople 28 Feb. 1853), by various notes (between 22 March and 18 May) demands that a convention should be signed by the sultan granting to the czar such a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey as the sultan considered inimical to his own authority. . . . 22 March-18 May, 1853
- Menschikoff's ultimatum rejected; he quits Constantinople. . . . 21 May, "
- The sultan issues a hatt-i-scherif confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appeals to his allies. . . . 6 June, "
- The English and French fleets anchor in Besika bay, 13 June, "
- The Russians, under gen. Luders, cross the Pruth and enter Moldavia. . . . 2 July, "
- Circular of count Nesselrode in justification, 2 July; lord Clarendon's reply. . . . 16 July, "
- The conference of representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia meet at Vienna; agree to a note, 31 July; accepted by the czar, 10 Aug.; the sultan requires modifications, 19 Aug.; which the czar rejects, 7 Sept. "
- Two English and two French ships enter the Dardanelles, 14 Sept. "
- The sultan (with consent of a great national council) declares war against Russia. . . . 5 Oct. "
- The Turkish fortress at Isaktocha fires on a Russian flotilla (the first act of war). . . . 23 Oct. "
- The Turks cross the Danube at Widdin and occupy Kalafat. . . . 28 Oct.-3 Nov. "
- Russia declares war against Turkey. . . . 1 Nov. "
- English and French fleets enter Bosphorus. . . . 2 Nov. "
- Russians defeated at Oltenitz. . . . 4 Nov. "
- Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayandur, Atskur, and Achaltzik. . . . 14, 18, 26 Nov. "

* In 1844, when the czar was in England, he conversed with the duke of Wellington and lord Aberdeen (whom he had known many years) respecting the dissolution of the Turkish empire; and on his return he embodied his views in a memorandum drawn up by count Nesselrode, which was transmitted to London, but kept secret till March, 1854. In January and February of that year the czar had several conversations on the subject with the British envoy at St. Petersburg, sir G. H. Seymour, in one of which (Jan. 14) he compared Turkey to a "black man" in a state of decrepitude, on the point of death, and made proposals to the British government as to the disposal of his property. He stated frankly that he would not permit the British to establish themselves at Constantinople; but said, in another conversation, he would not object to their possessing Egypt. The purport of these conversations was conveyed in despatches to lord John Russell, who replied that the British government declined to make any provision for the contingency of the fall of Turkey. The czar made similar proposals to the French government with the same result.

- Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope. . . . 30 Nov. 1853
- Collective note from the four powers, requiring to know on what terms the Porte will negotiate for peace, 5 Dec. "
- Contests at Kalafat. . . . 31 Dec. 1853 to 9 Jan. 1854
- At the request of the Porte (5 Dec.), the allied fleets enter the Black Sea. . . . 4 Jan. "
- Russians defeated at Citate. . . . 6 Jan. "
- Reply of the Porte to the note of Dec. 5, containing four points as bases of negotiation—viz.: 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definitive settlement of the convention respecting the Holy Places (dated 31 Dec.), approved by the four powers, 13 Jan. "
- Vienna conferences close. . . . 16 Jan. "
- Kalafat invested by the Russians. . . . 28-31 Jan. "
- Proposal in a letter from the emperor of the French to the czar (29 Jan.) declined. . . . 9 Feb. "
- Turkish flotilla at Rustchuk destroyed by the Russians under Schilders. . . . 15 Feb. "
- Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg. . . . 27 Feb. "
- The czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer," 19 March, "
- Baltic fleet sails, under sir C. Napier. . . . 11 March, "
- Treaty between England, France, and Turkey, 12 March, "
- Russians under Gortschakoff pass the Danube and occupy the Dobrudscha; severe conflicts; the Turks retire, 23, 24 March, "
- France and England declare war against Russia, 27, 28 March, "
- Rupture between Turkey and Greece. . . . 28 March, "
- Gen. Canrobert and French troops arrive at Gallipoli, soon after followed by the English. . . . 31 March, "
- Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakal. . . . 30 May, "
- English vessel *Furious*, with a flag of truce, fired on at Odessa. . . . 8 April, "
- Four powers sign a protocol at Vienna guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey and civil and religious rights of her Christian subjects. . . . 10 April, "
- Russians defeated at Kostelli by Mustapha Pacha, 10 April, "
- Offensive and defensive alliance between England and France. . . . 10 April, "
- Treaty between Austria and Prussia. . . . 20 April, "
- Bombardment of Odessa by allied fleet. . . . 22 April, "
- Russians, under gen. Schilders, assault Kalafat; repulsed; the blockade raised. . . . 19-21 April, "
- The *Tiger* steamer run aground near Odessa; captured by the Russians. . . . 12 May, "
- Russians defeated at Turtukai. . . . 13 May, "
- Siege of Silistria begun. . . . 17 May, "
- Allied armies disembark at Varna. . . . 29 May, "
- Mouths of the Danube blockaded by allied fleets, 1 June, "
- Russians repulsed at Silistria; Paskiewitsch and many officers wounded. . . . 5 June, "
- Turks defeated at Ouzurgheti (in Asia). . . . 16 June, "
- Severe conflict before Silistria; the siege raised, 18-26 June, "
- Batteries at the Sulina mouths destroyed by capt. Parker, 26, 27 June, "
- Capt. Parker killed. . . . 8 July, "
- Russians defeated at Giurgevo. . . . 7 July, "
- 10,000 French troops embark at Boulogne for the Baltic, 15 July, "
- Turks defeated at Bayasid in Armenia, 29, 30 July; and near Kara. . . . 6 Aug. "
- Surrender of Bomarsund. . . . 16 Aug. "
- [In July and Aug. the allied armies and fleets in the East suffered severely from cholera.]
- The Russians defeated by Schamyl in Georgia, about 28 Aug. "
- They evacuate the principalities. . . . Aug.-20 Sept. "
- By virtue of a treaty with Turkey (June 14) the Austrians, under count Coronini, enter Bucharest. . . . 6 Sept. "
- Allies sail from Varna, 3 Sept., and land at Old Fort, near Eupatoria. . . . 14 Sept. "
- Skirmish at the Bulganc. . . . 19 Sept. "
- Battle of the Alma (see *Alma*). . . . 20 Sept. "
- Russians sink part of their fleet at Sebastopol. . . . 23 Sept. "
- Allies occupy Balaklava. . . . 26 Sept. "
- Death of marshal St. Arnaud. . . . 29 Sept. "
- Gen. Canrobert his successor. . . . 24 Nov. "
- Siege of Sebastopol commenced; grand attack (without success). . . . 17 Oct. "
- Battle of Balaklava; charge of the light cavalry, with severe loss. . . . 25 Oct. "
- Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed by gens. Franks and Bosquet. . . . 26 Oct. "
- Russian attack at Inkerman; defeated. . . . 5 Nov. "
- Miss Nightingale and nurse arrive at Scutari. . . . 6 Nov. "
- Great tempest in the Black Sea, loss of the *Prince* and store vessels. . . . 14-16 Nov. "
- Treaty of alliance between England, France, Austria, and Prussia; a commission to meet at Vienna; signed 2 Dec. "

† 40,000 men, a large number of horses, and a powerful artillery were landed in one day.

Russian sortie 20 Dec. 1854
Omar Pacha arrives in the Crimea (followed by the Turkish army from Varna) 5 Jan. 1855
Sardinia joins England and France 26 Jan.
Great sufferings in the camp from cold and sickness, Jan. and Feb. "
Russians defeated by the Turks at Eupatoria 17 Feb. "
Death of emperor Nicholas; accession of Alexander II. (no change of policy) 2 March, "
Sortie from the Malakhoff tower 22 March, "
Capture of Russian rifle-pits 19 April, "
Arrival of Sardinian contingent 8 May, "
Resignation of gen. Canrobert, succeeded by gen. Pelissier 16 May, "
Desperate night combats 22-24 May, "
Expedition into the sea of Azof (under sir E. Lyons and sir G. Brown); destruction of Kertch and large amount of stores 24 May-3 June, "
Taganrog bombarded 3 June, "
Massacre of an English boat's crew with flag of truce at Hango 5 June, "
Russians evacuate Anapa 5 June, "
The White Works and Mamelon Vert taken 6, 7 June, "
Unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff tower and Redan, 18 June, "
Death of lord Raglan; succeeded by gen. Simpson, 28 June, "
Russians invest Kars in Armenia, defended by gen. Williams 15 July, "
Bombardment of Sweaborg 9 Aug. "
Defeat of the Russians at the Tchernaya 16 Aug. "
Ambuscade on the glacier of the Malakhoff taken; Russian sortie repulsed 18 Aug. "
The French take the Malakhoff (*pehich see*) by assault; the English assault the Redan without success; the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the North Forts, and the allies enter the city; the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleet 8 Sept. etc. "
Taman and Fanagoria captured 24 Sept. "
The Russians assaulting Kars are defeated with great loss 29 Sept. "
Russian cavalry defeated (50 killed, 105 prisoners) at Koughil, near Eupatoria, by the French 29 Sept. "
Kinburn taken 17 Oct. "
Russians blow up Oczakoff 18 Oct. "
Large stores of corn destroyed near Gleisk, in the sea of Azof 4 Nov. "
Defeat of the Russians, and passage of the Ingour by the Turks under Omar Pacha 6 Nov. "
The czar visits his army near Sebastopol 10 Nov. "
Sir Win. Codrington takes the command in room of gen. Simpson 14 Nov. "
Explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder in the French siege-train at Inkermann, with great loss of life 15 Nov. "
Sweden joins the allies by a treaty 21 Nov. "
Capitulation of Kars to gen. Mouravieff, after a gallant defence by gen. Williams 26 Nov. "
Death of admiral Bruat 27 Nov. "
Russian attack on the French posts at Baidar repulsed, 8 Dec. "
Proposals of peace from Austria, with the consent of the allies, sent to St. Petersburg 12 Dec. "
Centre dock at Sebastopol blown up by the English, 2 Jan. 1856
Council of war at Paris 11 Jan. "
Protocol signed accepting the Austrian propositions as a basis of negotiation for peace 1 Feb. "
Destruction of Sebastopol docks 1 Feb. "
Report of sir John McNeill and col. Tulloch on state of the army before Sebastopol, published 5 Feb. "
Peace conferences open at Paris; an armistice till 31 March agreed on 25 Feb. "
Suspension of hostilities 29 Feb. "
Treaty of peace concluded at Paris 30 March, "
Proclamation of peace in the Crimea, 2 April; in London, 29 April, "
The Crimea evacuated 9 July, *

Russo-Turkish War, 1877. For the insurrections, Servian war, and the negotiations, see *Turkey*.

The czar addresses the army near Ki-cheneff, saying that "he has done everything in his power to avoid war, and patience is exhausted;" the Russian embassy quits Constantinople 23 April, 1877
War declared; the czar's manifesto says that he is compelled, by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte, to proceed to more decisive acts; a justificatory circular to foreign powers sent out by prince Gortschakoff; the Russians enter the Turkish dominions in Roumania and Armenia 24 April, "
The sultan's circular protests against the war, and refers to his reforms and the treaty of Paris 25 April, "

[Russian general-in-chief in Bulgaria, grand-duke Nicholas; in Armenia, grand-duke Michael. Turkish generals: Abdul-Kerim in Europe; Mukhtar Pacha in Asia Minor.]
Russians defeated at Tchuruk Sou, near Batoum, 26 April, 1877
The Russians, under the grand-duke Michael and Loris Melikoff, advance into Armenia, defeat Turks, and occupy Bayazid (deserted) 29, 30 April, "
The Turks stop the passage of the Danube, and blockade the Black Sea 3 May, "
The earl of Derby replies to the Russian circular; he refers to the treaty of 1856 as broken; does not consider that the war will benefit the Christians, and asserts that Russia has separated herself from European concert; the British government gives neither concurrence nor approval to the war 1 May, "
Kalafat occupied by Roumanians 3 May, "
Russians defeated in attacking Batoum 4 May, "
The *Lufti-Djeli*, Turkish monitor, with 300 men, blown up near Ibraia, or Braila, on the Danube (said to be by Russian shells) 11 May, "
Much artillery firing down the river May, "
Sukhum Khaleh, Russian fortress in the Caucasus, captured by Turks 14 May, "
Ardahan, near Kars, Armenia, stormed by Melikoff, 17 May, "
Insurrection in the Caucasus supported by the sultan, 18 May et seq. "
Explosion of Turkish monitor *Dar-Matoia*, by lieuts. T. Daubassoff and Sheshlakoff, with torpedoes 26 May, "
Neutrality of the Suez Canal assured; correspondence, May-June, "
Kars invested by Russians 3 June, "
The czar arrives at Plojesto (Plojesto) in Roumania, 6 June, "
Turks defeated at Tahir, or Taghir, Armenia 16 June, "
Turks victors at Zewin Dooz, Eshok Khalian, Delibaba, and other places; Russians retreating 20 June, "
Turks successful in Montenegro; country reported subdued 12-20 June, "
Russians cross Lower Danube by bridges at Galatz and Braila; six hours' conflict ensues; Turks retire, 22 June; Russians occupy Matchin, 23 June; and Hirsowa, 25, 26 June, "
The grand-duke Nicholas crosses the Danube at Simnizta, by 288 pontoons, and enters Bulgaria; the Turks retire after severe conflicts; 289 Russians said to be killed 27 June, "
The czar, in his proclamation to Bulgarians, encourages Christians and warns Mahometans 28 June, "
The Simnizta bridge destroyed by a storm or by Turks, about 30 June, "
The British fleet arrives at Besika bay 3 July, "
Biela, Bulgaria, taken by Russians about 5 July, "
Plevna, Bulgaria, occupied by Russians 6 July, "
Tirnova, ancient capital of Bulgaria, captured by Russians under gen. Gourko 6, 7 July, "
Bayazid recaptured by Turks 12 July, "
Russians compelled to retire from Kars by Mukhtar Pacha 13 July, "
The invasion of Armenia considered a failure July, "
Gourko crosses the Balkans and enters Roumelia, 13 July (this movement censured); several skirmishes, 14, 15, 20 July, "
Nicompolis (Nikopol) surrenders (after severe conflicts, 12-14 July); capture of 2 pachas, 6000 men, 2 monitors, and 40 guns 15, 16 July, "
The Turkish commander, Abdul Kerim, replaced by Mehemet Ali (Jules Detroit, of French extraction); Russians retreating July, "
Suleiman Pacha brought from Montenegro to the Schipka passes about 21 July, "
Aziz Pacha (able and popular) killed in a rash conflict at Esirje, near Rasgrad 26 or 28 July, "
Russians severely defeated; Plevna retaken by Osman Pacha, 19, 20 July; Russians again defeated, 30, 31 July, "
Hostilities revived in Montenegro; the Turkish fortress Niksch besieged July, "
The Roumanian army joins the Russians 9 Aug. "
Severe conflicts between Russians and Suleiman Pacha; the Turks eventually victors: Eski Saghra and Yenil Sagra, July; Kezanlik and Kalofer 30 July et seq. "
Russians under Gourko expelled from Roumelia; retreat to Schipka passes about 11 Aug. "
Russians in the Schipka passes relieved by Radetzky, 21 Aug. "
Russians defeated at Kara Silar, near Osman Bazar, 14 Aug.; in the valley of the Lom, by Mehemet Ali, about 22-24 Aug. "
Russians defeated by Mukhtar Pacha at Kurukdara, or Kizil Tepe, between Kars and Alexandropol, 24, 25 Aug. "
Desperate fruitless attempts of Suleiman Pacha to gain the Schipka Pass held by Gourko and Radetzky; great slaughter 20, 27 Aug. "
Severe twelve hours' battle in the valley of the Lom, near Szedina; Karahassankol taken and retaken six times; Russians (under the czarowitzch) retire in good order 30 Aug. "
Prince Charles with Roumanians crosses the Danube, about 31 Aug. "

* The English lost: killed in action and died of wounds, about 3500; died of cholera, 4244; of other diseases, nearly 16,000; total loss, nearly 24,000 (including 270 officers); 2873 were disabled. The war added to the national debt 41,041,000l. The French lost about 63,500 men; the Russians about half a million. The army suffered greatly by sickness; see *Scutari, Times*, and *Nightingale*.

Further successes of Mehemet Ali on the Lom at Katzelevo, Ablava, etc. 4 Sept.
 Lovatz or Luftcha (important) captured by Prince Imeritinsky and Russians after a sharp conflict. 3 Sept.
 Niksich (left by Turks) captured by Montenegrins. 7 Sept.

Sanguinary conflicts at Plevna, greatly strengthened by Osman Pacha; artillery duel. 7-10 Sept.
 Fierce assault by Russians and Rumanians; they gain the strong Gravitzza redoubt (with others, which are retaken); the czar present; Russian loss about 30,000. 11, 12 Sept.

Fort St. Nicholas in Schipka Pass taken by Suleiman Pacha and quickly lost; much bloodshed. 17 Sept.
 Mehemet Ali repulsed in his attack on positions at Tchercovna, fifteen miles from Biela. 21 Sept.
 Siege of Plevna; Cheffet Pacha enters with reinforcements after several skirmishes. 22 Sept.
 Montenegrin successes continued. 22 Sept.
 Battles of the Yagni; severe conflicts; Russians repulsed near Ardahan, Asia. about 27, 30 Sept.
 Russian losses, killed, wounded, and missing, 47,400 reported. up to 20 Sept.
 Mehemet Ali retires to Kara Lom. about 25 Sept.
 Gen. Todleben made chief of staff before Plevna. 28 Sept.
 Mehemet Ali replaced by Suleiman Pacha; Raouf Pacha sent to Schipka. 2, 3 Oct.
 Battles near Kars; army of grand-duke Michael attacks Turks under Mukhtar Pacha; severely defeated. 2-4 Oct.
 Turkish monitor in the Danube exploded by torpedoes. 8 Oct.

Relief and supplies received by Turks at Plevna, about 9 Oct.
 Battle of Aladjia Dagh before Kars; Russians, under grand-duke Michael, and generals Loris Melikoff, Lazareff, and Heimann, totally defeat Ahmed Mukhtar, taking 10,000 prisoners. 14, 15 Oct.
 Gravitzza battery, near Plevna, captured by Rumanians, is quickly retaken. 19, 20 Oct.
 Suleiman and his army said to be retreating from Kadikoi to Rasgrad. 22 Oct.
 Battle at Gornji Dubnik, near Plevna; Russians under Gourko said to be victorious; losses about equal (25,000). 24 Oct.

Russians said to be defeated near Kara Ourgan, Armenia. 24 Oct.
 Battle of Sofia Road, near Plevna; Turkish position at Teliche captured. 28 Oct.
 Mukhtar Pacha defeated by Heimann and Tergukasoff at Deve-Boyun, Armenia, after nine hours' conflict. 4 Nov.
 Russians severely defeated at Azizi, before Erzerum, by Mukhtar Pacha. 9 Nov.
 Change in Turkish generals; Suleiman ordered to command the army of Roumelia, replaced by Azli Pasha; Mehemet Ali organizes army to relieve Plevna. early in Nov.

Russian attack on Plevna repulsed. 12 Nov.
 Turks thrice repulsed near Plevna. 15 Nov.
 Kars taken by storm; the Russians climbed steep rocks; fierce conflict from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m.; 300 guns and 10,000 prisoners taken; about 5000 Turks killed and wounded; Russian loss about 2500; the grand-duke Michael present. 17, 18 Nov.
 Russians said to be severely repulsed at Orchanlie. 16 Nov.

Plevna said to be thoroughly invested (30 miles round, with 120,000 men). Nov.
 Osman Pacha, invited to surrender at Plevna, refuses. about 16 Nov.
 Rahova on the Danube taken by Rumanians. 21 Nov.
 Entrepot (fortified) near Plevna taken by Russians. 24 Nov.

Indecisive fighting in the valley of the Lom between the czarowitch and Mehemet Ali; Russians said to be defeated. 30 Nov.
 Turks capture Elena with guns and prisoners, after sharp conflict. 4 Dec.
 Skirmishing on the Lom. 4-6 Dec.
 Osman Pacha endeavors to break out of Plevna, about 7 p.m. 9 Dec.; six hours' fierce conflict; surrounded; unconditional surrender; said to be 30,000 prisoners, 128 officers, 100 guns; great slaughter both sides. 10 Dec.
 The Servians declare war against Turkey, 12 Dec.; cross the frontier and capture villages. 15 Dec. at seq.
 Turkish circular note to the great powers, requesting mediation, 12 Dec.; merely acknowledged, action declined. about 12 Dec.
 Montenegrins successful. Dec.
 Suleiman made general of the army of Roumelia; and Todleben of that of Rustchuk. about 18 Dec.
 Suleiman retires on the quadrilateral; visits Constantinople; armies concentrating near Adrianople. about 20 Dec.

Servians said to have taken Ak Palanka after three hours' fight. 24 Dec.
 Erzerum, Armenia, nearly invested; brave resistance by Mukhtar Pacha. about 24 Dec.
 Many Turkish wounded prisoners perish from cold during removal. Dec.
 Turkish steamer with 875 men, said to be captured in Black Sea. about 25 Dec.

1877
 Alleged Russian losses, 80,435 men; Turkish many more, and 80,000 prisoners. Dec. 1877
 Mukhtar Pacha recalled to Constantinople, about 29 Dec. "
 The sultan requests mediation of England; the British government only convey to Russia the sultan's desire to make peace; Russia declines mediation. 26-31 Dec. "
 Servians advancing successfully. end of Dec. "
 Gourko crosses the Balkans and advances on Sofia; Turks defeated in an engagement. about 31 Dec. "
 Col. Baker gallantly protects the retreating Turkish army, defeating the Russians. 1 Jan. 1878
 Sofia taken by Russians after an engagement. 3 Jan. "
 Russians said to be defeated near Erzerum, about 5 Jan. "
 Servians defeated; Kurschumlii reoccupied by Turks. 6, 7 Jan. "
 Gen. Radetzky crosses the Balkans; the Trojan pass taken about 9 Jan.; the Turkish army (about 32,000) and cannon taken by Skoboleff and Radetzky, after conflicts, 8, 9, 10 Jan. (see *Senova*); Gourko advances towards Adrianople. 11 Jan. "
 Nisch taken by the Servians; Antivari by the Montenegrins. about 10 Jan. "
 Russians advance successfully; Turkish envoys proceed to treat for peace. about 16-18 Jan. "
 Gourko advances towards Philippopolis; totally defeats Suleiman Pacha, who retreats to the sea, losing many prisoners and many cannon. 16, 17 Jan. "
 Adrianople abandoned; occupied by Russians, 19, 20 Jan. "
 Suleiman with remains of his army at Karala on the Aegean transporting his troops. about 21 Jan. "
 Servians occupy nearly all Old Servia. 29 Jan. "
 Russian attack on Batoum defeated. 30 Jan. "
 After much delay, an armistice signed at Adrianople. 31 Jan. "

Russian losses announced—99,879 men. Feb. "
 Continued advance of Russians towards Constantinople; great panic; flight of many Turks; many deaths and great sufferings. Jan. Feb. "
 Part of British fleet ordered to Constantinople to protect British life and property, 8 Feb.; enters Dardanelles without permission of the Porte. 13 Feb. "
 Erzerum evacuated by Turks. 17-21 Feb. "
 Rustchuk occupied by Russians. 20 Feb. "
 Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano (see *Stefano*), 3 March; ratified at St. Petersburg. 17 March. "
 The war lasted 322 days. 12 April, 1877, to 3 March, "
 Long negotiation respecting a European congress. March-May. "
 Grand-duke Nicholas in Roumelia replaced by gen. Todleben, who assumes command. 30 April. "
 Conference at Berlin, meets 13 June; treaty signed (see *Berlin*), 13 July; ratified. 3 Aug. "
 Grand review of about 80,000 Russians near Constantinople. 17 Aug. "
 40,000 Russians sailed for home. 12 Sept. "
 Definitive treaty of peace with Turkey signed at Constantinople. 8 Feb. 1879
 Estimated cost of the war to Russia, 120,000,000.

Rustchuk, Turkish town on the Danube, one of the "quadrilateral" fortresses lost to Turkey with Bulgaria by treaty of Berlin, 18 July, 1878.

Ruthenium, a rare metal, discovered in the ore of platinum by M. Claus in 1845.

Rutherford's Act, Lord (18 and 14 Vict. c. 86), for simplifying law proceedings in Scotland, passed 1850.

Ruthven, **RAID OF**, a term applied to the seizure of the person of James VI. of Scotland by William Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, and other nobles, in 1582, to compel the king to dismiss his favorites, Arran and Lennox. Ostensibly for this, Gowrie was judicially put to death by his two opponents in 1584.

Rutland, Statute of, 10 or 12 Edw. I. 1282 or 1284.

Rye-house Plot, a plot (some think pretended) to secure the succession of the duke of Monmouth to the throne in preference to the duke of York (afterwards James II.), a Roman Catholic. Some of the conspirators are said to have projected the assassination of the king, Charles II., and his brother. This design is said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take effect, 22 March, 1683; see *Newmarket*. The plot was discovered 12 June following. Lord William Russell on 21 July, and Algernon Sidney on 7 Dec. following, suffered death for being concerned in this conspiracy. The name was derived from the conspirators' place of meeting, the Rye-house at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

Ryswick (Holland), where the celebrated peace was concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed, by their representatives, 20 Sept., and by the emperor of Germany, 30 Oct. 1697.

S.

Saalfeld (Saxony, N. Germany). Here the Prussians, under prince Louis of Prussia, were defeated and their leader slain by the French under Lannes, 10 Oct. 1806.

Saarbrück, the Roman *Augusti Muri*, or *Saræ pons*, an open town on the left bank of the Saar, in Rhenish Prussia, founded in the tenth century, long subject to the bishops of Metz; afterwards ruled by counts (about 1237), and by the house of Nassau about 1380. It was captured by the French and retaken by the Germans 1676, reunited to France 1794-1814, and ceded to Prussia 1815. On 2 Aug. 1870, it was bombarded by the French under Frossard (between 11 and 1 in the daytime), and the Prussians in small force were dislodged, and the town occupied by the French general Bataille. The mitrailleuses were said to be very effective. The emperor Napoleon, who was present with his son, said in a telegram to the empress, "Louis has gone through his baptism of fire. He has not been in the least startled. We stood in the foremost rank, and the rifle-balls were dropping at our feet, and Louis picked up one that fell near him. His bearing was such as to draw tears from the soldiers' eyes." On 6 Aug. the Prussian generals Goeben and Von Steinmetz, with the first army, recaptured Saarbrück, after a sanguinary conflict at the village of Spicheren. The heights taken by the French on the 2d are in Germany, those taken by the Germans on the 6th are in France, and both battles were fought between Saarbrück and the town of Forbach, which was captured, and has given a name to the second conflict. The loss was great on both sides. The French general François was killed, and the 2d corps under Frossard nearly destroyed. The French retreated to Metz. They were greatly superior in numbers at the beginning of the fight, but were badly commanded.

Sabbatarians. Traces exist of Sabbatarii, or Sabbathaires, among the sects of the sixteenth century on the continent. Upon the publication of the "Book of Sports" in 1618, a violent controversy arose among English divines on two points: first, whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force among Christians; and, secondly, whether, and on what ground, the first day of the week was entitled to be distinguished and observed as "the Sabbath." In 1628, Theophilus Brabourne, a clergyman, published the first work in favor of the seventh day, or Saturday, as the true Christian Sabbath. He and several others suffered great persecution for this opinion; but after the restoration there were three or four congregations observing the last day of the week for public worship in London, and seven or eight in the country parts of England. In 1851 there were three Sabbatarian or Seventh-day Baptist congregations in England; but in America (especially in the New England states) they are more numerous. Joseph Davis suffered imprisonment in 1670. He and his son bequeathed property to maintain the sect; and litigation respecting its disposal was settled by vice-chancellor Stuart in conformity with their intentions in June, 1870. Very few Sabbatarians then remained.

Sabbath: ordained by God, Gen. ii.; Exod. xx. 8; Isa. lviii. 13. Jews observe the seventh day in commemoration of the creation of the world, and of their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians; Christians observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the redemption of men; see *Sunday*.

Sabbath-schools. The first "Sabbath school"

was founded by Ludwig Hacker between 1740 and 1747 at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., among the German Seventh-day Baptists there. The school-room was used as a hospital after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777. This event occasioned the breaking-up of the schools, about five years before the first Sunday-school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Raikes, about 1872; see *Sunday-schools*.

Sabbatical Year: a Jewish institution, 1491 a.c., Exod. xxiii. During every seventh year the very ground had rest, and was not tilled; and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, etc., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, etc.

Sabellianism, from Sabellius (of Ptolemais, in Egypt), who flourished in the third century, and who taught that there was but one person in the Godhead, the other persons of the Trinity being but different names of the same person. This doctrine was condemned at a council at Rome, 260.

Sabines, from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose. When the Sabines determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands, the Romans, and a lasting peace was made between them, 750 a.c. After many conflicts the Sabines became a part of the Roman people, about 266 a.c. One of the ecclesiastical provinces is still called Terra Sabina; chief town, Magliano.

Saccharimeter, an instrument for determining the amount of sugar in solutions. Soleil, an optician of Paris, in 1847 made use of rotary polarized light for this purpose in a saccharimeter, since improved by Dubosc.

Sacheverel Riots, see *Riots*, 1710.

Sackett's Harbor, DEFENCE OF. A British force attacked Sackett's Harbor, Lake Ontario, 29 May, 1813, and were repulsed.

Sacrament (from *sacramentum*, an oath, obligation; also mystery). The Christian sacraments are baptism and the Lord's supper. The council of Trent, in 1517, affirmed the doctrine of the schoolmen that there are seven sacraments: baptism, the Lord's supper, confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. The name was given to the Lord's supper by the Latin fathers. The wine was laid aside, and communion by the laity under one form alone, that of bread, took its rise in the West, under pope Urban II., 1096.—*M. de Marca*. Communion in one kind only was authoritatively sanctioned by the council of Constance in 1414.—*Dr. Hook*. Henry VII. of Germany was poisoned by a priest in the consecrated wafer, 24 Aug. 1518. The sacramental wine was poisoned by the grave-digger of the church at Zurich, by which sacrilegious deed a number of persons lost their lives, 4 Sept. 1776. In 1614 members of both houses of parliament were ordered to take the sacrament, as a guard against the introduction of Roman Catholics. In 1673 the Test act was passed; repealed in 1828; see *Transubstantiation*.

"Society of the Blessed Sacrament" (English churchmen), London, founded 1890; "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament," founded 1862; the two united, 1867.

Sacramento, St., a Portuguese settlement in South America, claimed by Spain in 1680, but relinquished in 1713; several times seized; ceded in 1777; acquired by Brazil in 1825.

Sacred Band, see *Thebes*.

Sacred Books of the East. The publication of translations of the sacred books of the religion of the Brahmans, Buddhists, and Mahometans, and of the followers of Khung-fu-tze and Lao-tze, edited by professor Max Müller, began in 1879. Eight volumes have been published, 1881.

Sacred Harmonic Society, see *Music*.

Sacred Heart of Jesus, a form of devotion said to have been instituted in England in the seventeenth century, and much promoted by Marguerite Marie Alacoque, an enthusiastic French nun, who asserted that Christ had appeared to her, and taken out her heart, placed it in his own, glowing in flame, and then returned it. She died in 1690.

Her book, "*Dévotion au Cœur de Jésus*," published in 1698, much advocated by father Joseph Gallifet about 1726; and introduced into France by request. 1765
A pilgrimage from England, specially blessed by the pope, and headed by the duke of Norfolk, went to the shrine of Marguerite at Paray-le-Monial, and returned 1-6 Sept. 1873

The R. C. diocese of Salford dedicated to the Sacred Heart, 4 Sept. 1873; and a church at Montmartre, near Paris, founded for the same purpose. 16 June, 1875
The pope dedicated the universal church to "the Sacred Heart" 15 June, "

Sacred Wars. I. Declared by the Amphictyons against Cirrha, near Delphi, for robbery and outrage to the visitors to the oracle, 595 B.C. Cirrha was razed to the ground, 586. II. Between the Phocians and Delphians for the possession of the temple at Delphi, 448, 447. III. The Phocians, on being fined for cultivating the sacred lands, seized the temple, 357. They were conquered by Philip of Macedon, and their cities depopulated, 346; see *Crusades*.

Sacrifice was offered to God by Abel, 3875 B.C. Sacrifices to the gods were introduced into Greece by Phoroneus, king of Argos, 1778 B.C. Human sacrifices seem to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into other Eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God were to cease with the sacrifice of Christ, 33 A.D. (Heb. x. 12-14). Pagan sacrifices were forbidden by the emperor Constantius II., 341.

Sacrilege. In 1835, the punishment (formerly death) was made transportation for life. By 23 & 24 Vict. c. 96, s. 50 (1861), breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom was made punishable with penal servitude for life.

Sacriportus (Latium, Italy). Here Sylla defeated the younger Marius and Papius Carbo with great slaughter, B.C. 82, and became dictator, 81.

Saddles. In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups. Saddles were in use in the third century, and are mentioned as made of leather in 804, and were known in England about 600. Side-saddles for ladies were introduced by Anne, queen of Richard II., in 1388.—*Stow*.

Sadducees, a Jewish sect, said to have been founded by Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, about 200 B.C., who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught that there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. The Sadducees rejected the oral law, maintained by the Pharisees; see Matt. xxii. 23; Acts xxiii. 8.

Sadler's Wells (N. London), so called after Mr. Sadler, who built an orchestra to entertain the invalids who used the waters medicinally, 1688. In time the orchestra was enclosed, and the building became a place for dramatic performances. The theatre was opened in 1765. Eighteen persons were trampled to death at this theatre, on a false alarm of fire, 18 Oct. 1807; see under *Theatres*. The theatre put up to auction and not sold, 31 Aug. 1875; and 30 July, 1878. Opened for miscellaneous entertainments, 6 Jan. 1877. Taken by Mrs. Bateman, Sept. 1878; partly rebuilt; opened as New Sadler's Wells on 9 Oct. 1879, with the opera "Rob Roy." Miss Isabella Bateman became manager after her mother's death, 13 Jan. 1881.

Sadowa, see *Königgratz*.

Safes. A National Safe Company, London, opened vaults for storage of valuables, 1876.

Safety-lamp. One was invented in 1815 by sir Humphry Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as to be incapable of igniting inflammable gases. The father of all safety-lamps was Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the Transactions of the Society of Arts for 1817. The "Geordy," constructed by George Stephenson, the engineer, in 1815, is said to be the safest. A miner's electric light, by MM. Dumas and Benoit, was exhibited in Paris on 8 Sept. 1862. On 14 Aug. 1867, safety-lamps were rigidly tested by several mining engineers, and serious doubts thrown upon their complete efficacy. Col. Shakespear's safety-lamp (light extinguished by opening) exhibited at Royal Institution, etc., May, 1879.

Saffron (*saffran*, French; *saffrano*, Italian), the flower of crocus, was first brought to England in the reign of Edward III. by a pilgrim, about 1839; probably from Arabia, as the word is from the Arabic *sapher*.—*Miller*. It was cultivated in England in 1582.

Sage (*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Latin), a wholesome herb, comfortable to the brain and nerves.—*Mortimer*. A species of this garden plant grew early in England, and some varieties were imported. The Mexican sage, *Salvia Mexicana*, was brought from Mexico, 1724. The blue African sage, *Salvia Africana*, and the golden African sage, *Salvia aurea*, were brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1781.

Saguntum, or ZACYNTHUS, now Murviedro, in Valentia, E. Spain, renowned for the dreadful siege it sustained, 219 B.C. The citizens, after performing incredible acts of valor for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burned themselves, with their houses, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes, 218 B.C.

Saigon, French colony in Cochinchina, founded in 1860, after a defeat of the Chinese, 17 Feb. 1859.

Sailors' Home, in Wells street, London Docks; established by Mr. George Green, 1830; opened 1835; enlarged 1865. In one year it admitted 5444 boarders, who, besides home, had evening instruction, the use of a savings-bank, etc. The establishment is self-supporting, aided by subscriptions. Similar institutions have since been established. *Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home*, Hampstead, established 1829.

Saint. For names with this prefix, see the names themselves throughout the book.

St. James's Gazette, independent evening paper, edited by Fred. Greenwood, formerly editor of *Pall Mall Gazette*, first appeared 31 May, 1880.

Sakya Muni, see *Buddhism*.

Salado, a river, S. Spain; see *Tarifa*.

Salads are stated to have been in use in the middle ages; lettuces are said to have been introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1520-47.

Salamanca (W. Spain); taken from the Saracens 861. The university was founded 1240, and the cathedral built 1518. Near here the British and allies, commanded by lord Wellington, totally defeated the French army under marshal Marmont, 22 July, 1812. The loss of the victors was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing to nearly 6000 men. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stands of colors, and 2 eagles. This victory was followed by the capture of Madrid.

Salamis (near Athens). In a great sea-fight here, 20 Oct. 480 B.C., Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 810 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, king of Persia, which consisted of 2000 sail.—Near Salamis, in

Cyprus, the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, 449 B.C.; and Demetrius Poliorcetes defeated the fleet of Ptolemy and his allies, 306 B.C.

Salassi, a turbulent Alpine tribe, were thoroughly subdued by Terentius Varro, 25 B.C., and a Roman colony established in their territories (now Aosta).

Saldanha Bay, S. Atlantic ocean, northward of the Cape of Good Hope. Here, on 17 Aug. 1796, a Dutch squadron, under admiral Lucas, was captured by vice-admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone without resistance; sir George was created lord Keith.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, passed 11 Aug. 1875; repeals all adulteration acts, and makes new arrangements.

Salenckemen, on the Danube. Here a victory was gained by the imperialists, under prince Louis of Baden, over the Turks, commanded by the grand-vizier Mustapha Kiuprigli, 19 Aug. 1691.

Salerno (Salernum, S. Italy), an ancient Roman colony. Its university, with a celebrated school of medicine, reputed to be the oldest in Europe, was founded by Robert Guiscard the Norman, who seized Salerno in 1077. Salerno suffered much in the wars of the middle ages.

Salford, near Manchester.

An incendiary explosion at the barracks caused one death; Fenians suspected. 14 Jan. 1881

Salique (or **SALIC**) **Law**, by which females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, is said to have been instituted by Pharamond, 424, and ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511.—*Hénault*. This law, introduced into Spain by the Bourbons, 1700, was formally abolished by decree, 29 March, 1830; and on the death of Ferdinand VII. his daughter succeeded as Isabella II., 29 Sept. 1833, see *Spain*. By this law also Hanover was separated from England, when queen Victoria ascended the English throne, 1837.

Salisbury (Wils), founded in the beginning of the thirteenth century, on the removal of the cathedral hither from Old Sarum. National councils or parliaments were repeatedly held at Salisbury, particularly in 1296, by Edward I.; in 1328, by Edward III.; and in 1384. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed here, by order of Richard III., in 1483.—On **SALISBURY PLAIN** is Stonehenge (*which see*). This plain was estimated at 500,000 acres. On it were so many cross-roads, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. The autumn military manoeuvres took place on Salisbury Plain, Aug., Sept. 1872; see under *Army*.—The first seat of the Bishoptric was at Sherborne, St. Aldhelm being prelate, 705. Herman removed the seat to Old Sarum, about 1072; and the see was removed to Salisbury by a papal bull in 1217. It has yielded to the Church of Rome one saint and two cardinals. The building of the cathedral commenced 28 April, 1220, and was completed in 1258. This edifice is reckoned one of our finest ecclesiastical erections. Its spire, the loftiest in the kingdom, was considered in danger in April, 1861, and subscriptions were begun for its immediate repair. The choir was reopened, after restoration by sir G. G. Scott, 1 Nov. 1876. The bishopric is valued in the king's books at 1367l. 11s. 8d. Present income 5000l.

RECENT BISHOPS.

- 1797. John Fisher; died 2 July, 1825.
- 1825. Thomas Burgess; died 19 Feb. 1837.
- 1837. Edmund Denison; died 6 March, 1854.
- 1854. Walter Kerr Hamilton; died 1869.
- 1869. George Motley; elected 9 Sept.

Sallee, a port of Morocco, long a haunt for pirates, destroyed by the British in 1632, and about 300 captives released.

Salentini, allies of the Samnites, the only Italian tribe not subject to Rome, were overcome in war in 267 and 266 B.C., and Brundisium, their port, taken.

Salmon Fisheries. The laws relating to them were consolidated and amended in 1861, and the report of a commission of inquiry (including sir Wm. Jardine) was published, in Feb. 1862. An act restricting the capture of salmon at certain times, passed in 1863, was amended in 1869-70 and 1873. During the "salmon fence," 14 Sept. to 1 Feb., it is unlawful to catch fish of the salmon kind. A salmon-fishery congress opened at South Kensington, 7 June, 1867. Salmon eggs sent to New Zealand, Jan. 1878. Salmon were very abundant in all the New England rivers at the time of the first settlement of the country, but the many dams built upon some of these rivers—notably the Merrimac—have excluded the fish. The chief supply for American markets comes now from the Kennebec river in Maine, and from Canadian streams. Considerable attention has been given to the restocking of American streams with salmon by the United States Fish Commission. In Nov. 1871, the Russian method of artificial propagation was tried in the Penobscot region with remarkable success. Since that time the work of hatching the eggs and stocking rivers with salmon has been steadily prosecuted with good results.

SALMON OVA, packed in boxes with moss, charcoal, and ice, to retard development—a plan suggested and proved practicable by Mr. E. H. Moscrop in 1863; adopted successfully by Mr. J. A. Youl, who sent ova to Australia in the *Norfolk* 1864
Salmon disease, in rivers, announced 1879; commission of inquiry appointed, Mr. F. Buckland and others, Jun. 1880

Salonica, see *Thessalonica*.

Salt (chloride of sodium, a compound of the gas chlorine and the metal sodium) is procured from the rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, and from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wieliczka, near Cracow in Poland, have been worked 600 years. The salt-works in Cheshire, called the Wiches (Nantwich, Northwich, and Middlewich), were of great importance in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. The salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670. Salt-duties were first exacted in 1702; they were renewed in 1732; reduced in 1823, and in that year were ordered to cease in 1825. During the French war the duty reached to 80l. per ton. For the salt-tax in France, see *Gabelle*. The government salt monopoly in India was abolished in May, 1863, by sir C. Trevelyan. Since 1810, twenty-three states of the United States have produced salt for market. Virginia salt-works were in operation before 1620. Salt was made in South Carolina in 1689, and acts to encourage the manufacture were passed in 1725. The Onondaga salt-springs, in N. Y., were worked by the Indians. Salt was first made near Syracuse by white men in 1788. The state of New York owns the salines, and, until 1846, charged a royalty of six cents a bushel for salt made from the water. In that year the royalty was reduced to one cent a bushel. Salt was first made in Ohio in 1798; in Michigan about 1859. Since 1797 salt has been largely employed in the manufacture of chloride of sodium or bleaching powder (by obtaining its chlorine), and soap (by obtaining its soda). On this are based the chemical works of Cheshire, Lancashire, and other places; see under *Alkalies*.

Salt Lake, see *Mormons*.

Saltaire, see *Alpaca*.

Saltpetre (from *sal petra*, salt of the rocks), or **NITRE**, is a compound of nitric acid and potash (nitrogen, oxygen, and potassium), and hence is called nitrate of potash. It is the explosive ingredient in gunpowder, many detonating powders, and lucifer-matches. Boyle in the seventeenth century demonstrated that saltpetre was composed of aquafortis (nitric acid) and potash; the discoveries of Lavoisier (1777) and Davy (1807) showed its real composition. Its manufacture in England began about 1625. During the French revolutionary war the manufacture was greatly increased by the researches of Berthollet.

Salute at Sea. It is a received maxim at sea that he who returns the salute always fires fewer guns

than he receives; which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity; but the Swedes and Danes return the compliment without regarding how many guns are fired to them. The English claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians claimed this honor within their gulf, etc. The admiralty issued a code of rules for salutes, Dec. 1876; see *Flag and Naval Salute*.

Salvador, San, one of the Bahamas, and the first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by Columbus. It was previously called Guanahani, or Cat's Isle; and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance) named it San Salvador, 11 Oct. 1492. Population about 600,000. The capital, San Salvador, was destroyed by an earthquake, 16 April, 1854, and is now abandoned.

Salvador, San, one of the republics of Central America, with a constitution established 24 Jan. 1859. Gen. Barrios, elected president 1 Feb. 1860, was compelled to flee in Oct. 1863; when Francis Dueñas became provisional president; his formal election took place April, 1865. The ex-president, Gerard Barrios, was surrendered by Nicaragua, tried, and shot, Aug. 1876. A re-attempted revolution failed; Zaldívar fled; gen. Gonzales president, 1 Feb. 1872; K. Zaldívar, May, 1876. Population about 600,000. The capital, San Salvador, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 19 March, 1878; about 50 persons perished. The convulsion began 5 March, and thus gave timely warning.

"Salvation Army," a name assumed by a body of persons terming themselves the "Christian Mission" (founded about 1865); Mr. William Booth was general.

A great "Hosanna" meeting to celebrate the formation of the 100th corps at Northampton was held at the headquarters (with prayers, addresses, and singing), 273 Whitechapel road, 30 June, 1879. Their meetings and processions are often violently interrupted, 1881.

Salsbach (Baden). Here the French general Turrene was killed, at the commencement of a battle, 27 July, 1676.

Salsburg, an ancient city of Germany, was annexed to Austria, 1805; to Bavaria, 1809; to Austria again, 1816. It was the birthplace of Mozart, 1756. The meetings of the emperors of Austria and France here, 18 Aug. 1867, and the emperors of Austria and Germany, 5 Sept. 1871, which caused some anxiety, were reported to be in favor of peace.

Sama, or **SOMAS**, see *Drims*.

Samanide Dynasty began with Ismail Samani, who overcame the army of the Saffarides, and established himself in the government of Persia, 903; his descendants ruled till 999.

Samarqand (in Tartary) was conquered by the Mahometans, 707; by Genghis Khan, 1220; and by Timur, or Tamerlane, who ruled here in great splendor. Samarqand was occupied by the Russians under Kaufmann, 26 May, 1868, after a conflict on the previous day. The garrison left resisted a fierce siege till relieved by Kaufmann, 13-20 June, 1868.

Samaritans. Samaria was built by Omri, 925 B.C.; and became the capital of the kingdom of Israel. On the breaking-up of that kingdom (721 B.C.), the conqueror Sennacherib placed natives of other countries at Samaria. The descendants of these mixed races were abominable to the Jews, and much more so in consequence of the rival temple built on Mount Gerizim by Sanballat the Samaritan, 382 B.C., which was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 130 B.C.; see John iv. and viii. 48, and Luke x. 33. The Samaritan Pentateuch (of uncertain origin) was published in his Polyglot by Morinus, 1632.

Samnites, a warlike people of S. Italy, who strenuously resisted the Roman power, and were not subjugated till after three sanguinary wars, from 343 to 338 B.C. Their brave leader, Caius Pontius, who spared the Romans at Caudium, 320, having been taken prisoner, was

basely put to death, 332. They did not acquire the right of citizenship till 88 B.C.

Samos, an island on the west coast of Asia Minor. Colonized by Ionians about 1048 B.C. The city was founded about 966. Polycrates, ruler of Samos (538-522 B.C.) was one of the most able, fortunate, and treacherous of the Greek tyrants, and possessed a powerful fleet. He patronized Pythagoras (born here) and Anacreon. Samos was taken by the Athenians, 440; and, with Greece, became subject to Rome, 146. It was taken by the Venetians, A.D. 1126, who here made velvet (*sama*), and became subject to the Turks about 1456.

It was made a principality by sultan Mahmood in 1802; present prince, Constantine Adamides; born 28 Feb. 1822; appointed 6 March, 1878.

Sampford Courtenay (Devon). Here John, lord Russell, defeated the Cornish and Devonshire Catholic rebels, the middle of Aug. 1848.

Sanction, see *Pragmatic*.

Sanctuaries, see *Asylums*. Privileged places for the safety of offenders are said to have been granted by king Lucius to churches and their precincts. St. John's of Beverley was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Bury's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1539. Being much abused, the privilege of sanctuary was limited by the pope in 1603 (at the request of Henry VII.), and much reduced in 1640. In London, persons were secure from arrest in certain localities: these were the Minorities, Salisbury court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's rents, Mitre court, Baldwin's garden, the Savoy, Clink, Deadman's place, Montague close, and the Mint. This security was abolished 1694, but lasted in some degree till the reign of George II. (1757).

Sandals, see *Shoes*.

Sand-blast. Gen. B. C. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, has invented a method of cutting stone or hard metal by a jet of quartz sand impelled by compressed air or steam. A hole of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep was bored through a block of corundum, nearly as hard as diamond, in 25 minutes. The invention was submitted to the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 15 Feb. 1871. It may be employed in the arts for etching, etc.; for this purpose a company was at work, 1874.

Sandemanians, see *Glasites*.

Sander's Creek (South Carolina, U. S.), **BATTLE AT.** Here a British force under Cornwallis defeated the Americans under Gates, 16 Aug. 1780.

Sandhurst Royal Military College founded first at High Wycombe, in 1799; removed to Great Marlow in 1802, and to Sandhurst in 1812. It consists of the staff college and cadets' college. Competitive examination for entrance into the latter begun in Feb. 1856. A wing of the college was destroyed by fire, 31 Jan. 1868.

Sandwich (*Portus Rutupensis*, Kent). It suffered by Danish invaders in 851, 998, and 1014; but was rebuilt by Canute, and became prosperous; it became chief of the Cinque Ports about 1066. It contributed 22 ships and 504 mariners to Edward III.'s French expedition. It was taken and plundered by the French under Brézel in Aug. 1457. Flemish silk and woollen manufactories were settled here by Elizabeth in 1561.

Sandwich Islands, or **HAWAII ARCHIPELAGO**, a group in the Pacific ocean, discovered by capt. Cook in 1778. In *Owhyhee*, or *Hawaii*, one of these islands, he fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, 14 Feb. 1778. The king and queen visited London in 1824, and died there in July. These people have made great progress in civilization, and embraced Christianity before any missionaries were settled among them. Population in 1866, 62,959. King Kamehameha IV. married Miss Emma Rooker, 1866. She came to England in 1865; landing at Southampton, 18 July; and visited our queen, 9 Sept. An English bishopric was established at

Honolulu in 1861, for which Dr. Thomas Staley was consecrated, 18 Aug. 1862.

The king died: Kamehameha V. king.....Nov. 1863
The duke of Edinburgh warmly received at Honolulu, 21 July, 1869
Bishop Staley resigns, Aug. 1870; bishop Alfred Willis consecrated.....2 Feb. 1872
Kamehameha V. died, unmarried.....11 Dec. "
Wm. C. Lunahilo crowned, 8 Jan. 1873; died.....3 Feb. 1874
David Kalakaua (born 16 Nov. 1836) elected king in opposition to queen Emma.....12 Feb. "
Visits the president at Washington.....12 Dec. "
Visits Europe; at Rome, 1 July; received by the queen at Windsor.....12 July, 1881

Sandy Creek (Lake Ontario), BATTLE AT. Here a British force of 160 men attacked 120 Americans with a few Indian allies, 30 May, 1814. The whole British force was captured, except 70 killed.

San Francisco (California). The centenary of its foundation by Franciscan monks, 8 Oct. 1776, was celebrated in 1876; owes its present prosperity to the gold discovery in 1847; see *California*. Population 1880, 233,956.

Sanhedrim. An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or, as some say, seventy-three members, usually considered to be that established by Moses (Numb. xi. 16), 1490 B.C. It was yet in being at the time of Jesus Christ (John xviii. 31). A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon I., 23 July, 1806. A meeting of the Jewish deputies was held 18 Sept., and the Sanhedrim assembled 9 March, 1807.

Sanitary Commission of the UNITED STATES. Soon after the outbreak of the American civil war in 1861, there was organized a voluntary association with this name, designed to aid the medical department of the army in caring for the health of the troops. Its operations continued throughout the war, and contributed very largely to the comfort and health of the army. It had branches throughout the Northern states, and collected and expended vast sums of money.

Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, founded 13 July, 1876; president, the duke of Northumberland. Congress at Leamington, 3 Oct. 1877; at Stafford, 2 Oct. 1878; at Croydon, 21 Oct. 1879; opened a School of Hygiene in London, Nov. 1879.

Sanitary Legislation, etc. Strict cleanliness is enjoined in the law of Moses, 1490 B.C. Great attention has been paid to the public health in France since 1802. Tardieu published his "Dictionnaire de Hygiène," 1852-4. To Dr. Southwood Smith is mainly attributable the honor of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health in England about 1832; his "Philosophy of Health" having excited much attention. Since 1834 he has published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the government. Professors of hygiene are now appointed.

Nuisances Removal act passed (repealed).....1845-60
Baths and Washhouses act.....1846-7
Public Health act (subsequent supplemental acts).....1848
Common Lodging houses act.....1851-3
Lodging Classes Lodging-houses act.....1851
Smoke Nuisance Abatement act.....1853
Diseases Prevention act.....1855
Public Health act passed.....1855
Metropolitan Interments acts.....1850-5
Lodging Classes Dwelling house act passed.....March, 1866
New Sanitary act (stringent) passed Aug. 1866; amended.....1868-70

Public Health act passed.....10 Aug. 1872
National Health Society founded.....1873
International Sanitary Congress at Vienna, closed 1 Aug. 1874
Public Health act for Ireland passed.....7 Aug. "
Sanitary Laws Amendment act passed.....7 Aug. "
New Consolidated Public Health act passed.....1875
Parkes's "Museum of Hygiene," begun at University College, London.....1878
Sanitary Assurance Association, formed by Sir Joseph Fyfe, Drs. Andrew Clark, Portfield, Tyndall, and others; constituted.....14 Dec. 1880
International sanitary congress at Washington, U.S., opened.....Jan. 1881
London Sanitary Protection Association founded by Sir Wm. W. Gull, Prof. Huxley, and others....."
International sanitary exhibit on, Royal Albert Hall, 16 July-13 Aug. "

Sanitas (health), a new antiseptic and disinfectant, invented by Mr. C. T. Kingzett, about 1875.

Having discovered that the salubrity of the air surrounding certain trees, such as the *Eucalyptus globulus* and pines, is due to their volatile oils producing peroxide of hydrogen and camphoric acid, he devised a method for procuring these re-agents by the decomposition of common turpentine, and in 1877 they were manufactured and sold as "Sanitas."

San Juan Island, see *Juan*.

San Salvador, see *Salvador*.

Sanscrit, the language of the Brahmins of India, spoken at the time of Solomon, has been much studied of late years. Sir Wm. Jones, who published a translation of the poem "Sakuntala" in 1783, discovered that a complete literature had been preserved in India, comprising sacred books (the Vedas), history and philosophy, lyric and dramatic poetry. Texts and translations of many works have been published by the aid of the East India Company, the Oriental Translation Fund, and private liberality. The professorship of Sanscrit at Oxford was founded by col. Boden. The first professor, H. H. Wilson, appointed in 1832, translated part of the "Rig-veda Samhitā," the sacred hymns of the Brahmins, and several poems, etc. Prof. Monier Williams (elected 1860) published an English and Sanscrit dictionary, 1851. Prof. Max Müller published his "History of Sanscrit Literature" in 1859, and has edited the original text of the Vedas. Philologists have discovered an intimate connection between the Sanscrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Slavonian, Celtic, and Scandinavian languages.

Sans-culottes, a term of reproach applied to the leaders of the French republicans about 1790, on account of their negligence in dress, and afterwards assumed by them with pride. The complementary days of their new calendar were named by the Mountain party *Sans-culottides*.

San Stefano, see *Stefano*.

Santa Cruz (Teneriffe, Canary Isles). Here admiral Blake, by daring bravery, entirely destroyed sixteen Spanish ships, secured with great nautical skill, and protected by the castle and forts on the shore, 20 April, 1657.—*Clarendon*. In an unsuccessful attack made upon Santa Cruz by Nelson, several officers and 141 men were killed, and the admiral lost his right arm, 24 July, 1797.* See under *Virgin Isles*.

Santa Fé de Bogotá, see *New Granada*.

Santa Hermandad, see *Hermandad*.

Santiago de Compostella (N.W. Spain) was sacked by the Moors in 935, and held by them till it was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235. The Order of Santiago, or St. James, was founded about 1170 to protect pilgrims to the shrine of St. James, said to be buried in the cathedral. The town was taken by the French in 1809, and held till 1814.—**SANTIAGO**, the capital of Chili, South America, founded by Valdivia in 1541, has suffered much by earthquakes, especially in 1822 and 1829.

About seven o'clock in the evening of 8 Dec. 1863, the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the last day of a series of religious celebrations in the "month of Mary," the church of the Campana, when brilliantly illuminated in a dangerous manner, was burned down, the fire beginning amid the combustible ornaments, and above 2000 persons, principally women, perished; the means of egress being utterly insufficient.

On 20 Dec. the government ordered the church to be razed to the ground, and much public indignation was excited against the fanatical priesthood.

* Capt. Fremantle, the friend of Nelson, and his companion in most of his brilliant achievements, was also wounded in the arm immediately before Nelson had received his wound in the same limb. The following note, addressed to the lady of capt. Fremantle (who was on board with her husband at the time he wrote), has been preserved, as being the first letter written by the hero with his left hand:—"MY DEAR MRS. FREMANTLE.—Tell me how Tom is; I hope he has saved his arm. Mine is off; but, thank God! I am as well as I hope he is. Ever yours, HORATIO NELSON."

Sappers and Miners, a name given in 1812 to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps of Royal Engineers.—*Brande*.

Sapphic Verse, invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. She was equally celebrated for her poetry, beauty, and a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which last account it is said she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned, about 600 B.C. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honors, and called her the tenth muse. Some consider the story fabulous.

Sapphire, a precious stone of an azure color, and transparent; in hardness it exceeds the ruby, and is next to the diamond. One was placed in the Jewish high-priest's breastplate, 1491. Thamas Kouli Khan is said to have possessed a sapphire valued at 800,000*l.*, 1738. Artificial sapphires were made in 1857 by M. Gaudin. Equal parts of alum and sulphate of potash were heated in a crucible.

Saracens, an Arab race, the first disciples of Mahomet, who within forty years after his death (632) had subdued a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They conquered Spain in 711 et seq., and (under Abderahman) established the caliphate of Cordova in 755, which gave way to the Moors in 1237. The empire of the Saracens closed by Bagdad being taken by the Tartars, 1258.

Saragossa (N.E. Spain), anciently *Cæsarea Augusta*, founded 27 B.C., was taken by the Goths, 470; by the Arabs, 712; by Alfonso of Spain, 1118. Here Philip V. was defeated by the archduke Charles, 20 Aug. 1710. On 17 Dec. 1778, 400 of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa, after successfully resisting the French in 1808, was taken by them after a most heroic defence by gen. Palafox, 20 Feb. 1809. The inhabitants, of both sexes, resisted until worn out by fighting, famine, and pestilence.

"**Sarah Sands**," see *Wrecks*, 1857.

Saratoga (New York state, U. S.). Here gen. Burgoyne, commander of a body of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans, 7 Oct., being surrounded, surrendered all his army (5791 men) to the American gen. Gates, 17 Oct. 1777. This was the greatest check the British suffered in the war.

Sarawak, see *Borneo*.

Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean, successively possessed by the Phenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians (about 500 B.C.), Romans (238), Vandals (A.D. 456), Saracens (720-40), Genoese (1022), Pisans (1165), Aragonese (1352), and Spaniards. From settlers belonging to these various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, acquired Sardinia in 1720, with the title of king; see *Savoy*. Population of the Sardinian dominions in 1858, 5,194,807; of Sardinia alone (1875), 654,432. The king of Sardinia was recognized as king of Italy by his parliament in Feb. 1861; see *Italy*.

Conquered by the English naval forces, under sir John Leake and gen. Stanhope. 1708
Ceded to the emperor Charles VI. 1714
Recovered by the Spaniards. 22 Aug. 1717
Ceded to the duke of Savoy with the title of king, as an equivalent for Sicily. 1720
Victor Amadeus abdicates in favor of his son. 1730
Attempting to recover his throne, he is taken, and dies in prison. 1732
The court kept at Turin, till Piedmont is overrun by the French. 1792
Charles Emmanuel resigns to his brother, duke of Aosta, 4 June, 1802
Piedmont annexed to Italy. 26 May, 1806
The king resides in Sardinia. 1798-1814
Piedmont restored to its sovereign, with Genoa added, Dec. " "

King Charles Albert promulgates a new code. 1837
Cavour establishes the newspaper *Il Risorgimento* ("the Revival"). 1847
The king grants a constitution, and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria, 23 March, 1848
Defeats the Austrians at Goito; and takes Peschiera. 30 May, "
Incorporation of Lombardy with Sardinia, 28 June, and Venice. 4 July, "

Sardinian army defeated by Radetzky. 26 July, 1848
Sardinians at Milan capitulate to Radetzky. 5 Aug. "
Armistice signed. 9 Aug. "
Hostilities resumed. 12 March, 1849
Radetzky defeats a division of the Sardinians, and occupies Mortara. 21 March, "
Complete defeat of the Sardinians by the Austrians at Novara. 23 March, "
Charles Albert abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel. 23 March, "
The Austrians occupy Novara, etc. 25 March, "
Another armistice. 26 March, "
Death of Charles Albert at Oporto. 28 July, "
Treaty of Milan between Austria and Sardinia, signed, 6 Aug. "
Adoption of the Siccardi law, which abolishes ecclesiastical jurisdictions. 9 April, 1880
Arrest of the bishop of Turin. 4 May, "
He is released from the citadel. 2 June, "
Cavour minister of foreign affairs. 1861
Bill for suppression of convents and support of clergy by the state passed. 2 March, 1866
Convention with England and France signed; a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia, 10 April, "
10,000 troops under gen. La Marmora arrive in the Crimea. 8 May, "
Who distinguish themselves in the battle of the Tchernaya. 16 Aug. "
The king visits London, etc. 30 Nov. etc. "
Important note on Italy from count Cavour to England, 16 April, 1866
Rupture with Austria; subsequent war, see *Austria*, 1867 et seq.
Cavour declares in favor of free trade. June, 1857
Prince Napoleon Jerome marries princess Clotilde (see *Italy*). 30 Jan. 1859
Preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca, 11 July; count Cavour resigns, 13 July; Rattazzi administration formed. 19 July, "
The emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor Emmanuel advocating the formation of an Italian confederation; the latter declares it to be impracticable, and maintains his engagements with the Italians. 20 Oct. "
Treaty of peace signed at Zurich. Nov. "
Garibaldi retires into private life. 17 Nov. "
Count Cavour returns to office. 16 Jan. 1860
The Sardinian government refers the question of annexation of Tuscany, etc., to the vote of the people, 29 Feb. "
Annexation of Savoy and Nice proposed by the French government; the Sardinian government refer it to the vote of the people. 26 Feb. "
Annexation to Sardinia voted almost unanimously by Emilia, 14 March; by Tuscany, 16 March; accepted by Victor Emmanuel. 18-20 March, "
Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France, signed 24 March, "
Prussia protests against the Italian annexations, 27 March, "
New Sardinian parliament opens. 2 April, "
Annexation to France almost unanimously voted for by Nice, 15 April; by Savoy. 22 April, "
The government professes disapproval of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily (*which see*). 18 May, "
The chambers ratify treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice. 29 May, "
The Sardinian troops enter the papal territories (see *Italy and Rome*). 11 Sept. "
Victor Emmanuel enters the kingdom of Naples, 15 Oct. "
Naples and Sicily vote for annexation to Sardinia, 21 Oct. "
Railway from Sassari to the sea opened. 9 April, 1872
[For the disputes and war with Austria, and the events of 1860-61, see *Austria*, *France*, *Rome*, *Sicily*, and *Naples*. For later history, see *Italy*.]

KINGS OF SARDINIA. (See *Savoy*.)

1720. Victor Amadeus I. king (as duke II.); resigned, in 1730, in favor of his son; died in 1732.
1730. Charles Emmanuel I. (III. of Savoy), son.
1773. Victor Amadeus II., son.
1796. Charles Emmanuel II., son; resigned his crown in favor of his brother.
1802. Victor Emmanuel I., brother; 4 June.
1805. [Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king, 26 May, 1806.]
1814. Victor Emmanuel restored; resigned in March, 1821; and died in 1824.
1821. Charles Felix.
1831. Charles Albert; abdicated in favor of his son, 23 March, 1849. Died at Oporto, 28 July, 1849.
1849. Victor Emmanuel II., son; born 14 March, 1820; died 9 Jan. 1878.
Humbert, king of Italy; born, 14 March, 1844.
(See *Italy*, end.)

Sardis, see under *Seven Churches*.

Sarmatia, the ancient name for the country in Asia and Europe between the Caspian Sea and the Vistula, including Russia and Poland. The Sarmatae, or Sauromatae, troubled the early Roman empire by incursions. After subduing the Scythians, they were subjugated by

the Goths, in the third and fourth centuries. They joined the Huns and other barbarians in invading Western Europe in the fifth century.

Sarno (S. Italy). Near this river Teias, king of the Goths, was defeated and slain by Justinian's general Narses, March, 553.

Sarum, Old (Wiltshire), an ancient British town, the origin of Salisbury (*which see*). Although completely decayed, it returned two members to parliament till 1832.

Sassanides, descendants of Artaxerxes, or Ardishir, whose father, Babek, was the son of Sassan. He revolted against Artabanus, the king of Parthia; defeated him on the plain of Hormuz, 226; and re-established the Persian monarchy. This dynasty was expelled by the Mahometans, 652; see *Persia*.

Satan, see *Devil-worship*.

Satellites, see *Planets, Jupiter, Mars, Saturn*.

Satire. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, called the inventor of it, 116 B.C.—*Liry*. The Satires of Horace (35 B.C.), Juvenal (about A.D. 100), and Persius (about A.D. 60) are the most celebrated in ancient times, and those of Churchill (1761) and Pope (1729) in modern times. Butler's "Hudibras," satirizing the Presbyterians, first appeared in 1663. "Satire Menippée," a celebrated satirical pamphlet, partly in verse and partly in prose, attacking the policy of the court of Spain and the league, written in the style of the biting satires of the cynic philosopher Menippus. The first part, "Catholicon d'Espagne," by Leroy, appeared in 1593; the second, "Abrégé des États de la Ligue," by Gillot, Pithou, Rapin, and Passerat, appeared in 1594.—*Bouillet*.

Satrapies, divisions of the Persian empire, formed by Darius Hystaspis about 516 B.C.

Sattara (W. India) was long a flourishing state, founded by Sevajee about 1646; subjugated by the Maharrattas about 1749; conquered by the British, 1818; ruled by a rajah under the protection of the Company. The last rajah died without issue in 1818, when the country was annexed.

Saturday (the last or seventh day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath; see *Sabbath*). It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the Saxons; and, according to Verstegan, was named by them Saterne's day.—*Pardon*. It is more probably from Saturn, *dies Saturni*.—*Saturday Review*, an independent literary weekly journal, was first published 3 Nov. 1855; see *Hospital*.

Saturn, the planet, ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be about 77,230 miles. One of the eight satellites was discovered by Huyghens (25 March, 1655), four by Cassini (1672-84), two by sir William Herschel (1789), and one by Bond and Lassells (1848). The ring was observed by Galileo about 1610; its annular form determined by Huyghens about 1655; and discovered to be twofold by Messrs. Ball, 13 Oct. 1655; an inner ring was detected in 1850 by Dawes in England (29 Nov.), and by Bond in America.

Saturnalia, festivals in honor of Saturn, father of the gods, were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on the earth in his golden reign. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius (673-640 B.C.), after a victory obtained over the Sabines; while others suppose that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others assert that they were first celebrated after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumus, when he dedicated a temple to Saturn, 497 B.C. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, and distinctions ceased.—*Light*.

Savage Club, instituted by various literary men about 1857, facetiously terming themselves "savages," on account of their freedom from conventionalism. On some occasions they gave a war-whoop.—*Sala*. Mr. W. E. Gladstone was present at the 22d anniversary, 14 June, 1879.

Savandroog (Mysore, S. India), a strong fortress, was captured by the British without loss, 21 Dec. 1791.

Savannah (Georgia, U. S.), CAPTURE AND SIEGE OF. Col. Campbell, under orders from sir Henry Clinton, invaded Georgia at the end of 1778. Landing at Savannah, 29 Dec., he took the city after a stout resistance from the Americans under gen. Robert Howe, who retreated into South Carolina. A combined force of Americans under Lincoln and French under D'Estatina besieged Savannah in the autumn of 1779. The place was bombarded 4-9 Oct., and assaulted 9 Oct. The attempt was unsuccessful, the Americans losing 457 men, the French 637, and the British 120; see *United States*.

Savings-banks. The first of these was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787, by the name of *caisse de domestiques*, being intended for servants only; another was set up in Basel in 1792, open to all depositors. The rev. Joseph Smith of Wendover began a Benevolent Institution in 1799; and in 1803-4 a "charitable bank" was instituted at Tottenham by Miss Priscilla Wakefield. The rev. Henry Duncan established a parish bank at Ruthwell in 1810. One was opened at Edinburgh in 1814. The benefit clubs among artisans having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence were formed savings-banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest on demand.

Rt. hon. George Rose developed the system, and brought it under parliamentary control, 1816.

In 1840 there were 550 banks; 766,354 depositors; amount, 22,000,904*l*.

Acts to consolidate and amend previous laws relating to savings-banks were passed in 1828 and 1847; extended to Scotland in 1845; again consolidated and amended in 1863.

On 20 Nov. 1851, the number of savings banks in Great Britain and Ireland was 574, besides above 20,000 friendly societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were 1,092,581, while the societies embraced a vast but unknown number of persons; the amount of deposits was 32,893,511*l*.

Amount of computed capital of savings-banks in the United Kingdom: 1853, 33,362,260*l*.; 1860, 41,258,368*l*.; 1870, 37,958,549*l*.—1871, England, 31,413,002*l*.; Wales, 1,066,543*l*.; Scotland, 4,119,735*l*.; Ireland, 2,220,383*l*.; total, 34,819,663*l*. In 1877, England, 34,750,747*l*.; Wales, 1,189,254*l*.; Scotland, 6,026,802*l*.; Ireland, 2,271,883*l*.; total, 44,238,686*l*.

Received by Trustees.		Paid.	
England	£6,590,428	£7,031,233	
Wales	178,260	224,434	
Scotland	2,080,480	1,927,283	
Ireland	504,463	472,185	
Total	£9,363,631	£9,655,135	

For *Post-office Savings-banks*, established in 1861, see under *Post-office*.

Savings-banks Investment acts, passed March, 1866, and Aug. 1869.

449 old savings banks in the United Kingdom, 1,506,714 accounts, deposits 43,797,805*l*. 1880.

New Savings-bank act, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 36, passed 1880, came into effect; interest to depositors reduced to 2*l*. 15*s*. per cent. 1 Nov. 1880.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIRST 20,000 DEPOSITORS.

Domestic servants	7245
Persons in trade, mechanics, etc.	7473
Laborers and porters	672
Miners	1424
Friendly and charitable societies	58
Persons not classed, viz.: widows, teachers, sailors, etc.	3026

Savings-banks in the UNITED STATES. The first savings-bank established in the United States was the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, organized 1816. It still exists in a prosperous condition. The second was established at Boston in 1816, and the third at New York in 1819. The system now extends to all parts of the country. Statistics from fourteen states for 1878-9 show that there were in those states 2,268,707 deposi-

tors in savings-banks, and that the aggregate of their deposits was \$802,490,298.

Savona (a manufacturing town, N. Italy, long held by the Genoese) was captured by the king of Sardinia in 1746; by the French in 1809, and annexed; restored to Sardinia at the peace. Pope Pius VII. was kept here by Napoleon I., 1809-12. Soap is said to have been invented here, and hence its French name, *savon*.

Savoy, the ancient *Sapaudia* or *Sabaudia*, formerly a province in N. Italy, east of Piedmont. It became a Roman province about 118 B.C. The Alemanni seized it in A.D. 395, and the Franks in 490. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till about 1048, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Humbert, with the title of count. Count Thomas acquired Piedmont in the thirteenth century. Amadeus, count of Savoy, having entered his dominions, solicited Sigismund to erect them into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, 19 Feb. 1416. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily from Spain by a treaty in 1713, but afterwards exchanged it with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1720. The French subdued Savoy in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800. It was restored to the king of Sardinia in 1814; but with Nice annexed to France in 1860, in accordance with a vote by universal suffrage, 23 April, 1860. Savoy was visited by the emperor and empress of the French in Aug. 1860. The annexation was censured in England.

DUKES OF SAVOY.

1391. Count Amadeus VIII. is made duke in 1416; he was named pope, as Felix V. He abdicated as duke of Savoy, 1439; renounced the tiara, 1449; died in 1451.
1439. Louis.
1465. Amadeus IX.
1472. Philibert I.
1482. Charles I.
1489. Charles II.
1496. Philip II.
1497. Philibert II.
1504. Charles III.
1553. Emmanuel Philibert.
1590. Charles Emmanuel I.
1630. Victor Amadeus I.
1637. Francis Hyacinthe.
1638. Charles Emmanuel II.
1675. Victor Amadeus II. became king of Sicily, 1713; exchanged for Sardinia (*which see*) in 1720.

Savoy Palace (London) was built by Peter of Savoy, uncle of Eleanor, queen of Henry III., in 1245, on land granted to him. He gave it to the fraternity of Mountjoy (Monte Jovis), from whom it was purchased by queen Eleanor for her son Edmund. Here resided John, king of France, when a prisoner, 1357 et seq. The Savoy was burned by Wat Tyler and his followers, 1381. It was restored as a hospital of St. John the Baptist by Henry VII., about 1505. The fruitless CONFERENCE of bishops and eminent Puritans for the revision of the liturgy was held at the Savoy, April-July, 1661. The hospital was dissolved in 1702, and the buildings (then used as a military prison) removed for Waterloo Bridge and its approaches, 1817-19. The ancient *Chapel* (which once possessed the privilege of sanctuary), after several restorations, was destroyed by fire, 7 July, 1864, and was rebuilt at the queen's expense, and reopened 26 Nov. 1865.

Saw. Invented by Dædalus.—*Pliny*. Invented by Talus.—*Apollodorus*. Talus, it is said, having found the jawbone of a snake, employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it. Saw-mills were erected in Madeira in 1420; at Breslau in 1427. Norway had the first saw-mill in 1580. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill there, 1556. The attempts to introduce saw-mills in England were violently opposed, and one erected by a Dutchman in 1668 was forced to be abandoned. Saw-mills were erected near London about 1770. The excellent saw-machinery in Woolwich dockyard is based upon the invention of the elder Brunel, 1806-13. The *saw-gin* for separating cot-

ton-wool from the pod, invented by Eli Whitney, an American, in 1793, led to the immense growth of cotton in the southern states of the Union. Powis and James's band-saw was patented in 1858.

Saxe-Altenburg (formerly Hildburghausen), a duchy in central Germany. Population, 1871, 141,122. The dukes are descended from Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony. Ernest, the first duke, died in 1715. The present duke, Ernest, born 16 Sept. 1826; succeeded his father, George, 3 Aug. 1853; he entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866. Heir, his brother, Maurice, born 24 Oct. 1829. Population, 1875, 145,844.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (central Germany), capitals Gotha and Coburg. Population, 1875, 182,599. The reigning family is descended from John Ernest (son of Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony), who died in 1729.

DUKES.

1826. Ernest I., duke of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg; born 2 Jan. 1784; married Louisa, heiress of Augustus, duke of Saxe-Gotha, and became by convention duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 12 Nov. 1826; died 29 Jan. 1844.
- [His brother, Leopold, married the princess Charlotte of England, 2 May, 1816; became king of the Belgians, 12 July, 1831; and Ferdinand, the son of his brother Ferdinand, married Maria da Gloria, queen of Portugal, 9 April, 1836.]
1844. Ernest II., son (brother of Albert, prince-consort of Great Britain); born 21 June, 1818; married Alexandrina, duchess of Baden, 3 May, 1842; no issue. He entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866.
- Heir (presumptive): Prince Alfred of England, duke of Edinburgh; born 6 Aug. 1844 (in whose favor the prince of Wales resigned his rights, 19 April, 1863).

Saxe-Meiningen (a duchy in central Germany). Population, Dec. 1875, 194,494. The dukes are descended from Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony. The first duke, Bernard (1680), died in 1706. Bernard (duke, 24 Dec. 1803) abdicated in favor of his son, George II., 20 Sept. 1866, who professed his adhesion to the Prussian policy; he was born 2 April, 1826. Heir, his son, Bernard, born 1 April, 1851. By a fire at Meiningen, about 8000 persons became houseless, 6 Sept. 1874.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (central Germany). The grand-dukes are descended from John Frederic, the Protestant elector of Saxony, who was deprived by the emperor in 1548; see *Saxony*. The houses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Gotha, Hilberghausen, and Saxe-Meiningen also sprang from him. They are all termed the senior or *Ernestine* branch of the old family.—Saxe-Weimar became a grand-duchy in 1815. The dukes have greatly favored literature, and their capital, Weimar, has been called the Athens of Germany. Population of the duchy, 1875, 292,938.

GRAND-DUKES.

1815. Charles Augustus.
1828. Charles Frederic; died 8 July, 1853.
1853. Charles Alexander; born 24 June, 1818. He entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866.
- Heir: Charles Augustus; born 31 July, 1844.

Saxony, a kingdom in N. Germany. The Saxons were a fierce, warlike race, the terror of the inhabitants of the later Western empire, frequently attacked France and conquered Britain (*which see*). After a long series of sanguinary conflicts they were completely subdued by Charlemagne, who instituted many fiefs and bishoprics in their country. Wittkind, their great leader, who claimed descent from Woden, professed Christianity about 785. From him descended the first and the present ruling family (the houses of Supplinburg, Guelph, and Ascania intervened from 1106 to 1421). Saxony became a duchy, 880; an electorate, 1180; and a kingdom, 1806. It was the seat of war, 1813, the king being on the side of Napoleon. In the conflict of 1866 the king took the side of Austria, and his army fought in the battle of Königgrätz, 3 July. The Prussians entered Saxony 18 June. Peace between Prussia and Saxony was signed 21 Oct. (subjecting the Saxon army to Prussia), and the king returned to Dresden 8 Nov. Population, 1861, 2,225,240; 1871, 2,556,244; 1875, 2,760,596. Constitution of, 4 Sept. 1881; modified, 1849, 1851, 1860, 1861, 1868, and 1874.

ELECTORS.

1423. Frederic I., first elector of the house of Misnia.
 1428. Frederic II.
 [His sons Ernest and Albert divide the states.]
 1464. Ernest. 1464. Albert.
 1466. Frederic III. 1500. George.
 1525. John. 1539. Henry.
 1541. Maurice.

1532. John Frederic; deprived by the emperor Charles V.; succeeded by
 1548. Maurice (of the Albertine line).
 1553. Augustus.
 1586. Christian I.
 1591. Christian II.
 1611. John George I.
 1656. John George II.
 1680. John George III.
 1691. John George IV.
 1694. Frederic Augustus I., king of Poland, 1697.
 1733. Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland.
 1763. Frederic Augustus III., becomes king 1806.

KINGS.

1806. Frederic Augustus I.; increased his territories by alliance with France, 1806-9; suffered by peace of 1814.
 1827. Anthony Clement.
 1836. Frederic Augustus II., nephew (regent, 1830); died 9 Aug. 1854.
 1854. John, brother; born 12 Dec. 1801; celebrated his golden wedding (50 years), 10 Nov. 1872; died 29 Oct. 1873.
 1873. Albert; born 23 April, 1828; married, 18 June, 1853, Caroline of Wasa.
Heir: George, his brother; born 8 Aug. 1832.

Scandalum Magnatum, a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of the scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages, by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise.—*Chambers*. This law was first enacted 2 Rich. II. 1378.

Scandinavia, the ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark (*which see*), whence proceeded the Northmen or Normans, who conquered Normandy (about 900), and eventually England (1066). They were also called Sea-kings, or Vikings. They settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, visited the northern regions of America, about the ninth century. A "National Scandinavian Society" has been formed at Stockholm; see *Sweden*, Dec. 1864.

Scarlet, or kermes dye, was known in the East in the earliest ages; cochineal dye, 1518. Kepler, a Fleming, established the first dye-house for scarlet in England, at Bow, 1643. The art of dyeing red was improved by Brewer, 1667.—*Beckmann*.

Sceptics, the sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, about 334 B.C. He gave ten reasons for continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of everything, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined the subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. He advocated apathy and unchangeable repose. These doctrines were held by Bayle (died 1706).

Sceptre, a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; afterwards carved and made shorter. Tarquin the elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B.C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A.D. 481.—*Le Gendre*.

Schaffhausen (N. Switzerland), a fishing village in the eighth century, became an imperial city in the thirteenth; was subjected to Austria, 1350; independent, 1415; became a Swiss canton, 1501.

Schaumburg Lippe (Germany), was formed into a county by Adolphus of Sondersleben, 1033. In 1640, on the death of count Otho IV., his mother, Elizabeth, transferred the domains to Philip of Lippe, from whom descended the reigning prince (the title assumed in 1807). Adolphus, born 1 Aug. 1817, succeeded his father, 21 Nov. 1860. *Heir*, his son, George, born 10 Oct. 1846. Population of the principality, 1875, 33,133.

Scheldt Tolls were imposed by the treaty of Munster (or Westphalia), 1648. The tolls were abolished for a compensation, 1867. The house of commons voted 175,650*l.* for the British portion on 9 March, 1864. The Scheldt was declared free on 3 Aug. with much rejoicing at Antwerp and Brussels.

Schiehallien, a mountain in Perthshire, where Dr. Neville Maskelyne, the astronomer-royal, made his observations with a plumb-line, 24 Oct. 1774, from which Hutton calculated that the density of the earth is five times greater than water.

Schipka Passes, on the Balkans, Turkey. Through these the Russian general Gourko entered Roumelia, 1877. After his retreat, they were fortified, and desperately, but on the whole unsuccessfully, assailed by the Turks under Suleiman Pacha, with great slaughter on both sides, 20-27 Aug. He took and lost fort St. Nicholas, 17 Sept. 1877. The Russians re-entered Roumelia, Jan. 1878.

Schism, see *Heresy* and *Popes*.

Schism Act, 13 Anne, c. 7, introduced by lord Bolingbroke, 1713; repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 4, in 1719. By it teachers were required to declare their conformity to the established church.

Schleswig, see *Holstein*, *Denmark*, and *Gastein*.

School Board, see *Education*.

School Ships, see *Chichester*. *Cornwall*, off Purfleet, established 1859, accommodates between 250 and 300 vagrants (1878).—The New York Chamber of Commerce maintains a school ship, the *St. Mary's*, for educating lads to be seamen.

Schoolmen, or SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY, began in the schools founded by Charlemagne, 800-14; and prevailed in Europe from the ninth to the fifteenth century; see *Doctors*.

Schools. Charity schools were introduced into London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II. 1687.—*Kapin*. Charter schools were instituted in Ireland, 1733.—*Scally*. In England there were, in 1847, 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday-schools) for the education of the poor; and the number of children was 998,431. The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland were (exclusively of Sunday-schools) 4836; and the number of children 181,467. The schools in Wales were 841, and the number of children 38,164; in Ireland, 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children. In 1851 there were 2310 schools in connection with the Education Committee actually inspected in England and Scotland. They included: 1718 Church of England schools in England and Wales; 262 Protestant dissenting schools in England and Wales; 96 Roman Catholic schools in Great Britain; and 217 Presbyterian schools in Scotland, whereof 91 were of the Free church; the whole affording accommodation for 299,425 scholars; see *Education*, *Design*, *Ascham*, etc.

Schwarzburg (the seat of two principalities, N. Germany). Gunther, count of Schwarzburg, whose family dates from the twelfth century, was elected emperor of Germany in 1349. From the two sons of count Gunther, who died 1552, sprang the present rulers.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT

- (a principality, 1697; population, 1875, 76,676).
 1807. Albert (24 June), born 30 April, 1798; died 26 Nov. 1860.
 1869. George (born 23 Nov. 1839), 26 Nov.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN

- (principality, 1710; population, 1875, 67,480).
 1835. Gunther (19 Aug.), born 24 Sept. 1801; abdicated.
 1880. Charles, son (born 7 Aug. 1830), 17 July.

Schweidnitz (Prussia), often besieged and taken in the thirty years' and seven years' wars. Near it Frederic II. defeated the Austrians under marshal Daun, 16 May, 1762.

Schweiz, a Swiss canton, which with Uri and Unterwalden renounced subjection to Austria, 7 Nov. 1307. The name Switzerland, for all the country, dates from about 1410.

Science, see *Education, Chemistry*, and other branches.

Scientific Apparatus. The International Loan Exhibition, at South Kensington, consisting of about 17,000 objects, many of great historical interest, from all countries except America, was opened (by the queen) 13 May, and closed 30 Dec. 1876. Conferences were held, 16 May-2 June, and many free lectures given by eminent persons. Reopened 30 June, 1877.

Scientific Frontier (in reference to Afghanistan), a term used by lord Beaconsfield, 9 Nov. 1878.

Scientific Industry, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING, established at Manchester in 1873. It proposed setting up a library and museum, the delivery of lectures, and the publication of reports.

Scientific Relief Fund. In 1859, several fellows of the Royal Society (Messrs. Gassiot, Wheatstone, Miller, Tyndall, and others) commenced the collection of subscriptions with the view of establishing a permanent fund to be expended in aiding necessitous men of science and their families, in imitation of the "Literary Fund." In the spring of 1860, 3365*l.* had been subscribed; in Jan. 1865, 5320*l.*; in 1867, 6052*l.*; in 1877, 6428*l.*, and many cases had been relieved.

Scientific Societies' House Company proposed March, 1873.

Scientific Surveying Expedition, see *Deep Sea*.

Scoilly Isles (the Cassiterides or Tin islands). They held commerce with the Phœniciana, and are mentioned by Strabo. They were conquered by Athelstan, 936, and given to the monks. They were granted by Elizabeth to the Godolphin family, by whom they were fortified; the works were strengthened in 1649 by the royalists, from whom they were taken by Blake, 1651. Mr. Augustus Smith, the owner, and termed the king of these isles, after a long paternal rule, died in Aug. 1872.

A British squadron under sir Cloudesley Shovel was wrecked here, when returning from an expedition against Toulon; he mistook rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship, the *Association*, in which were persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The *Eagle*, capt. Hancock, and the *Romney* and *Firebrand*, were also lost; the rest of the fleet escaped, 22 Oct. 1707. Sir Cloudesley's body was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

Scinde, see *Sinde*.

Scio Massacre, 11 April, 1822, see *Chios*.

Sclavonia, see *Slavonia*.

Scone (near Perth). The Scotch coronation chair was brought from Scone to Westminster Abbey by Edward I. in 1296. Here Charles II. was crowned, 1 Jan. 1651.

Scoptzi, see *White Doves*.

Scottists. Those who adopted the doctrines of John Duns Scotus (who died 8 Nov. 1308) respecting the birth of the Virgin Mary, etc., strongly opposed by the Thomists, disciples of St. Thomas Aquinas, who died 7 March, 1274.

Scotland, see *Caledonia*. At the death of queen Elizabeth, 24 March, 1603, James VI. of Scotland, as the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and proclaimed king of Great Britain, 24 Oct. 1604. Each country had a separate parliament till 1707, when the kingdoms were united; see *England*.

Camelon, capital of the Picts, taken by Kenneth II. and every living creature put to the sword or destroyed. . . 843
The Norwegians occupy Caithness, ninth century. . . 933
Scotland ravaged by Athelstan. . . 1004
The feudal system established by Malcolm II. . . 1031
Invaded by Canute. . . 1032
Divided into baronies. . . 1040
The Danes driven out of Scotland. . . 1040
Duncan I. is murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the crown is seized. . . "

Malcolm III., aided by Edward the Confessor, defeats the usurper at Dunsinane, 1054; Macbeth killed by Macduff. . . 1056 or 1067
The Saxon-English language introduced into Scotland by fugitives from England escaping from the Normans 1080
Siege of Alnwick: Malcolm III. killed. . . 1093
Reign of David I., a legislator. . . 1124-33
Scotland invaded by Hacho, king of Norway, with 160 ships and 20,000 men; the invaders are defeated by Alexander III., who now recovers the Western Isles. . . 1263
Death of Margaret of Norway, heiress to the throne. . . 7 Oct. 1290

John Balliol and Robert Bruce contend for the throne, 1291; Edward I. of England, as umpire, decides in favor of John. . . Nov. 1292
John Balliol, king of Scotland, appears to a summons, and defends his own cause in Westminster hall against the earl of Fife. . . 1293
Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, dethrones John, ravages the country, destroys the muniments of Scottish history, and seizes the prophetic stone (see *Coronation*). . . 1296
William Wallace defeats the English at Cambus Kenneth, and expels them, 1297; is defeated at Falkirk, 23 July, 1298; taken by the English, and executed at Smithfield. . . 28 Aug. 1305
Robert Bruce crowned, 1306; he defeats the English, 1307; and takes Inverness, 1313; defeats the English at Bannockburn. . . 24 June, 1314
Edward Balliol gains the throne for a little time by his victory at Dupplin, 11 Aug. 1332; and by the victory at Halidon hill. . . 19 July, 1333
David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Durham (and detained in captivity 11 years). . . 1346
Battle of Chevy Chase, between Hotspur Percy and earl Douglas (see *Otterburn*). . . 10 Aug. 1388
Murder of duke of Rothesay, heir of Robert III., by starvation. . . 3 April, 1401
The Scots defeated at Homildon hill. . . 14 Sept. 1402
James I. captured by the English near Flamborough head on his passage to France. . . 30 March, 1406
St. Andrews university founded by bishop William Turnbull. . . 1461
University of Aberdeen founded. . . 1494
James IV. invades England, slain at Flodden Field, and his army cut to pieces. . . 9 Sept. 1513
James V. banishes the Douglases. . . 1524
He establishes the court of session. . . 1532
Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived. . . 1540
Mary, the queen of Scots, born 7 Dec.; succeeds her father, James V., who dies. . . 14 Dec. "
The regent, cardinal Beaton, persecutes the reformers, 1539, 1546; he is assassinated at St. Andrews. . . 29 May, 1546
The Scots defeated at Pinkie. . . 10 Sept. 1547
Mary marries the dauphin of France. . . April, 1558
The parliament abolishes the jurisdiction of the pope in Scotland. . . 24 Aug. 1560
Francis II. dies, leaving Mary a widow. . . Dec. "
The Reformation in Scotland, by John Knox and others, during the minority of Mary. . . between 1560 and "
Mary, after an absence of 13 years, arrives at Leith from France. . . 21 Aug. 1561
Upon an inquisition, which was officially taken, by order of queen Elizabeth, only 58 Scotsmen were found in London (*Stow*). . . 1562
Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, 29 July, 1565
David Rizzio, her confidential secretary, murdered by Darnley in her presence. . . 9 March, 1566
Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder in his house (Mary accused of conniving at his death). . . 10 Feb. 1567
James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, carries off the queen, who marries him. . . 15 May, "
Mary made prisoner at Carberry hill by her nobles, 15 June, "
Resigns her crown to her infant son, James VI.; the earl of Murray appointed regent. . . 22 July, "
Mary escapes from prison, and collects a large army, which is defeated by the regent Murray at the battle of Langside, 13 May; enters England. . . 16 May, 1568
The regent Murray murdered. . . 23 Jan. 1570
The earl of Lennox appointed regent. . . 12 July, "
The earl of Lennox murdered, 4 Sept.; the earl of Mar chosen regent. . . Sept. 1571
Death of the reformer John Knox. . . 24 Nov. 1572
[His funeral in Edinburgh is attended by most of the nobility and by the regent Morton, who exclaims, "There lies he who never feared the face of man!"]
The university of Edinburgh founded. . . 1582
The raid of Rathven (see *Rathven*). . . "
Mary having taken refuge in England, 16 May, 1568, is, after a long captivity, beheaded at Fotheringay castle (see *Fotheringay*). . . 8 Feb. 1587
Gowrie's conspiracy fails. . . 5 Aug. 1600
Union of the crown of Scotland with that of England by the accession of James VI. . . 24 March, 1603
James proclaimed "king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." . . 24 Oct. 1604
Charles I. attempts in vain to introduce the English liturgy; tumult at Edinburgh. . . 23 July, 1637
Solemn league and covenant subscribed. . . 1 March, 1638

A Scotch army enters England. 1640
 Charles joins the Scotch army, 1646; betrayed into the hands of the English parliament. 30 Jan. 1647
 Marquess of Montrose defeated at Philiphaugh, 13 Sept. 1645; executed at Edinburgh. 21 May, 1650
 Charles II. crowned at Scone, 1 Jan.; defeated at Worcester. 22 Aug. 1651
 Scotland united to the English commonwealth by Oliver Cromwell. Sept. " 1661
 Charles II. revives episcopacy in Scotland. 27 May, " 1665
 Scottish hospital, London, incorporated. " 1666
 The Covenanters defeated on the Pentland hills. " 1679
 Archbishop Sharpe murdered near St. Andrews by John Balfour of Burley and others. 3 May, " 1679
 The Covenanters defeat Claverhouse at Drumclog, 1 June; are routed at Bothwell bridge. 22 June, " 1680
 Richard Cameron's declaration for religious liberty. 22 June, " 1680
 Resolution of a convention in favor of William III.; re-establishment of presbytery. 14 March, " 1689
 Insurrection of Claverhouse; killed at Killiecrankie, 27 July, " 1689
 Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe. 13 Feb. 1692
 Legislative union of Scotland with England. 1 May, 1707
 Insurrection under the earl of Mar in favor of the son of James II. (see *Pretender*). " 1715
 The rebels defeated at Preston, 12 Nov.; and at Dumbane (or Sheriffmuir). 13 Nov. " 1715
 Capt. Porteous killed by a mob in Edinburgh (see *Porteous*). 7 Sept. 1736
 Prince Charles Edward proclaimed at Perth, 4 Sept.; at Edinburgh, 16 Sept.; with the Highlanders defeats sir John Cope at Prestonpans, 21 Sept.; takes Carlisle, 15 Nov.; arrives at Manchester, 28 Nov.; at Derby, 4 Dec.; retreats to Glasgow. 25 Dec. 1745
 Defeats gen. Hawley at Falkirk, 17 Jan.; is totally defeated at Culloden. 16 April, 1746
 The Highland dress prohibited by parliament. 12 Aug. " 1746
 Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed for high-treason on Tower hill. 18 Aug. " 1747
 Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, aged 80, executed. 9 April, 1747
 Heritable jurisdictions abolished by parliament. " 1748
 Thomson, the poet, dies. 27 Aug. " 1748
 The Old Pretender, "Chevalier de St. George," dies at Rome. 30 Dec. 1765
 Prince Charles Edward Louis Casimir, the Young Pretender, dies at Rome. 31 Jan. 1788
 Death of Robert Burns. 21 July, 1796
 Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" published. 1800
 Cardinal Henry, duke of York (last of the Stuarts), dies. 31 Aug. 1807
 The court of session is formed into two divisions. " 1813
 Royal Caledonian Asylum, London, founded. " 1814
 Scott's "Waverley" published. " 1814
 The establishment of a jury court under a lord chief commissioner. 1815
 Visit of George IV. to Scotland. Aug. 1822
 Sir Walter Scott dies. 21 Sept. 1832
 Seven ministers of the presbytery of Strathgogie are deposed by the General Assembly of the church of Scotland for obeying the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law (Their deposition was formally protested against by the minority of ministers and elders, headed by Dr. Cook). 24 May, 1841
 The General Assembly condemn patronage as a grievance to the cause of true religion that ought to be abolished. 23 May, 1842
 Visit of the queen, prince Albert, and the court; she landed at Granton pier. 1-13 Sept. " 1842
 Secession of the non-intrusion ministers of the church of Scotland (about 400) at the General Assembly (see *Free Church*). 18 May, 1843
 Death of Jeffrey. 26 Jan. 1850
 National Association for vindication of Scottish rights formed. Nov. 1853
 Act for better government of the universities passed. Aug. 1858
 Salmon Fisheries act passed. July, 1864
 The queen's visit to the borders—Kelso, Melrose, etc., 21-24 Aug. 1867
 Scotch Reform bill introduced into the commons, 17 Feb.; passed. 13 July, 1868
 Procedure in court of session and judiciary and other courts amended. July, " 1868
 Scotch Reform act passed. 13 July, " 1868
 Land Registers and Titles to Land act passed. July, " 1868
 Commission appointed to inquire into the administration of justice. Oct. " 1868
 Municipal Elections Amendment act passed. 9 Aug. 1870
 Act to unite counties for sheriffs' duties passed. 9 Aug. " 1870
 Robert Chambers, author and publisher, died, aged 69, 17 March, 1871
 Scott centenary celebrated in Edinburgh, etc. (Scott born 15 Aug. 1771). 9 Aug. " 1872
 Scotch Education act passed. 10 Aug. " 1872
 Return of owners of land and heritages, 1872-3 (a kind of Domesday book), published by government. April, 1874
 Patronage in the established church (see 1842) abolished by act passed. 7 Aug. " 1874
 Scottish Church Disestablishment Association: first annual meeting. 8 March, 1875

Visit of the queen to Edinburgh; the Scottish national monument, by J. Steell, to prince Albert unveiled by her. 17 Aug. 1876
 Romanist hierarchy revived by the pope; archbishop of Glasgow, bishopric of Dunkeld, etc., 2 March; the Scotch Protestant bishops protest against this, 13 Apr. 1878
 Public Parks act passed. 13 March. " 1878
 Marriage Notice act passed. 8 Aug. " 1878
 Education act amended by act. 16 Aug. " 1878
 Visit of Mr. Gladstone to Midlothian, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc.; many speeches. 24-29 Nov. 1879
 (See *Edinburgh*.)

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

BEFORE CHRIST.

[The early accounts of the kings are in a great measure fabulous. The series of kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.]

330. Fergus I.: ruled 25 years; lost in the Irish Sea. [Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king. Having defeated the Britons and slain their king Coilus, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity forever. He went to Ireland, and, having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching from the shore, near the harbor, called *Carriekfergus* to this day, 3699 A.M.—*Anderson*.]

AFTER CHRIST.

357. Eugenius I., son of Fincormachus; slain in battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and the Picts.

* * With this battle ended the kingdom of the Scots, after having existed from the coronation of Fergus I., a period of 706 years; the royal family fled to Denmark.—*Boece, Buchanan*.

[Interregnum of 27 years.]

401. Fergus II. (I.), great grandson of Eugenius, and 40th king; slain in battle with the Romans.

420. Eugenius II. or Euenus; reigned 31 years.

451. Dongardus or Domangard, brother: defeated and drowned.

457. Constantine I., brother: assassinated.

479. Congallus I., nephew; just and prudent.

501. Goranus, brother; murdered.—*Boece*. Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life.

535. Eugenius III., nephew; "none excelled him in justice."

558. Congallus II., brother.

569. Kinnatellus, brother; resigned for

570. Aidanus or Aidan, son of Goranus.

605. Kenneth, son of Congallus II.

606. Eugenius IV., son of Aidanus.

621. Fercharad or Ferquhard I., son; confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself.—*Scott*.

632. Donald IV., brother; drowned in Loch Tay.

646. Fercharad II., son of Fercharad I.; "most execrable."

664. Maldunius, son of Donald IV.; strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately afterwards burned.

644. Eugenius V., brother.

688. Eugenius VI., son of Fercharad II.

698. Amberketus, nephew; fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.

699. Eugenius VII., brother; some ruffians designing the king's murder, entered his chamber, and, he being absent, stabbed his queen, *Sionnata*, to death.—*Scott*.

715. Mordachus, son of Amberketus.

730. Ethnus, son of Eugenius VII.

761. Eugenius VIII., son of Mordachus; sensual and tyrannous; put to death by his nobles.

764. Fergus III., son of Ethnus; killed by his jealous queen, who afterwards stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.

767. Solvathus, son of Eugenius VIII.

787. Achais; just and wise.

819. Congallus III.; a peaceful reign.

824. Dougal or Dougal, son of Solvathus; drowned.

831. Alpine, son of Achais; beheaded by the Picts.

834. Kenneth II., son; surnamed Mac Alpine; defeated the Picts, slew their king, and united them and the Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 843.

854. Donald V., brother; dethroned; committed suicide.

858. Constantine II., son of Kenneth II.; taken in battle by the Danes and beheaded.

874. Eth or Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot; died of grief in prison; confined for sensuality and crime.

876. Gregory the Great; brave and just.

893. Donald VI., son of Constantine II.; excellent.

904. Constantine III., son of Ethus; became a monk, and resigned in favor of

944. Malcolm I., son of Donald VI.; murdered.

953. Indulfus or Gundulph; killed by the Danes in an ambuscade.

961. Duff or Duffus, son of Malcolm; murdered by Donald, the governor of Forres castle.

965. Cullen or Culcun, son of Indulfus; avenged the murder of his predecessor; assassinated.

970. Kenneth III., brother of Cullen; murdered by Fencella, the lady of Fettercairn.

994. Constantine IV., son of Duff; slain.

995. Kenneth IV. or Grimus, the Grim, son of Duffus; reuled

and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.

1003. Malcolm II., son of Kenneth III.; assassinated on his way to Glamis; the assassins in their flight crossing a frozen lake were drowned.
1033. Duncan I., grandson; assassinated by his cousin.
1039. Macbeth, usurper; slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife.
- *.* Historians so differ up to this reign in the number of the kings, the dates of succession, and the circumstances narrated, that no account can be taken as precisely accurate.
1057. Malcolm III. (Canmore), son of Duncan; killed while besieging Alnwick castle.
1093. Donald VII. (Donald Bane), brother; usurper; fled to the Hebrides.
1094. Duncan II., natural son of Malcolm; murdered.
1094. Donald VII. again; deposed.
1098. Edgar, son of Malcolm (Henry I. of England married his sister Maud).
1107. Alexander I., the Fierce, brother.
1124. David I., brother; married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland.
1153. Malcolm IV., grandson.
1165. William the Lion; brother.
1214. Alexander II., son; married Joan, daughter of John, king of England.
1249. Alexander III., married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England; dislocated his neck when hunting near Kinghorn.
1285. Margaret, the "Maiden of Norway," granddaughter of Alexander, "recognized by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner;" died on her passage to Scotland.
- A competition for the vacant throne; Edward I. of England decides in favor of
1292. John Balliol, who afterwards surrendered his crown, and died in exile.
[Interregnum.]
1306. Robert (Bruce) I.; a great prince.
1329. David (Bruce) II., son; Edward Balliol disputed the throne with him.
1332. David II. again; a prisoner in England, 1346-57 (Edward Balliol king, 1352-4).
1371. Robert (Stuart) II., nephew; died 19 April.
1390. Robert (John Stuart) III., son; died 4 April.
1406. James I., second son; imprisoned 18 years in England; set at liberty in 1423; conspired against, and murdered at Perth, 21 Feb.
1437. James II., son; killed at the siege of Roxburgh castle by a cannon bursting, 3 Aug.
1460. James III., son; killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn field, 11 June.
1488. James IV., son; married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England; killed at the battle of Flodden, 9 Sept.
1513. James V., son; succeeded when little more than a year old; a sovereign possessing many virtues; died 14 Dec.
1542. Mary, daughter; born 7 Dec. 1542; succeeded 14 Dec. (see *Annals* above).
1567. James VI., son; succeeded to the throne of England, and the kingdoms were united, 1603.
(See *England*.)

Scott Centenary, celebrated in London and throughout Scotland, 9 Aug. 1871. Sir Walter Scott was born 15 Aug. 1771.

Scottish Corporation (charitable), established 1665. The old hall, Crane court, Fleet street, built by Wren, burned 14 Nov. 1877; new hall inaugurated 21 July, 1880.

Scouring of the White Horse, see *Ashdown*.

Screw was known to the Greeks. The pumping-screw of Archimedes, or screw-cylinder for raising water, invented about 236 B.C., is still in use. It is stated that with the assistance of the screw one man can press down or raise up as much as 150 men can do without it.—The **SCREW-PROPELLER** consists of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a windmill, set on an axis, running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern. It is driven by a steam-engine. The principle was shown by Hooke in 1681, and since by Du Quet, Bernouilli, and others. Patents for propellers were taken out by Joseph Bramah in 1784; by Wm. Lyttelton in 1794; and by Edward Shorter in 1799. But these led to no useful result. In 1836 patents were obtained by Francis Pettit Smith (knighted July, 1871; died 12 Feb. 1874) and capt. John Ericsson, and to them the successful application of the screw-propeller must be attributed. The first vessels with the screw were the *Archimedes*, built on the Thames in 1838 by H. Wimshurst, and the *Rattler*, built in the United

States (1844), and tried in England in 1845. Double screw-propellers are now employed. A new form of screw-propeller, invented by col. W. H. Mallory, of the U. S. army, was tried on the Thames and reported successful, Aug. 1878.

Scribblers Club, a literary club, founded by Swift in 1714, included among its members Dolingbroke, Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot.

Scripture Knowledge Institution, Bristol, was founded by George Müller, a Prussian (born in 1806). He came to Bristol as a minister of the "Brethren" in 1832, and on 5 March, 1834, founded this institution, the objects of which are: 1. Assistance of schools giving instruction on scriptural principles; 2. Circulation of the scriptures; 3. Assistance to missions; 4. Circulation of tracts; 5. Provision for destitute orphans, see *Orphan-houses*. Without application, Mr. Müller, since he began, up to 1868, had received by voluntary contribution 480,000*l*.

Scrofula, see *King's-evil*.

Scrutin (French for ballot). In *scrutin de liste* the voter writes on his paper as many names as there are persons to be elected; for instance, for the whole department. In *scrutin d'arrondissement*, the members are elected separately. The adoption of one of these modes was much discussed in France in 1875. The conservatives prefer the latter, the radicals the former; see *France*, Nov. 1875. The *scrutin de liste* was adopted in the elections of 1848, 1849, 1871, and 1875.

M. Bardioux's bill for adopting the *scrutin de liste* (warmly advocated by M. Gambetta) was passed by the chamber of deputies (243-235), 18 May, 1881; rejected by the senate (148-114), 9 June, 1881.

Soullabogue, see *Massacres*, 1798.

Sculpture is said to have begun with the Egyptians. Bezaleel and Aholiab built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, 1491 B.C., and their skill is recorded as the gift of God (Exod. xxxi. 3). Dipenus and Scyllis, statuaries at Crete, established a school at Sicyon. Pliny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it; all statues before their time being of wood, 568 B.C. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B.C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture did not flourish among the Romans, and in the middle ages, with some fine exceptions, was generally degraded. With the revival of painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence A.D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. An institute of sculptors was established in 1861.

EMINENT SCULPTORS.

Phedon flourished.....	B.C. 869
Myron.....	480
Phidias (the greatest).....	443
Praxiteles.....	363
Lysippus.....	326
Chares.....	266
Michael Angelo Buonarroti.....	A.D. 1474-1564
Benvenuto Cellini.....	1500-1570
Giovanni L. Bernini.....	1598-1680
John Henry Bannister.....	1758-1841
Louis Roubilliac (statue of sir I. Newton).....	died 1769
John Bacon.....	1740-1792
Thomas Banks.....	1738-1806
Joseph Nollekens.....	1737-1823
Antonio Canova.....	1757-1822
Thos. Woolner.....	1825
John Flaxman.....	1754-1826
Francis Chantrey.....	1781-1841
Albert Thorvaldsen.....	1770-1844
Sir Richard Westmacott.....	1778-1856
Christian Rauch.....	1777-1847
John Thomas.....	1813-1882
Wm. Behnes.....	1844
C. Kist.....	1802-1865
John Gibson.....	1791-1866
John Henry Foley.....	1818-1874
Alfred Geo. Stevens.....	1817-1878

Among the more eminent American sculptors are Acra, Crawford, Powers, Story, Greenough, Brown, and Harriet Hosmer.

Scutage, or ESCUAGE. The service of the shield (scutum) is either uncertain or certain. Escuage uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord; and is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. Escuage certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. The first tax levied in England to pay an army, 5 Hen. II. 1159.—*Cowel*.

Scutari, Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It was anciently called *Chrysopolis*, golden city, in consequence, it is said, of the Persians having established a treasury here when they attempted the conquest of Greece. Near here Constantine finally defeated Licinius, 323. The hospital was occupied by the sick and wounded of the Anglo-French army in 1854-5, whose sufferings were much alleviated by the kind exertions of Miss Florence Nightingale and a band of nurses under her, aided by a large fund of money (15,000*l.*) subscribed by the public and placed in the care of the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper; see *Times*.

Scythia, situate in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. The boundaries were unknown to the ancients. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially 624 B.C., when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years, and at different periods extended their conquests in Europe, penetrating as far as Egypt; see *Tartary*.

Sea. Lieut. Maury first published his "Physical Geography of the Sea" in 1854, and other important works since; he died Feb. 1873; see *Deep Sea*.

Sea Birds' Preservation Act, passed 24 June, 1869.

Sea Fights, see *Naval Battles*.

Sea Fisheries, see *Fisheries*.

Seaham, see under *Coal, Accidents*, 1880.

Seal Fishery Act, passed 14 June, 1875.

Seals, or SIGNETS. Engraved gems were used as such by the Egyptians, Jews, Assyrians, and Greeks; see Exod. xxviii. 14. Ahab's seal was used by Jezebel, 899 B.C. (1 Kings xxi. 8). The Romans in the time of the Tarquins (about 600 B.C.) had gemmed rings. They sealed rooms, granaries, bags of money, etc. The German emperor, Frederick I. (A.D. 1152) had seals of gold, silver, and tin. Impressions of the seals of Saxon kings are extant; and the English great seal is attributed to Edward the Confessor (1041-66). "A seal with armorial bearings before the eleventh century is certainly false."—*Fosbroke*. The most ancient English seal with arms on it is said to be that of Richard I. or John. White and colored waxes were used. Our present sealing-wax, containing shellac, did not come into general use in Germany and England until about 1556. Red wafers for seals came into use about 1624, but were not used for public seals till the eighteenth century.—For SEALED LETTERS, see *Great Seal and Lettres de Cachet*.

Seamen. In consequence of the great loss of life by wrecks of merchant vessels, attributed to bad ships and overloading, a commission of inquiry was agreed to by parliament on the motion of Mr. S. Plimsoll (who published "Our Seamen: an Appeal"), 4 March, 1873. The duke of Edinburgh was on the commission; the duke of Somerset, chairman. Mr. Plimsoll has been censured for exaggeration.

The report issued in September tended to justify the public apprehensions, but suggested no remedy. The report presented to parliament, 2 July, 1874, condemned the present insurance system, and recommended increased responsibility of owners and others, and strengthening the powers of the Board of Trade for investigation.

The Merchant Shipping Survey bill was rejected (173-179)..... 24 June, 1874
After much excitement, an act was passed to give further powers to the Board of Trade to stop unseaworthy ships..... 13 Aug 1875
Another Merchant Shipping act (which see) passed 15 Aug 1876

Seas, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE. The claim of England to rule the British seas is of very ancient date. Arthur is said to have assumed it, and Alfred afterwards supported this right. It was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Chas. I. 1633. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other powers of the north armed to avoid search, 1780; again, 1800; see *Armed Neutrality and Flag*. The international rule of the road at sea was settled in 1862; yet near Great Britain alone there have been 13,000 collisions in six years. Mr. Wm. Stirling Lacon proposes to reduce the rules from 749 words to 144, for simplicity and security. His form had been nine times before parliament, 1873.

Sebastian, St. (N. Spain), was taken by the French, under the duke of Berwick, in 1719. It was besieged by the British and allied army under Wellington. After a most heavy bombardment, by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, it was stormed by gen. Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), and taken 31 Aug. 1813.—On 5 May, 1836, the fortified works, through the centre of which ran the high-road to Hernani, were carried by the English auxiliary legion under gen. Evans, after very hard fighting. The British naval squadron, off St. Sebastian, under lord John Hay, lent very opportune aid to the victors in this contest.—A vigorous assault was made on the lines of gen. De Lacy Evans, at St. Sebastian, by the Carlists, 1 Oct. 1836. Both parties fought with bravery. The Carlists were repulsed, after suffering severely. The loss of the Anglo-Spanish force was 376 men and 37 officers, killed and wounded. Gen. De Lacy Evans was slightly wounded; see under *Leagues*.

Sebastopol, or SEVASTOPOL, a town and once a naval arsenal, at southwest point of the Crimea, formerly the little village of Aktiar. The buildings were commenced in 1784, by Catherine II., after the conquest of the country. The town is built in the shape of an amphitheatre on the rise of a large hill flattened on its summit, according to a plan laid down before 1794, which has been since adhered to. The fortifications and harbor were constructed by an English engineer, col. Upton, and his sons, since 1830. The population in 1834 was 15,000. This place underwent eleven months' siege, by the English and French in 1854 and 1855. Immediately after the battle of the Alma, 20 Sept. 1854, the allied army marched to Sebastopol, and took up its position on the plateau between it and Balaklava, and the grand attack and bombardment commenced 17 Oct. 1854, without success.* After many sanguinary encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments, a grand assault was made on 8 Sept. 1855, upon the Malakhoff tower and the Redans, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaining the Malakhoff. The attacks of the English on the great Redan and of the French upon the little Redan were successful, but the assailants were compelled to retire after a desperate struggle with great loss of life. The French lost 1616 killed, of whom 5 were generals, 24 superior and 116 inferior officers, 4500 wounded, and 1400 missing. The English lost 385 killed (29 being commissioned and 42 non-commissioned officers), 1886 wounded, and 176 missing. In the night the Russians abandoned the southern and principal part of the town

* In consequence of the sufferings and disasters of the army in the winter of 1854-5, the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was appointed, and the Aberdeen administration resigned, Feb. 1855. The committee sat from 1 March to 15 May, lord Aberdeen being the last person examined. Its report was presented 18 June. Mr. Roebuck, the chairman, moved on 17 July that the house should pass a vote of severe reprobation on every member of the Aberdeen administration. On 19 July his motion was lost by a majority of 107 against it. In 1855 the government sent sir John M'Neill and col. Tulloch to inquire into the state of the armies in the Crimea. Their report was presented to parliament in Feb. 1856. A commission was appointed to consider the statements in the report (which were very unfavorable to many officers), but the substance of the report was unshaken.

and fortifications, after destroying as much as possible, and crossed to the northern forts. They also sank or burned the remainder of their fleet. The allies found a very great amount of stores when they entered the place, 9 Sept. The works were utterly destroyed in April, 1856, and the town was restored to the Russians in July; see *Russo-Turkish War*.

Seceders; Secession Church, see *Burghers*.

Secession Ordinances. The beginning of the civil war in the United States dates from the secession from the Union of the Southern states in the spring of 1861. The ordinances of secession were passed by these states in the following order: By South Carolina, 20 Dec. 1860; Florida, 7 Jan. 1861; Mississippi, 9 Jan. 1861; Alabama, 11 Jan. 1861; Georgia, 19 Jan. 1861; Louisiana, 26 Jan. 1861; Texas, 7 Feb. 1861; Virginia, 17 April, 1861; Arkansas, 6 May, 1861; Tennessee, 6 May, 1861; North Carolina, 20 May, 1861.

Secondary of London, an ancient office, resembling that of under-sheriff in counties. The place was purchasable till early in the present century, when it was bought up by the corporation.

Secret Societies, see *Assassins, Fenians, Ribbonism, Vehmich Tribunal, Rosicrucians*, etc.

Secretaries of State. The earliest authentic record of a secretary of state is in the reign of Henry III., when John Maunsell is described as "*Secretarius Noster*," 1253.—*Rymer*. Towards the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, two secretaries were appointed; and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third as secretary for Scotch affairs; this appointment was afterwards laid aside; but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of parliament; and the secretaries were appointed for home, foreign, and colonial affairs. When there were but two secretaries, one held the *portefeuille* of the Northern department, comprising the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, etc.; the other, of the Southern department, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey; the affairs of Ireland belonging to the elder secretary; both secretaries then equally directed the home affairs.—*Beaumont*. There are now five secretaries—home, foreign, colonial, war, and (in 1858) India, all in the cabinet; see *Administrations*, and separate articles, *Liverpool*, etc., to *Gludstone*.

Sects, Religious, see under *Worship*, and their respective titles.

Secular Games (*Ludi Sæculares*), very ancient Roman games, celebrated on important occasions. Horace wrote his "*Carmen Sæculare*" for their celebration in the reign of the emperor Augustus (17). They took place again in the reign of Claudius (47), of Domitian (88), and, for the last time, of Philip (248), believed to be 2000 years after the foundation of the city.

Secularism, a name given to the principles advocated by G. J. and Austin Holyoake, about 1846, and since by Mr. Bradlaugh.

Its central idea is free, not lawless, thought, and it considers scepticism to be scrutiny. It advocates liberty of action without injury to others. It is not against Christianity, but independent of it. Its standard is utilitarian; it is the religion of the present life only; teaching men to seek morality in nature, and happiness in duty. Mr. Austin Holyoake and other secularists repudiated atheism; Mr. Bradlaugh and others profess it.

Security from Violence Act, passed in 1863, appointed whipping as part of the punishment for attempts at garroting.

Sedan, an ancient fortified city in the valley of the Meuse, N.E. of France, the seat of a principality long held by the dukes of Bouillon. On 6 July, 1641, a victory was gained at La Marfée, near Sedan, by the count of Soissons and the troops of Bouillon and other French princes, over the royal army supporting Richelieu; but the count was slain on 23 June, 1642. The duke was

arrested in the midst of his army, and was made to cede Sedan to the crown. The Protestant university was abolished after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685. Around this place a series of desperate conflicts on 29, 30, and 31 Aug. between the French army of the north, under marshal MacMahon (about 150,000 men), and the greater part of the three German armies under the king and crown-prince of Prussia, and the crown-prince of Saxony (about 250,000 men), was brought to a close on 1 Sept. 1870.

The battle began with attacks on the French right and left about 5 A.M., and was very severe at 2 P.M. At 4 P.M. the Germans remained masters of the field, and the crown-prince of Prussia announced a complete victory, the chief part of the French army retreating into Sedan.

The emperor Napoleon was present during the battle, and, it is said, stood at Igles, near Sedan, exposed for four hours to the German grenades. The impossibility of further resistance was then evident. The Germans had contracted their circle close round Sedan; their formidable artillery held all the heights, from which they could at pleasure wholly destroy the town and the army, and only 2000 men were in a condition to respond to their commander's call, and to make a supreme effort to break through the enemy with the emperor and escape to Montmédy.

At first gen. De Wimpffen (called to the command when MacMahon was wounded) indignantly rejected the terms offered by the victor, and the emperor had a fruitless interview with count Bismarck to endeavor to mitigate them.

On 2 Sept. the emperor wrote in autograph to the king of Prussia, "*Mon frère, n'ayant pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes, je dépose mon épée au pied de votre majesté. NAPOLEON.*" A capitulation of Sedan and the whole army therein was signed by generals Von Moltke and De Wimpffen at the château of Bellevue, near Frenois, at 11.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M. an interview took place between the king and the emperor, who was downcast but dignified.

The conflict was principally carried on by the artillery, in which (according to the emperor) the Germans had the advantage, not only in number (600 to 500), but also in weight, range, and precision. The carnage was awful, and the field the next day was a mass of shattered bones, torn flesh, and colored rags.

About 25,000 French prisoners were taken in the battle, and 33,000 surrendered the next day, together with 70 mitrailleuses, 400 field-pieces, and 150 fortress guns. About 14,000 French wounded were found lying in the neighborhood, and about 3000 escaped into Belgium and laid down their arms. The great army of the north had ceased to exist. 'Among the killed was lieut.-col. Pemberton, a correspondent of the *Times*, who had approached too near the conflict.

The French emperor and his suite arrived at Wilhelmshöhe, a castle near Cassel appointed for his residence (formerly inhabited by his uncle Jerome, when king of Westphalia), in the evening of 5 Sept.

On 1 Sept. the village of Bazailles was stormed by the Bavarians and burned, it was said, because the inhabitants fired on the ambulances; many women and children perished. The French denied the provocation. The place had been previously twice bombarded and stormed by the maddened combatants.

In a letter dated 12 May, 1872, the emperor Napoleon took upon himself the whole responsibility of the surrender of Sedan.

Sedan Chairs (so called from Sedan) were first seen in England in 1581. One used in the reign of James I., by the duke of Buckingham, caused great indignation, and the people exclaimed that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into London in 1634, when sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They came into very general use in 1649.

Sedgmoor (Somersetshire), where the duke of Monmouth (natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters), who had risen in rebellion on the accession of James II., was completely defeated by the royal army, 6 July, 1685. The duke was made a prisoner in the disguise of a peasant, at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger and fatigue. He was tried and beheaded on 15 July following.

Sedition. Sedition acts were passed in the reign of George III. The proclamation against seditious writings was published May, 1792. The celebrated Sedition bill passed Dec. 1795. Seditious societies were suppressed by act, June, 1797. The Seditious Meetings and Assemblies bill passed 31 March, 1817. In Ireland, during the Roman Catholic and Repeal agitation, acts or proclamations against sedition and seditious meet-

were published from time to time until 1848; see *Alien and Sedition Laws*.

Seeds. An act was passed to prevent the adulteration of seeds (a common practice), 11 Aug. 1869; amended in 1878.

Seekers, see Quakers.

Segedin, or SZEGEDIN (Hungary). Here was concluded a treaty between Ladislaus IV. and Amurath II., 12 July, 1444. It was treacherously annulled at the instigation of cardinal Julian, who with Ladislaus perished in the fatal battle of Varna, 10 Nov. 1444; see *Varna*.

Selcento, see under Italian.

Selidice (Poland), where a battle was fought 10 April, 1831, between the Poles and Russians. The Poles obtained the victory after a bloody conflict, taking 4000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon; but this success was soon followed by fatal reverses.

Seismometer (from *σείσμος*, Greek for earthquake), an apparatus for measuring the violence of the shocks. One is described by Mr. Robert Mallet in his work on earthquakes, published in 1858.

Sela, see Petra.

Selection, NATURAL, see Species.

Selectmen, the earliest officers of the townships formed by the first colonists of New England, about 1635.

Selenium, a grayish-white elementary substance (chemically resembling sulphur), discovered in the stone rhotite by Berzelius, in 1817.

The variation in its resistance to the electric current when subjected to light was observed by Mr. Willoughby Smith in 1873, and utilized in the photophone (*which see*). Dr. C. William Siemens constructed a "*selenium eye*."

Seleucia (Syria), made the capital of the Syrian monarchy by its builder, Seleucus Nicator, 312 B.C. On the fall of the Seleucidae, it became a republic, 65 B.C. It was taken by Trajan, A.D. 116; several times given up and retaken; subjugated by the Saracens, and united with Ctesiphon, 636.

Seleucides, ERA OF TIME, dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator. It was used in Syria for many years, and frequently by the Jews until the fifteenth century, and by some Arabians. Opinions vary as to its commencement. To reduce it to our era (supposing it to begin 1 Sept. 312 B.C.), subtract 311 years 4 months.

Self-denying Ordinance, which ordained that no member of parliament should hold any civil or military office or command conferred by either or both of the houses, or by authority derived from them, after much discussion, was passed 3 April, 1655, by the influence of Cromwell, who thus removed the earl of Essex and other Presbyterians out of his way. A somewhat similar ordinance was adopted by the parliament at Melbourne in Australia, in 1858. The name was given to an arrangement made respecting British naval promotions and retirements in 1870.

Sellasia (Laconia). Here the Spartans, under Cleomenes, were defeated by Antigonus Doson and the Achæans, 221 B.C.

Selsey, see Chichester.

Semaphore, see Telegraphy.

Sematology (Greek *σημα*, a sign), the science of signs, a term proposed by B. H. Smart, who died 1872.

Seminara (Naples). Near here Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great captain, was defeated by the French, in 1495; but defeated them, 21 April, 1503.

Semincas, see Simancas.

Seminole War. Towards the close of 1835, the Seminole Indians in Florida, guided by their head sachem, Micanopy, and led by their principal chief, Osceola, commenced a most distressing warfare upon the frontier settlements of Florida and Georgia. The cause

of the outbreak was an attempt, by the federal government, to remove them to the wilderness beyond the Mississippi. Provision had been made for their peaceable removal. The Indians refused to go, and United States troops were sent into Florida, to remove them by force, if necessary. For almost seven years the Seminoles, in their swamps and everglades, resisted the large number of United States troops who were sent there under the most eminent army officers. At one time the Creeks, who were about to be removed from Georgia and Alabama, aided their brethren in Florida by attacking white settlers within their domain. This war cost the United States many valuable lives and millions of treasure; see *Battles*.

Sempach (Switzerland). Here the Swiss gained a great victory over Leopold, duke of Austria, 9 July, 1386. The duke was slain, and the liberty of their country established. The day is still commemorated.

Semper Eadem ("Always the same"), one of the mottoes of queen Elizabeth, was adopted by queen Anne, 13 Dec. 1702. Many suspected this motto to denote her Jacobitism, and it ceased to be used after her reign.

Semperingham, see Gilbertines.

Senate (*Senatus*). In the ancient republics the government was divided between the *senatus* (from *senis*, old; in Greek, *γερουσία*, from *γέρων*, old), an assembly of elders, and the popular assembly (*comitia*, Latin; *εκκλησία*, Greek), the king being merely the executive. The Roman senate, said to have originally been composed of 100 members, was raised to 300 by Tarquinius Priscus; to about 600 by Sylla, about 81 B.C.; and to 900 by Julius Cæsar. It was reformed and reduced to 600 by Augustus; and gradually lost its power and dignity under the emperors. The mere form existed in the reign of Justinian. A second senate, formed at Constantinople by Constantine, retained its office till the ninth century. S.P.Q.R. on the Roman standard stood for "*Senatus Populusque Romanus*," "the Roman senate and people." A *senatus consultum* was a law enacted by the senate. The constitution of the United States provides congress shall consist of a senate and house of representatives. In the senate, representation is by states, without regard to population, each state having two senators. The constitution forbids the impairment of this equality of representation. In cases of the impeachment of high officers of the government the senate sits as a court of impeachment.

The French senate was created by the constitution of the year 8, promulgated 24 Dec. 1799, to watch over the administration of the laws. The number of senators was raised gradually from 60 to 137. The senate was replaced by the chamber of peers in 1814; re-established by Napoleon III., 14 Jan. 1852; and abolished, 6 Sept. 1870. Its re-establishment was proposed in 1873.

Establishment of a senate of 300 voted; 225 to be elected by the departments; 75 (for life) by national assembly, 22 Feb. 1875.

The 75 elected, 9-21 Dec. 1875; see *France*.

Seneffe (Belgium). Near here was fought a severe but indecisive battle between the Dutch, under the prince of Orange (afterwards our William III.), and the French, led by the great Condé, 11 Aug. 1674.

Senegal, French colonies on the river of that name in Senegambia, W. Africa, settled about 1626; several times taken by the British, but recovered by the French, to whom they were finally restored in 1814.

Seneschal, a high officer of the French royal household. In the reign of Philip I., 1059, the office was esteemed the highest place of trust.

Senlac, see Hastings.

Senones (see *Gauls*), defeated by Camillus, 367 B.C. They defeated Metellus, the consul at Arretium, 284, but were almost exterminated by Dolabella, 283. They invaded Greece in 279; were defeated by Antigonus Gonatas, 278; and sued for peace.

Senova, near Schipka, in the Balkans. Here Salim-pacha and the Turks were defeated by the Russian

general Skobelev, 9 Jan. 1878. This victory virtually closed the war, and opened the road to Adrianople. About 26,000 Turks and 283 officers were made prisoners, with 40 Krupp guns. About 8000 Turks and 3000 Russians were killed or wounded.

Sentinum (central Italy). The site of a great victory of the Romans over the Samnites and Gauls, whose general, Gellius Egnatius, was slain, 396 B.C.

Sephardim, the name given to the descendants of the highly civilized Jews of Spain and Portugal, who fled from the persecutions of the Inquisition, 1492-1506. The Jews interpret Sephard, in Obadiah 20, as Spain.

Sepoys (a corruption of *sipahi*, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India. Under able generals, they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see *Fallorv*, 1806; *Madras*, 1809; and *India*, 1857.

September, the seventh Roman month, reckoned from March (from *septimus*, seventh). It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa, 713 A.C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but the emperor opposed it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name, Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Hercules; and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus.—"September 4 government," see *France*, Sept. 1870.

Septembrizars. In the French Revolution, a dreadful massacre took place in Paris, 2-5 Sept. 1792. The prisons were broken open, and the prisoners butchered, among them an ex-bishop, and nearly 100 non-juring priests. Some accounts state the number of persons slain at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this slaughter were named Septembrizars.

Septennialists, the party in France who support the septennate or seven years' government of marshal MacMahon, enacted by the assembly, 19, 20 Nov. 1873; see *France*, 1874.

Septennial Parliaments. Edward I. held but one parliament every two years. In 4 Edward III. it was enacted "that a parliament should be holden every year once." This continued to be the statute-law till 16 Charles I., 1641, when an act was passed for holding parliaments once in three years at least; repealed in 1664. The Triennial act was re-enacted in 1694. Triennial parliaments thence continued till 2 Geo. I., 1716, when, in consequence of the allegation that "a popish faction were designing to renew the rebellion in this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad," it was enacted that "the then parliament should continue for seven years." This *Septennial act*, entitled "An Act for Enlarging the Continuance of Parliaments" (1715 in the statutes, 4to, given as 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 38), was passed 7 May, 1716; see *Parliaments*. Several unsuccessful motions have been made for its repeal; one in May, 1837.

Septimania, a Roman province, S. France; see *Languedoc*.

Septuagesima Sunday, 13 Feb. 1881; 5 Feb. 1882; see *Quadragesima Sunday* and *Week*. *Septuagesima* is the season between Epiphany and Lent.

Septuagint Version or *the Bible*, made from Hebrew into Greek, 277 A.C. Seventy-two translators were shut up in thirty-six cells; each pair translated the whole; and, on subsequent comparisons, the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter.—*Justin Martyr*. St. Jerome affirms that they translated only the Pentateuch; others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy Philadelphus gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Old Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation.—*Josephus*. Finished in seventy-two days.—*Hesiod*. The above statements are merely traditional; see *Bible* and *Alexandrian Codex*.

Sequestration of Banatians Act, passed 13 July, 1871.

Seraing, Belgium, on the Meuse, near Liège, formerly the site of a palace of the prince-bishops of Liège; now containing great iron-works, established in 1817 by John Cockerill, an Englishman. His father, who had works at Liège, died in 1818. Nearly the whole town has been built by Cockerill.

Serajevo, capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with about 80,000 inhabitants, was founded in 1463, by two nobles. It was taken by Matthias, king of Hungary, in 1480, and by prince Eugene of Savoy in 1698. In pursuance of the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, the Austrians entered Serajevo, after a sharp conflict with the Bosnians, and bombardment of the city, 19 Aug. 1878. By a fire, 8, 9 Aug. 1878, above 20,000 persons were rendered homeless.

Serapia, Tauris or (near Naples), was excavated in 1780. The investigations of Lyell and Babbage into the history of the sinking and burying of this temple were of great geological interest.

Seraskier, the Turkish minister of war.

Serfs, see *Slavery* (note), and *Russia*, 1861, 1862.

Sergeants-at-Law are pleaders from among whom the judges are ordinarily chosen, and who are called sergeants of the cof. The judges call them brothers; see *Coif*. Their exclusive rights of addressing Court of Common Pleas suspended, 1884; restored, 1840; abolished, 1846. By the Supreme Court of Judicature act, judges on their appointment need not be made sergeants, 1878; see *Law of Court*.

Seringapatam (S. India), the capital of Hyder Ali, sovereign of Mysore (which see). The battle of Seringapatam, called also the battle of Arikera, in which the British defeated Tippee Sahib, was fought 15 May, 1791. The redoubts were stormed, and Tippee was reduced by lord Cornwallis, 6 Feb. 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippee agreed to cede one half of Mysore, and to pay 88,000,000 rupees (about 2,800,000 sterling) to England, and to give up to lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages.—In a new war, the Madras army, under gen. Harris, arrived before Seringapatam, 5 April, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay army, 14 April; and the place was stormed and carried by major-gen. Baird, 4 May, same year. In this engagement Tippee was killed; see *Mysore*.

Serpentine, see *Hyde Park*.

Servants. An act levying a duty on male servants was passed in 1777, which was augmented in 1781 et seq. A tax on female servants, imposed in 1786, was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded, in 1800, about 250,000*l.* per annum; in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,482*l.*; in 1880 it produced about the same sum. The license duty for male servants is now 1*l.* each. It produced in the year 1876-7, 167,004*l.*; 1877-8, 184,641*l.*; 1878-9, 144,081*l.* The law respecting servants was amended by the Master and Servants act, passed in 1867.

Servia, an hereditary principality, nominally subject to Turkey, south of Hungary. The Servians are of Slavonic origin. They embraced Christianity about 640. The emperor Manuel subjugated them in 1150; but they recovered their independence in 1180, and were ruled by princes, generally named Stephen, till their country was finally subdued by the sultan Mahomet II., in 1459. Population in 1864, 886,000; 1878, 1,222,506; 1879, 1,266,928.

An empire founded by king Deschaw, 1240; later, emperor, defeated, 15 June, 1280; country annexed by Turks.

A Servian rebellion quelled 1787
The Servians aid Austria by two companies 1798-99
Again rebel, and capture Belgrade 1806
Kara George chosen leader, 1801; aided by the Russians, establish a government 1809-11
The Turks break a treaty, and Kara George dies 1814
Their governor, Mischuk, rebels March, 1818

Kara George, returning, is executed.....	1816
Alexander Milosch I. (Obrenovitch) recognized as hereditary prince by the sultan.....	15 Aug. 1829
Milosch, becoming despotic, made to abdicate, and a new constitution established.....	13 June 1839
His son and successor, Milan, soon dies, whose brother Michael also retires; Alexander, son of Kara George, chosen prince.....	14 Sept. 1842
Alexander, becoming unpopular, made to abdicate by the national party; Alexander Milosch re-elected prince, 23 Dec.....	1858
Plot against Milosch frustrated, 11 July; the Serbian assembly meets.....	13 July 1860
Milosch dies; succeeded by his son, Michael Obrenovitch (born 4 Sept. 1825).....	26 Sept. " "
Rising movement to render Serbia independent of Turkey.....	March 1861
Disputes between the Servians and the Turkish garrison at Belgrade, which lead to bloodshed; the city bombarded, 15 June; submits, 17 June; the Turkish pacha dismissed.....	19 June 1862
A conference of the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, Aug.; the Porte agrees to liberal concessions to the Servians, which their prince accepts.....	7 Oct. " "
Servians demand withdrawal of Turkish garrison from Belgrade and other fortresses.....	5 Oct. 1866
Which are evacuated, March; prince Michael, at Constantinople, thanks the sultan.....	30 March 1867
Prince Michael assassinated in Belgrade.....	10 June 1868
Milan IV., grand-nephew of prince Michael, chosen his successor, 22 June; fourteen of the murderers were executed.....	28 July " "
Constitution affirming the hereditary rights of the Obrenovitch family.....	1869
Prince Karageorgevitch accused of complicity with murder; imprisoned at Pesth, Jan.; acquitted.....	May 1871
The regents surrender the government to prince Milan at Belgrade.....	22 Aug. 1872
Excitement through insurrection in Herzegovina; new ministry, hostile to Turkey, formed, about 31 Aug.; resign; announced, 4 Oct.; peace ministry formed.....	9 Oct. 1875
Marriage of the prince to Natalie Koschko.....	17 Oct. 1876
Risties, premier, opposed to Turkey.....	July " "
See <i>Turkey</i> , for the war declared.....	1 July " "
Milan proclaimed king by Tcherneyeff and the army at Belgrad; not approved.....	16 Sept. " "
Peace with Turkey ratified.....	4 March 1877
[Servian losses in the war, about 8000 killed, 20,000 wounded.]	
Servians again declare war and enter Turkey (see <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>).....	14, 15 Dec. " "
Sultan deposes prince Milan.....	22 Dec. " "
Servia declared independent, with new frontiers, by treaty of San Stefano, 3 March, and of Berlin, 13 July.....	1878
Execution of Markovitch and other rioters, end of May.....	" "
Proclamation of peace and national independence at Belgrade.....	22 Aug. " "
The ministry remodelled by Risties.....	about 15 Oct. " "
Resignation of Risties (virtual dictator) announced.....	25 Oct. 1880

HEREDITARY PRINCES.

1829. Milosch (Obrenovitch) I. recognized by Turkey, 15 Aug. 1834; abdicates, 13 June 1839.	
1839. Michael II., son; died, 1840.	
1840. Michael III., brother; abdicates, 1842.	
1842. Alexander (Karageorgevitch), son of Kara George; chosen, 14 Sept.; deposed, 23 Dec. 1848.	
1858. Milosch (Obrenovitch) re-elected, 23 Dec.; died, 1860.	
1860. Michael III., son; succeeds, 26 Sept.; assassinated, 10 June, 1868.	
1868. Milan (Obrenovitch) IV., grand-nephew; again proclaimed, 2 July, 1868; married Natalie Koschko (born 1850), 17 Oct. 1875.	
Heir: Alexander, born 14 Aug. 1876.	

Servile Wars, insurrections of slaves against their masters. Two were quelled in Sicily, after much slaughter, 132, 99 B.C.; see *Spartans*.

Session Courts in England were appointed to be held quarterly in 1113, and the times for holding them regulated in 1831; see *Quarter Sessions*, and *Court of Session*. The *kirk session* in Scotland consists of the minister and elders of each parish. They superintend religious worship and discipline, dispense money collected for the poor, etc.

Sestus, on the Thracian Chersonesus; see *Hellaspont*. Near Sestus was the western end of Xerxes' bridge, across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Sestus was retaken from the Persians by the Athenians, 478, and held by them till 404, giving them the command of the trade of the Euxine.

Settled Estates Act, 40 & 41 Vict. c. 18, con-

solidates and amends the law relating to their leases, sales, etc. (passed 28 June, 1877).

Settlement, Act of, for securing the succession to the British throne, to the exclusion of Roman Catholics, was passed in 1689. This name is also given to the statute by which the crown, after the demise of William III. and queen Anne, without issue, was limited to Sophia, electress of Hanover, granddaughter of James I., and her heirs being Protestants, 1702. The Irish Act of Settlement, passed in 1662, was repealed in 1689; see *Hanover*.

Settlement, Law of, of the poor, the subject of many statutes since 1535, was somewhat changed by the Poor-law act of 1834.

Seven Bishops, see *Bishops*, 1688.

Seven Brothers, martyrs at Rome, under Antoninus; their feast is kept 10 July.

Seven Churches of Asia, to the angels (ministers) of which the apostle John was commanded to write the epistles contained in the second and third chapters of his Revelation — viz., Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, 96.

1. *Ephesus* (which see). Paul founded the church here, 57. In 53, he was in great danger from a tumult created by Demetrius; to the elders of this church he delivered his warning address, 60 (Acts xix. xx). Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (527), and still remains so.

2. *Smyrna*. An ancient Greek city, claiming to be the birth-place of Homer; was destroyed by the Lydians; about 627 B.C. rebuilt by Antigonos and Lysimachus. Its first bishop, Polycarp, was martyred here about 169. It has been frequently captured. It was sacked by Tamerlane in 1402; and finally taken by the Turks, 1421. It is now the chief city of Asia Minor, and the seat of the Levant trade. Earthquake, above 2000 perished, 12 May, 1875.

3. *Pergamos*. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Philetarus, whom Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals, had made governor, 283 B.C. He was succeeded by Eumenes I., 263; Attalus (who took the title of king), 241; Eumenes II. (who collected a great library), 197; Attalus II., 159; Attalus III., 138. He bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, 133. It revolted, was subdued, and made the Roman province Asia. Pergamos is still an important place, called Bergamo. Parchment is said to have been invented here.

4. *Thyatira*. Now a mean town of 2000 houses, called Ak-hissar, "White Castle."

5. *Sardis*. Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Croesus (560 B.C.); taken by Cyrus, 548; burned by the Greeks, 499; it flourished under the Roman empire; was taken by the Turks, and destroyed by Tamerlane about 1402; it is now a miserable village, named Sart.

6. *Philadelphia* was built by Attalus (III.) Philadelphus, king of Pergamos (159-138 B.C.); was taken by Bajazet I., A.D. 1390. It is now called Allah Shehr, "The city of God," and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.

7. *Laodicea*. In Phrygia, near Lydia; has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place, called Eskelissar, "The Old Castle."

Seven Days' Battles AROUND RICHMOND, VA., U.S.A. A series of severe conflicts between the confederates under Lee, and the United States army under McClellan, lasting from 25 June to 1 July, 1862, during which McClellan retired from his position in siege of Richmond to Harrison's Landing on the James River. See *Penninsular Campaign*, and *United States*, 1862.

Seven Days' War, see *Army*, 1871.

Seven Sleepers. According to an early legend, seven youths, in 251, commanded to worship a statue set up in Ephesus by the emperor Decius, refused, and fled to a cavern in the mountain, where they were enclosed, and slept, according to Durandus, for 300 years. Other writers give shorter periods, and various accounts of the incidents which accompanied the awakening. A festival in their honor is kept by the Roman Catholic church on 27 July.

Seven Weeks' War, see *Prussia*, 1866.

Seven Wonders, see *Wonders*.

Seven Years' War, the conflict maintained by Frederick II. of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France, from 1756 to 1763; see *Battles*. He gained Silesia; see *Hubertsburg*.

Seven-shilling Piece in gold were authorized to be issued 29 Nov. 1797.

Seventh-day Baptists, see article *Sabbatarism*, etc.

Severndroog, see *Sarandrop*.

Severus's Wall, see *Roman Walls*.

Seville (S.W. Spain), the *Hispalis* of the Phenicians and the *Julia* of the Romans, was the capital until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, 1563. It opened its gates to the Saracens in 712, and was taken from them by the Christians in 1472, after an obstinate siege. The peace of Seville between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed 9 Nov. 1729. In the peninsular war, Seville surrendered to the French, 1 Feb. 1810; and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, 27 Aug. 1812. It was besieged but not taken by Espartero, July, 1845. Visit of prince of Wales, 20 April, 1874.

Sèvres, see *Porcelain*.

Sewers, see *Cloaca Maxima*. An act was passed in 1847 enforcing the conveyance of the sewage of houses in London into the public sewers. The commissioners of sewers in London were superseded by the metropolitan commissioners of sewers, nominated by the government. They abolished the large brick sewers, introducing pipe-drains, and turned the contents of 80,000 cesspools into the river Thames. The necessity for purifying the polluted river led to the construction of a new system of drainage, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Board of Works (which see). The main drainage (the plan of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette) consists of the northern high-level, middle-level, and low-level, and southern high-level and low-level. On 14 March, 1865, the works were said to be completed, except the low-level sewer on the north side, which was waiting for the completion of the Thames embankment, etc. On 4 April, 1865, the prince of Wales started the engines which commenced lifting the waters of the southern outfall, at Crompton Point, near Erith.* The main drainage works of the metropolis (92 miles) were finally completed Aug. 1875. The sewage is carried 14 miles down the river. Total cost, 4,500,000; see *Carbolic Acid*.

Sewing-machine. It is said that Thomas Saint patented one for boots and shoes in 1790. Similar inventions are ascribed to Duncan (1804), Adams and Dodge (American, 1818), Thimmonier (French, 1834), and Walter Hunt (1834). The first really practical sewing-machine was the invention of Elias Howe, an American mechanic, of Cambridge, in Massachusetts, about 1841, who died in Brooklyn, 2 Oct. 1867, aged 47. It is now known under an improved form as Thomas's shuttle machine, by whom it was introduced into England in 1846. Many improvements have been since made.

Sexagesima Sunday, see *Quadragesima Sunday* and *H're*.

Sextant, an instrument used like a quadrant, containing sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle, invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsborg, in 1580. The Arabian astronomers are said to have had a sextant of fifty-nine feet nine inches radius, about 905.

Seychelles Isles (Indian ocean), settled by the French about 1769; captured by the British, 1794; ceded to them, 1815.

* The utilization of disinfected sewage as manure is now much advanced. Great success is said to have been attained at Edinburgh, Carlisle, Croydon, and other places. Much hot controversy has arisen respecting the disposal of the London sewage. On 15 Nov. 1864, the Metropolitan board accepted a contract for its disposal from Messrs. Bazalgette and Napier. Sewage utilization acts were passed in 1865 and 1867, and the Metropolitan Sewage and Faeces Reclamation acts were passed in June, 1865. The sewage farm near Barking, Essex, was reported to be flourishing in 1868, good grass and corn crops raised.

Shannon, see *Trunk*.

Shaftesbury Park Estate, near Wandsworth, London, S.W., a model village, and termed "a workman's city;" built here for clerks, artisans, and laborers, by a company, was opened by the earl of Shaftesbury, 8 Nov. 1873, and 18 July, 1874.

Shaftesbury's Act, Lond. 10 & 19 Vict. c. 86 (1865), relates to religious worship.

Shakers, an English sect, now chiefly found in America, arose in the time of Charles I., and derived its name from their voluntary convulsion. It existed for a short time only, but was revived by James Wardley in 1747, and still more by Ann Lee (or Standish), expelled Quakers, about 1757. The sect emigrated to America, May, 1772, and settled near Albany, N.Y., 1774. They have several communities in the United States; they hold all goods in common, live uprightly, and are noted for their frugality, industry, integrity, and thrift. They denounce marriage as sinful, regard calisthenics as holy, oppose war, disown baptism and the Lord's supper, and use dancing as part of their worship.—*Moravia*. One of their elders, Fred. W. Evans, lectured in London, Aug. 1871.

Above a hundred of them settled in the New Forest, near Lymington, Hampshire, on property obtained for them by a Miss Wood, not paying the interest of a mortgage, they were ejected in severe weather, and suffered much, end of Dec. 1874. They are called "Bible Christians," and Gillingham, from Mrs. Gilling, a leader among them. Goods seized for debt, about 27 July; expelled, 28 Aug.; permitted to remain in the neighborhood, Oct. 1875. Miss Wood was confined as a fanatic, 27 Feb. 1876.

Shakespeare's Plays. William Shakespeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 23 April, 1564, and died on his birthday, 1616. The first collected edition of his works is dated 1623 (a fac-simile of this edition was published, 1862-5); the second, 1632; the third, 1664; the fourth, 1835; all in folio. Critical editions of the text, edited by Alexander Dyce, were published in 1837 and 1844-6; Boydel's edition, with numerous plates, was published in 9 vols. folio, in 1802. Ainsworth's Index to Shakespeare was published in 1790; Twiss's Index, in 1805, and Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's Concordance, 1847; "Key to Shakespeare," 1873. John Bartlett's "Shakespeare Concordance," published in Boston, U. S., 1881.

SHAKESPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE, London, built 1594, situated near the spot still called Bankside. Shakespeare was himself part proprietor, here some of his plays were first produced, and he himself performed in them. It was of a horse-shoe form, partly covered with thatch. After it was licensed, the thatch took fire, through the negligent discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole building was consumed, 29 June, 1613. The house was crowded to excess to witness the play of "Henry VIII.," but the audience escaped unhurt, see *Globe*.

SHAKESPEARE'S JUBILEE, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, 8-9 Sept. 1769. A similar festival was kept 26 April, 1864. The anniversary of Shakespeare's birth was celebrated, with many festivities, at Stratford-upon-Avon, 26-29 April, 1864.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE. In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakespeare was born, then actually put up for sale. They held a meeting at the Thatched house tavern, London, 26 Aug. in that year, and took measures for promoting a subscription set on foot by the Shakespearean Club at Stratford-upon-Avon, and a committee was appointed to carry out their object. In the end, Shakespeare's house was sold at the Auction Mart in the city of London, where it was "stocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of 2000*l.*, 10 Sept. 1847. In 1856, a learned Oriental scholar, John Shakespeare (no relation of the poet), gave 3000*l.* to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down in order to insure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

SHAKESPEARE'S FURNACE, established in Oct. 1861, to purchase Shakespeare's garden, birthplace estate, and to erect and

† In 1848, Mr. J. P. Collier, editor of an edition of Shakespeare, purchased a copy of the second folio, on which was written in pencil a number of corrections, supposed to have been made soon after the time of publication. At first he thought little of these marks, but in 1859 he was induced to publish "Notes and Emendations," derived from this volume. Much controversy ensued as to the authenticity of these corrections; and in 1869 it was generally agreed that they were of modern date, and consequently of little value.

endow a public library and museum at Stratford-on-Avon. The catalogue of the library and museum was published, Feb. 1868.

THE SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY, at Birmingham, was founded in 1864, and formally opened, 23 April, 1868; burned 11 Jan. 1879.

SHAKESPEARE FORGERIES, see *Ireland*.

SHAKESPEARE GALLERY, see *Haytell*.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE, Stratford (capable of holding 800); foundation laid by lord Leigh, 23 April, 1877; opened with ceremonies, 23 April, 1879.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY, issued 20 volumes, 1841-53.

NEW SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY issues works, 1874 et seq.

Shamrock. It is said that the shamrock used by the Irish as a national emblem was adopted by Patrick M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, about 432.

Shanghai, or **Shanghai** (China), captured by the British, 19 June, 1842; by the Taeping rebels, 7 Sept. 1853; retaken by the imperialists, 1855. The rebels were defeated near Shanghai by the English and French, allies of the emperor, 1 March, 1862; see *China*.

Sharpsburg (Maryland), see *Antietam*.

Shawls, of Oriental origin, were introduced into Paris after the return of Napoleon Bonaparte from Egypt, 1801. The manufacture was introduced by Barrow and Watson in 1784, at Norwich. It began at Paisley and Edinburgh about 1805.—*Cze*.

Sheep were exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 1467.—*Anderson*. Their exportation was prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1522. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 43,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840. The number must have progressively increased to the present time, particularly as the unrestricted importation since 1846 vastly swells the amount. In 1851 there were imported into England 201,859 sheep and lambs; in 1858, 184,482; in 1864, 496,243. In Aug. and Sept. 1862, many sheep in Wiltshire died of small-pox; and on 11 Sept. government declared its intention of enforcing the act for the prevention of contagion. The evil soon abated. In April, 1866, when the disease reappeared, the preventive regulations were reissued.

Mortality among sheep through flukes, etc. April, 1880
In 1865, 914,170 sheep and lambs were imported; in 1868, 341,155; 1871, 916,799; 1874, 758,915; 1875, 985,652; 1876, 1,041,329; 1877, 874,055; 1878, 892,125; 1879, 944,888. For number in Great Britain, see under *Cattle*.

Sheepshanks's Donations. On 2 Feb. 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks, by a deed of gift, presented to the nation his valuable collection of paintings and drawings, valued at 60,000*l*. In accordance with the donor's directions, the pictures were placed in the South Kensington Museum. The collection is rich in the works of Mulready, Landseer, and Leslie. He died 5 Oct. 1863.—On 2 Dec. 1858, the trustees of his brother, the late rev. Richard Sheepshanks, presented 10,000*l*. stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism.

Sheerness (N. Kent), a royal dockyard, planned by Charles II. in 1663, was taken by the Dutch, under De Ruyter, 9 June, 1667. Improved since 1815; new fortifications still in progress.

Sheffield, on the river *Sheaf*, West Riding, Yorkshire; renowned for cutlery, plated goods, etc. Sheffield thwytles are mentioned by Chaucer. In the time of Edward III. Sheffield in the time of the Conqueror was obtained by Roger de Buisli, and has since been held by the Lovetots, Nevils, Talbots, and Howards.

St. Peter's church built temp. Henry I.
Hospital and almshouses erected by the earl of Malmesbury. 1616
Cutlers' Company incorporated. 1624
The castle (built in the thirteenth century) was taken by the parliamentarians, and demolished. 1648
Cutlers' hall built. 1726
Plate-away office established. 1773
Made a borough by the Reform act. 1832

Wesley College opened. 1838

Sheffield and Manchester railway opened. 1845

Athenæum and Mechanics' Institution opened. 1849

John A. Roebuck (grandson of Dr. Roebuck of Sheffield), M.P. for Sheffield. May, 1849-68

Embankment of the Bradfield water reservoir broke down, and flooded Sheffield and the country 12 or 14 miles round; about 250 lives were lost; many buildings and much property destroyed; estimated loss, 327,000*l*. 11 March, 1864

52,751*l*. collected for the sufferers by. 29 April, "

The Surrey music-hall burned. 25 March, 1865

House of Fearnough, a non-unionist saw-grinder, blown up; attributed to unionists (no deaths). 8 Oct. 1866

Great excitement; meetings held; subscriptions made; a Sheffield Manufacturers' Protection Society formed; and rewards offered. 12 Oct. etc. "

A commission (headed by Mr. Overend) to inquire into trade outrages met. 3 June-8 July, 1867

[Several murders and outrages (including the above) confessed to by Crookes, Hallam, and others, instigated and paid by Wm. Broadhead, secretary to the saw-grinders' union; indemnity granted.]

A meeting of workmen expresses abhorrence. 8 July, "

Mr. Roebuck loses his election (through opposing ratting). Nov. 1866

Great loss of life and property by storm of wind, 16 Dec. 1873

Mr. Roebuck re-elected M.P. Feb. 1874

Five board-schools opened by the archbishop of York, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Forster, and others. 18 Aug. "

Prince and princess of Wales open Firth park, the gift of Mark Firth, the mayor; most enthusiastically received. 16 Aug. 1875

Public museum and hall opened. 6 Sept. "

Eighteenth Church Congress held here. 1-4 Oct. 1878

Great distress through stoppage of work. winter, 1878-9

Institution for the Blind, endowed by Mr. Daniel Holy; opened. 24 Sept. 1879

Firth College, built by Mr. Mark Firth for 20,000*l*.; endowed by the town; inaugurated by prince Leopold. 20 Oct. "

Death of Mr. Roebuck, M.P. for Sheffield. 30 Nov. "

Shelburne Administration, formed at the death of the marquess of Rockingham, July, 1782; terminated April, 1783; the "Coalition" administration followed.

The earl of Shelburne* (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne),

first lord of the treasury.

William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord (afterwards earl) Camden, president of the council.

Duke of Grafton, privy seal.

Thomas, lord Grantham, and Thomas Townshend (afterwards

lord Sydney), secretaries.

Viscount Keppel, admiralty.

Duke of Richmond, ordnance.

Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor.

Henry Dundas, Isaac Barré, sir George Yonge, etc.

Shells, see *Homba*.

Sheriff, or *shire-reve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I.'s reign, but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079. According to other historians, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the first sheriffs of London, 1 Rich. I. 1189. The nomination of sheriffs, according to the present mode, took place in 1461.—*Stour*. Anciently sheriffs were hereditary in Scotland, and in some English counties, as Westmoreland. The sheriffs of Dublin (first called bailiffs) were appointed in 1308, and obtained the name of sheriff by an incorporation of Edward VI. 1548. Thirty-five sheriffs were fined, and eleven excused, in one year, rather than serve the office for London, 1734; see *Bailiffs*. The high-sheriffs of the counties of England and Wales, except Middlesex and Lancaster, are nominated on the morrow of St. Martin, Nov. 12.

Sheriffmuir, see *Dumbane*.

Sheriff's Fund, see *Prison*.

Sherman's March. This designates the bold and important movement of Sherman's army, 60,000 to 70,000 strong, from Atlanta to Savannah, and thence through the Carolinas to Goldsborough, 16 Nov. 1864 to 22 March, 1865. When Hood, after the loss of Atlanta, moved against Sherman's communications, the latter followed him with nearly his entire army, to protect the railroad until it should have served his purpose. After the confederate reverse

* William Petty, earl of Shelburne, born 1737; secretary of state under lord Chatham, July, 1766; premier, 1782-3; created first marquess of Lansdowne, 1784; died 7 May, 1805.

at Allatoona Pass, Hood evaded a battle, and Sherman gave up the chase, left the department of the Mississippi virtually in Thomas's hands, and, on 16 Nov., having destroyed Atlanta and made a wreck of the railroad back to Dalton, marched eastward for the Atlantic coast. He destroyed the railroad as he moved, threatened both Macon and Augusta, thus forcing the confederates to divide their forces, then passed both, and moved down the peninsula between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers. About the middle of Dec., Sherman stood before Savannah, then held by the confederate general Hardee, almost completely invested the city, and captured Fort McAllister (13 Dec.), thus gaining access to Dahlgren's fleet. Hardee evacuated Savannah 20 Dec., and the next day Sherman's army entered that city. Over 200 guns were captured with Savannah, and 35,000 bales of cotton were seized as a legitimate prize of war. Sherman transferred the forts and city to gen. Foster (18 Jan. 1865), and began his march through the Carolinas. He threatened at once Augusta and Charleston, and passed both. On 12 Feb., Charleston, evacuated by Hardee, was occupied by the national forces. While Sherman was approaching Goldsborough, Hardee's forces, with the remnants of Hood's old army and detachments from other sources, were gathered together in North Carolina and placed under gen. Johnston. A portion of this force, under Hardee, contested Sherman's approach to Goldsborough (16 March) at Averysborough, and was defeated. Johnston's entire army was encountered at Bentonville (18 March), but Slocum held his ground until the right wing came to his support, and Johnston retreated on the 22d. Terry and Schofield in the meantime joined Sherman. After Lee's surrender (9 April), Johnston and Sherman entered into negotiations for surrender, which were disapproved by the government. Johnston's army was surrendered on 26 April. This was followed by the surrender of Richard Taylor (4-9 May), and of Kirby Smith (26 May). Jefferson Davis was captured 10 May.

Shetland Isles, see *Orkneys*.

Shibboleth, the word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1143 B.C. (Judg. xii.). The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

Shiites, the Mahometan sect predominating in Persia; see *Mahometanism*.

Shilling. The value of the ancient Saxon coin of this name was fivepence, but it was reduced to fourpence about a century before the Conquest. After the Conquest the French *solidus* of twelve pence, in use among the Normans, was called *shilling*. The true English shilling was first coined, some say, in small numbers, by Henry VII., 1504.—*Ruding*. A peculiar shilling, value nine pence, but to be current at twelve, was struck in Ireland, 1560; and a large but very base coinage in England for the service of Ireland, 1598. Milled shillings were coined 13 Char. II. 1662; see *Coins*.

1861				1861.		1871.			1877.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.*	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.†	Tonnage.
Sailing	17,807	2,988,021	144,165	19,295	3,918,511	19,450	4,343,558	141,035	17,101	4,138,169
Steamers	414	108,321	6,448	997	441,184	2,657	1,380,003	93,703	2,118	1,977,469
Total ...	18,221	3,096,342	152,611	20,295	4,359,695	22,107	5,723,561	234,738	19,219	6,115,638

1879. Sailing vessels, 18,449; steamers, 3580; total tonnage, 6,349,833; men employed, 152,540.

† Men employed—sailing vessels, 144,949; steamers, 27,006; total, 171,955.
122,569; " 72,996; " 194,563.

Shiloh, see *Pittsburg*.

Ship-building. The first ship (probably a galley) was brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus, 1485 B.C.—*Blair*. The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, 786 B.C.—*Lenglet*. The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burden, by order of Henry VII.; was called the *Great Harry*, and cost 14,000*l.*—*Stow*. Port-holes and other improvements

were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brast, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1696. A 74-gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1829. Iron is now greatly used in ship-building; see *Navy*, *Steam*, *Carrack*, etc.

Shipka, see *Schipka*.

Ship-money was first levied about 1007, to form a navy to oppose the Danes. This impost, levied by Charles I. in 1634-6, was much opposed, and led to the revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1560 men; Yorkshire in two ships of 600 tons, or 12,000*l.*; Bristol in one ship of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship of 400 tons. Among others, John Hampden refused to pay the tax; he was tried in the Exchequer in 1636. The judges declared the tax legal, 12 June, 1637. Ship-money was included in the grievances complained of in 1641. The five judges who had given an opinion in its favor were imprisoned. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, at Chalgrove, 18 June, and died 24 June, 1643.

Shipping, AMERICAN. The following table shows the sail, steam, and total tonnage of the United States in the several years named:

Year.	Sail, Tons.	Steam, Tons.	Total, Tons.
1789	201,562	....	201,562
1800	972,492	....	972,492
1810	1,424,785	....	1,424,785
1820	1,260,187	....	1,260,187
1830	1,127,304	64,472	1,191,776
1840	1,978,445	202,309	2,180,754
1850	3,010,090	828,434	3,838,524
1860	4,486,951	867,937	5,354,888
1870	6,171,412	1,075,005	7,246,417
1880	....	....	4,028,084

Shipping, BRITISH. Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1798; and throughout the empire in 1787. In the middle of the eighteenth century, the shipping of England was but half a million of tons—less than London now. In 1880, the number of ships in the British empire was 22,785. The merchant shipping act of 1854 was amended in 1867; see *Navy and Navigation Acts*.

NUMBERS OF VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON JAN. 1, 1840.

Country.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.
England	15,830	1,923,522	114,808
Scotland	3,818	378,194	26,908
Ireland	1,889	169,369	11,288
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.	638	39,680	4,472
British Plantations	6,078	497,726	35,090
Total	27,253	3,008,433	191,286

The following are the numbers of the registered sailing and steam vessels (exclusive of river steamers) of the United Kingdom, engaged in the home and foreign trade:

Shoddy, a kind of soft woollen goods, manufactured from old woollen rags, or the refuse, to which new wool is added, is stated to have been first manufactured about 1813, at Batley, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

Shoeblack Society Brigades (Blue, Red, and Yellow) were established at various times, especially in 1851, by the Ragged-school Union (*which see*), founded 1844. In 1855, 108 boys had cleaned 544,800 pairs of boots and shoes, and thus earned 2270*l.*; of which 1235*l.* had been paid to the boys, 519*l.* to their bank, and 516*l.* to the society. The brigades earned 4518*l.* in 1859; 11,031*l.* in 1871; 10,939*l.* (in nine districts) in 1875.

Shoeburyness (Essex). Some ground here, purchased in 1842 and 1855, by an act of parliament in 1862, was set apart as "ranges for the use and practice of artillery," and a school for gunnery was established; see *Cannon*, note. Experiments with Mr. Whitworth's projectiles, on 12 Nov. 1862, showed their great improvement in form and material. Shells were sent through 5½ inch plate and the wood-work behind it. It was objected that they might not do this with ships in motion. The National Volunteer Artillery Association began their annual meetings here in July, 1865.

Shoes among the Jews were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by Jewish women (Isa. iii. 18). Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of everything that had life. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula enriched his with precious stones. In England, about 1462, the people wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver or silver gilt, and others with laces. This was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edw. IV. 1467; see *Dress*. Shoes, as at present worn, were introduced about 1633. The buckle was not used till 1668.—*Star; Mortimer*. The buckle-makers petitioned against the use of *shoestrings* in 1791.

Shooting-stars, see *Meteorites*.

Shop-tax enacted in 1785; caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1789. The statute whereby *shoplifting* was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 & 11 Will. III. 1699. This statute has been some time repealed.

Short-hand, see *Stenography*.

"Short-lived" Administration—that of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, lord Carlisle, lord Winchelsea, and lord Granville—existed from 10 Feb. to 12 Feb. 1716.

Shot. In early times various missiles were shot from cannon. Bolts are mentioned in 1413; and in 1418 Henry V. ordered his clerk of the ordinance to get 7000 stone shot made at the quarries at Maidstone. Since then chain, grape, and canister shot have been invented, as well as shells; all of which are described in Scoffern's work on "Projectile Weapons of War and Explosive Compounds," 1858; see *Bombs* and *Cannon*.

Shrewsbury (Shropshire) arose after the ruin of the Roman town Uriconium (see *Worcester*), and became one of the chief cities of the kingdom, having a mint till the reign of Henry III. Here Richard II. held a parliament in 1397.—On 23 July, 1103, was fought a sanguinary battle at Hatley field, near Shrewsbury, between the army of Henry IV. and that of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Henry was seen in the thickest of the fight, with his son, afterwards Henry V. The death of Hotspur by an unknown

hand gave the victory to the king.—*Illum.* Shrewsbury grammar-school was founded by Edward VI. in 1551, endowed by Elizabeth, and opened 1562. Its arrangements were modified by the Public-school act, 1868.

Shrewsbury Administration. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, was made lord-treasurer 29 July, 1714, two days before the death of queen Anne. His patent was revoked soon after the accession of George I., 29 Oct. following, when the earl of Halifax became first lord of the treasury; see *Halifax*. The office of lord-treasurer has been executed by commissioners ever since.

Shropshire, BATTLE OF, in which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Brigantes, a prisoner to the Romans, 50.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash-Wednesday, the first day of the Lent fast; see *Carnival*.

Siam, a kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese empire. Siam was rediscovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1613. In 1683 a Cephelonian Greek, Constantine Phaulcon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; Louis XIV. sent an embassy in 1685 with a view of converting the king, without effect. After several ineffectual attempts, sir John Bowring succeeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam, which was signed 30 April, 1855, and ratified 5 April, 1856. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in Oct. 1857, and had an audience with the queen; they brought with them magnificent presents, which they delivered crawling, on 16 Nov. They visited Paris in June, 1861. By a treaty with France, the French protectorate over Cambodia was recognized; signed 15 July, ratified 21 Oct. 1867. The king, Khoulalankorn, born 21 Sept. 1853, has reigned since 1 Oct. 1868; the king was entertained at Calcutta, 7-12 Jan. 1872; a political constitution was decreed, 8 May, 1874. Queen Victoria received the order of the White Elephant from the Siamese minister at Windsor, 2 July, 1880. Population of Siam (1871) about 6,300,000.

King: Khoulalankorn (born 21 Sept. 1853); succeeded his father, Mongkout, 1 Oct. 1868. Various changes and political reforms were begun by the king, 16 Nov. 1873. On 9 Oct. 1874, he invited astronomers to Bangkok to view the eclipse of 5 April, 1875.

SIAMESE TWINS. Two persons born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They were named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river by an American, Mr. Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited. Capt. Coffin brought them to England. After having been exhibited for several years in Britain, they went to America, where they settled on a farm, and married two sisters. In 1865 they were in North Carolina in declining health. Their exhibition in London began again, 8 Feb. 1869. Their deaths in America, within two hours of each other, took place 16, 17 Jan. 1874.

Siberia (N. Asia). In 1580 the conquest was begun by the Cossacks under Jermak Timofejew. In 1710 Peter the Great began to send prisoners thither. An insurrection broke out among the Poles in Siberia in June, 1866, and was soon suppressed.

Sibyls, Sibyllæ, women believed to be inspired, who flourished in different parts of the world. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Elian of four, and Varro of ten. An Erythrean sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her, whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burned three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained; when Tarquin, conferring with the pontiffs, was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B.C.; see *Quindrocmvira*.

Sicilian Vespers, the term given to the massacre of the French (who had conquered Sicily, 1266), commenced at Palermo, 30 March, 1282.

On Easter Monday conspirators assembled at Palermo, and while the French were engaged in festivities a Sicilian bride passed by with her train. One Drochet, a Frenchman, used her rudely under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian stabbed him with his own sword, and a tumult ensuing 200 French were instantly murdered. The populace ran through the city, crying out, 'Let the French die!' and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of about 8000. Even the churches proved no sanctuary, and the massacre became general throughout the island.

Sicily (anciently *Trinacria*, three-cornered). The early inhabitants were the Sicani, or Siculi, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came from Italy about 1294 B.C. A second colony, under Sculcus, arrived 80 years before the destruction of Troy, 1284 B.C. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies here (735-507). It is supposed that Sicily was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the Charybdis were thus formed. Its government has frequently been united with and separated from that of Naples (which see); the two now form part of the kingdom of Italy. Population of Sicily in 1854, 2,281,020; 1871, 2,465,223; 1875, 2,696,672.

Syracuse founded.—*Syracusæ*.....about B.C. 733
Gela founded.—*Therapies*.....890 or 713
Agrigentum founded.....863
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death; see *Arcton*
Bull.....648
Law of Metellum instituted.....480
Athenian expedition fails.....613
War with Carthage.....480
Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse, makes peace with the Carthaginians, and reigns.....405-367
Dionysius II sells Plato for a slave, who is ransomed by his friends.....360
Dionysius expelled by Timoleon.....356
Who governs well and dies.....357
Agathocles usurps sovereign power at Syracuse, B.C.; defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, 316; poisoned.....308
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, invades Sicily, expels the Carthaginians from most of their settlements, but returns to Italy.....278-277
The Romans enter Sicily (see *Punic Wars*).....264
Agrigentum taken by the Romans.....263
Palermo besieged by the Romans.....264
Archimedes flourishes.....about 212
Hiero II defeated by the Romans, 263, becomes their ally and reigns till.....216
The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily a province, Archimedes slain.....213
The Carthaginians lose half their possessions, 241; all the remainder.....
The *Second Punic War*, much slaughter.....196, 194, 193
Tyrannical government of Verres (for which he was accused by Cicero).....73-71
Sicily held by Sextus Pompeius, son of the great Pompey, 42, defeated, expelled.....36
Invaded by the Vandals, A.D. 440; by the Goths, 480; taken for the Greek emperors by Belisarius.....A.D. 535
Conquered by the Saracens.....629-78
The Greeks and Arabs driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I, son of Tancred, 1098, who takes the title of count of Sicily.....1091-90
Roger II, son of the above-named, unites Sicily with Naples and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies.....1131
Charles of Anjou brother of St. Louis, king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily, deposes the Norman prince, and makes himself king.....1266
The French massacred (see *Sicilian Vespers*).....1282
Sicily seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Aragon, Naples remains to the house of Aragon.....
Alphonso, king of Aragon, takes possession of Naples.....1495
The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand the Catholic.....1601
Victor, duke of Savoy, by the treaty of Utrecht made king of Sicily.....1713
Which he gives up to the emperor Charles VI, and becomes king of Sardinia.....1720
Charles, son of the king of Spain, becomes king of the Two Sicilies.....1763
The throne of Spain becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favor of his third son Ferdinand agreeably to treaty.....1763
Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons.....1783
The French conquer Naples (which see); Ferdinand IV. returns to Sicily.....1806
Political disturbances.....1810

New constitution granted, under British auspices.....1812
The French expelled; kingdom of Two Sicilies re-established, Ferdinand returns to Naples; abolishes the constitution.....1815
Revolution at Palermo suppressed.....1848
The great towns in Sicily rise and demand the constitution a provisional government proclaimed.....12 Jan. 1848
The king nominates his brother, the count of Aquila, viceroy, 17 Jan., promises a new constitution 29 Jan.
The Sicilian parliament decrees the exclusion of the Bourbon family, 13 April, and invites the duke of Genoa to the throne.....11 July
Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitans.....7 Sept.
Calabria taken by assault, 6 April; Syracuse surrendered, 23 April, and Palermo.....16 May
Insurrections suppressed at Palermo, Messina, and Calabria, 4 April et seq., the rebels retire into the interior.....31 April et seq.
Garibaldi and his followers (7300 men) embark at Genoa, 5 May; and land at Marmia, 11 May; he abandons his ship, and assumes the dictatorship in the name of the king of Sardinia.....16 May
He defeats the royal troops at Calatadimi, 16 May, storms Palermo, 27 May, which is bombarded by the royal fleet 24 May, an armistice agreed to.....31 May
A provisional government formed at Palermo, 3 June; which is evacuated by the Neapolitans.....6 June
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Melazzo 20, 21 July, convention signed, by which the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (retaining the citadel of Messina).....30 July
New Sicilian constitution proclaimed.....3 Aug.
Garibaldi embarks for Calabria (see *Naples*).....19 Aug.
Prof. Sallé (late of Oxford), a short time dictator.....Sept.
The Sicilians by universal suffrage vote for annexation to Sardinia (492,084 against 687).....21 Oct.
Victor Emmanuel visits Sicily.....1 Dec.
Citadel of Messina blockaded, 26 Feb.; surrenders to Gen. Chiodini.....13 March
King Victor Emmanuel warmly received at Messina.....May
Impudent speeches of Garibaldi at Marmia, 19 July; he enters Catania, and establishes a provisional government, 19 Aug., embarks for Italy.....24 Aug.
Sicily placed under blockade, removed in Sept., tranquil.....Oct.
Insurrection in Palermo attributed to the priests and brigands, 16 Sept.; suppressed with bloodshed by Italian troops.....31-26 Sept.
Revival of brigandage and murder.....Aug. 1873
Mafia law established in some places.....Sept. 1874
Alfano a brigand, tried at Potenza for numerous murders, and other crimes.....Nov.
Capran, great brigand, killed during capture.....about 5 Oct. 1876
Mr. Forster Ross carried off by brigands, 3 Nov., ransomed for about 4000.....Nov. 1876
Leone and other brigands surrounded and shot.....1 June, 1877
Five chief brigands surrendered; statement of brigandage announced.....about 6 Nov.
Successful visit of the king and queen, arrive at Palermo.....4 Jan. 1880

Sick Children, Hospital for, Great Ormond street, London; established 1851. The princess of Wales laid the foundation of new buildings, 11 July, 1872. A branch has been set up at Highgate.

"Sick Man," an epithet applied to Turkey, by the czar Nicholas, 14 Jan. 1854; see *Russo-Turkish War*, note.

Sicyon, an ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnese, founded, it is said, about 2080 B.C. Its people took part in the wars in Greece, usually supporting Sparta. In 352 it became a republic and joined the Achaean league formed by Aratus. It was the country of the sculptors Polykleitos (486) and Lysippos (336 B.C.).

Siderostat (from *sides*, Latin for a star), an apparatus constructed by M. Leon Foucault, shortly before his death, 11 Feb. 1868, for observing the light of the stars in precisely the same way in which the light of the sun may be studied in the camera-obscura. It consists of a mirror moved by clockwork, and a fixed objective glass for concentrating the rays into a focus.

Sidon, or Zidon (Syria), a city of Phœnicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 557 B.C., and surrendered to Alexander, 332 B.C.; see *Phœnicia*. The town was taken from the pacha of Egypt by the troops of the sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under command of Charles Napier, 27 Sept. 1840; see *Syria and Turkey*.

Sieges. Azoth, which was besieged by Psammetichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years.—*Usher*. It held out for twenty-nine years.—*Herodotus*. This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, and occupied ten years, 1184 B.C. The following are the most memorable sieges since the twelfth century; for details of many of them see separate articles.

Acre, 1192, 1799, 1832, 1840.
Algesiras, 1341.
Algiers, 1681 (*Bomb vessels first used by a French engineer named Renau*), 1816.
Alkmaer, 1573.
Almeida, 27 Aug. 1810.
Amiens, 1597.
Ancona, 1174, 1799, 1860.
Antwerp, 1576, 1583, 1585, 1746, 1832.
Arras, 1640.
Azof, 1736.
Badajoz, 11 March, 1811; 6 April, 1812.
Bagdad, 1258.
Barcelona, 1697, 1714.
Belgrade, 1439, 1456, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1789.
Belle-Isle, 1761.
Bergen-op-Zoom, 1622, 1747, 1814.
Berwick, 1333, 1481.
Bethune, 1710.
Bilbao, by Carlota, 1874.
Bois-le-Duc, 1693, 1794.
Bologna, 1512, 1796, 1799.
Bommel: *the invention of the covered way*, 1794.
Bonn, 1672, 1689, 1703.
Bouchain, 1711.
Boulogne, 1544.
Breda, 1625.
Brescia, 1238, 1612, 1849.
Breslau, 1807.
Brisac, 1638, 1704.
Bruseels, 1695, 1746.
Bomarsund, 1854.
Buda, 1541, 1686.
Burgos, 1812, 1813.
Cadiz, 1812.
Calais, 1347 (*British historians affirm that cannon were used at Calais, 1346, and here in 1347. First used here in 1388.—RYMER'S Fœd.*), 1558, 1596.
Calvi, 1794.
Candia: *the largest cannon then known in Europe used here by the Turks*, 1667.
Carthage, 1706-7, 1740, 1873-4.
Chalus, 1199.
Charleroi, 1693.
Charleston, U.S., 1864-5.
Chartres, 1668.
Cherbourg, 1758.
Ciudad Rodrigo, 1810, 1812.
Colchester, 1648.
Comorn, 1549.
Compiègne (*Joan of Arc*), 1430.
Cordoba, 1676, 1793, 1794.
Cort, 1691, 1744.
Constantinople, 1453.
Copenhagen, 1658, 1801, 1807.
Corfu, 1716.
Courtray, 1646.
Cracow, 1702.
Cremona, 1702.
Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1813, 1814.
Delhi, 1857.
Donay, 1710.
Dresden, 1756, 1813.

Drogheda, 1649.
Dublin, 1500.
Dunkirk, 1646, 1793.
Flushing, 15 Aug. 1809.
Frederickshald: *Charles XII. killed*, 1718.
Gaeta, 1435, 1734, 1860-1.
Genoa, 1747, 1800.
Gerona, 1809.
Ghent, 1708.
Gibraltar, 1734, 1779, 1782-3.
Glätz, 1742, 1807.
Göttingen, 1760.
Graves, 1674.
Grenada, 1491, 1492.
Groningen, 1594.
Haarlem, 1572, 1573.
Hartleur, 1415.
Heidelberg, 1688.
Herat, 1838.
Humaita, 1868.
Ismail, 1790.
Kars, 1855.
Kehl, 1733, 1796.
Landau, 1702 et seq., 1792.
Landrecy, 1712, 1794.
Laon, 988, 991.
Leipsic, 1757 et seq., 1813.
Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1810.
Leyden, 1574.
Liege, 1408, 1688, 1702.
Lille, 1708, 1792.
Limerick, 1651, 1691.
Londonderry, 1689.
Louisburg, 1758.
Luxemburg, 1795.
Lyons, 1793.
Maestricht, 1579, 1673; *Fauban first came into notice*; 1676, 1748.
Magdala, 1868.
Mudgeburg, 1631, 1806.
Malaga, 1487.
Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800.
Mantua, 1797, 1799.
Marselles, 1524.
Menn, 1706.
Mentz, 1689, 1793.
Messina, 1282, 1719, 1848, 1861.
Metz, 1552-3, 1870.
Mons, 1691, 1709, 1792.
Montargis, 1426.
Montauban, 1621.
Montevideo, Jan. 1807.
Mothé: *the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, first practised the art of throwing shells*, 1634.
Namur, 1692, 1746, 1794.
Naples, 1435, 1504, 1567, 1792, 1799, 1806.
Nice, 1706.
Nieuport, 1600.
Olivencia, 1801, 1811.
Olmütz, 1738.
Orleans, 1428, 1563.
Ostend, 1601, 1798.
Oudenarde, 1706.
Padua, 1509.

Pampeluna, 1813.
Paris, 1420, 1694, 1870, 1871.
Parma, 1248.
Pavia, 1524, 1655.
Perpignan, 1542, 1642.
Phalsbourg, 1814, 1815, 1870.
Philippsburg, 1644, 1676, 1688, *first experiment of firing artillery à ricochet*, 1734, 1799.
Plevna, 1877.
Pondicherry, 1748, 1793.
Prague, 1741-4.
Quesnoy, 1793-4.
Rheims, 1359.
Rhodes, 1521.
Richmond, U.S., 1864-5.
Riga, 1700, 1710.
Rochelle, 1673, 1697.
Rome, 1527, 1798, 1849.
Romorantin: *artillery first used in sieges* (*VOLTAIRE*), 1356.
Rouen, 1419, 1449, 1591.
Roxburgh, 1460.
St. Sebastian, 1813.
Saragossa, 1710, 1808, 1809; *the two last dreadful*.
Sebastopol, 1854-5.
Schweidnitz: *first experiment to reduce a fortress by springing globes of compression*, 1757-62.
Scio (see Greece), 1822.
Serangapatam, 1799.
Seville, 1247-8.
Sillestria, 1854.
Smolensko, 1632, 1812.
Stralsund: *the method of throwing red-hot balls first practised with certainty*, 1715.
Strasbourg, 1870.
Tarragona, 1811.
Temeswar, 1716.
Thionville, 1792.
Thorn, 1703.
Tortosa, 1811.
Toulon, 1707, 1793.
Toulouse, 1217.
Tournay, 1340, 1513, 1583, 1667, 1709 (*this was the best defence ever drawn from counter-mines*), 1792.
Trèves, 1635, 1673, 1675.
Tunis, 1270, 1635.
Turin, 1640, 1706.
Valencia, 1705, 1707, 1712.
Valenciennes, 1677, 1793, 1794.
Yannes, 1342.
Venloo, 1702.
Verdun, 1792.
Vicksburg, U.S., 1863.
Vienna, 1629, 1683.
Wakefield, 1460.
Warsaw, 1831.
Xativa, 1246.
Xeres, 1262.
Ypres, 1648.
Zurich, 1544.
Zutphen, 1586.

Sienna (formerly Sena Julia, Italy), in the middle ages a powerful republic rivaling Florence and Pisa, weakened through intestine quarrels, was subjugated by the emperor Charles V., and given to his son in 1553, who ceded it to Cosmo of Tuscany, 1557. It was incorporated with France, 1808-11.

Sierra Leone (W. Africa), discovered in 1460. In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes living in idleness and want; and 400 of them, with sixty whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill-health, were sent out to Sierra Leone at the charge of government to form a settlement, 9 Dec. 1786. The settlement was attacked by the French, Sept. 1794; by the natives, Feb. 1802. Sir Charles Macarthy, governor of the colony, was defeated and killed by the Ashantee chief, 21 Jan. 1824. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 16, relates to the government, etc., of this colony. It was made a bishopric in 1852; see *Ashantes and West Africa*.

of signals given to the commanders of the English fleet. A system for the navy was invented by the duke of York, afterwards James II., 1665.—*Guthrie*; see *Fog-signals*.

Signboards were used by the Greeks and Romans. A "History of Signboards," by Jacob Larwood and John Hotten, was published in 1866.

Signets, see *Seals*.

Sikhs, a people of N. India, invaded the Mogul empire, 1703-8; see *Punjab*, and *India*, 1849.

Silchester (Hants). Here are the remains of the Roman town Calleva (built on the site of the British Caer Segint, or Segont); including walls of excellent masonry, a basilica and forum, private dwellings, etc. Many discoveries have been made during excavations made under the patronage of the duke of Wellington, since 1863. Coins of Claudius I. and later emperors have been found.

Sillesia, formerly a province of Poland, was invaded by John of Bohemia, 1326, and ceded to him, 1356. It was taken by the king of Hungary, 1478, and added to the Austrian dominion, 1526. It was conquered and lost several times during the Seven Years' war by Frederick of Prussia, but was retained by him at the peace in 1763. The emperor William was most enthusiastically received during his visit, Sept. 1875.

Silicon, or **SILICIUM** (from *ellor*, flint), a non-metallic element, next to oxygen the most abundant substance in the earth, as it enters into the constitution of many earths, metallic oxides, and a great number of minerals. The mode of procuring pure silicon was discovered by Berzelius in 1823. — *Umetin*. See *Water-glass* and *Ramsden's Stone*.

Silistria, a strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey. It was taken by the Russians, 30 June, 1829, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte; but was eventually returned. In 1854 it was again besieged by the Russians, 30,000 strong, under prince Paskiewitch, and many assaults were made. The Russian general was compelled to retire in consequence of a dangerous contumency. On 2 June, Musa Pacha, the brave and skilful commander of the garrison, was killed. On 9 June, the Russians stormed two forts, which were retaken. A grand assault took place on 15 June, under prince Gortschakoff and gen. Schilders, which was vigorously repelled. On the 15th, the garrison assumed the offensive, crossed the river, defeated the Russians, and destroyed the siege works. The siege was thus raised, and the Russians commenced their retreat as Omar Pacha was drawing near. The garrison was ably assisted by two British officers, capt. Butler and lieut. Nasmyth, the former of whom, after being wounded, died of exhaustion. They were highly praised by Omar Pacha and lord Hardinge, and lieut. Nasmyth was made a major.

Silk. Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 323 B.C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate prohibiting the use of plate of massive gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, A.D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton on trees. Silk-worms were brought from India to Europe in the sixth century. Charlemagne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken veils, 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily, at Palermo, 1146, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk-worms, but spun and wore the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I. about 1510, and Henry IV. propagated mulberry-trees and silk-worms throughout the kingdom about 1600. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth castle, 1286. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604; and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London at Spitalfields, 1666. A silk-throwing mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modelled from the original mill then in the king of Sarinina's dominions, about 1714. He obtained a patent in 1719, and died 3 Jan. 1733. Six new species of silk-worm were rearing in France, 1861.* James I. sought to introduce silk culture into the American colonies, and himself forwarded eggs to Virginia, and offered bounties on silk grown there, but the superior profit of tobacco culture brought the experiment to naught. Silk culture was introduced in Louisiana in 1723, and gov-

ernment encouragement was given to the industry in Georgia. Artisans were sent to Georgia to carry on silk industries in 1732. The first export of raw silk (eight pounds) was made in 1734. In 1749 the production at Ebenezer, on the Savannah river, amounted to 1000 lbs. A public silature was set up in Savannah in 1761. From 1761 to 1764 the exports amounted to \$6000, and for the next eighteen years there was an annual export averaging 946 lbs. In 1769, 15,000 lbs. of cocoons were delivered at the silature. The production rapidly declined under British taxation, and was destroyed entirely by the Revolutionary war. The history of silk culture in South Carolina was almost identical with that in Georgia. In Connecticut 300 lbs. of raw silk were made in 1750. In 1790, fifty families in New Haven and thirty in Norfolk were engaged in the business. In 1880 the product of Mansfield, Connecticut, was about 5 tons. A silature was established in Philadelphia in 1770. In 1875, one cocoonery in San Jose, California, had 1,000,000 silk-worms. There are now nearly 300 silk factories in the United States, and the cultivation of native silk seems to be reviving. The Women's Silk-culture Association held an exhibition in Philadelphia, 1881-2.

SILK WORM DISEASE. In 1869 the annual produce of sericulture in South France was estimated at about 4,000,000 lbs. Soon after a disease broke out in the worms, which reduced the value of the silk crop to about one third that amount. In 1869 a commission was appointed to inquire into the nature of the disease, then termed *pebrine*, and M. Guérin-Meneville, in 1869, proved that it is hereditary, contagious, and infectious. M. Filippi discovered in the blood of the diseased worms a multitude of cylindrical corpuscles, since named *paratyphus*, which Pasteur, who took up the study in 1868, has demonstrated to be parasitical, and the cause of the disease. He has since devised a way by which, it is hoped, the organic germs may be got rid of, and the disease extirpated.

Silures, a British tribe, occupying the counties of Devonmouth and Hereford, was subdued by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, 60; see *Shropshire*. From this tribe is derived the geological term "*Silurian strata*," among the lowest of the palaeozoic, or primary series, from their occurrence in the above-mentioned counties. Murchison's "*Siluria*" was published 1840.

Silver exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1600, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut out with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver weighing 270 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 660 lbs., and worth 1600*l*. In England silver plate and vessels were first used by Wulfred, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 700.—*Tyrrid*. Silver knives, spoons, and cups were great luxuries in 1800; see *Mirrors*. In 1855, 561,906 oz.; in 1867, 682,998 oz.; in 1865, 734,256 oz.; in 1870, 784,642 oz.; in 1876, 486,422 oz. were obtained from mines in Britain. Pattinson's process for obtaining silver from lead ore was introduced in 1823. The production of silver in the United States during the fiscal year 1880, amounted to \$20,200,000; see *Cuba*, *Goldsmiths*, *Mirrors*, *Plate*; *India*, 1876; *United States*, 1879.

Fall in price of silver through introduction of gold coinage in Germany, and increased produce from American mines..... spring, 1870

The report of a commission on the subject was issued in July, "

Average price in London, 1868-9, 5*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*. and a fraction per oz.; 1869-70, 4*l*. 1*s*. 1*d*.; Dec. 1874, 6*l*. 4*s*.; June, 1875-June, 1876, about 6*l*. 4*s*.; Jan. 1877, 6*l*. 4*s*.; March, 6*l*. 4*s*.; 1878, 6*l*. 4*s*.; Feb., 6*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*. 21 Aug., 6*l*. 6*s*. 31 Dec. 1879, 6*l*. 4*s*. 5 June and 30 Nov 1880, 6*l*. 3*s*. 30 June; 6*l*. 4*s*. 31 Dec.; 6*l*. 4*s*. ..10 July, 1880

Silver Book (*Codex Argentens*), see under *DRMs*.

Silimones (Castile, Spain). Near it Ramiro II. of Leon, and Fernando of Castile, gained a great victory over Abderrahman, the Moorish king of Cordova, 8 Aug. 938.

* In 1854, M. Guérin Meneville introduced into France a Chinese worm termed the *Cynthia bonasia*, which feeds on the *Alnus glutinosa*, a hardy tree of the oak kind. The *Cynthia* yields a silk like mohair termed *Alantane*. It was brought to Turin by Fantoni in 1868.

Simla Case, see *India*, 1866.

Simnel Conspiracy, see *Rebellions*, 1486.

Simonasaki, see *Japan*, 1864.

Simonians, a sect named from the founder, Simon Magus, the first heretic, about 41. A sect of social reformers called *St. Simonians* sprang up in France in 1819, and attracted considerable attention; the doctrines were advocated in England, particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon them in London, 24 Jan. 1834. *St. Simon* died in 1825, and his follower, *Père Enfantin*, died 1 Sept. 1864.

Simony (trading in church offices), derives its name from Simon desiring to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts viii. 18, 19). It is forbidden in England by the canon law, and by statute 31 Eliz. c. 6, "for the availing of simony and corruption in presentations, collations, and donations of and to benefices," etc., 1588-9; and by statute of 12 Anne 2. stat. 12 (1713). The rev. James John Merest was convicted of simony, 26-29 Nov. 1809, and deprived.

The bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Magee) moved for a committee on the laws relating to simony, appointed, 21 April, 1874.

Simplon, a mountain road leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed by Napoleon in 1801. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock, and has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from 30,000 to 40,000.

Sinai, Mount. Here the ten commandments were promulgated, 1491 B.C. (Exod. xx.) After much investigation and discussion by many persons, Dr. Beke stated that he had discovered the true Sinai, Feb. 1871.

Sinalunga, or *ASINALUNGA* (near Sienna, Italy). Here Garibaldi, when about to enter the papal territory, was seized and conveyed to Alexandria, 23 Sept. 1867; see *Italy*.

Sinde (N.W. India), was traversed by the Greeks under Alexander, about 326 B.C., conquered by the Persian Mahometans in the eighth century A.D.; tributary to the Ghaznevide dynasty in the eleventh century; conquered by Nadir Shah, 1739; reverted to the empire of Delhi after his death, 1717; after various changes of rulers, *Sinde* was conquered by the English, and annexed, March, 1843.

Singapore, see *Strait Settlements*.

Singing, see *Music and Hymns*.

Sinking Fund. First projected by sir Robert Walpole to redeem the debt to the Bank of England; act passed in 1716. The act establishing the sinking fund of Mr. Pitt, devised by Dr. Price, was passed in March, 1786. A then estimated surplus of 900,000*l.* in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of 1,000,000*l.*, which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. The fallacy of the scheme was shown by Dr. Hamilton in 1813. In July, 1824, the sinking fund was limited to one fourth of the actual surplus of revenue. A new sinking fund was established by act passed 2 Aug. 1875. The annual charge of the national debt of the year ending 31 March, 1877, to be 27,700,000*l.*; subsequent years to be 28,000,000*l.*

Sinope, an important Greek colony on the Euxine, after resisting several attacks was conquered by Mithridates IV., king of Pontus, and made his capital. It was the birthplace of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher. On 30 Nov. 1853, a Turkish fleet of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two smaller vessels was attacked by a Russian fleet of six sail of the line, two sailing-ramens, and three steamers, under admiral Nachimoff, and totally destroyed, except one vessel, which conveyed the tidings to Constantinople. Four thousand lives were lost by fire or drowning, and Osman Pacha, the Turkish admiral, died at Sebastopol of his wounds. In consequence of

this act (considered treacherous) the Anglo-French fleet entered the Black Sea, 3 Jan. 1854.

Sion College and Hospital, situated on the site of a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by William Elaynge, a citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name *Elaynge Spital*. In 1340 he changed it to an Austin priory, which was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to sir John Williams, master of the jewel-office, who, with sir Roland Hayward, inhabited it till its destruction by fire. In 1623, Dr. Thomas White having bequeathed 8000*l.* towards purchasing and building a college and almshouse on the ancient site, his executors erected the present college. It is held by two charters of incorporation, 6 Chas. I. 1630 and 16 Chas. II. 1664. It contains a valuable library (easily accessible to the public), and an almshouse for ten men and women.

Sirene, an instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds, was invented by baron Cagniard de la Tour of Paris in 1819. The principle was shown in an apparatus exhibited by Robert Hooke before the Royal Society, 27 July, 1681.

Sisterhoods in the English church were begun by Lydia Priscilla Sellon about 1846, in Devonshire; she died Nov. 1876.

Sisters of Charity, an order for the service of the sick poor, was founded by Vincent de Paul, in 1634. Their establishment in London began in 1834.

Six Acts, a term given to certain acts, also named "lagging Acts," 60 Geo. III. and 1 Geo. IV. cc. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, passed in 1819 to suppress seditious meetings and publications.

Six Articles, see *Articles*.

Six Clerks, officers of the Court of Chancery, who were anciently *clerici* or *clergy*. They were to conform to the laws of celibacy, and forfeit their places if they married; but when the constitution of the court began to alter, a law was made to permit them to marry; statute 24 & 25 Hen. VIII. 1533. The six clerks continued for many years officers of the Chancery Court, and held their offices in Chancery lane, London, where proceedings by bill and answer were transacted and filed, and certain patents issued.—*Law Dict.* The six clerks were discontinued by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108, 1841.

Sixteen (*seize*), a large French political club, in the reigns of Henry III. and IV., sixteen members of which took charge of the sixteen quarters of Paris. They at first supported the Catholic League, and attempted to overthrow Henry III. in 1587, but vacillating in their policy, and committing many crimes, their power was annihilated by Mayenne in 1591, and several of them were executed.

Skalitz (Bohemia) was stormed by the Prussian general Steinmetz, 28 June, 1866; whereby the junction of the divisions of the Prussians was greatly facilitated.

Skating (with blunt skates) is said to have been practised in prehistoric times by northern nations.

Mentioned by the Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus, about 1196
William Fitz Stephens speaks of it in London about 1180
Figures of skates in Oluf Magnus's history printed 1495
Blade skates, probably introduced from Holland, about 1660, were seen in St. James's Park by Evelyn and Peijys 1 Dec. 1660
Robert Jones's "Art of Skating" published 1779
An Edinburgh club established 1744
London Skating Club, 1680; Oxford club 1800
Severe frost, much skating Jan. 1860

Skins. The raw skins of cattle were usually suspended on stakes, and made use of instead of hedges to boil meat, in the north of England and in Scotland, 1 Edw. III. 1327.—*Leland*. In 1857, 4,499,163 skins of oxen, lambs, kids, etc., dressed and undressed; in 1857, 9,593,794; in 1875, 19,479,490; in 1877, 21,892,847; in 1879, 19,491,388, were imported into Great Britain.

Skuptschina, the Servian legislative assembly.

Slade Professorship of Fine Art, Cambridge, established in pursuance of the will of Felix Slade, 24 June, 1869; sir Matthew Digby Myall, the first professor, 1869-73; Sidney Colvin, 1873; re-elected since.

Slate. Fifteen persons were killed by the fall of a mass of rock and rubble at the Delaboll slate quarries, Cornwall, 21 April, 1869.

Great strike at lord Penrhyn's slate quarries, Bethesda, Wales, in Sept.-Oct.; and Nov. 1874

Slaughter-houses Act for the metropolis, passed 7 Aug. 1874.

Slavery. The traffic in men came from Chaldaea into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedaemonian youths, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency; and once, for amusement only, murdered, it is said, 3000 in one night; see *Helots*. Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people for slaves, 885 B.C. There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 817 B.C. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses, till by their services or labor they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish-ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B.C. Cæcilius Iadorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 B.C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1829.

Serfdom was abolished by Frederick I. of Prussia in 1702; by Christian VII. of Denmark in 1766; by Joseph II., emperor of Germany, in his hereditary states, in 1781; by Nicholas I. of Russia, in the imperial domains, in 1842; and by his successor, Alexander II., throughout his empire 3 March, 1861
Slavery ceased in the Dutch West Indies on 1 July, 1863
It was decreed in Brazil, in 1867, that all children born to slaves henceforth were to be free, and all slaves were to be free in twenty years from that time. In Nov. slaves of the state became free when made soldiers. Slavery was ordered to be abolished gradually, 27 Sept. 1871

Slavery abolished in Porto Rico 23 March, 1873
Immediate suppression of slavery in the colonies of St. Thomas, etc., by Portugal, announced Feb. 1876
Gradual emancipation in Cuba; bill passed in Spanish senate, 24 Dec. 1879; by deputies, 21 Jan.; promulgated 18 Feb. 1880
Slavery to be abolished in Egypt end of July, 1881

Slavery in ENGLAND. Laws respecting the sale of slaves were made by Alfred. The English peasantry were commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times; children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland and to Scotland. Under the Normans, the vassals (termed villeins, of and pertaining to the *vill*) were devisable as chattels during the feudal times.

Severe statutes were passed in the reign of Richard II., 1377 and 1385; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381, arose partly out of the evils of serfdom.

A statute was enacted by Edward VI., that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who bought him for two years. He was to take the slave and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, he was to be marked on the forehead or cheek by a hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave forever; second desertion was made felony. It was lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master... 1547

Queen Elizabeth ordered her bondsmen in the western counties to be made free at easy rates 1574
Serfdom was finally extinguished in 1660, when teneures in *capite*, knights' service, etc., were abolished.

A slave named Somerset, brought to England, was, because of his ill state, turned adrift by his master. By the charity of Mr. Granville Sharp, he was restored to health, when his master again claimed him. A suit was the consequence, which established, by decision of

the Court of King's Bench in favor of Somerset, that slavery could not exist in Great Britain. 23 June, 1773
Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000*l.* sterling, passed 28 Aug. 1833

Slavery terminated in the British possessions; 770,290 slaves became free 1 Aug. 1834
Slavery was abolished in the East Indies 1 Aug. 1836

In 1863, John Anderson, a runaway slave, killed Septimus Digges, a planter of Missouri, who attempted to arrest him, and escaped to Canada. The American government claimed him as a murderer. The Canadian judges deciding that the law required his surrender, Mr. Edwin James, Q. C. (15 Jan.), obtained a writ of habeas corpus for his appearance before the Court of Queen's Bench. Anderson was discharged on technical grounds 16 Feb. 1861

Circular from the Admiralty concerning the surrendering fugitive slaves on board British ships to their owners, dated 31 July; much censured by the public, Sept., Oct.; withdrawn Nov. 1876

A revised circular issued near end of Dec. 1876; met with much adverse criticism Jan. 1876

Government commission appointed (the duke of Somerset, chief-justice Cockburn, sir Henry S. Maine, and others), Feb.; report unfavorable to the circulars; published 13 June, "

New admiralty instructions: fugitive slaves to be received and not given up; action left to captain's discretion; breach of international faith and comity to be avoided; issued 10 Aug. "

Slavery in UNITED STATES. Before the war of independence all the states contained slaves. In 1783, the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared in the Supreme Court, at Boston, to bar slaveholding in that state. Slaves in the United States in 1790, 697,697; in 1810, 1,191,864; in 1820, 2,009,081; in 1850, 8,204,318; in 1860, 4,002,996. In 1870, 4,889,198 free colored persons; in 1880, 6,577,151.

Congress passed unanimously the celebrated ordinance "for the government of the territory to the N.W. of the Ohio," which contained an "unalterable" article, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude in the said territory, 13 July, 1787; after 1800, several of the north-western territories prayed, without effect, to be relieved from this prohibition.

Louisiana purchased, which was considered by many as fatal to the constitution 1808

The enormous increase in the growth of cotton in the southern states (see *bottom*) led to a corresponding increase in the demand for slave labor. The *Missouri Compromise* (drawn up by Henry Clay, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all states thereafter to be created west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30' N. lat.) carried 3 March, 1820
Another compromise effected; California admitted as a free state; but the fugitive slave act passed (which see), 1850

The Missouri compromise was abrogated by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which left to the people of those territories the question whether or not they should be organized as slave states; civil war ensued (see *Kansas*) 1854

Dred Scott's case (see *United States*) 1857

John Brown's attempt to create a slave rebellion in Virginia failed (see *United States*) Oct. 1859

Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, elected president of the United States 4 Nov. 1860

Secession of South Carolina (see *United States*) Dec. "

Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia 16 April, 1862

President Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery in the southern states, if they have not returned to the Union on 1 Jan. 1863 23 Sept. "

Slavery practically abolished by the submission of the southern armies April, 1865

The total abolition of slavery in the United States officially announced 18 Dec. "

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, a fervent champion for emancipation, entertained at St. James Hall, London (he started the *Liberator* in 1831, and had suffered much for his zeal) 20 June, 1867

A negro judge present in a court at New Orleans, 18 Sept. " (See *United States*, 1860-5.)

Slave-trade. The slave-trade from Congo and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1481. The commerce in man has brutalized a tract fifteen degrees on each side of the equator, and forty degrees wide, or of 4,000,000 square miles; and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years, and war carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computed

(1777) that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans. The slave-trade is now approaching extinction.

In 1758 the slaves taken from Africa amounted to 104,100. In 1786 the annual number was about 10,000.

In 1807 it was shown by documents, produced by government, that since 1792 upwards of 3,500,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either perished on the passage or been sold in the West Indies.

Slave-trade abolished in the United States, 1808.

SLAVE-TRADE OF ENGLAND: begun by Sir John Hawkins. His first expedition, with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale at the West Indies, took place in Oct. 1562; see *Guinea* and *Asiento*. England employed 130 ships, and carried off 42,000 slaves, 1786.

Thomas Clarkson, at a spot in Wadesmill, Hertford, devotes his life to the abolition of the slave-trade. June, 1785.

The "Society for the Suppression of the Slave-trade," founded by Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Dillwyn, 1787.

Slave-trade question debated in parliament, 1787.

The debate for its abolition; two days, April, 1791.

Mr. Wilberforce's motion lost by a majority of 88 to 82, 3 April, 1798.

The question introduced under the auspices of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then ministers, 31 March, 1805.

The trade abolished by parliament, 25 March, 1807.

Thomas Clarkson died, aged 85, Sept. 1846.

An obelisk, as a memorial to Thomas Clarkson, erected by Mr. Arthur Giles Fuller, at Wadesmill; inaugurated 9 Oct. 1879.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES: the trade was abolished by Austria in 1782; by the French convention in 1794; by the United States in 1808.

The allies at Vienna declared against it, Feb. 1815.

Napoleon, in the Hundred Days, abolished the trade, 29 March, 1815.

Treaty for its repression with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May, 1818; with Brazil, Nov. 1826.

Its revival was proposed in the congress of the United States of America, 14 Dec. 1856, and negatived by 183 votes to 58.

In June, 1857, the French government gave permission to M. Regis to convey free negroes from Africa to Guadeloupe and Martinique, French colonies.

This having led to abuses and consequent troubles (see *Charles G. Grey*), was eventually given up in Jan. 1859.

It is said that about 40,000 slaves were landed at Cuba in 1860.

A treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for the abolition of the slave trade, was signed 7 April; ratified, 20 May, 1862.

The Spanish government denounce the slave trade as piracy, Nov. 1865.

Sir Samuel Baker headed an expedition to put down slave-trading on the Nile (see *Egypt*), Jan. 1870; reported to be partially successful, 30 June, 1873. He published "Ismaelin," a history of the expedition, 1874. He estimates that at least 50,000 are captured and sold as slaves, Nov. 1874.

A species of slave-trade has lately risen in the South Seas; the natives being enticed on board certain British vessels and shipped to Queen-land, Australia, and the Fiji Isles; the subject was brought before parliament (see *Melanesia*), 1871-2.

The ship *Carl* (owner, Dr. James P. Murray; master, Joseph Armstrong) left Melbourne for South Sea Isles; it anchored off Malakolo, Solomon's, and Bougainville Isles, and kidnapped many natives as laborers for the Fiji Isles; while about 20 miles from Lund, the prisoners rose and attempted to set fire to the ship; were fired on; about 50 killed and 20 wounded were cast into the sea. At Melbourne, Murray gave evidence, and Armstrong was committed for trial, 16 Aug.; the master and mate sentenced to death, Nov. 1872.

Sir Bartle Frere went to Zanzibar on a mission to suppress the East African slave-trade; see *Zanzibar*, 1872-3.

An act of parliament, for consolidating with amendments the acts for carrying into effect treaties for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade (36 & 37 Vict. c. 89), was passed, 5 Aug. 1873.

Several African kings and chiefs, at Cape Coast Castle, agreed to give up slave-trade, at an interview with governor Strahan, 3 Nov. 1874.

The slave-trade on the Gold Coast abolished, by proclamation of governor Strahan, 17 Dec. 1874.

Convention with Egypt forbidding the traffic, 4 Aug. 1877; col. Gordon's efforts in the Sudan reported successful, 1879.

Slavonia, or **SLAVONIA**, a province of Austria, derives its name from the Slavs, a Sarmatian people who replaced the Avars in Pannonia early in the ninth century. In 861, Cyril and Methodius, Greek missionaries, preached here, and adapted the Greek alphabet to the Slavonian language, the letters of which have since been a little altered. The country, after having been held at times by the Greeks, Turks, and Hungarians, and the cause of sanguinary conflicts, was ceded finally to

Hungary in 1699, at the peace of Carlowitz. Deputies from the Slavonian provinces of Austria were entertained at Moscow and St. Petersburg, May, 1867. The Croatian-Slavonian diet at Agram was dissolved, May, 1867. It protested against incorporation with Hungary. The Slavonian family of languages includes Russian, Polish, Servian, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Wendic, Slovak, and Polabian. For the war, see *Turkey*, 1875-6.

Estimated number of Slavs in Europe in 1875, 90,365,632: Russians and Ruthenians, 66,129,590; Serbo-Croats, 5,940,539; Bulgarians, 5,123,952; Slovenes, 1,260,000; Slovaks, 2,223,830; Czechs, 4,815,154; Poles, 9,492,162.

Lord Ilchester's bequest to promote the study of Slavonian literature at Oxford; lectures first given, May, 1876.

Sleswig, see *Holstein*.

Sliding-scale, see *Corn Laws*.

Sling. In Judg. xx, 16 is mentioned the skill of the Benjamite Goliath (about 1406 B.C.), and with a sling David slew Goliath, 1053 B.C. (1 Sam. xvii.). The natives of the Balearic Isles (Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica) were celebrated slingers, and served as mercenaries in the Carthaginian and Roman armies. Slings are said to have been used by the Huguenots at the siege of Sancerre, in 1672, to economize their powder.

Sloane's Museum, see *British Museum*.

Slough, near Eton, Bucks. Mrs. Ann Reville, a butcher's wife, was barbarously murdered here early in the evening, 11 April, 1881. Alfred Payne, a lad, was tried and acquitted, same month.

Sluys (Holland), near which Edward III. gained a signal naval victory over the French. The English had the wind of the enemy, and the sun at their backs, and began this sanguinary action. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken; thousands of Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals; the loss of the English was inconsiderable; 21 June, 1340.

Smalcald (Hesse), TREATY OF, entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and the other princes of Germany in favor of Protestantism, 31 Dec. 1530; see *Protestants*. The emperor, apprehensive that the kings of France and England would join this league, signed the treaty of Passau, 31 July, 1532, allowing liberty of conscience.

Small Tenements Acts (59 Geo. III. c. 12, 1819; 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 99), provided for owners paying rates of houses instead of the occupiers. This was annulled by the new Reform act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, s. 7 (1867).

Small-pox, *variola* (diminutive of *varus*, a pimple), a highly contagious disease, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East by the Saracens. Rhazes, an Arabian, described it accurately about 900. From Europe it was carried to America, soon after its discovery, and raged there with great severity, destroying the Indians by thousands. In 1694, queen Mary of England died of small-pox, as did in 1711 and 1712 the emperor of Germany, the dauphin and dauphiness of France and their son, in 1730 the emperor of Russia, in 1741 the queen of Sweden, and in 1774 Louis XV. of France. It is stated that in the middle of the last century two millions perished by it in Russia. In London, in 1723, one out of fourteen deaths was caused by small-pox, and in France, in 1754, the rate was one in ten. For the attempts to alleviate this scourge, see *Inoculation*, introduced into England in 1722, and *Vaccination*, announced by Dr. Jenner in 1798. *Small-pox Hospital*, established 1746. Small-pox raged in parts of London, and thousands died, 1870-1; a temporary hospital was established at Hampstead (which see). The Anti-vaccination Society has been active, and many parents have been fined for opposing the vaccination of their children, 1870-6. In Sept. and Oct. 1862, a great many sheep died of small-pox in the west of England, till successful preventive measures were resorted to. Many cases in London, 1876-8; deaths principally of unvaccinated persons.

Small-pox prevalent in London: 88 deaths, 1-7 May; 103 deaths, 15-21 May; diminish ng, July, 1881.

Deaths, June, 1880-June, 1881, 1832; 637 not vaccinated.

Small-pox declared epidemic in the United States by the National Board of Health, Dec. 1881.

(See Vaccination.)

Smectymnus, the initials of certain nonconformist writers against episcopacy in the seventeenth century—Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, William Spurston. They were answered by bishop Hall in his "Divine Right of Episcopacy," 1640.

Smithfield, West, in the heart of London, was once a favorite walk of the London citizens, outside the city walls. Sir W. Wallace was executed here, 23 Aug. 1305. On 15 June, 1381, Wat Tyler was met by Richard II. at this place, and was stabbed by Walworth the mayor. Many tournaments were also held here. In the reign of Mary (1553-8), many persons perished by fire; and Bartholomew Leggatt, an Arian, was burned here, 18 March, 1612.—Bartholomew fair was held here till 1853.—This place is mentioned as the site of a cattle-market as far back as 1150. The space devoted to this purpose was enlarged from about three acres to four and a half, and in 1834 to six and a quarter. The ancient regulations were called the "statutes of Smithfield." In one day there were sometimes assembled 4000 beasts and 30,000 sheep. The annual amount of the sales was about 7,000,000*l*.

Sold here 226,132 beasts, 1,593,270 sheep and lambs, 26,356 calves, 33,531 pigs (about 160 salesmen). 1846
The contracted space of the market, the slaughtering places adjoining, and many other nuisances, gave ground to much dissatisfaction, and, after investigation, an act was passed appointing metropolitan market commissioners with powers to provide a new market, slaughtering places, etc., and to close the market at Smithfield. 1 Aug. 1851

Smithfield was used as a cattle-market for the last time on 11 June; and the new market in Copenhagen Fields was opened on 13 June (see *Metropolitan Market*). 1855

A dead-meat and poultry market ordered to be erected in Smithfield, and Newgate market to cease. 1861

A tender for its erection, from designs by Horace Jones, accepted from Messrs. Browne and Robinson for 134,460*l*. Nov. 1866

The market inaugurated by the lord mayor Lawrence, 24 Nov.; opened to the public. 1 Dec. 1868

New poultry-market, inaugurated by lord mayor Cotton, 30 Nov. 1875

New central fruit and vegetable market determined on, 14 July, 1879
The *Smithfield Club*, to promote improvements in the breed of cattle, was established 17 Dec. 1798: first president, Francis, duke of Bedford; first secretary, Arthur Young. The members established an annual cattle-show, held first in Dolphin Yard, Smithfield, Dec. 1799; next in Barbican, 1805; in Goswell street, 1803; removed to Baker street, 1839; and to the new Agricultural Hall, Liverpool road, Islington, 1862.

The show, suspended in Dec. 1866 on account of the plague, was partially resumed Dec. 1867; wholly, Dec. 1868.

Smith's Charity (FOR POOR KIN). Alderman Henry Smith, by will dated 26 April, 1647, left 1000*l*. for relief of captives held by Turkish pirates, and 1000*l*. for his poor kinsmen.

The former object having become obsolete, an act was passed in 1772 to divert all the property to the poor kinsmen. In 1848 these were 412 in number. The value of the property is now about 11,000*l*. a year, and still increasing. The master of the rolls decided in Dec. 1877 that the funds should be applied to general charitable purposes. On appeal, the decision was in favor of the "poor Smiths," 12 Feb. 1878.

Smithsonian Institution, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," a handsome building at Washington, U. S., was founded in 1846 by means of a legacy of above 100,000*l*. bequeathed for the purpose to the United States government by James Smithsonian, illegitimate son of sir Hugh Smithson, who became duke of Northumberland in 1766. It publishes and freely distributes scientific memoirs and reports. The library was burned on 25 Jan. 1865. Prof. Joseph Henry, the first secretary, died 13 May, 1878; succeeded by Mr. Baird.

Smoke Nuisance. An act was passed in 1858 to abate this nuisance, proceeding from chimney-shafts

and steamers above London Bridge. In 1856 another act, obtained for its further application to steamers below London Bridge, and to potteries and glass-houses previously exempted, came into operation, 1 Jan. 1858; enactments have been made for all the kingdom.

Meeting at Mansion House for the abatement of smoke in London, 7 Jan. 1881.

Smolensko (Russia). The French in most sanguinary engagements here were three times repulsed, but ultimately succeeded in entering Smolensko, and found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins, 16, 17 Aug. 1812. Barclay de Tolly, the Russian commander-in-chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command.

Smugglers. The customs duties, instituted to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates, afterwards became a branch of public revenue, and gave rise to much smuggling. The Smugglers' act was passed in 1736, and its severity was mitigated in 1781 and 1784. A revision of these statutes took place, 1826 and 1835.

Smyrna, see *Seren Churches*.

Sneezing. The custom of saying "God bless you" to the sneezer originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter, help me." The custom is mentioned by Homer, the Jewish rabbis, and others, and is found among savages. Polydore Vergil says it took its rise at the time of the plague, 558, when the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

Snider Gun, see under *Fire-arms*.

Snuff-taking took its rise in England from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702, and the practice soon became general. In 1839 there were imported 1,622,493 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home consumption; the duty was 88,263*l*. see *Tobacco*. In 1858, 2,573,925 lbs. of snuff and cigars, 1861, 2,110,480 lbs.; 1871, 3,852,236 lbs.; 1877, 3,762,831 lbs. were imported.

Soane Museum, etc., No. 13 Lincoln's-inn fields, was gradually formed by sir John Soane, the architect, who died in 1837, after making arrangements for its being open to the public by an act passed in 1838. It contains Egyptian and other antiquities, valuable paintings, rare books, etc. 150*l*. are distributed annually to distressed architects or their widows and children.

Soap is a salt, a compound of a fatty acid with an alkali, soda or potash. The Hebrew *bôrith*, translated soap, is merely a general term for cleansing substances (Job ix. 30; Jer. ii. 22). Pliny declares soap to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed clothes by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water.—*Odyssey*, book vi. The Romans used fuller's earth. *Savon*, the French word for soap, is ascribed to its having been manufactured at Savona, near Genoa. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound. The duty upon soap, imposed in 1711, after several reductions from 8*d*. per pound, was totally repealed in 1833. It then produced, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, about 1,126,000*l*. annually.

Sobraon (N.W. India). The British army, 85,000 strong, under sir Hugh (afterwards viscount) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej, 10 Feb. 1846. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of the river by a floating bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down, and thousands of Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2538 men.

Social Science. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science originated in a meeting at lord Brougham's in May, 1857. Its object is to promote improvements in the administration of law, in education, in public health, and in social economy. It holds annual meetings, and publishes its proceedings.

Mr. Wm. Ellis and Mr. John Stuart Mill began to promote the study	about 1823
Birmingham, meeting opened	12 Oct. 1857
Liverpool	11 Oct. 1858
Bradford	10 Oct. 1859
Glasgow	24 Sept. 1860
Dublin	14 Aug. 1861
London	6 June, 1862
Edinburgh	7 Oct. 1863
York	22 Sept. 1864
Sheffield	4 Oct. 1865
Manchester	2 Oct. 1866
Belfast	18 Sept. 1867
Birmingham	30 Sept. 1868
Bristol	29 Sept. 1869
Newcastle-on-Tyne	21 Sept. 1870
Leeds	4 Oct. 1871
Plymouth	11 Sept. 1872
Norwich	1 Oct. 1873
Glasgow	30 Sept. 1874
Brighton	6 Oct. 1875
Liverpool	11 Oct. 1876
Aberdeen	19 Sept. 1877
Cheltenham	23 Oct. 1878
Manchester	1 Oct. 1879
Edinburgh	5 Oct. 1880
Dublin	3 Oct. 1881

Social Wars, see *Athens and Marsi.*

Socialism was warmly advocated in London, 24 Jan. 1834, by the celebrated Robert Owen. He had, beginning at New Lanark, in Scotland, about 1801, established a settlement at New Harmony, Indiana, in America, in 1824. He died 17 Nov. 1858, aged 90. The French socialists, termed *Communists*, became a powerful political body in that country, were implicated in the revolution of 1818, and made an insurrection at Paris, 1871; see *France, Positive Philosophy*, and *Workingmen* (who, in Great Britain, have received by legislation nearly all they require).

The Rev Charles Kingsley, Mr Thomas Hughes, and others, endeavored to set up *Christian Socialism*, about 1855-60

Communist manifesto issued by Carl Marx	1848
Social democratic party organized by Ferdinand Lassalle	1863
International workmen's association formed	1864
"Gotha programme" (exalting labor)	1875
A grand congress of socialists met at Ghent	1875
Socialism said to be increasing in Germany	"
Stringent bill to repress it passed in the parliament	"
Socialists expelled from Germany by decree. Nov. : many papers suppressed. Nov. : Dec. 1878. Expulsions renewed	autumn, 1880

Societies and Institutions. LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, in Great Britain. Further details of many of these will be found under their respective heads. All in the list below are in London, except otherwise stated. An act was passed 11 Aug. 1851, "to afford facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of literature and science," by grants of land, etc.; and for their regulation. The Royal and London Institutions were exempted from the operation of the act.

Royal Society, charter	1662
Christian Knowledge Society	1698
Society of Antiquaries (charter 1531)	1717
Society of Dilettanti	1734
Society of Artists (charter 1847)	1733
Bath and West of England Society	1777
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society	1781
Royal Society of Edinburgh (charter 1783)	1782
Highland Society	1785
Royal Irish Academy, charter	1786
Linnæan Society (charter 1802)	1788
Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society	1793
Royal Institution (act of parliament, 1810, charter)	1800
Royal Horticultural Society (charter 1800)	1804
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (charter 1834)	1805
London Institution	"
Geological Society (charter 1830)	1807
Russell Institution	1808
Swedishborg Society	1810
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society	1812
Lyonsburgh Club	"
Institution of Civil Engineers (charter 1828)	1818
Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society	"

Egyptian Society	1819
Cambridge Philosophical Society (charter 1832)	"
Royal Astronomical Society (charter 1831)	1820
Medico Botanical Society	1821
Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	1822
Yorkshire Philosophical Society	"
Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society	"
Royal Society of Literature (charter 1823)	1823
Royal Asiatic Society (charter 1824)	"
Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh	"
Mechanics' Institution, London	"
Athenæum Club	1824
Western Literary Institution	1825
Eastern Literary Institution	"
Zoological Society	1826
Incorporated Law Society (charter 1831)	1827
Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge	"
Asiatic Society, Oxford	1828
Maitland Club, Glasgow	"
Royal Geographical Society	1830
Gaelic Society	"
Royal United Service Institution	1831
Royal Dublin Society	"
Harvelian Society	"
British Association	"
Marylebone Literary Institution	1832
Entomological Society	1833
Statistical Society	1834
Westminster Literary Institution	"
Surtees Society, Durham	"
Royal Institute of British Architects (charter 1837)	"
Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society	1835
Abbott-ford Club, Edinburgh	1835-7
Naturalist Society	1836
Ornithological Society	1837
Electrical Society	1837-8
Etching Club	1838
English Historical Society	1838-56
Royal Agricultural Society	1838
Camden Society	"
Royal Botanical Society	1839
Microscopical Society (Royal, 1866)	"
Ecological Society	"
Spalding Club, Aberdeen	"
Royal Botanical Society of London	"
Parker Society	1840-55
Percy Society	1840-52
Irish Archaeological Society, Dublin	1840
London Library	"
Shakespeare Society	"
Chemical Society	1841
Pharmaceutical Society	"
Wodrow Society, Edinburgh	1841-7
Philological Society	1842
Elfric Society	1842-56
Chetham Society, Manchester	1843
Spottiswoode Society, Edinburgh	"
Archæological Association	"
Royal Archaeological Institute	"
Sydenham Society	"
Ethnological Society	"
Law Amendment Society	"
Handel Society	1844
Syro Egyptian Society	"
Ray Society	"
Caxton Society	1844-54
Celtic Society, Dublin	1845-53
Pathological Society	1846
Sussex Archaeological Society, Lewes	"
Cambr. an Archaeological Association	"
Cavendish Society	"
Hakluyt Society	"
Palaontographical Society	1847
Institute of Mechanical Engineers (Birmingham)	"
Institute of Actuaries	1848
Arnold Society	"
(British) Meteorological Society (charter 1866)	1850
Epidemiological Society	"
North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, Newcastle	"
Photographic Society	1851
Philobiblon Society	1852
Juridical Society	1853
Odontological Society	1855
Genealogical Society	1856
National Association for Social Science	1857
Horological Institute	1858
Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts	"
Institution of Naval Architecture	1860
Anthropological Society	1863
Early English Text Society; began to publish	1864
Victoria Institute	24 May, 1865
London Mathematical Society	"
Aeronautical Society	13 Jan. 1866
Dialectic Society	1867
Chambers Society	"
Holbein Society	1868
Royal Historical Society	"
Iron and Steel Institute	1869
Amateur Mechanical Society	"
Christian Evidence Society	1871

Biblical Archaeology Society	1871
Society of Telegraph Engineers	1873
Marine Engineers' Institution	"
Society for Organisation of Academic Study	"
London Anthropological Society (continued)	1873-5
Palaeographical Society	1873
English Dialectic Society	"
(New) Shakespeare Society	"
Physical Society	1874
Musical Association	"
Public Analysts	"
Psychological Society	1876
Education Society	"
Royal Aquarium Society	"
Mineralogical Society	1876
Library Association	1877
Index Society	"
Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain	"
Folk Lore Society	1878
Astronomical Society	1879
Society for promoting Baltic Studies	"
Rabelais Club	"
Wiltshire Society	"
Balcon Society	1880
Aristotelian Society	"
Wordsworth Society	"
Topographical Society of London	"
Archæm Society	"
Chemical Industry Society	1881

Society Islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by De Quirós in 1606; rediscovered by Capt. Wallis, 1767, who gave Otaheite or Tahiti the name of King George's island. Capt. Cook, who visited them in 1769 and 1777, named them Society Islands in honor of the Royal Society, see *Otaheite*.

Socinians, persons who accept the opinions of Faustus Socinus (died 1602) and his nephew Laelius (died 1604), Silesian noblemen. They held—1. That the Eternal Father was the one only God, and that Jesus Christ was no otherwise God than by his superiority to all other creatures; 2. That Christ was not a mediator; 3. That hell will endure for a time, after which the soul and body will be destroyed; 4. That it is unlawful for princes to make war.—*Hook*. The Socinians established a church at Rakow, in Poland, and made proselytes in Transylvania, 1568. They were expelled from Poland in 1658. The Rakovian Catechism was established in 1574; see *Unitarians*.

Socotra (*Dioscoridis insula*), an island in the Indian ocean, belonging to the Imam of Muscat, 130 miles east of cape Guardafui, eastern Africa. In the summer of 1878, it was said to have been given up to the British.

Sodium, a remarkable metal, first obtained in 1807 by Sir Humphry Davy, from soda (which was formerly confounded with potash, but proved to be a distinct substance by Duhamel in 1786). This metal, like potassium, was obtained by the agency of the electric battery. In consequence of Deville's improved processes, sodium is now manufactured by Bell Brothers, of Newcastle, at 10s. a pound (1880). Common salt (chloride of sodium) is a compound of sodium and chlorine; see *Alkalies*.

Sodom and Gomorrah (Palestine), with their inhabitants, were destroyed by fire from heaven 1083 a.c. (Gen. xix.).

Sodor, said to be derived from Soder-eyn, or South Isles (the Fribides or Hebrides), in distinction from Orkney, the North Isles. The southern or western Isles were made an episcopal diocese by Magnus, king of Norway, 1000, and joined to the Isle of Man about 1113; see *Man*.

Soffarides Dynasty reigned in Persia, 572-802.

Softas, Mahometan students devoted to the Koran only; see *Turkey*, May, 1878.

Soho Bazaar and Theatre, see *Bazaar* and *Theatre*.

Soissons (France), capital of the Gallic Suessiones, was subdued by Julius Cæsar, 57 a.c. It was held by Syagrius, after his father Ægidius, till his defeat by Clovis, a.d. 486. Several councils have been held at Soissons (in 744, 1092, 1123). Its academy was established in 1674. During the Franco-Prussian war, Soissons, after three weeks' investment and four days' bombardment,

surrendered to the Germans under the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, 16 Oct. 1870. 90 officers, 4000 men, 120 guns, etc., were said to be taken. The Germans then obtained a second line of railway from Châlons to Paris.

Solar System, nearly as now accepted, is said to have been taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 500 a.c. He placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine superseded by the Ptolemaic system (which see). The system of Pythagoras, revived by Copernicus (1543), is called the Copernican system. Its truth was demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton in 1687; see *Planets*.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home was established at Hampstead, near London, in Aug. 1857, by the surplus of the money collected by the central association in aid of the wives and families of soldiers in active service during the Crimean war, and opened by the prince consort, 10 June, 1858. It has been much indebted to the exertions of Major Pevry.

Solebay, or **SOUTHWOLD BAY** (Suffolk), where a fierce naval battle was fought between the fleets of England and France on one side, and the Dutch on the other; the former commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II., 28 May, 1672. The English lost four ships, and the Dutch three; but the enemy fled, and were pursued to their coast. The earl of Sandwich was blown up, and thousands were killed and wounded.

Sol-in System, see *Musie*.

Solfarino (in Lombardy), the site of the chief struggle on the great battle of 24 June, 1848, between the allied French and Sardinian army, commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under Gen. Bismarck, the emperor being present. The Austrians, after their defeat at Magenta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and took up a position in the celebrated quadrilateral, and were expected there to await the attack. But the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of prince Napoleon and the Tuscans on the other, induced them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive on 28 June. The conflict began early on the 24th, and lasted fifteen hours. At first the Austrians had the advantage; but the successful attack of the French on Cavriana and Solfarino changed the fortune of the day, and the Austrians, after desperate encounters, were compelled to retreat. The French attribute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the generals MacMahon and Niel; the Austrians, to the destruction of their reserve by the rifled cannon of their adversaries. The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number. Loss of the Austrians, 630 officers and 19,811 soldiers; of the allies, 6 generals, 900 officers, and 17,005 soldiers killed and wounded. This battle closed the war; preliminaries of peace being signed at Villafranca, 12 July. On 24 June, 1870, on the site of the battle, three crosses, containing the bones of thousands of the slain, were solemnly consecrated in the presence of representatives of Austria, France, and Italy.

Solicitor, see *Attorney*. By the Supreme Judicature act, attorneys in future are to be styled solicitors; an act for regulating their examination was passed 26 July, 1877.

Solicitor-general, the legal officer next in rank and deputy to the attorney-general, whom he frequently succeeds.

1808.	Sir Thomas White (afterwards Lord Truro), 8 Dec.
1811.	Sir William Follett (second time), 6 Sept.
1844.	Sir Frederick Thesiger (since Lord Chelmsford), 17 April.
1848.	Sir Fitzroy Kelly, 17 July.
1849.	Sir John Jervis, 4 July.
"	Sir David Dundas, 18 July.
1849.	Sir John Romilly, 4 April.
1850.	Sir Alexander J. K. Cockburn, 11 July.
1851.	Sir W. Page Wood, 26 March.
1852.	Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Feb.
"	Sir Richard Bethell, Dec.
1858.	Rt. hon. James Stuart Wortley, Nov.
1861.	Sir Henry Keating, May.
1865.	Sir Hugh M. Cairns, 10 Feb.
1868.	Sir Henry Keating, 10 June.

1859. Sir William Atherton, Dec.
 1861. Sir Roundell Palmer, 27 June.
 1863. Sir Robert Porrett Collier, 2 Oct.
 1866. Sir William Bovill, 13 July.
 " Sir John Burgess Karslake, 20 Nov.
 1867. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, July.
 1868. Sir William Balliol Brett, Feb. (made judge, Sept.).
 " Sir Richard Baggallay, 14 Sept.
 " Sir John Duke Coleridge, 12 Dec.
 1871. Sir George Jessel, Nov.
 1873. Sir Henry James, 26 Sept.
 " Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Nov.
 1874. Sir Richard Baggallay, Feb.
 " Sir John Holker, 22 Apr. 1.
 1875. Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, 25 Nov.
 1890. Sir Farrer Herschell, 3 May.

Solidians (from *solus*, only, and *fides*, faith), a name given to the Antinomians (*which see*).

Solomon's Temple, see *Temple*.

Solway Moss (Cumberland, bordering on Scotland). On 13 Nov. 1771, it swelled, owing to heavy rains. Upwards of 400 acres rose to such a height above the level of the ground that at last it rolled forward like a torrent above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, etc. It covered 600 acres at Netherby, and destroyed about 30 small villages. Near Solway Moss the Scots were defeated by the English, 25 Nov. 1512.

Somaj, see *Deism*.

Sombrero (West Indies). On this desert isle Robert Jeffery, a British man-of-war's man, was put ashore by his commander, the hon. capt. W. Lake, for having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance. After sustaining life for eight days on a few limpets and rain-water, he was saved by an American vessel, 13 Dec. 1807, and returned to England. Sir Francis Burdett advocated his cause in parliament, and he received 600*l.* as a compensation from capt. Lake, who was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, 10 Feb. 1810.

Somerset House (London), formerly a palace, founded on the site of several churches and other buildings levelled in 1549, by the protector Somerset, whose residence fell to the crown after his execution, 22 Jan. 1552. Here resided at times queen Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, and Catherine, queen of Charles II. Old Somerset house, a mixture of Grecian and Gothic, was demolished in 1775, and the present edifice, from a design by Sir William Chambers, was erected for public offices. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled in the apartments given to the members by the king, 17 Jan. 1771. The Royal Society met here, 1780-1857; and apartments here were also held by the Society of Antiquaries and the Geological Society—all three now at Burlington house. Large suites of government buildings were erected in 1774. The Navy office, Pipe office, Victualling, and other offices, were removed here in 1788, and various government departments since. The east wing, forming the King's College (see *King's College*), was completed in 1833. By an act passed in 1854, the offices of the duchy of Cornwall were transferred to Pimlico.

CHIEF OFFICES AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

Probate and Divorce Division of high court of justice and Registry offices.	Stamp offices, etc.
Appeals Registry office.	Excise and Tax offices.
Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Legacies and Succession Duty offices.
Exchequer and Audit department.	Inland Revenue Offices.
Property and Income Tax offices.	Bank Returns office.
	Laboratory department.
	Solicitors' offices.
	Companies' Register offices, etc.

Somerset the Black, see *Slavery in England*.

Somers-town, a populous district in St. Pancras parish, N. London, named after earl Somers, whose family acquired the property about 1695. The building began about 1786, and many French refugees settled in it. Much of the district has been occupied by the railway companies.

Somnath Gates, the gates of an ancient Hindoo temple at Guzerat, which was destroyed by Mahmoud

of Ghuznee in 1025. The priests wished to preserve the idol, but Mahmoud broke it to pieces, and found it filled with diamonds, etc. He carried the gates to Ghuznee. When that city was taken by gen. Nott, 6 Sept. 1842, lord Ellenborough ordered the gates to be restored, after an exile of 800 years, and issued a proclamation much censured at the time. The gates are made of sandal-wood, and are described and figured in the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxx.

Somorrostro, see *Spain*, 1874.

Sonderbund, see *Switzerland*, 1846.

Sonnet, a poem in fourteen lines, with rhymes adjusted by rules, was invented, it is said, by Guido d'Arezzo about 1024. The most celebrated sonnets are those by Petrarch (about 1327), Shakespeare (1609), Milton (about 1650), and Wordsworth (1820).

Sonnites, the orthodox Mahometans who now possess the Turkish empire; see *Mahometanism*.

Sons of the Clergy, see *Clergy*.

Sonthals, a tribe of N. India, brought to Bengal about 1830, where they prospered till, partly from the instigation of a fanatic, and partly from the exactions of money-lenders, they broke out into rebellion in July, 1855, and committed fearful outrages. They were quite subdued early in 1856, and many were removed to the newly conquered province of Pegu.

Sophia, St. (in Constantinople). The first church was dedicated to St. Sophia (holy wisdom) by Constantius II., 360; this having been destroyed, the second, the present edifice, was founded by Justinian, 531, and dedicated 537. Since the Mahometan conquest, in 1453, it has been used as an imperial mosque. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 243 feet. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the temple of Diana at Ephesus, and of porphyry, from the temple of the Sun at Rome. Four minarets were added by Selim II., who reigned in 1566. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work.

Sophists, teachers of youth in Athens, who were censured by Socrates, and consequently were instrumental in causing his judicial murder, 399 B.C. The controversy against them was carried on by Plato and his disciples.

Sorbonne, a society of ecclesiastics at Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne in 1252. The members lived in common, and devoted themselves to study and gratuitous teaching. They soon attained a European reputation as a faculty of theology, their judgment being frequently appealed to, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century. The influence of the Sorbonne was declining when the society was broken up in 1789. The buildings are now devoted to education.

Sorcerers and Magicians. A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541; and another statute, equally severe, was passed, 5 Eliz. 1563. The pretension to sorcery was made capital, 1 James I. 1603; see *Witchcraft*.

Soudan, or *SOUDJAH*, the title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they bore in their provinces and armies. The officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of Nouredin, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, 1165, after having killed the caliph Caym.

Soudan, or *NIGRITIA*, a region of Central Africa, partly subjected to the khedive of Egypt since 1874. It was well governed by col. Gordon till 1879.

Soulares Collection. About 1827 M. Soulares of Toulouse collected 790 specimens of Italian art and workmanship, etc. These were bought for 11,000*l.* by 73 English gentlemen, with the view of first exhibiting them to the public and afterwards selling them to the government (who gradually purchased them between 1858 and 1865). They formed part of the "Art Treasures" exhibited at Manchester in 1857.

Sound, see *Acoustics*.

Sound Duties. Till the year 1857 no merchant ship was allowed to pass the Sound (a narrow channel separating Zealand from Sweden) without clearing at Elsinore and paying toll. These duties had their origin in an agreement between the king of Denmark and the Hanse towns (1348), by which the former undertook to maintain light-houses, etc., along the Cattagat, and the latter to pay duty for the same. The first treaty with England in relation to this was in 1450; other countries followed. In 1855 the United States determined to pay the dues no more; and in the same year the Danish government proposed that these dues should be capitalized, which was eventually agreed to, the sum being 30,476,325 rix-dollars. In Aug. 1857, the British government paid 10,126,855 rix-dollars (1,125,206*l.*) to the Danes as their proportion.—The passage of the Sound was effected, in defiance of strong fortresses, by sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson, 31 March, 1801; see *Baltic Expedition*.

Soundings at Sea. Capt. Ross, of H.M.S. *Edipus*, in 1840, took extraordinary soundings at sea. One taken 900 miles west of St. Helena extended to the depth of 6000 fathoms. In the latitude 33° S. and longitude 9° W., about 300 miles from the cape of Good Hope, 2266 fathoms were sounded; the weight employed amounted to 450 pounds. On 13 July, 1857, lieut. Joseph Dayman, in the North Atlantic ocean, lat. 51° 9' N., long. 40° 2' W., in sounding, found a bottom at 2424 fathoms. The deepest sounding known (3875 fathoms) was taken by the *Challenger*, capt. Nares, 24 March, 1873, in the North Atlantic, north of St. Thomas.

South African Confederation: to comprise the three British colonies—Cape Town, Natal, and West Griqua Land (1873)—and the two Dutch republics—Orange River free state and the South African or Transvaal republic (1852). The formation was proposed by the earl of Carnarvon, colonial secretary, in a despatch to sir Henry Barkly, governor of Cape Town, 4 May, 1875, and advocated by the historian, J. A. Froude, on a visit. It was much opposed at the Cape; see *Cape*. A conference of delegates in London was opened 5 Aug. 1876.

The South Africa act, "for the union under one government of such of the South African colonies and states as may agree thereto," was passed 10 Aug. 1877.

South African Republic, name assumed by the Boers in the Transvaal (*which see*) in 1880–1.

South America, see *America*.

South Australia was visited by capt. Sturt in 1830, and explored shortly after by capt. Parker and Mr. Kent, the former of whom was killed by the natives. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95 (1834); and it was occupied 26 Dec. 1836, by capt. Hindmarsh, the first governor. It was colonized according to Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield's scheme, which was carried out by the South Australian Colonization Association. The colony for several years underwent severe trials through the great influx of emigrants, land-jobbing, building speculations, etc., which produced almost universal bankruptcy in 1839. In five years after, the energy of the colonists had overcome their difficulties, and the prosperity of the colony appeared fully established. In 1842 the highly productive Burra-Burra copper-mines were discovered, and large fortunes were suddenly realized; but in 1851 the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria almost paralyzed this province by drawing off a large part of the laboring population. Very little gold was found in South Australia; but a reaction took place in favor of the copper-mines, agriculture, etc. Before the discovery of gold, little trade existed between Adelaide (the capital of South Australia) and Melbourne; but in 1852 gold was transmitted from the latter to the former to the amount of 2,215,167*l.*, principally for breadstuffs, farm produce, etc. The bishopric of Adelaide was founded in 1847. Sir Dominic Daly, appointed governor in Nov. 1861, died

19 Feb. 1868; succeeded by sir James Fergusson, Dec. 1868; by Anthony Musgrave, Jan. 1873; by William Wellington Cairns, Jan. 1877; sir W. F. D. Jervois, June, 1877. Population in 1855, 85,821; in 1865, 156,605; in 1871, 185,626; in 1877, 225,677.

South Kensington Museum, near Brompton old church (containing the pictures presented by Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mrs. Ellison, and those bequeathed by Turner, the great painter, as well as specimens of sculpture and art, educational collections, products of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, etc.), was opened on 24 June, 1857. A special exhibition of works of art, of immense value, lent for the occasion, was opened here in the summer of 1862, and closed in November. In July, 1873, a testimonial to Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., was proposed for his exertions in organizing this museum, and in promoting its objects.

Mr. John Forster, biographer of Dickens, bequeathed his library of books, MSS., paintings, and drawings to this museum. He died 1 Feb. 1876
Scientific Apparatus Loan Exhibition (*which see*) opened 13 May, closed. 30 Dec. "

South Mountain (Maryland), **BATTLE OF**, fought 14 Sept. 1862, three days before the drawn battle at Antietam. South Mountain is the name given to a prolongation of a range of the Blue Ridge north of the Potomac from Harper's Ferry. Turner's Gap affords a passage from Frederick City to Williamsport; Crampton's Gap gives a similar opening towards Harper's Ferry. Lee, after crossing the Potomac, had divided his army, so that an opportunity was given McClellan to cut in between and attack each portion. Franklin was ordered through Crampton's Gap to cut off M'Laws and relieve Harper's Ferry. The remainder of the army was to move by way of Turner's Gap upon the rear of Lee's main column. The confederate general D. H. Hill succeeded in reaching the summit of Turner's Gap before the arrival of the Union force. The battle of the 14th consisted of an attempt to wrest this position from the confederates, soon reinforced by Longstreet's corps. The national troops were successful. 80,000 Union troops were engaged and 17,000 confederates. National loss, 812 killed and 1234 wounded; confederate, 2000. This battle was really the decisive one of the campaign, and forced Lee to fight the battle of Antietam. At Crampton's Gap, six miles south, an action was at the same time going on between Franklin and M'Laws, in which the latter was driven from his position.

Southampton, a seaport (S. England), a county of itself, near the Roman Clausentum and the Saxon Hamtune. It frequently suffered by Danish incursions; Canute, when king, occasionally resided here. The charter was granted by Henry I. and confirmed by Richard I. and John; and the free grammar-school was founded by Edward VI. On 17 July, 1861, a monument to Dr. Isaac Watts, a native, was inaugurated, and on 15 Oct. 1862, the Hartley institution was opened by lord Palmerston. The prince of Wales laid the foundation of the parish church of St. Mary, built as a memorial of Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Winchester, 12 Aug. 1878; consecrated 19 June, 1879.

Southcott, Joanna, a fanatic, born in 1750, came from Exeter to London, where her followers at one period amounted to many thousands, the low and ignorant being her principal dupes. In 1792 she announced herself as the woman spoken of in Rev. chap. xii., and a disease favored the delusion that she would be the mother of the promised Shiloh. She died 27 Dec. 1814. In 1851 there existed in England four congregations, professing to expect her return. Her successor, Mrs. Peacock, died March, 1875, aged 103 (?).

Southeastern Railway, from London to Folkestone, opened 28 June, 1843; to Dover, 7 Feb. 1844.

Southern Confederate States, see *Confederates*.

Southern Continent. The Southern ocean was first traversed by Magellan in 1520; and explored by

Wallis and Carteret in 1760, and by Cook in 1778 and 1774. Of the southern continent little more is known than that it is icebound, and contains active volcanoes. It was discovered in the first instance by capt. John Hise, on 27 Feb. 1831, in lat. 65° 57' S., long. 47° 20' E., extending east and west 200 miles—this he named Enderby Land, after the gentleman who had equipped him for the voyage. Capt. Biscoe also discovered Graham's Land on 15 Feb. 1832, situated in lat. 67° 1' S., long. 71° 48' W. The Messrs. Enderby equipped three other expeditions in search of the southern continent, the last (in connection with some other gentlemen) in 1838, when capt. Balleeny had command, who, on 9 Feb. 1839, discovered the Balleeny islands, in lat. 67° N., long. 165° E., and in March, 1839, Sabrina Land, in lat. 65° 10' N., long. 118° 30' E. In 1840, a French expedition under the command of admiral D'Urville, and an American expedition under the command of commodore Wilkes, greatly added to our knowledge in respect to the existence of a southern continent, and this was again increased by the expedition which sailed from England in 1839, under the command of capt. or James Clark Ross, who discovered Victoria Land in 1841, and subsequently penetrated as far south as 78° 11'.

South-sea Bubble commenced with the establishment of the South-sea Company in 1710, which was at first unwisely and afterwards dishonestly managed. It exploded in 1724, ruining thousands of families; and the directors' estates, to the value of 2,014,000*l.*, were seized in 1721 and sold. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000*l.*; but he compounded the fraud for 10,000*l.*, and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become speculators; the artificers of the directors having raised the shares, originally 100*l.*, to the price of 1000*l.*. A parliamentary inquiry took place in Nov. 1720, and Aislahe, chancellor of the exchequer, and several members of parliament were expelled the house in 1721; see *Law's Dict.*

Southwark (S. London) was governed by its own bailiffs till 1357. The city, however, found great inconvenience from the number of malefactors who resorted thither, in order to be out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates; and a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the crown for a small annuity. In Edward VI.'s reign it was formed into a city ward, and was named Bridge Ward Without, 1550.—*Southwark bridge* was designed by John Rennie, and built by a company, 1813-19, at an expense of 800,000*l.*. It consists of three great cast-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments; the distance between the abutments is 708 feet; the centre arch is 240 feet span, the two others 210 feet each; and the total weight of iron 5000 tons. The bridge was freed from toll on 8 Nov. 1864, the company receiving a compensation from the city. An act for the payment of dividends to shareholders was passed in 1872.—*Southwark park* was opened 19 June, 1862.

Southwell (Nottinghamshire), an ancient Roman town, where a church was founded by Paulinus, archbishop of York, 657; made collegiate before the Conquest, re-founded by Henry VIII., and made a bishopric by Henry VIII., 1541; dissolved by Edward VI. Collegiate church restored by Elizabeth, 1566. Near here Charles I. surrendered himself to the Scotch army in 1646. The bishopric act, authorizing the establishment of a see at Southwell, was passed 16 Aug. 1674.

Southwold, see *Saltary*

Sovereign, an ancient and modern British gold coin. In 1489 2*½* pence, in value 2*½*., to be called the sovereign, were ordered to be coined out of a pound of gold.—*Boiling*. In 1542 sovereigns were coined in value 2*½*., which afterwards, in 1550 and 1552 (4 & 6 Edw. VI.), passed for 2*½* and 3*½*.. "Sovereigns" of the new coinage were directed to pass for 2*½* *l.* July, and half-sovereigns for 1*½* *l.* Oct. 1617; see *Coin and Gold*. By the

Coinage act, 1870, the weight of the sovereign is fixed at 123.27447 grains troy; specific gravity, 17.57 (916.67, gold being 1000); half-sovereigns, 61.63723 grains. The dragon sovereigns were retained in 1871.

Spa-fields (N. London). Here about 20,000 persons assembled to vote an address from the distressed manufacturers to the prince regent, 18 Nov. 1816. A second meeting, 7 Dec. following, terminated in an alarming riot; the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms by the rioters; and in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow hill, Mr. Platt was wounded, and much injury was done before the tumult was suppressed. For this riot, Cashman, a seaman, was hanged, 12 March, 1817. Watson, the ringleader, escaped to America.

Spahis, Turkish cavalry. African horsemen, under this name, were incorporated by the French in Algiers in 1834; three regiments of them came to France in 1863.

Spain (the ancient Iberia and Hispania). The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, 6th son of Japhet. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians (300 B.C.) successively planted colonies on the coasts; and the Romans conquered the whole country, 206 B.C. Population of Spain in 1657, 16,464,678; of the colonies, 6,333,497. In 1667, 16,090,546; colonies, 6,364,131; Balearic Isles and Canaries, 561,484. In 1670, Spain, 16,362,422; Isles, 578,064. Madrid, 1670, 682,026. Revenue 1672, about 6,000,000*l.*; 1860, 12,722,200*l.*; 1866, 18,921,000*l.*; 1871, about 26,000,000*l.*

The Carthaginians enriched by the mines of Spain (400 B.C. to 204 B.C.) form settlements.....	300
New Carthage (H. Carthago) founded by Hannibal.....	300
Hannibal extends their dominions in Spain.....	300-309
At his death Hannibal his son, takes the command, 221, prepares for war 220, takes Saguntum, 219; crosses the Alps, and enters Italy.....	310
The Romans carry the war into Spain, two Scipios defeated and slain by Hannibal.....	310
Pub. Cornelius Scipio Africanus takes New Carthage, 210, drives the Carthaginians out of Spain, 207; and annexes it.....	310
Celtiberian and Numantine war.....	310-319
Vatinius, general of the Celtiberians and Lusitanians, subdued all west Spain, 148, makes peace with the consul Fabius Servilianus, 145, annihilated by order of the Romans.....	319
Insurrection of Sertorius, 78, subdued by Pompey, and assassinated.....	319
Julius Cæsar quells an insurrection in Spain.....	319
Pompey governs Spain.....	319-320
Revolts through the rapacity of Crassus.....	320-321
End of Spain, conquered by Augustus begun.....	3 Jan. 321
The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi sweep Spain from the Romans.....	409
Adolphus founds the kingdom of the Visigoths.....	414
The Vandals pass over to Africa.....	429
Theodoric I. vanquishes the Suevi.....	456
Assassinated by his brother Euric, who becomes master of all Spain.....	484
Revered I. expels the Franks.....	497
He abjures Arianism, and rules wisely.....	497
Wamba's wise administration, he prepared a fleet for defence against the Saracens.....	673-677
The Arabs invited into Spain against king Roderic.....	711
Rod. defeated and death at Xeres.....	711
Establishment of the Saracens at Cordova.....	711
Victorious progress of Musa and Tarik.....	711-712
Emire rule at Cordova, Pelayo, of Gothic blood, rules in Asturias and Leon.....	712
The Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel.....	732 or 733
Aldebrandin the first king at Cordova.....	732
Intervention of Charlemagne.....	777-78
Sancho Hugo count of Navarre, etc.....	806
Sancho of Navarre becomes king of Castile.....	1028
The kingdom of Aragon commenced under Ramiro I.....	1035
Leon and Asturias united in Castile.....	1065
Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Burgundy (see Portugal).....	1095
The Saracens, leant on all sides by the Christians, call in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens.....	1091 et seq.
Expulsion of the Cal. Rodrigo, dies.....	about 1100
Dynasty of the Almoravides at Cordova.....	1094-1146
The Moors defeated in several battles by Alfonso of Leon.....	1146
Dynasty of the Almohades at Cordova.....	1146-1192
Cordova, Toledo, Seville, etc., taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon.....	1192-48
The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, and refuge from the power of the Christians.....	1238

The crown of Navarre passes to the royal family of France.	1274	The cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz.	March, 1823
200,000 Moors arrive to assist the king of Granada.	1327	The French enter Spain, 7 April; and invest Cadiz.	25 June, "
They are defeated at Tarifa by Alfonso XI. of Castile with great slaughter.	1340	Battle of the Trocadero.	31 Aug. "
Reign of Pedro the Cruel.	1350	Despotism resumed; the cortes dissolved; executions of liberals.	7 Oct. "
His alliance with Edward the Black Prince.	1363	Riego put to death.	7 Nov. "
Defeated at Montiel and treacherously slain.	1369	The French evacuate Cadiz.	21 Sept. 1828
Ferdinand II. of Aragon marries Isabella of Castile, 18 Oct. 1469; and nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain are united in one monarchy.	1479	Cadiz made a free port.	24 Feb. 1829
Establishment of the Inquisition.	1480-4	Salique law abolished, 29 March; Carlist and Christina parties formed.	1830
Persecution of the Jews.	1492-8	Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition; change in the ministry.	25 Oct. 1832
Granada taken after a two years' siege; and the power of the Moors is finally extirpated by Ferdinand.	1492	Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to the king.	29 April, 1838
Jews expelled.	"	Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the title of governing queen until Isabella II., her infant daughter, attains her majority.	29 Sept. "
Columbus is sent from Spain to explore the western ocean.	17 April, "	Constitution termed "Estatuto Real" granted by advice of Martinez de la Rosa.	"
Mahometans persecuted and expelled.	1499-1502	The royalist volunteers disarmed with some bloodshed at Madrid.	27 Oct. "
Death of Columbus.	20 May, 1506	Queen Christina marries Ferdinand Muños (afterwards duke of Rianzarce).	28 Dec. "
Ferdinand conquers great part of Navarre.	1512	The quadruple treaty establishes the right of Isabella to the throne.	22 April, 1834
Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain; Charles I. of Spain.	1516	Don Carlos suddenly appears in Spain.	10 July, "
Able administration of Ximenes; ungratefully used, 1516; his death.	1517	The peers vote his exclusion.	30 Aug. "
Charles elected emperor of Germany.	1519	Mendizabal, prime-minister; Mina and Espartero commanded the royalists; the rebel leader, Zumalacarrui, killed near Bilbao.	June, 1835
Insurrection in Castile.	1520-21	Sir De Lacy Evans and others raise a British legion for the queen of Spain.	"
Philip of Spain marries Mary of England.	25 July, 1554	They defeat the Carlists at St. Sebastian.	1 Oct. 1836
Charles abdicates and retires from the world.	1556	Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao.	25 Dec. "
War with France; victory at St. Quentin.	10 Aug. 1557	Gen. Evans takes Irun.	17 May, 1837
Philip II. commences his bloody persecution of the Protestants.	1561	Constituent cortes proclaimed.	"
The Escorial begun building.	1563	Dissolution of the monasteries.	"
Revolt of the Moriscos, 1567; suppressed.	1570	The Carlists under Maroto desert Don Carlos and conclude a treaty of peace with Espartero, at Vergara.	31 Aug. 1839
Naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks.	7 Oct. 1571	Don Carlos seeks refuge in France.	13 Sept. "
Portugal united to Spain by conquest.	1580	Surrender of Morello.	28 May, 1840
The Spanish armada destroyed (see <i>Armada</i>).	1588	Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France.	7 July, "
Philip III. banishes the Moors (300,000).	1598-1610	The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian and Passages.	25 Aug. "
Ministry of the duke of Lerma.	1598-1618	Revolutionary movement at Madrid; the authorities triumphant.	1 Sept. "
Ministry of Olivarez.	1621-43	Dismissal of the ministry, and dissolution of the cortes.	9 Sept. "
Philip IV. loses Portugal.	1640	Espartero, minister, makes his triumphal entry into Madrid.	3 Oct. "
Death of Charles II., last of the house of Austria; accession of Philip V. of the house of Bourbon.	1700	The queen-regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero, 5 Oct.; she abdicates and leaves the kingdom; visits France and Sicily; returns to France.	12 Oct. "
War of the Succession.	1702-13	Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio.	29 Dec. "
Gibraltar taken by the English.	1704	The Spanish cortes declare Espartero regent during the queen's minority.	12 April, 1841
Siege of Barcelona.	1713	Queen Christina's protest.	19 July, "
Able government of cardinal Alberoni; he re-established the authority of the king, reformed many abuses, and raised Spain to the rank of a first power, 1715-20; ordered to quit Spain.	1720	Insurrection in favor of Christina commenced at Pampluna by gen. O'Donnell and Concha.	2 Oct. "
Charles, son of Philip V., conquers Naples.	1735	Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid; his followers repulsed, and numbers slain by the queen's guards, 7 Oct.; he is shot at Madrid.	15 Oct. "
Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies, succeeds to the crown of Spain.	1759	Zurbano captures Bilbao.	21 Oct. "
War with England, 1762-3 and.	1796	Rodil, constitutional general, enters Vittoria.	21 Oct. "
Battle of Cape St. Vincent.	14 Feb. 1797	Montes de Oca shot.	21 Oct. "
Spanish treasure-ships, valued at \$3,000,000, seized by the English.	Oct. 1804	Gen. O'Donnell takes refuge in the French territory.	21 Oct. "
Battle of Trafalgar (see <i>Trafalgar</i>).	21 Oct. 1805	Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension.	26 Oct. "
Sway of Godoy, prince of peace.	1806	Fueros of the Basque provinces abolished.	29 Oct. "
The French enter Spain; a Spanish army sent to the Baltic.	1807	Borlo and Gobernado, implicated in the Christina plot, put to death at Madrid.	9 Nov. "
Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father.	25 July, "	Espartero enters Madrid.	23 Nov. "
Treaty of Fontainebleau.	27 Oct. "	General pardon of all persons not yet tried concerned in the events of October.	13 Dec. "
The French take Madrid.	March, 1808	The effective strength of the army fixed at 130,000 men.	28 June, 1842
The prince of peace dismissed.	18 March, "	An insurrection at Barcelona; the national guard joins the populace, 13 Nov.; battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops: the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel.	15 Nov. "
Abdication of Charles IV. in favor of Ferdinand, 19 March; and at Bayonne, in favor of his "friend and ally," Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown.	1 May, "	Barcelona blockaded, 26 Nov.; Espartero arrives before it, 29 Nov.; its bombardment and surrender.	3, 4 Dec. "
Revolution; the French massacred at Madrid.	2 May, "	The disturbances at Malaga.	25 May, 1843
The province of Asturias rises <i>en masse</i> .	3 May, "	The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona.	11 June, "
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne.	25 May, "	[Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns shortly afterwards "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]	"
Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain, 12 July; retires.	29 July, "	Arrival of gen. Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders.	15 July, "
Battle of Vimeira; French defeated.	21 Aug. "	Espartero bombards Seville.	21 July, "
Supreme Junta installed.	Sept. "	The siege is raised.	27 July, "
Madrid taken by the French, and Joseph restored, 2 Dec.	4 Dec. "	[The revolution is completely successful, and Espar-	"
Napoleon enters Madrid.	4 Dec. "		
The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Clamberg, in Savoy.	5 Dec. "		
The French defeated at Corunna, 16 Jan.; take Ferrol, 27 Jan.; Saragossa, 21 Feb.; Oporto, 29 Feb.; Cordova and Seville, Nov.; Gerona.	12 Dec. 1809		
Ney takes Ciudad Rodrigo.	10 July, 1810		
The Spanish cortes meet.	24 Sept. "		
Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes de Onoro, 5 May.	1811		
Soult defeated at Albuera.	16 May, "		
Constitution of the cortes (democratic).	8 May, 1812		
Wellington takes Ciudad Rodrigo, 19 Jan.; storms Badajoz, 6 April; defeats Marmont at Salamanca, 22 July.	"		
He occupies Madrid, and totally defeats the French at Vittoria, 21 June; defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, 28 July; takes St. Sebastian, 31 Aug.; and enters France.	8 Oct. 1813		
Ferdinand VII. restored (constitution set aside).	14 May, 1814		
Slave-trade abolished for a compensation.	1817		
Insurrection at Valencia repressed.	1819		
Spanish revolution begun by Riego.	Jan. 1820		
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the cortes.	8 March, "		

<p>tero flees to Cadiz, and embarks on board her majesty's ship <i>Malabar</i>.</p> <p>The new government deprives Espartero of his titles and rank. 16 Aug.; he arrives in London.</p> <p>Reaction suppressed at Madrid.</p> <p>Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared by the cortes to be of age; Narvaez (friend of the queen-mother), lieutenant-gen.</p> <p>The queen mother returns to Spain.</p> <p>Zurbano's insurrection, 12 Nov. 1844; he is shot.</p> <p>Don Carlos relinquishes his right to the crown in favor of his son.</p> <p>Reactionary constitution.</p> <p>Narvaez and his ministry resign, 12 Feb.; return to power, 17 March; again resign.</p> <p>Escape of Don Carlos from France.</p> <p>Marriage of the queen to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assisi, duke of Cadiz, and marriage also of the infant-a-Louis to the due de Montpensier.</p> <p>[The Spanish marriages disturb the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]</p> <p>Amnesty granted to political offenders.</p> <p>Two shots fired at the queen by an assassin, La Riva.</p> <p>He suffers "death by the cord"</p> <p>Espartero restored.</p> <p>Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British envoy, ordered to quit Spain in 48 hours.</p> <p>Narvaez dismissed and recalled.</p> <p>Diplomatic relations with England restored.</p> <p>The queen of Spain delivered of a male child, which lives but ten minutes.</p> <p>The American expedition under Lopez against Cuba (see <i>Cuba and the United States</i>).</p> <p>Resignation of Narvaez.</p> <p>The infant don Henrique permitted to return to Spain.</p> <p>Madrid Aranjuez railway opened.</p> <p>Law respecting the public debt (which has since excluded Spain from the European money markets).</p> <p>Death of Godoy, prince of peace.</p> <p>The queen pardons the prisoners taken in the attempt upon Cuba.</p> <p>Her majesty gives birth to a princess.</p> <p>Attempt made on the life of the queen; she is slightly wounded by the dagger of Merino, a Frenchman.</p> <p>Gen. Castanos, duke of Baylen, renowned in the French war, dies, aged 95.</p> <p>Narvaez exiled to Vienna.</p> <p>Ministerial changes; Lerroux forms a cabinet, 11 April; resigns; Sartorius's cabinet.</p> <p>Birth and death of a princess.</p> <p>Gen. O'Donnell, Concha, and others banished.</p> <p>Disturbances at Saragosa, etc.</p> <p>Don Francisco (father of the king consort) marries an "unfortunate" woman.</p> <p>Military insurrection, under O'Donnell, near Madrid.</p> <p>The movement headed by Espartero; Barcelona and Madrid pronounce against the government; barricades in Madrid.</p> <p>Triumph of the insurrection; resignation of the ministry; the queen sends for Espartero.</p> <p>Peace restored; the degraded generals reinstated, etc.; Espartero forms an administration.</p> <p>The queen mother impeached; she quits Spain.</p> <p>Ministerial crisis; Espartero resigns, but resumes office.</p> <p>New constitution of the cortes.</p> <p>The cortes vote that all power proceeds from the people; they permit liberty of belief, but not of worship.</p> <p>Don Carlos dies.</p> <p>Insurrection of Valencia.</p> <p>Resignation of Espartero; new cabinet formed, headed by marshal O'Donnell; insurrection in Madrid, 14 July; O'Donnell and the government troops subdue the insurgents; the national guard suppressed.</p> <p>Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragosa quelled by O'Donnell, as dictator.</p> <p>O'Donnell compelled to resign; Narvaez becomes minister.</p> <p>Amnesty granted to political offenders.</p> <p>Espartero resigns as senator.</p> <p>Insurrection in Andalusia; quickly suppressed; cruel military executions; 98 insurgents shot (24 at Seville).</p> <p>Ministerial changes; Armero minister.</p> <p>Birth of the prince royal.</p> <p>Isburiz, minister, 14 Jan.; O'Donnell minister, 1 July.</p> <p>Cessation of state of siege at Barcelona, etc.</p> <p>Joint French and Spanish expedition against Cochin China announced.</p> <p>War with Morocco (<i>which see</i>).</p> <p>An association for reforming the tariff, etc., formed.</p> <p>O'Donnell commands the army in Africa; unsuccessful conflicts reported; battle at Castillejos; a Spanish <i>Balaskaya</i> charge.</p> <p>The Moors defeated near Tetuan, which surrenders.</p>	<p>1843</p> <p>1844</p> <p>1845</p> <p>1846</p> <p>1850</p> <p>1851</p> <p>1852</p> <p>1853</p> <p>1854</p> <p>1855</p> <p>1856</p> <p>1857</p> <p>1858</p> <p>1859</p> <p>1860</p>	<p>An ineffectual truce.</p> <p>The Moors defeated at Gind-el-mas.</p> <p>Treaty of peace signed; 400,000,000 reals to be paid by Moors, and Tetuan to be held till paid.</p> <p>Gen. Ortega, governor of the Balearic Isles, lands near Tortosa, in Valencia, with 3000 men, and proclaims the comte de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.; his troops resist, and he is compelled to flee, with the comte and others, 3 April; Ortega shot.</p> <p>The comte de Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand arrested at Tortosa, 21 April; renounce their claim to the throne.</p> <p>An amnesty proclaimed.</p> <p>Their brother Juan asserts his right, 5 June; and they, when at Cologne, annul their renunciation.</p> <p>The emperor Napoleon's proposal to admit Spain as a first class power is opposed by England, and given up.</p> <p>The comte de Montemolin and his wife die at Trieste.</p> <p>The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified; slavery not to be re-established.</p> <p>Insurrection at Loja suppressed.</p> <p>The queen said to be governed by the nun <i>Patrocinio</i>.</p> <p>Intervention in Mexico (<i>see Mexico</i>).</p> <p>Much church property in course of sale.</p> <p>Jose Allama and Manuel Matamoros, Protestant propagandists, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.</p> <p>Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.</p> <p>Resignation of the premier, marshal O'Donnell, 26 Feb.; marquis de Miraflores minister.</p> <p>Insurrection in St. Domingo; war ensues (<i>see Domingo</i>).</p> <p>Empress of France visits the queen.</p> <p>Rupture with Peru (<i>which see</i>).</p> <p>Gen. Prim exiled for conspiracy.</p> <p>Arazola ministry, Jan.; Mon forms a ministry, 1 March; resigns, 13 Sept.; Narvaez forms a cabinet.</p> <p>Queen Christina returns to Spain.</p> <p>English government recognizes the insurrection at St. Domingo; Narvaez advises abandonment of the contest; the queen refuses; the ministry resign, but resume office.</p> <p>Peace with Peru, which has to pay a heavy indemnity.</p> <p>The queen orders the sale of crown lands, giving up three fourths to the nation.</p> <p>Student riots at Madrid; several persons killed.</p> <p>[Bravo Murillo accused of cruelty on this occasion.]</p> <p>Decree relinquishing St. Domingo.</p> <p>Suppression of a conspiracy at Valencia to reunite Spain and Portugal.</p> <p>Resignation of Narvaez, 19 June; O'Donnell forms a liberal cabinet.</p> <p>Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain.</p> <p>Father Claret dismissed from court.</p> <p>Dispute with Chili; M. Tavora's settlement (20 July) disavowed by the government.</p> <p>Emperor Napoleon visits the queen at St. Sebastian, 9 Sept.; she visits him at Biarritz.</p> <p>Disturbances at Saragosa suppressed.</p> <p>Admiral Parja, at Valparaiso, insults the Chilean government, 18 Sept.; which declares war, 25 Sept.; Parja declares a blockade.</p> <p>The Chilean captain Williams captures the Spanish vessel <i>Coradonga</i> (Parja commits suicide).</p> <p>Intervention fruitless.</p> <p>Claret returns to court.</p> <p>New cortes elected; the great Progressista party still abstains from action in public affairs; queen opens cortes.</p> <p>Military insurrection on Aranjuez, headed by gen. Prim, 3 Jan.; martial law in Madrid, 4 Jan.; Concha and Zabala march against rebels, 4 Jan., etc.; riots at Barcelona, 9, 10 Jan.; state of siege in New Castle, Catalonia, and Aragon.</p> <p>Prim enters Portugal and lays down arms; the insurrection ends.</p> <p>Queen <i>Victoria</i>, British sloop, seized by a guardacosta.</p> <p>Admiral Mendez bombards Valparaiso, destroying much property, 31 March; he is repulsed at Callao with loss.</p> <p>The queen declares the campaign in the Pacific ended.</p> <p>Great military revolt in favor of Prim at Madrid; about 1200 men, headed by non commissioned officers, with cannon, quelled summarily by marshals O'Donnell and Narvaez, with much bloodshed; 200 prisoners shot, 22 June; 21 sergeants shot.</p> <p>Military revolts at Barcelona and at various other places.</p> <p>Resignation of O'Donnell as minister, succeeded by Narvaez and Bravo, who adopt severe measures against the liberals.</p> <p>The queen said to be subject to the influence of the "bleeding nun," <i>Patrocinio</i>, and the priests.</p> <p>Freedom of the press abolished, and writers transported to the colonies; a "reign of terror"</p>	<p>16-23 Feb. 1860</p> <p>23 March</p> <p>28 March</p> <p>18 March</p> <p>19 April</p> <p>23 April</p> <p>2 May</p> <p>28 June</p> <p>Aug.</p> <p>14 Jan. 1851</p> <p>19 May</p> <p>July</p> <p>1 Dec.</p> <p>8 Dec.</p> <p>April</p> <p>14 Oct.</p> <p>13 Aug.</p> <p>1 March</p> <p>13 Sept.</p> <p>26 Sept.</p> <p>14-18 Dec.</p> <p>27 Jan. 1855</p> <p>20 Feb.</p> <p>10 April</p> <p>5 May</p> <p>10 June</p> <p>22 June</p> <p>26 June</p> <p>20 July</p> <p>25 July</p> <p>9 Sept.</p> <p>11 Sept.</p> <p>3 Oct.</p> <p>25 Sept.</p> <p>Oct.</p> <p>26 Nov.</p> <p>Dec.</p> <p>25 Dec.</p> <p>27 Dec.</p> <p>12 Jan.</p> <p>20 Jan.</p> <p>15 Jan.</p> <p>2 May</p> <p>15 June</p> <p>22 June</p> <p>26 June</p> <p>25 June</p> <p>Aug.-Sept.</p>
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British screw steamer *Tornado*, com. E. Collier, seized by Spaniards (charged with aiding Chili), and carried to Cadiz. 21, 22 Aug.
33 persons condemned to death, many of whom had fled. 23 Sept.

Re-establishment of tranquillity declared at Madrid. 3 Oct.
Public instruction placed under the clergy. Oct.
Reform of the municipal institutions decreed on account of revolutionary proceedings. Oct.
Crew of *Tornado* detained as prisoners, 31 Oct.; the case referred to law. Nov.
King and queen visit Lisbon. 11 Dec.
Taxes for 1867 received in advance. Dec.
The queen dismissed the cortes (and imprisoned many eminent deputies for petitioning against it). 30 Dec.
O'Donnell and his colleagues residing in Paris. Jan.
Decision in *Tornado* case—the ship a prize and the crew prisoners of war, 18 Dec. 1866; lord Stanley protests against the proceedings. 8 Feb.
Decree for making secret publication of journals and pamphlets penal. 16 Feb.
The *Tornado* prisoners released. Feb.
State of siege raised. 7 March.
Queen Victoria sloop declared by Spain to have been wrongfully seized and reparation to be made. 21 April.
Amnesty to revolvers of June, 1866. 25 April.
Son of duchess of Montpensier born. 1 May.
Attempted insurrection in different parts (attributed to Prim) failed through want of organization. about 15 Aug.

Insurrectionary movements reported in Catalonia and Aragon. July-Aug.
State of siege proclaimed. 17 Aug.
Insurrection suppressed; amnesty. Sept.
Death of marshal O'Donnell, duke of Tetuan. 5 Nov.
Martial law annulled. 16 Nov.
Parliament opened by the queen in person. 27 Dec.
An armament bill adopted by the chamber of deputies. 22 Jan.

Proposed settlement with national creditors at 20 per cent. of the debt. Jan.
General amnesty proclaimed. 23 Jan.
Death of marshal Narvaez, duke of Valencia (aged 67). 23 April.
New ministry formed by Gonzalez Bravo Murillo. 24 April.

Marriage of princess Isabella, the queen's eldest daughter, to the count of Girgenti, brother of ex-king of Naples. 13 May.
Law enacted abolishing normal schools and subjecting education to the priests. 2 June.
Ministerial changes. 16 June.
Duke and duchess of Montpensier arrested and exiled. 6 July.

Marshal Serrano, gen. Dolce, and others exiled. about 10 July.

Insurrection begins in the fleet, 18 Sept.; joined by the garrison and city of Cadiz, 19 Sept.; accepted by nearly all Spain. 19-30 Sept.
Prim arrives at Cadiz, 17 Sept.; announces a provisional government. 19 Sept.
The ministers resign, 19, 20 Sept.; José Concha becomes president of the council, 22 Sept.; Bravo Murillo and his colleagues flee to Bayonne. 23 Sept.

[*Royalist leaders*: José Concha, marques de Havana, Manuel Concha, marques de Duero, at Madrid; the marques de Pezuela at Barcelona; Eusebio de Calonge in the north; Pavia y Lacy, marques de Novaliches, in Andalusia.]

Novaliches, the royalist general, defeated at Alcolea, by Serrano, 27 Sept.; surrenders. 28 Sept.
The queen flies to Bayonne and thence to Pau, and protests. 29, 30 Sept.

The deposition of the queen declared at Madrid. 29 Sept.
A national guard organized. 30 Sept.

Don Juan, son of Don Carlos, renounces his hereditary rights in favor of his son, Carlos. 3 Oct.
Serrano enters Madrid, 3 Oct.; Serrano, Prim, and Olozaga constitute a provisional government. 5 Oct.
Prim enthusiastically received at Madrid. 7 Oct.

The education law of 2 June annulled; the Jesuits and other religious orders suppressed; the laws expelling the Jews abrogated; freedom of religious worship decreed. about 12, 13 Oct.

All the local juntas dissolved by manifesto of the provisional government. 20 Oct.

The provisional government recognized by the United States, 13 Oct.; by England, France, and Prussia, 25 Oct.; by Austria, Sweden, and Belgium, about 31 Oct.
Manifesto of the government declaring for universal suffrage, and free press and education. 26 Oct.

Prim created a marshal. about 6 Nov.

The queen arrives at Paris. 6 Nov.

The joint electoral committee at Madrid declare in favor of a limited monarchy. 14 Nov.

Decree for formation of a citizen force of the Volunteers of Freedom. 18 Nov.

Loan of 20,000,000, proposed by Figueras, minister of finance; 4,000,000, said to be undertaken by Rothschilds; about 2,000,000, subscribed in Spain. about 25 Nov.

Insurrection against the provisional government breaks out at Cadiz, 5 Dec.; murderous conflicts, 6 Dec.; the city invested, surrenders; entry of gen. Caballero de Roda, general of the army of Andalusia. 12 Dec. 1866
Peaceful elections for constituent cortes. 19, 20 Dec. 1866
Manifesto of the duc de Montpensier, justifying his recent entry into Spain. dated 19 Dec. 1866
Violent insurrection at Malaga suppressed with much slaughter. 31 Dec. 1866
Election of members for the cortes. 17 Jan. 1869
The Spanish envoy at Rome not received. 23 Jan.
Gutiérrez de Castro, civil governor of Burgos, murdered in the presence of priests while taking an inventory of the artistic treasures of the cathedral. 24 Jan.
Insurrection in Cuba increasing. Feb.
Meeting of the cortes, 11 Feb.; Rivero elected president. 13 Feb.
The provisional government resign; Serrano reappointed head of the government with same ministry. 25, 26 Feb.
Riots at Xeres on account of conscription. 16 March.
Spanish Protestant religious service at Madrid. 28 March.
Insurrection in Cuba fomented by Americans. April.
61st anniversary of the Madrid revolution and massacre of the French (1808). 2 May.
The cortes vote for a monarchy (214 to 71). 21 May.
The new constitution promulgated. 6 June.
Marshal Serrano elected regent by the cortes, 15 June; sworn. 18 June.
New ministry under Prim. about 18 June.
Carlist risings in La Mancha and at Ciudad Real, suppressed. July-Aug.
United States overtures respecting Cuba indignantly rejected. about 18 Sept.
Candidature of the duke of Genoa discussed. Sept.-Oct.
Republican risings at Tarragona, Barcelona, and other places, suppressed with bloodshed, Sept.; republicans defeated near Reus, 4 Oct.; Saragossa cannonaded, 8 Oct.; Valencia surrendered, 16 Oct.; tranquillity generally restored. 20 Oct.
Warm discussions respecting the election of a king; Topete, minister of marine, resigns. 2 Nov.
General Dulce dies. 23 Nov.
Powerful republican speech of Castelar in the cortes. about 18 Dec.
Resignation of Prim and the ministry on the Italian government opposing the nomination of the duke of Genoa as king of Spain. 4 Jan. 1870
Prim resumes office with Topete and Rivero. 10 Jan.
Majority in the assembly for Prim against the combined unionists and liberals. 3 April.
Conscription riots at Barcelona; soon suppressed. 7, 8 April.
The duc de Montpensier, after great provocation, kills don Enrique de Bourbon, brother of the ex-king, in a duel, 12 March; tried, condemned, and fined, 12 April.
The offered crown declined by Epartero. May.
Bill for gradual abolition of slavery in the colonies presented to the cortes. 23 May.
Two Englishmen of Gibraltar seized by brigands; ransomed for 5000*l*.; brigands afterwards attacked by the Spanish civil guard; several of them killed, and part of the ransom recovered. June.
Rojo Arias carries a resolution requiring an absolute majority in the cortes for any proposed sovereign (179 out of 356); this excludes all present candidates. June.
Isabella II. abdicates in favor of her son, Alfonso. 25 June.
Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen nominated king, accepted by the regent and ministry, 6 July; this justified by the government in a circular, 7 July; on the strong opposition of France he resigns. 12 July.
Neutrality in the war announced. 27 July.
Renewed agitation for a republic. about 9 Aug.
Amnesty for all political offences since 29 Sept. 1866, published. 10 Aug.
Irruption of Carlists into Navarre, 27 Aug.; defeated. 28 Aug.
The Basque provinces put into a state of siege. 28 Aug.
The French republic warmly recognized. Sept.
Ministerial crisis. 15 Sept.
Claret, the ex-queen's confessor, dies. 4 Oct.
Amadeus, duke of Aosta (born 30 May, 1845), accepts the candidature for the crown. 20 Oct.
Elected by the cortes by 191 votes (63 for a republic; 27 for the duc de Montpensier). 16 Nov.
Proclaimed king. 17 Nov.
The ex-queen, on behalf of her son Alfonso, protests against the election. 21 Nov.
The duke accepts the crown from a deputation of the cortes at Florence, and says "that his honesty should rise above the struggle of parties, and that he had no other object than the peace and prosperity of the nation". 4 Dec.
Stormy session in the cortes respecting arrangements for the new king, 19 Dec.; Rivero, the president, resigns. 25 Dec.
Prim fired at and wounded in his carriage by six men, who escaped; great indignation at Madrid, 27 Dec.; Topete rejoins the ministry; vote of confidence in it. 28 Dec.
Prim dies in the evening (aged 56); the king received by Topete at Cartagena. 30 Dec.

Funeral of Prim.....	31 Dec.	1870	efforts were sterile. The two chambers combine as the sovereign cortes of Spain, and vote for a republic (126-32).....	11 Feb.	1873
The king enters Madrid, visits the body of Prim, and takes the oath.....	2 Jan.	1871	Reported success of the Carlists; agitation for the duc de Montpensier among the Orlanists in France.....	12 Feb.	"
New ministry under Serrano.....	5 Jan.	"	New ministry under Figueras.....	12 Feb.	"
Warm reception of the queen at Madrid.....	19 March.	"	King Amadeus arrives at Lisbon.....	13 Feb.	"
New cortes opened; the king's speech much applauded.....	3 April.	"	Irruption of Carlists; they hold part of Catalonia; demonstrations in favor of a federal republic.....	22, 23 Feb.	"
Del Castillo and other Alfonsists recognize the king.....	April.	"	Ministry reconstituted; Figueras chief.....	24, 25 Feb.	"
Olozaga elected president of the cortes.....	4 April.	"	Powerful circular to European powers from Castelar, foreign minister.....	27 Feb.	"
The <i>Tornado</i> difficulty settled (Aug.-Nov. 1866); compensation to be paid by the Spanish government.....	May.	"	Appointment of a permanent committee of the cortes.....	22 March.	"
Ministerial crisis through financial affairs; settled by the king.....	June.	"	Great dissensions between the radicals and republicans; fighting with Carlists in the provinces, early in March.....	23 March.	"
Marshal Serrano fails in forming a cabinet, 23 July; a ministry formed by Zorrilla.....	24 July.	"	Slavery in Porto Rico abolished.....	23 March.	"
The king visits the provinces; warmly received, 1 Sept. et seq.; welcomed by Espartero at Logroño.....	30 Sept.	"	Proclamation of the government, calling for volunteers against the Carlists.....	25 March.	"
Cortes opened, 1 Oct.; Sagasta elected president in opposition to Rivero (123-113), 3 Oct.; the Zorrilla ministry resigns, 4 Oct.; Malcampo forms a ministry.....	5 Oct.	"	Mutinous spirit in the army.....	April.	"
Republican meeting at Madrid; strong resolutions passed.....	15 Oct.	"	The Carlists beaten in several encounters; don Alfonso de Bourbon re-enters France.....	23 April.	"
Defeat of the ministry in the cortes; dissolution.....	24, 25 Nov.	"	The old "monarchical volunteers" take possession of the bull-ring at Madrid; are disarmed and dispersed by the government troops; the "permanent committee" dissolved by the government, which assumes supreme power.....	26 April.	"
Angulo, the finance minister, proposes to tax the foreign national creditors 18 per cent.....	27 Nov.	"	Serrano and Sagasta have left Spain.....	29 April.	"
Suicide of the count of Girgenti.....	27 Nov.	"	More defeats of the Carlists; Madrid tranquil.....	29, 30 April-4 May.	"
Ministry formed under Sagasta.....	21 Dec.	"	Elections for the cortes commence; monarchists abstain from voting.....	10 May.	"
Espartero, duke of Victory, made prince of Vergara.....	Jan.	1872	Mr. Bradlaugh, the English republican, entertained at Madrid.....	24 May.	"
Resignation of Sagasta and the ministry for a trifling defeat; refused by the king; dissolution of the cortes; much excitement; troops under arms.....	25, 26 Jan.	"	More Carlist defeats reported; their alleged cruelties denounced by the Carlist committee.....	May-June.	"
Ministry reconstituted by Sagasta and Topete.....	20 Feb.	"	The Intrinsigentes, or Irreconcilables (extreme republicans) very powerful.....	June.	"
Union of the opposition against the ministry, who determine to support the throne.....	about 8 March.	"	The new cortes opened; a speech by Figueras.....	1 June.	"
Elections; majority of about 100 for ministers; Madrid elects for the opposition.....	4-6 April.	"	The federal republic voted by the cortes (210-2), and proclaimed, 8 June; Pi y Margall, president of a new ministry, rejected; Figueras and his ministry resume office.....	9 June.	"
Insurrection of Carlists incited by priests in Navarro, Leon, etc.; manifesto of don Carlos, duke of Madrid; Diaz de Rada, his general.....	about 20 April.	"	Carlists besieging Irun.....	7 June.	"
The new cortes opened; the king says, "I will never impose myself on the Spanish people, but neither will I allow myself to be accused of deserting the post which I occupy by their will".....	24 April.	"	Ministerial crisis renewed, 10 June; Pi y Margall becomes minister; Figueras quits Spain.....	11 June.	"
Navarre, etc., in state of siege.....	25 April.	"	Carlists defeat Castaño near Murietta.....	26 June.	"
Marshal Serrano enters Navarre with 600,000 men; don Carlos, calling himself Carlos VII., crosses the frontiers near Vera and takes the command, Rada retiring, 2 May; totally defeated at Oroquieta (<i>which see</i>), 4 May; The Carlists surrender by hundreds, or disperse.....	8, 9, 20, 21 May.	"	Cádiz, Seville, Malaga, and Valencia very insubordinate.....	20 June.	"
Reported small defeats at Oñate, etc.....	13, 20 May.	"	The Intrinsigentes withdraw from the cortes.....	1 July.	"
Resignation of the Sagasta ministry.....	22 May.	"	Defeat and death of Calviñety by Carlists; insurrection at Alcoy, promoted by Internationalists; the mayor and others killed; announced.....	11 July.	"
Band of Carlists defeated near Gernona.....	about 22 May.	"	Don Carlos (as Carlos VII.) enters Spain, "to save the country".....	13 July.	"
New ministry (supported by Serrano), admiral Topete president.....	25 May.	"	Desperate fighting at Igualada, Catalonia.....	17, 18 July.	"
Serrano offers amnesty to Carlists who surrender, 25 May; it is accepted, 27 May; he is censured, but exonerated by the cortes, 8 June; he assumes the presidency of the ministry.....	4 June.	"	Four prelatist parties: 1. The government, highly democratic; 2. The Intrinsigentes or Irreconcilables, extremely democratic; 3. The International, or communists; 4. The Legitimists, Carlists.....	18 July.	"
Carlism increases; the ministry propose martial law; the king opposes it; the ministry resign.....	12 June.	"	Murcia and Valencia proclaim themselves federal cantons.....	18 July.	"
Ruiz Zorrilla (who had just retired from political life) becomes president of a new ministry.....	14 June.	"	Pi y Margall compelled to resign; Salmeron forms a ministry opposed to the Intrinsigentes.....	18 July.	"
Letter of the duc de Montpensier advocating the rights of prince Alfonso, 17 April, published.....	June.	"	Igualada taken by the Carlists under Don Alfonso.....	10 July.	"
Dissolution of the cortes.....	29 June.	"	The government determine to put down insurrection.....	24 July.	"
Attempted assassination of the king and queen by about 15 men; one assassin killed, two taken; a little after midnight of.....	18, 19 July.	"	Don Carlos enters Biscay.....	31 July.	"
Don Carlos calls on Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia, to rise, promising to restore their ancient liberties.....	16 July.	"	Carlists hold chief of N. Spain.....	Aug.	"
The king's popular visit to the provinces, travelling nearly 2000 miles.....	26 July-24 Aug.	"	Insurgents repulsed in their attack on Almeria, beaten in fights at Seville, 28-30 July; gen. Pavia warmly received.....	31 July.	"
Elections for the cortes; highly favorable to the Zorrilla ministry.....	25 Aug. et seq.	"	Troops attack Valencia, 26 July; it surrenders.....	8 Aug.	"
The cortes opened by the king with a fine speech, 16 Sept. Republican rising at Ferrol; red flag displayed; 1500 men under Montojo and Bozas, 11 Oct.; town captured by the captain general of Galicia.....	13 Oct.	"	New constitution printed, 27 July; discussed.....	Aug.	"
The insurgents disperse or surrender; about 500 prisoners.....	17 Oct.	"	[118 Articles; includes separation of church and state; free religious worship; nobility abolished; 16 states in and near peninsula; 2 in the Antilles; cortes (senate and congress) to have legislative power; one deputy to 50,000 souls: cortes to be renewed in two years; members to be paid; executive, president and ministry; president elected for four years.]	Aug.	"
Impeachment of the Sagasta ministry for financial corruption proposed in the cortes; much agitation.....	end of Oct.	"	Bombardment of Malaga stopped by the British and German admirals.....	1 Aug.	"
The country disturbed by Carlists and republicans.....	Nov.-Dec.	"	Cádiz surrenders to gen. Pavia.....	4 Aug.	"
Gen. Hidalgo appointed to a military command; the artillery officers resign, punished.....	Nov.	"	Alleged Carlist victories at Elgueta, etc.....	5-10 Aug.	"
Outbreak in Madrid suppressed.....	11 Dec.	"	Reported total defeat of the insurgents at Chinchilla, while marching on Madrid.....	10 Aug.	"
Changes in the ministry announced.....	20 Dec.	"	Cartagena, held by Intrinsigentes, besieged.....	22 Aug.	"
Bill for abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, for compensation, brought into congress.....	24 Dec.	"	The <i>Deerhound</i> , English yacht, conveying stores to Carlists, seized by the Spaniards, 114 miles off Biarritz; crew imprisoned, and captain sent to Ferrol.....	13 Aug.	"
Carlism bands defeated, and several generals killed, Jan. King Amadeus's message to the cortes, announcing his abdication; he states that he sees Spain in a continual struggle, the era of peace more distant; he sought for remedies within the law, and did not find them; his	1873	"	Capt. Werner, of German ship <i>Friedrich Carl</i> , captures <i>Almanza</i> and <i>Vittoria</i> , Spanish iron-clads, held by rebels; gives them up to admiral Yelverton, who prepares for action against Intrinsigentes claiming them, and sends them to Gibraltar unmolested.....	1 Sept.	"
			Carlism defeat republicans at Arricoalegui, near Ren-beria; many killed.....	21 Aug.	"
			They take Estella after a conflict at Dicastillo.....	26 Aug.	"

Castelar elected president of the cortes 26 Aug.
The ministry propose abolition of capital punishment in the army; defeated in the cortes; resign. 5 Sept.
Castelar heads a ministry; proposes calling out 150,000 men, to end the war 7, 8 Sept.
Carlists successful; yet do not advance 5-8 Sept.
Salmeron elected president of the cortes 9 Sept.
Castelar made virtually dictator 15 Sept.
Ferdinand Muñoz, duke of Rianzarés, husband of queen Christina, dies at Havre 12 Sept.
The *Deerhound* and crew given up; announced, about 18 Sept.
Reported victories of Loma over Carlists 18 Sept.
Speech of Castelar; the cortes to be closed 2 Jan. 1874. 18 Sept.
Carlism attack on Tolosa repulsed by Loma 19 Sept.
The cortes prorogued 21 Sept.
The Carlism Merendon killed and his band dispersed, about 26 Sept.
The *Vittoria* and *Almansa* given up to the Spanish government 26 Sept.
The Intransigentes' ironclad, *Mendes Núñez* and *Núñez*, bombarding Alicante, repulsed 28 Sept.
Carlism in Navarre defeated by Moriones 27 Sept.
Combination of parties to support Castelar, about 6 Oct.
Battle at Maneru, near Puente de la Reyna, in Navarre, between republicans under Moriones, and Carlism under Ollo; both claim a victory; advantage with Carlism 6 Oct.
Carlism said to be repulsed at La Junquera, in Catalonia, about 8 Oct.
Battle of Escombrera bay; the Intransigentes' ships attempt to break blockade of Cartagena; repulsed by admiral Lobo 11 Oct.
Many Carlism escape into France about Oct.
Lobo declines to fight, and retires, pursued by the Intransigentes, 13 Oct.; justifies himself at Madrid 22 Oct.
Collision of the Intransigentes' vessels *Núñez* and *Fernando del Católico*; the latter sunk and 66 drowned, 18 Oct.
Unsuccessful sortie at Cartagena 21 Oct.
Tristany, with 2500 Carlism, defeated by Salamanca, 25 Oct.
Death of Rios Rosas, statesman 3 Nov.
The *Murillo* (see *Wrecks*, 1873) captured; condemned to be sold by the British Court of Admiralty Nov.
Indecisive conflicts at Monte Jurre and Monjardin; victories claimed by Carlism 7, 8, 9 Nov.
Cartagena bombarded 26 Nov. et seq.
Reported victory of Moriones near Tolosa 7 Dec.
Lopez Dominguez becomes commander before Cartagena 13 Dec.
Tetuan, insurgent vessel, at Cartagena, blew up (purpose) 30 Dec.
Pronunciamento: Meeting of the cortes; speech of Castelar; vote of confidence in him lost by twenty; he resigns; Salmeron attempts to form a ministry, 2, 3 Jan.; Pavia, captain-general of Madrid, forcibly dissolves the cortes 3 Jan.
Marshal Serrano made president of a new ministry, including Topete; the national guard of Madrid disarming 4 Jan.
Insurrection at Saragosa, suppressed with bloodshed, 4 Jan.
The new government issue a moderate manifesto, 9, 10 Jan.
Cartagena captured by Lopez Dominguez 12 Jan.
Insurrection at Barcelona quelled 12, 13 Jan.
Núñez ironclad, with Intransigentes leaders and convicts, escapes; they land at Mers el Kébir, near Oran, on the African coast; are interned by the French, 12 Jan.
Blockade of the coast of Spain announced 31 Jan.
The Carlism besiege Bilbao; Moriones defeated at Somorrostro 26 Feb.
Marshal Serrano resigns presidency of the ministry, and becomes chief of the executive, succeeded by Zabala; Serrano proceeds to Bilbao 28 Feb. et seq.
Serrano assumes command about 8 March.
The blockade of the coast (31 Jan.) raised 2 March.
Asserted victory of the Carlism at San Felice Burgos, 15 March.
Three days' conflict at Somorrostro, near Bilbao; the Carlism defeated, but retain their positions (about 2000 killed and wounded on both sides), 25, 26, 27 March.
Armistice for three days 28 March.
Gen. Manuel da Concha joins Serrano at Santander, about 8 April.
Great national effort to relieve Bilbao; union of parties; hostilities resumed 20 April.
After several days' conflict, Carlism retreat; marshal Concha enters Bilbao, which is much injured by long bombardment 2 May.
A battle at Prats de Lluçanés, indecisive 6 May.
New ministry formed under Zabala 13 May.
Carlism repulsed in severe attack at Ramalos, about 30 May.
Carlism defeated at Godea about 6 June.
Republicans repulsed before Estella 25-27 June.
Concha killed (succeeded by Zabala) 27 June.

1873 Carlism accused of butchering prisoners, June and July, 1874
Alleged Carlism victories at Peña Mura (or Plata), near Abarzuza 25-27 June
Schmidt, a German correspondent, shot as a spy by Carlism about 28 June
German intervention for killing of capt. Schmidt by Carlism July
Carlism hold Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Biscay, and Alara, July
The Carlism capture Cuenca (about 80 miles from Madrid) 18 July
Don Carlos's manifesto, promising constitutional government 16 July
Massacre of 86 republican prisoners by Carlism under Saballo, at Valdegosn 17 July
All Spain placed under martial law; levy of 125,000 men, about 18 July
Government circular to foreign courts respecting Carlism atrocities 29 July
The government appeals to the French government respecting French assistance to Carlism; justificatory reply 3 Aug.
The British Mediterranean squadron, under admiral Drummond, sails from Malta for Barcelona 4 Aug.
Don Carlos appeals to the chief powers not to intervene; justifies Doregray's severities, and the execution of Schmidt 6 Aug.
Moriones's alleged defeat of Mendiri and Carlism at Oteiza, 12 Aug.
Duty of 5d. a ton on imported iron granted to Bilbao for repairs 13 Aug.
Serrano's government recognized by Great Britain, Germany, France, and other powers (not by Russia), about 14 Aug.
Letter of sympathy and encouragement from the comte de Chambord to don Carlos Aug.
186 prisoners of war at Olot said to be shot by Carlism, Aug.
Puycerda vigorously besieged by Carlism Aug.-Sept.
Zabala resigns; ministry formed under Sagasta, 4 Sept.
Carlism fire on German gunboats *Nauticus* and *Albatross*, near San Sebastian; the Germans fire shells into the town about 5 Sept.
Lopez Dominguez said to have defeated Carlism five times, and relieved Puycerda about 6 Sept.
Carlism fire on German and Austrian ambassadors on the road to Madrid 6 Sept.
Carlism defeated by Lopez Pinto near Mora, about 9 Sept.; by Moriones at Barascan, near Tafalla, about 25 Sept.
The ruthless Carlism general Doregray retires to Bayonne; said to have been superseded by Mendiri Oct.
Pavia superseded by Jovellar in Valencia early in Oct.
Note sent to French government, complaining of neglect respecting the Carlism on the frontiers early in Oct.
Carlism said to have been defeated at Fortuna, in Murcia, 11 Oct.; and at Villa Fortuna 30 Oct.
Carlism begin to bombard Irun, 4 Nov.; repulsed, 10 Nov.
Serrano commander of the army in the north Nov.
Prince Alfonso issues a manifesto in reply to address, declaring himself to be "a true Spaniard, Catholic, and liberal" 1 Dec.
The army at Murviedro pronounces in favor of Alfonso; he is proclaimed king by gen. Martinez Campos, 29 Dec.; recognized by the other armies and the navy, 30 Dec.; proclaimed by gen. Primo da Rivera at Madrid; Antonio Canovas del Castillo, head of a royal ministry 31 Dec.
The president, marshal Serrano, withdraws to France, 1 Jan. 1874
Alfonso XII. recognized throughout Spain; well received at Barcelona, 9 Jan.; enters Madrid 14 Jan.
Proclamation of Carlos against Alfonso 6 Jan.
Orders of knighthood re-established; payments to clergy to be renewed Jan.
Increased barbarities of the Carlism reported Jan.
Alfonso reviews 30,000 troops near Tafalla, 22 Jan.; issues proclamation to northern provinces, promising amnesty and respect to local rights 22 Jan.
Serrano returns to Madrid Feb.
Carlism surprise and defeat royalists at Lucar 3 Feb.
Carlism retreat from Pampeluna; entered by the king, 6 Feb.; he exchanges decorations with Espartaco at Logroño 9 Feb.
Resignation of gens. Moriones, Loma, and Blanco; Concha sent for from Cuba Feb.
Serrano received by the king 8 March.
Cabrera, an old Carlism general (see 1840), publishes an address, declaring for Alfonso XII. 11 March.
Several professors seized and exiled for liberal opinions, March-April.
Eight prisoners shot by Carlism general Mendiri, in reprisal 7 April.
Papal nuncio received by the king 3 May.
Aguirre, Carlism general, joins the royalists, about 9 May.
Jovellar commander of royal army about 7 June.
Martinez Campos said to have taken fortress of Miravet, 24 June.
Vigorous action of the government troops; Carlism expelled from Castile; stringent measures ordered against those who favor them July.

Carlists defeated by Quesada and others..... 31 July, 1875
 Strong citadel at Urgel surrendered by Carlists to Can-
 pos, after a gallant defence; the bishop and the brave
 gen. Lizarraga captured..... 26 Aug. "
 New conscription ordered, 12 Aug.; reported successful,
 Sept. "
 Resignation of "conciliation ministry," 11 Sept.; liberal
 cabinet headed by gen. Jovellar..... 12 Sept. "
 The papal nuncio issues a circular against toleration,
 about 13 Sept. "
 Dorregaray said to be nominated to the chief command;
 declaration from don Carlos stating that his mission
 is "to quell the revolution, and that it will die" 9 Sept.
 Bombardment of San Sebastian, 28 Sept.-2 Oct.; re-
 sumed..... 11 Oct. "
 The government declare the civil war at an end, and
 purpose summoning the cortes to assist the king in
 reorganizing the country..... early in Oct. "
 Reported defection of Mendiri from the Carlists, and
 trial of Dorregaray and Caballé for misconduct; and
 Carlist successes..... Oct. "
 Reported interference of United States respecting Cuba,
 Oct.-Nov. "
 Alleged victories of Quesada near Pennacerrada, 4, 5 Nov.
 Correspondence of ministry with the pope respecting
 ecclesiastical affairs..... Nov. "
 Letter from don Carlos to the king proposing a truce,
 and offering help if war occurs with the United States
 (not answered)..... 9 Nov. "
 Formation of a new constitutional party under Sagasta,
 Nov. "
 New proclamation of don Carlos to encourage his sup-
 porters..... 23 Nov. "
 Ministry reconstructed under Canovas del Castillo,
 27 Nov. "
 Serrano and Sagasta greet the king on his birthday,
 28 Nov. "
 Cortes elected, 361 nominal ministerialists out of 406,
 Jan. 1876
 Cortes opened by the king..... 15 Feb.
 Carlists defeated at Estella, Vera, and Tolosa by Quesada
 and Moriones..... Feb. "
 The king assumes command; Estella surrenders to Pri-
 mo da Rivera; severe loss..... 18 Feb. "
 Reported letter from the pope recommending Carlos to
 retire from the contest..... 22 Feb. "
 Many Carlists submit or flee into France..... 24-26 Feb. "
 Don Carlos, with gen. Lizarraga and five battalions, sur-
 render to the governor of Bayonne at St. Jean Pied de
 Port, 27 Feb.; he, with some officers, lands at Folkestone
 and proceeds to London..... 4 March, "
 Triumphant entry of Alfonso XII. into Madrid, 20 March, "
 Draft of new constitution submitted to the cortes,
 28 March. "
 The pope opposes moderate religious toleration in Art.
 11 of the constitution..... April. "
 The Jews (expelled in 1492) petition for readmission, Apr.
 The prince of Wales at Madrid by invitation..... 25-30 Apr.
 Outbreaks in the Basque provinces reported; martial
 law..... about 27 May. "
 Long debate in the cortes; confidence in ministry voted
 (211 to 20); the constitution passed; cortes adjourns,
 about 21 July. "
 Queen Isabella received by the king at Santander; de-
 clares that "her share in public affairs is at an end,"
 31 July. "
 Repression of public worship of Protestants by authority,
 Sept. "
 Ex queen Isabella quietly received at Madrid..... 13 Oct. "
 Alleged federalist conspiracy of Ruiz Zorrilla and Salme-
 ron; about 150 arrests..... 23 Oct. "
 State of siege in Old Castle raised..... 1 Feb. 1877
 Royal progress in the provinces; the king well received,
 March. "
 General amnesty to Carlists and others surrendering,
 April. "
 Meeting of the new cortes; cheerful royal speech, 25 April,
 The cortes suddenly closed..... 11 July. "
 New tariff passed; customs duties raised in respect to
 Great Britain, France, and United States..... 17 July. "
 The ex queen, after visiting her son, disapproves of his
 proposed marriage, and associates with don Carlos in
 Paris, who is privately forbidden to remain, and goes
 to England; she is forbidden to return to Spain; her
 pension stopped..... end of Dec. "
 The king married to his cousin Mercedes, daughter of
 the duc de Montpensier..... 23 Jan. 1878
 End of the insurrection in Cuba announced..... 21 Feb.
 Death of queen Mercedes, deeply lamented..... 26 June. "
 Budget receipts, 30,025,208; expenditures, 30,127,114; "
 announced..... Aug. "
 Death of the queen dowager Christina..... 21 Aug. "
 The king fired at (not injured) by Juan Oliva Monest, a
 member of the International Society, 22nd 23., 25 Oct. "
 Monest executed..... 4 Jan. 1879
 Espartero, duque de Victoria, dies..... 8 Jan. "
 Castillo ministry (1874) resigns; marshal Campos forms
 a ministry..... 3 March. "
 The cortes dissolved, 16 March; to meet..... 1 June. "
 Heavy rains, 14 Oct.; consequent disastrous inundations
 in the provinces of Malaga, Almeria, Granada, Seville,

and especially in Murcia and Alicante; about 1000 per-
 sons perish; about 10,000 houseless..... 15-17 Oct. 1879
 Fresh storms and inundations; 21 persons drowned at
 Vera, in Almeria..... 29, 30 Oct. "
 The king married to the archduchess Maria Christina of
 Austria..... 29 Nov. "
 Vines attacked by phylloxera in Malaga, etc..... Nov. "
 Resignation of the Campos ministry; Canovas del Cas-
 tello forms a cabinet..... 9 Dec. "
 Attempted assassination of the king and queen by Fran-
 cisco Otero y Gonzalez by shooting..... 30 Dec. "
 Promulgation of law for gradually abolishing slavery in
 Cuba..... 18 Feb. 1880
 Manifesto from 279 senators and deputies claiming lib-
 erty of religion, the press, etc., and education, univer-
 sal suffrage, etc..... 6 April. "
 Otero executed..... 14 April. "
 Resignation of ministry; Sagasta forms a ministry (lib-
 eral), 8 Feb.; the chambers adjourned..... 9 Feb. 1881
 Calderon centenary, Madrid, begins..... 23 May. "
 Conference of advanced radicals at Biarritz to organize
 the party..... 18 June. "
 Permission said to be given to about 60,000 Russian
 Jews to come to Spain..... June. "
 Don Carlos expelled from France for expressing sympa-
 thy with legitimists (goes to London)..... 17 July. "

SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

GOTHIC SOVEREIGNS.

411. Ataulfo; murdered by his soldiers.
415. Sigerico; reigned a few days only.
" Vamba, or Wallia.
420. Theodoric I.; killed in a battle which he had gained
against Attila.
451. Thorismund, or Torismund; assassinated.
452. Theodoric II.; assassinated by
466. Eric, the first monarch of all Spain.
483. Alaric II.; killed in battle.
506. Geslaric, his bastard son.
511. Amalaric, or Amalaric; legitimate son of Alaric.
531. Theudis, or Theodis; assassinated by a madman.
548. Theudisela, or Theodisela; murdered.
749. Agila; taken prisoner and put to death.
534. Atanagildo.
567. Lova, or Leuva I.
568. Leovigildo; associated on the throne with Liuva in
568, and sole king in 572.
586. Recaredo I.
601. Liuva II.; assassinated.
603. Vitericus; also murdered.
610. Gundemar.
612. Sisibut, or Sisebut, or Sisebert.
621. Recaredo II.
" Sulistila; dethroned.
631. Sisenando.
636. Chintella.
640. Tulga, or Tulca.
642. Cindasuinto; died in 652.
649. Reccasinto; associated; in 653 became sole king.
672. Vamba, or Wamba; dethroned, and died in a monastery.
680. Ervigius, or Ervigio.
687. Egica, or Egiza.
698. Witiza, or Witiza; associated; in 701 sole king.
711. Rodrigo, or Roderic; slain in battle.

Six independent SEVIE kings reigned 409-469; and two VAS-
 CABLE kings; Gunderic, 409-425; his successor, Genseric,
 with his whole nation, passed over to Africa.

MAHOMETAN SPAIN.

CORDOVA.

- Emirs. The first, Abdclasis; the last, Yussuf-el Tehrit; A.D.*
714-755.
Kings. The first, Abderahman I.; the last, Abu Ali; 755-
1238.

GRANADA.

- Kings. The first, Mohammed I.; the last, Abdalla; 1238-*
1492.

CHRISTIAN SPAIN.

KINGS OF ASTURIAS AND LEOX.

718. Pelagius, or Pelayo; overthrew the Moors, and checked
their conquests.
737. Favila; killed in hunting.
739. Alfonso the Catholic.
757. Froila; murdered his brother Samaran, in revenge for
which he was murdered by his brother and successor.
768. Aurelius, or Auricio.
774. Mauregato, the Usurper.
788. Vermundo (Bertranda) I.
791. Alfonso II., the Chaste.
842. Ramiro I.; he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one
battle.—*Rabbe.*
850. Ordoño I.
866. Alfonso III., surnamed the Great; relinquished his
crown to his son.
910. Garcas.
914. Ordoño II.
923. Froila II.
925. Alfonso IV., the Monk; abdicated.
930. Ramiro II.; killed in battle.

950. Ordoño III.
 955. Ordoño IV.
 956. Sancho I., the Fat; poisoned with an apple.
 967. Ramiro III.
 983. Vermundo II. (Bermuda), the Gouty.
 999. Alfonso V.; killed in a siege.
 1027. Vermundo III. (Bermuda); killed.

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

873. Sancho Iáigo. *Count.*
 885. García I., king.
 905. Sancho García; a renowned warrior.
 924. García II., surnamed the Trembler.
 970. Sancho II., surnamed the Great (king of Castile through his wife).
 1035. García III.
 1054. Sancho III.
 1076. Sancho IV., Ramírez, king of Aragon.
 1094. Peter of Aragon.
 1104. Alfonso I. of Aragon.
 1134. García IV., Ramírez.
 1150. Sancho V., surnamed the Wise.
 1194. Sancho VI., surnamed the Infirm.
 1234. Theobald I., count of Champagne.
 1253. Theobald II.
 1270. Henry Crassus.
 1274. Joanna; married to Philip the Fair of France, 1235.
 1305. Louis Hutin of France.
 1316. John; lived but a few days.
 " Philip V., the Long, of France.
 1322. Charles I., the IV. of France.
 1328. Joanna II., and Philip, count d'Évreux.
 1343. Joanna alone.
 1349. Charles II., or the Bad.
 1387. Charles III., or the Noble.
 1425. Blanche and her husband, John II., afterwards king of Aragon.
 1479. Eleanor.
 " Francis Phœbus de Foix.
 1483. Catherine and John d'Albret.
 1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic, and united with Castile.

KINGS OF LEON AND CASTILE.

1035. Ferdinand the Great.
 1065. Sancho II., the Strong, son of Ferdinand; Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and García in Galicia.
 1072. Alfonso VI., the Valiant, king of Leon.
 1109. Urraca and Alfonso VII.
 1126. Alfonso VII., Raymond.
 1157. Sancho III., surnamed the Beloved.
 1158. Alfonso VIII., the Noble.
 [Leon is separated from Castile under Ferdinand II., 1157-88.]
 1188. Alfonso IX. of Leon.
 1214. Henry I.
 1217. Ferdinand III., the Saint and the Holy. By him Leon and Castile were permanently united.
 1232. Alfonso X., the Wise (the Alphonsine Tables were drawn up under his direction).
 1284. Sancho IV., the Great and the Brave.
 1295. Ferdinand IV.
 1312. Alfonso XI.
 1350. Peter the Cruel; deposed; reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England; slain by his natural brother and successor.
 1369. Henry II., the Gracious; poisoned by a monk.
 1379. John I.; he united Biscay to Castile.
 1390. Henry III., the Sickly.
 1406. John II., son of Henry.
 1454. Henry IV., the Impotent.
 1474. Isabella, sister (had married Ferdinand of Aragon, 18 Oct. 1469).
 1504. Joanna (daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella), and Philip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joanna succeeded, jointly with her husband Philip; but Philip dying in 1506, and Joanna becoming imbecile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign, and thus perpetuated the union of Castile with Aragon.

KINGS OF ARAGON.

1035. Ramiro I.
 1065. Sancho Ramirez (IV. of Navarre).
 1094. Peter of Navarre.
 1104. Alfonso I., the Warrior, king of Navarre.
 1134. Ramiro II., the Monk.
 1137. Petronilla, and Raymond, count of Barcelona.
 1163. Alfonso II.
 1196. Peter II.
 1213. James I.; succeeded by his son.
 1276. Peter III.; conquered Sicily (*which see*) in 1282.
 1285. Alfonso III., the Beneficent.
 1291. James II., surnamed the Just.
 1327. Alfonso IV.
 1336. Peter IV., the Ceremonious.
 1387. John I.
 1395. Martin.
 1410. [Interregnum.]
 1412. Ferdinand the Just, king of Sicily.
 1416. Alfonso V., the Wise.
 1458. John II., king of Navarre, brother of Alfonso; d'ed 1479.

1479. Ferdinand II., the Catholic, the next heir; by marriage with Isabella of Castile (*styled the Catholic kings*), the kingdoms were united.

SPAIN.

1512. Ferdinand V. (of Castile), the Catholic, having conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain.
 1516. Charles I., grandson, son of Joanna of Castile and Philip of Austria (emperor of Germany, as Charles V., in 1519); resigned both crowns and retired to a monastery.
 1556. Philip II., son, king of Naples and Sicily; a merciless bigot; married Mary, queen-regnant of England; died covered with ulcers.
 1593. Philip III., son, drove the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces.
 1621. Philip IV., son; wars with the Dutch and French; lost Portugal in 1640.
 1665. Charles II., son; last of the Austrian line; nominated by will as his successor.
 1709. Philip V., duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France; hence arose the "war of the succession," terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; resigned.
 1724. Louis I., son; reigned only a few months.
 " Philip V., again.
 1746. Ferdinand VI., the Wise, son; liberal and beneficent.
 1759. Charles III., brother, king of the Two Sicilies, which he gave to his third son, Ferdinand.
 1788. Charles IV., son; the influence of Godoy, Prince of Peace, reached to almost royal authority in this reign; Charles abdicated in favor of his son in 1808, and died in 1819.
 1803. Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon of France also forced to resign.
 " Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; forced to abdicate.
 1813. Ferdinand VII. restored; married Maria Christina of Naples, 11 Dec. 1829; died 29 Dec. 1833; succeeded by
 1833. Isabella II., daughter (born 10 Oct. 1830); declared of age, 8 Nov. 1843; married her cousin, don Francis d'Assisi, 10 Oct. 1846; deposed 30 Sept. 1868; separated from her husband, March, 1870; and abdicated, 25 June, 1870, in favor of her son, Alfonso, prince of Asturias (born 28 Nov. 1857).
 1870. Amadeo I. (duke of Aosta, son of Victor Emmanuel II., king of Italy); born 30 May, 1845; married Maria Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, 30 May, 1867; accepted the crown offered him by the cortes, 4 Dec. 1870; abdicated 11 Feb. 1873.
 REPUBLIC founded, 11 Feb. 1873. Very unsettled, 1873-4.

KING.

1874. Alfonso XII., son of Isabella II. (born 28 Nov. 1867); proclaimed 30 Dec. 1874; married, 1st, his cousin Mercedes, daughter of the duc de Montpensier (born 24 June, 1860), 23 Jan. 1878; she died 26 June, 1878; 2d, archduchess Maria Christina of Austria (born 21 July, 1858), 29 Nov. 1879.

Heiress: Maria Mercedes Isabella, born 11 Sept. 1880.

CARLIST LEGITIMATE PRETENDERS.

(See above 1833 et seq.)

- Carlos V., brother of Ferdinand VII.; born 29 March, 1788; died 10 March, 1855.
 Carlos VI., his son (conde de Montemolin); died 14 Jan. 1861.
 Carlos VII. (son of don Juan, brother of Carlos VI., who renounced his right, 8 Jan. 1863); born 30 March, 1848; see above 1873-4.

Spalatro, or **SPALATO** (Dalmatia), the ancient Spalatum, and Salona. At his palace here, Diocletian spent his last nine years, and died July, 318. R. Adam published the "Antiquities of Diocletian's Palace," 1764.

Spanish America, **Armada**, etc., see *America*, *Armada*, and *Eras*.

Spanish Grandees, the higher nobility, at one time almost equal to the kings of Castile and Aragon, and often setting their authority at defiance, were restrained on the union of the crowns by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1474, who compelled several to relinquish the royal fortresses and domains which they held. Charles V. reduced the grandees to sixteen families (Medina-Sidonia, Albuquerque, etc.), dividing them into three classes.

Spanish Language (*Lengua Castellana*) is a dialect of Latin largely intermingled with Arabic, which was the legal language till the fourteenth century. Spanish did not become general till the sixteenth century.

EMINENT SPANISH AUTHORS.

	Born	Died
Garcilasso de la Vega.....	1503	1536
Roque.....	1496	1543
Las Casas.....	1474	1556
Cervantes (author of Don Quixote).....	1547	1616

	Born	Died
Mariana	1536	1623
Herrera	1563	1625
Lope de Vega	1569	1635
Quevedo	1570	1647
Cabrero	1601	1682
Solis	1610	1686
Feyjos	1701	1765
Yriarte	1750	1798
Condé	1765	1820

Spanish Reformed Church constituted at Gibraltar, 25 April, 1688. By permission of gen. Prim its missionaries entered Spain soon after the revolution, in Sept. following.

Spanish Succession and Marriages, see Spain, 1700, and 10 Oct. 1816.

Sparta, the capital of Laconia, or Lacedæmon, the most considerable republic of the Peloponnesus, and the rival of Athens. Though without walls, it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the valor of its citizens for eight centuries. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. From Lacedæmon, the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained names. The Lacedæmonians were a nation of soldiers, and cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture. The early history is traditional.

Sparta founded.— <i>Pausanias</i> .	B.C. 1490
Tyndarus marries Leda; Helen born.	1385
Helen stolen by Theseus, king of Athens, but recovered by her brothers.	1228
The princes of Greece demand Helen in marriage; she makes choice of Menelaus of Mycenæ.	1216
Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, carries off Helen.	1204
The Trojan war.	1194
After a war of ten years, and a disastrous voyage of nearly eight, Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta.	1176
The kingdom seized by the Heraclidæ.	1104
Establishment of two kings, Eurysthenes and Procles, by their father Aristodemus.	1100
Rule of Lycurgus, who establishes the senate, and enacts a code of laws.— <i>Eusebius</i> . (Mythical).	884-50
Charilaus declares war against Polymnestor, king of Arcadia.	848
Alcæmenes, known by his apophthegms, makes war upon the Messenians.	813
Nicander succeeds his father, Charilaus; war with the Argives.	800
Theopompus introduces the Ephori.	about 757
War declared against the Messenians, and Amphibia taken.	743
The progeny of the Partheniæ, the sons of Virginius.	733
Battle of Ithome; Messenians beaten.	730
Ithome taken; the Messenians become vassals to Sparta, and the war of nineteen years ends.	724
Conspiracy of the Partheniæ with the Helots to take Sparta.	707
The Partheniæ colonize Tarentum.	706
The Messenians revolt, and league with Elis, Argos, and Arcadia, against the Lacedæmonians. (This war lasted fourteen years).	685
Carian festivals instituted.	675
The Messenians settle in Sicily.	669
War with the Argives, and celebrated battle between 300 select heroes of each nation.	547
War with Athens.	505
The Spartans resist the king of Persia.	491
The states of Greece unite against the Persians.	482
Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans, withstands the Persian arms at the defile of Thermopylæ (see <i>Thermopylæ</i>).	480
Persians defeated by Pausanias, king of Sparta, at Platæa.	479
He is put to death for treason; the Grecian armies choose an Athenian general.	472
An earthquake at Sparta destroys 30,000 persons; rebellion of the Helots.	466
Sparta joins Macedonia against Athens.	454
Platæa taken by the Spartans.	428
The Spartans, under Agis, enter Attica, and lay waste the country.	426
Agis (king 427) gains a great victory over the Argives and the Mantinæans.	418
The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Minidarus, defeated at Cyzicum, and Minidarus slain.	410
The Spartans, defeated by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians.	409
Reign of Pausanias.	408
The Athenians defeated at Egospotami by Lysander.	405
Athens taken by him; end of Peloponnesian war.	404
Agæsilæus (king 399) enters Lydia.	396
The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians enter into a league against the Spartans, which begins the Corinthian war.	395

Agæsilæus defeats the allies at Coroneæ.	B.C. 384
The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Conon, the Athenian commander, near Cnidus; Lysander killed in an engagement.	..
Peace of Antalcidas.	387
The Thebans drive the Spartans from Cadmea.	378
The Spartans lose the dominion of the seas; their fleet totally destroyed by Timotheus.	376
The Spartans defeated at Leuctra.	371
Epaminondas, heading 50,000 Thebans, appears before Sparta.	369
Battle of Mantinea; the Thebans victors.	27 June, 362
Philip of Macedon overcomes Sparta.	344
Pyrrhus defeated before Sparta.	294
Agis IV. endeavors to revive the laws of Lycurgus.	244
Leonidas II. vacates the throne, and flees.	243
Recalled; becomes sole sovereign; Agis killed.	241
Reign of Cleomenes III., the son of Leonidas.	236
He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus.	225
Antigonus defeats Cleomenes, and enters Sparta.	222
Cleomenes retires to Egypt.	..
The Spartans murder the Ephori.	221
Macchidas ascends the throne, and abolishes the Ephori.	210
He is defeated and slain by Philipomen, prator of the Achaean league.	207
Cruel government of Nabis.	..
The Romans besiege Sparta; Nabis sues for peace.	197
The Ætolians seize Sparta; Nabis assassinated.	192
The laws of Lycurgus abolished.	188
Sparta, under the protection, or rather subjugation, of Rome, retains its authority for a short time.	147
Taken by Alaric.	A.D. 396
Taken by Mahomet II.	1460
Burned by Sigismund Malatesta.	1463
Rebuilt at Mistra; it is now called Sparta, and is part of the kingdom of Greece.	..

Spartacus's Insurrection (or Servile war).

Spartacus was a noble Thracian, who served in an auxiliary corps of the Roman army. Having deserted and been apprehended, he was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator. With some companions he made his escape; collected a body of slaves and gladiators, 73 B.C.; ravaged southern Italy; and defeated the Roman forces under the consuls sent against him. Knowing the impossibility of successfully resisting the republic, he endeavored to conduct his forces into Sicily, but was defeated and slain by Crassus, 71 B.C.

"Spasmodic School" of poetry, a name sarcastically given to Alex. Smith, Sydney Dobell (died in Aug. 1874), Gerald Massey, and others (precursors of Morris, Algernon Swinburne, and Rossetti, sarcastically termed the "fleshy school"), ridiculed by prof. Aytoun in his "Firmilian," published 1854.

Speakers of the House of Commons. Peter de Montford, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first speaker, 45 Hen. III. 1260; sir Thos. Hungerford is said to have been the first named "Speaker," 1372; but sir Peter de la Mare is supposed to have been the first regular speaker, 50 Edw. III. 1376. The king refused his assent to the choice of sir Edward Seymour as speaker, 6 March, 1678, and sergeant William Gregory was chosen in his room. Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, 12 March, 1694-5; a deputy speaker was appointed Aug. 1853.

RECENT SPEAKERS.

1749. Henry Addington (afterwards viscount Sidmouth), 5 June.	5
1801. Sir John Mitford (afterwards baron Redesdale), 15 Feb.	1801
1802. Charles Abbot (afterwards lord Colchester), 10 Feb.	1802
1817. Charles Manners Sutton (afterwards viscount Canterbury), 2 June.	1817
1835. James Abercromby (afterwards baron Dunfermline), 19 Feb.	1835
1839. Charles Shaw Lefevre (afterwards viscount Eversley), 27 May.	1839
1857. John Evelyn Denison, 30 April (afterwards viscount Ossington).	1857
1872. Henry Wm. Bouvier Brand, 9 Feb.	1872

Speakers of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Congress.	Speaker.	State.
1st.	F. A. Muhlenberg.	Pennsylvania.
2d.	Jonathan Trumbull.	Connecticut.
3d.	F. A. Muhlenberg.	Pennsylvania.
4th.	Jonathan Dayton.	New Jersey.
5th.	George Dent, <i>pro tem.</i>	Maryland.

Congress.	Speaker.	State.
6th.	Theodore Sedgwick.....	Massachusetts.
7th.	Nathaniel Macon.....	North Carolina.
8th.	".....	"
9th.	".....	"
10th.	Joseph B. Varnum.....	Massachusetts.
11th.	".....	"
12th.	Henry Clay.....	Kentucky.
13th.	1st session.....	"
14th.	Langdon Cheves, 2d session.....	South Carolina.
15th.	Henry Clay.....	Kentucky.
16th.	1st session.....	"
17th.	John W. Taylor, 2d session.....	New York.
18th.	Philip P. Barbour.....	Virginia.
19th.	Henry Clay.....	Kentucky.
20th.	John W. Taylor.....	New York.
21st.	Andrew Stevenson.....	Virginia.
22d.	".....	"
23d.	1st session.....	"
24th.	John Bell, 2d session.....	Tennessee.
25th.	Henry Hubbard, <i>pro tem.</i>	New Hampshire.
26th.	James K. Polk.....	Tennessee.
27th.	R. M. T. Hunter.....	Virginia.
28th.	John White.....	Kentucky.
29th.	John W. Jones.....	Virginia.
30th.	George W. Hopkins, <i>pro tem.</i>	"
31st.	John W. Davis.....	Indiana.
32d.	Robert C. Winthrop.....	Massachusetts.
33d.	Armistead Burt, <i>pro tem.</i>	South Carolina.
34th.	Howell Cobb.....	Georgia.
35th.	R. C. Winthrop, <i>pro tem.</i>	Massachusetts.
36th.	Linn Boyd.....	Kentucky.
37th.	Nathaniel P. Banks.....	Massachusetts.
38th.	James L. Orr.....	South Carolina.
39th.	William Pennington.....	New Jersey.
40th.	Galusha A. Grow.....	Pennsylvania.
41st.	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.
42d.	".....	"
43d.	J. G. Blaine.....	Maine.
44th.	M. C. Kerr.....	Indiana.
45th.	Samuel J. Randall.....	Pennsylvania.
46th.	".....	"
47th.	J. W. Keifer.....	Ohio.

Speaker's Commentary, a name given to an edition of the Bible with a revised text and a commentary by several bishops and other theologians, edited by F. C. Cook. The undertaking originated, it is said, chiefly with Mr. John Evelyn Denison, speaker of the house of commons, with the view of opposing the interpretations of Dr. Colenso, and was announced in Nov. 1863. The publication began in 1871.

Speaking-trumpet, used by ships at sea. One is said to have been used by Alexander, 335 B.C. One was constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652; philosophically explained and brought into notice by Morland, 1670.

Special Constables are sworn in for the preservation of the public peace when disturbances are feared. The laws relative to their appointment were amended in 1831 and 1835. Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor, aided as a special constable in London, 10 April, 1848; see *Chartists* and *London*, Dec. 1867. Instructions for their organization were issued 13 Jan. 1868. On 28 Jan., 52,974 in the metropolis, and 113,674 in the United Kingdom, had been sworn in. Their services were not required, and they were honorably dismissed by an order issued 31 March, 1868.

Species. Much controversy among naturalists arose in consequence of the publication, in 1859, of Mr. Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species," in which he suggests that all the various species of animals were not created at one time, but have been gradually developed by what he terms "natural selection," and the struggle for life in which the strong overcome the weak; and which Herbert Spencer terms "the survival of the fittest."

The idea was put forth by Lamarck in his "Philosophie Zoologique," 1809. Similar views appear in the "Vestiges of Creation," 1844. Mr. Darwin says, that he infers "from analogy that probably all the organic beings which have ever lived on the earth have descended from some one pri-

mordial form, into which life was first breathed by the Creator;" see *Development* and *Evolution*.

Specific Gravities. See under *Weights*.

Spectacles, unknown to the ancients, are generally supposed to have been invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about 1285. According to Dr. Plot, they were invented by Roger Bacon, about 1280. Manni attributes them to Salvino, who died 1817. On his tomb at Florence is the inscription, "Qui giace Salvino degli Armati, inventore degli occhiali: Dio gli perdoni le peccata" ("Here lies Salvino degli Armati, inventor of spectacles: may God pardon his sins").

Spectator. The first number of this periodical appeared on 1 March, 1711; the last was No. 635, 20 Dec. 1714. The papers by Addison have one of the letters C. L. I. O. at the end. The most of the other papers are by sir Richard Steele; a few by Hughes, Budgell, Eusden, Miss Shephard, and others.—The *Spectator* newspaper (philosophical, whig), begun 5 July, 1828.

Spectrum, the term given to the image of the sun or any other luminous body formed on a wall or screen, by a beam of light received through a small hole or slit, and refracted by a prism. The colors thus produced are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The phenomena were first explained by Newton, whose "Optics" was published in 1704. Several of these colors are considered to be compounds of three primary ones: by Mayer (1775), red, yellow, and blue; by Dr. Thomas Young (1801), red, green, and violet; by prof. Clerk Maxwell (1860), red, green, and blue. As the color of a flame varies according to the substance producing it or introduced into it, so the spectrum varies. This led to the invention of a method of chemical analysis by profs. Bunsen and Kirchhoff (1860), by which they have discovered two new metals, and have drawn conclusions as to the nature of the atmosphere of the sun and stars, and of the light of the nebulae, by comparing the spectrum with that produced by flames into which iron, sodium, and other substances have been introduced. For the invisible rays of the spectrum, see *Culorescence* and *Fluorescence*.

Fraunhofer's Lines. In 1802 Dr. Wollaston observed several dark lines in the solar spectrum; in 1816 Joseph Fraunhofer not only observed them, but constructed a map of them, giving 580 lines or dark bands. By the researches of Brewster and others the number observed is now above 2000.

Mr. Fox Talbot observed the orange line of strontium in the spectrum in 1826; and sir David Brewster observed other lines, 1833–42–43. In 1862–3 Mr. William Huggins analysed the light of the fixed stars and of the nebulae; and in 1866 Dr. Bence Jones, by means of spectrum analyses, detected the presence of minute quantities of metals in the living body, introduced only a few minutes previously.

A spectroscopic society in Italy published a journal early in 1872.

H. Roscoe's "Spectrum Analysis" published..... 1867–73
Lecoq de Boisbaudran's "Spectres Lumineux"..... 1874
Oxygen detected in the solar system by Dr. Draper of New York..... 1877
Spectra of the stars photographed by Dr. Draper of New York, 1872; the spectrum of a comet's tail photographed by the same observer..... 1881

Speculative Society, Edinburgh (which had included among its members David Hume), celebrated its hundredth anniversary on 14 Oct. 1868; see *Philosophy*.

"**Spelling Bees**," meetings to test the proficiency in correct spelling; introduced into London from the United States of America; the first at Holloway, London, N., in the autumn of 1875. Geographical, musical, and other bees followed, and all soon ceased.

Spelling Reform. A resolution in favor of it was adopted by the London School Board, in 1877; a conference and public meeting were held at the Society of Arts, 29 May, 1877.

A Spelling Reform Association formed; Dr. Temple, bishop of Exeter, Robert Lowe, E. B. Tylor, and Max Müller were among the members..... 1879
Mr. T. B. Sprague's article on a Marriage and Mortality Table, in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries, is printed according to phonetic spelling..... July, "

Spheres. The celestial and terrestrial spheres and sundials are said to have been invented by Anaximander, 552 B.C.; and the armillary sphere by Eratosthenes, about 225 B.C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B.C. Pythagoras maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

Sphygmograph (from the Greek *σφύγμωγ*, a pulsation), an instrument for investigating disease, by showing the state of the pulse, invented by M. E. J. Marey, of Paris, and described by him in 1863.

Spices. Imported into Great Britain: cinnamon and other spices, exclusive of pepper, 1846, 1,910,584 lbs.; 1856, 4,154,167 lbs.; 1867, 12,831,953 lbs.; 1877, 17,186,572 lbs.; 1879, 19,340,817 lbs.

Spicheren, see *Saurbrück*.

Spinnet, a clavichord or keyed instrument, used, in the seventeenth century, a modification of the virginals, which see. Bull, Gibbons, Purcell, and especially Domenico Scarlatti composed for this instrument.

Spinning was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. Arcas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art about 1500 B.C. Tradition reports that Lucretia with her maids was found spinning when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp; that the wife of Tarquin was an excellent spinner, and that a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the temple of Fortune. Till 1767, the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand spinning-wheel, when Hargreaves, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning-jenny, with eight spindles, and also erected the first carding-machine, with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargreaves; but he also applied a large and small roller to expand the thread, for which he took out a patent in 1769. At first he worked his machinery by horses; but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford. In 1774-9, Crompton invented the mule (which see).

Spire (in Bavaria). The emperors held many diets at Spire since 1309, and it was the seat of the imperial chamber till 1688, when the city was burned by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. The diet to condemn the reformers was held at Spire, called there by the emperor Charles V., 1529; see *Protestants*.

Spirit Level. The invention is ascribed to J. Melchisedec Thevenot, who died 1692.

Spirits. see *Distillation*. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state; see *Alcohol*, *Brandy*, *Methylated Spirits*, etc.

In 1840 England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits. Scotland about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons.

In 1851 the number of gallons on which duty was paid for home consumption was 23,976,596. The total amount paid was 6,017,218*l.*, of which 3,758,186*l.* were paid by England, 1,252,297*l.* by Scotland, and 1,006,735*l.* by Ireland. The total duty on home consumption paid in 1853 was 6,760,422*l.*

In 1858, 9,195,154*l.* were paid as duty on 27,370,934 gallons. In 1855, *methylated* spirits of wine, for use in the arts and sciences, were made duty-free.

In 1859, 27,657,721 gallons of spirits were distilled in the United Kingdom. The uniform duty of 8*s.* per gallon was paid on 24,254,403 gallons for home consumption, producing 9,701,764*l.* In the year 1865-6 the tax produced about 13,955,000*l.*, being the largest sum then ever raised by indirect taxation. In 1871-2, 15,798,344*l.* (customs and excise); in 1875-6, 21,295,663*l.*; in 1877-8, 20,675,928*l.*

In 1861 an act was passed repealing wholly or in part 26 previous acts, and embodying all regulations for the guidance of manufacturers and dealers in spirits.

In 1870, about 83,000,000*l.* spent in spirits; 58,000,000*l.* by working classes.

Proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom in 1873, 36,479,648 gallons (England, 9,531,058; Scotland, 16,421,701; Ireland, 10,526,889); in 1874, 35,352,232 gallons; duty paid, 10*l.* a gallon.

Spirits Act (43 & 44 Vict. c. 24), passed 26 Aug.

1880, consolidated and amended the law relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits.

Spiritualism, or SPIRIT-RAPPING. Spiritual manifestations (so called) began, it is said, in America about 1848, and attracted attention in England about 1851, in the shape of rapping, table-turning, etc. Many inquisitive or credulous persons visited Mr. Daniel Douglas Hume, or Home, and Mr. Forster, noted "spiritual mediums." Mr. Home, secretary of the Spiritual Athenaeum, Sloane street, Chelsea, published in 1863, "Incidents of my Life," in which he states that the only benefit he derived from the "gift" was the convincing many unbelievers of the certainty of a life to come; see *Trials*, April, May, 1868. The *Spiritual Magazine* began Jan. 1860; the *Spiritualist*, 9 Nov. 1869. The London Dialectical Society published a report on spiritualism in Nov. 1871. Mr. W. Crookes in 1871 investigated the phenomena, and ascribed them to "psychic force" (*Quarterly Journal of Science*, July and Oct. 1871). Miss Kate Fox, said to be the earliest American medium (about 1852) was married to Mr. H. D. Jencken, in London, Dec. 1872.

In 1874 Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke, and Dr. Lynn, exhibited tricks by which they said they demonstrated the imposture of spiritualism.

Spiritualism discussed by a section of the British Association at Glasgow (supported by Messrs. William Crookes, A. Russell Wallace, and other eminent men), without result, 12 Sept. 1876.

Twenty spiritualist journals publishing, 1876.

Dr. Henry Slade, a medium, and Geoffrey Simmons, his assistant, charged at Bow-street by prof. E. Ray Lankester and others, 2, 10, 20 Oct., with "unlawfully using certain subtle and crafty means and devices to deceive;" dealt with under Vagrant act, 2, 10, 20 Oct.; Simmons discharged, Slade sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labor, 31 Oct. 1876; appeal to sessions; sentence quashed for a technical error, 29 Jan. 1877.

William Lawrence sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for receiving money as a "medium," 16 Jan. 1877.

(See *Trials*, 1881.)

Spitalfields (East London), so named from the priory of St. Mary Spittle, dissolved 1534. Here the French Protestant refugees settled and established the silk manufacture in 1685. In consequence of commercial changes the weavers endured much distress about 1829.

Spithead, a roadstead near the spit, a sandbank between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. See *Naval Review*, under *Navy of England*.

Spitzbergen, an archipelago in the Arctic ocean, discovered in 1553 by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds; see *Phipps*.

Spitzcap, see *Majuba*.

Spontaneous Combustion of the human body, declared by most chemists to be impossible, although many cases have been recorded. The case of the countess of Görlitz, 1847, disproved by confession of her murderer, March, 1850.

Spontaneous Generation. The origin of the germs of infusorial animalcules developed during putrefaction, etc., has been and is still warmly debated by naturalists. Spallanzani (about 1760), and especially M. Pasteur and others at the present time (1881), assert that these germs are really endowed with organic life existing in the atmosphere. Needham (about 1747), and especially M. Pouchet and his friends in our day, assert that these germs are spontaneously formed out of organic molecules. Pouchet's "Hétérogénie" appeared in 1859; Bastian's "Beginnings of Life," 1872. The researches of prof. Tyndall, supporting Pasteur, and opposing Bastian, were published 1876-8. "Spontaneous generation" (also termed *generatio equevoca* and *epigenesis*) has been still further disproved by the laborious microscopic investigations of the Rev. W. H. Dallin-

ger, 1875-8. He found germs to stand a much greater heat than perfect organisms.

Sporting Newspapers: Bell's *Life in London*, began 1820; *Sporting Life*, 18 March, 1850; *Sporting Gazette*, 1862; *Sporting Times*, 1865; *Sportsman*, Aug. 1865; *The Field*, 1858; *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, 1874.

Sports. The first "Book of Sports," under the title of "The King's Majesty's Declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used" on Sundays after evening prayers, was published by king James I., 24 May, 1618. The second "Book of Sports," with a ratification by his majesty Charles I., is dated 18 Oct. 1633. On the publication of the first "Book of Sports," there arose a long and violent controversy among English divines on certain points; see *Sabbatarians*, *Sunday*, etc.—The book was ordered to be burned by the hangman, and the sports were suppressed by the parliament.

Stratysylvania (Virginia), see *United States*, May, 1864, and *Grant's Campaign in Virginia*.

Springfield (Missouri), near which was fought the desperate battle of Wilson's Creek, in which the federals had the advantage over the confederates, but lost their brave general, Nathaniel Lyon, 10 Aug. 1861.

Springfield (New Jersey), **BATTLE OF**, fought 23 June, 1780. A British column 5000 strong attacked the Americans after manœuvring to divide them. The British were repulsed, and fled in confusion.

Spurs. Anciently the difference between knight and esquire was, that the knight wore gilt spurs (*cygnes antriaux*), and the esquire silver ones. Two sorts of spur seem to have been in use at the time of the Conquest, one called a pryck, having only a single point, the other a number of points of considerable size. Spurs nearly of the present kind came into use about 1400; see *Plating*.

Spurs, BATTLE OF. Henry VIII. of England, the emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, in 1513, entered into an offensive alliance against France. Henry VIII. landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse and some foot, the emperor as a mercenary to the king of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table! They invested Terouenne with an army of 50,000 men; and the duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated on 16 Aug., at Guinegate. This battle was called the battle of *Spurs*, because the French used their spurs more than they did their swords. The English king laid siege to Tournay, which submitted in a few days.—*Hennault*. See *Courtrai*, for another "battle of spurs."

S. B., see *Collar*.

Stabat Mater, a Latin hymn, by Jacopone, fourteenth century, sung during Passion week in Catholic churches. Rossini's music to this hymn (1842) is often performed.

Stade Dues. At a castle near the town of Stade, in Hanover, certain dues on goods were charged by the Hanoverian government. The British government settled these dues in 1844. They were resisted by the Americans in 1855, and were abolished in June, 1861. Great Britain paid 100,000*l.* as her share of the compensation (3,000,000*l.*).

Stadtholder, see *Holland*.

Staff College (Sandhurst), for providing an education to qualify military officers for the duties of the staff. The foundation stone was laid by the duke of Cambridge on 11 Dec. 1859.

Stage-coaches, so called from the stages or inns at which the coaches stopped to refresh and change horses.—*Busby*. The Stage-coach Duty act passed in 1785. These coaches were made subject to salutory provisions for the safety of passengers, in 1810; to mileage duties, 1815. The acts were consolidated in 1862, and amended in 1883 and 1882; see *Mail-coaches*, etc.

Stagyrite (properly *Stagrite*), see *Aristotelium*.

Stamp-duty. By 22 & 23 Charles II. (1670-1), duties were imposed on certain legal documents. In 1694 a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1711, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp-duty was made payable.

Stamp act, which led to the American war, passed 22 March, 1765, repealed in . . . 1766

Stamp-duties in Ireland commenced . . . 1774

Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in . . . 1780

The stamp-duties produced in England, in 1800, a revenue of 3,126,534*l.*

Many alterations made in 1862 and 1867. In June, 1866, the stamp-duty on newspapers as such was totally abolished, the stamp on them being henceforth for postal purposes.

In July and Aug. 1864, 12,115,000 newspaper stamps were issued, in the same months, 1865, only 6,670,000.

Drafts on bankers to be stamped . . . 1866

Additional stamp-duties were enacted in 1800 (on leases, bills of exchange, dock warrants, extracts from registers of births, etc.), in 1861 (on leases, licenses to house-agents, etc.).

Stamp-duties reduced in 1864, 1865.

All fees payable in the superior courts of law, after 31 Dec. 1866, are to be collected by stamps, by an act passed in June, 1866, also in Public Record office . . . 1866

144,928,014 inland revenue penny-stamps sold, besides other stamps . . . 1866

By the Stamp act, 10 Aug. 1870, newspaper stamps were abolished after . . . 1 Oct. 1870

New stamp-duties imposed, came into effect . . . 1 Jan. 1871

Id. receipt and postage stamps used for each other after 1 June, 1861

AMOUNT OF STAMP-DUTIES RECEIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1860	48,726,617	1860 (to 31 March)	28,040,067
1865	7,710,000	1866	9,842,648
1860	6,503,322	1870	6,200,000
1865	6,503,322	1876	11,002,000

Standard for gold and silver in England fixed by law, 1800. Standard gold is 22 parts out of 24 of pure gold, the other two parts or carats being silver or copper. The standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver alloyed with 18 dwts. of copper, or 87 parts out of 100 pure silver, and three parts copper. In 1800 there 12 oz. of silver were coined into 20 shillings; in 1812 they were coined into 30 shillings; and in 1827 into 45 shillings. In 1846, Henry VIII. coined 6 oz. of silver and 6 oz. of alloy into 48 shillings; and the next year he coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into the same sum. Elizabeth, in 1560, restored the old standard in 60 shillings, and in 1601 in 62 shillings. It is now 66 shillings. The average proportions of silver to gold at the royal mint are 15*½* to 1. The standard of plate and silver manufactures was affirmed, 6 Geo. I. 1719 at anq.; see *Gold*, *Goldsmiths*, and *Coinage*.

Standard, BATTLE OF THE, see *Northallerton*.

"**Standard**," conservative newspaper; begun, morning, 1827; evening, 29 June, 1837.

Standard Measures. In the reign of Edgar, a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in the city of Winchester, and hence originated the well-known term of "Winchester measure" of the time of Henry VII. (1467). The bushel so made is still preserved in the museum of that city. Henry I. also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard of the length of his own arm to be made and deposited at Winchester, with the standard measures of king Edgar. The Guildhall contains the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns.—*Camden*. The standard weights and measures were settled by parliament in 1624. The pound troy was to be 5760 grains, and the pound avoirdupois 7000 grains. The "Standard yard of 1784," in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, was declared to be the imperial standard yard and the unit of measures of extension. This standard having been destroyed by the fire in 1834, a new commission was appointed to reconstruct it; and researches for this purpose, in conformity with the act, which directed the comparison of the standard

with a pendulum vibrating seconds of time in the latitude of London, were begun by Francis Baily (died in 1844), continued by the rev. R. Sheepshanks till his death in 1855, and completed by G. B. Airy, astronomer royal. In 1855 was passed "An Act for Legalizing and Preserving the Lost Standards of Weights and Measures." The parliamentary copies of the standard pound and yard are deposited at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Standard Weights and Measures act was passed Aug. 1866. The Standard Commission published reports, 1866 et seq.

Standards, see *Banners, Flags*, etc. The practice in the army of using a cross on standards and shields is due to the asserted miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previous to his battle with Maxentius; Eusebius says that he received this statement from the emperor himself, 312. The standard was named *LABARUM*. For the celebrated French standard, see *Auriflamme*.—**STANDARD OF MAHOMET**; on this ensign no infidel dared look. Christians have been massacred by the Turkish populace for looking on it.—The British IMPERIAL STANDARD was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, 1 Jan. 1801.

Stanford Bridge (York). In 1066, Tostig, brother of Harold II., rebelled against his brother, and joined the invading army of Harold Hardrada, king of Norway. They defeated the northern earls and took York, but were defeated at Stanford Bridge by Harold, 25 Sept., and were both slain. The loss by this victory no doubt led to his defeat at Hastings, 14 Oct. following.

Stanhope Administration was formed by James (afterwards earl) Stanhope and the earl of Sunderland, 15 April. 1717. Stanhope was premier and chancellor of the exchequer; lord (afterwards earl) Cowper, lord chancellor; earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison, secretaries of state, etc. In March, 1718, Addison resigned, and the earl of Sunderland became premier.

Stanhope Demonstrator, see *Logic*.

Stannary Courts of Devon and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tin-miners, whose privileges were confirmed by 33 Edw. I. 1305. They were regulated by parliament in 1611, and at many times since. A "Stanneries act" was passed in 1869.

Staple (literally, that which is fixed). The chief English staple commodities which were traded in by privileged merchants, and on which customs were levied, were wool, skins, leather, tin, lead, and sometimes cloth, butter, and cheese: certain towns were appointed for the collection of the duties; statutes relating to the staple were passed by Edward III., Richard II., and Henry VI. Edward III.'s "ordinacio stapularum" (ordinance of the staple) was enacted in 1353.

Star of India, a new order of knighthood for India, instituted by letters-patent 23 Feb., gazetted 25 June, 1861, and enlarged in 1866. It comprised the sovereign, the grand-master, 25 knights (Europeans and natives), and extra or honorary knights, such as the prince-consort, the prince of Wales, etc. The queen invested several knights on 1 Nov. 1861. The prince of Wales held a grand chapter at Calcutta, 1 Jan. 1876.

Starch is a sediment produced at the bottom of vessels wherein wheat has been steeped in water; it is soft and friable, easily broken into powder, and is used to stiffen and clear linen, with blue: its powder is employed to powder the hair. The art of starching linen was brought into England by Mrs. Dingheim, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary, 1553. — *Stone*. Patents for obtaining starch from other substances have been taken out: from potatoes by Samuel Newton and others, in 1707; from the horse-chestnut by William Murray, in 1796; from rice by Thomas Wickham, in 1823, from various matters by Orlando Jones, in 1839-40.

Star-chamber, COURT OF. So called haphly from

its roof being garnished with stars.—*Coke*. This court of justice was called Star-chamber, not from the stars on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starræ*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No star was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted or revived 3 Hen. VII. 1486, for trials by a committee of the privy council, which was in violation of Magna Charta, as it dealt with civil and criminal causes unfettered by the rules of law. In Charles I.'s reign it exercised its power upon several bold innovators, who gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible. It was abolished in 1640. There were in this court from 26 to 42 judges, the lord chancellor having the casting vote.

Stars, THE FIXED. They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1200 B.C. Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them, about 344 B.C. (this is mentioned by Cicero, and perhaps gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus). Job, Hesiod, and Homer mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 A.C., in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars was discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727; see *Astronomy and Solar System*. Maps of the stars were published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in 1839, and a set of celestial maps, issued under the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Academy, was completed in 1859.

Bessel discovered the annual parallax of star 61 Cygni (hence he calculated its distance from the earth to be about 60 billions of miles)..... 12 Feb. 1841
Struve made it 40 billions (supported by Brünnow and R. S. Ball)..... 1853

Starvation. Deaths attributed to it in the metropolitan districts, 1873, 107; 1875, 46; 1879, 80; see *Abstinence*.

State-paper Office was founded in 1578; now merged into the Public Record Office. In 1856 the British government began the publication of Calendars of State-papers, invaluable to future historians.

States of the Church, see *Pope and Rome*.

States-general of France. An ancient assembly of France, first met, it is said, in 1302 to consider the exactions of the pope. Previous to the Revolution, it had not met since 1614. The states consisted of three orders—the clergy, nobility, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI., and assembled at Versailles, 5 May, 1789 (308 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles, and 621 deputies, or *tiers état*, third estate). A contest arose whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall; see *National Assembly*.

Stationers. Books and papers were formerly sold only at stalls, hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented, yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip & Mary, 1557. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster row.

Statistics, the science of the state, political knowledge, is said to have been founded by sir William Petty, who died in 1687. The term is said to have been invented by prof. Achenwall of Göttingen in 1749. The first statistical society in England was formed at Manchester in 1833; the Statistical Society of London, which publishes a quarterly journal, was established 15 March, 1834, for the purpose of procuring, arranging, and pub-

lishing "facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society;" similar societies have been established on the continent. International statistical congresses are now held occasionally. The 1st at Brussels, chiefly through the agency of M. Quetelet, in 1853; 2d at Paris, 1855; 3d at Vienna, 1857; 4th at London, under the presidency of the prince-consort, 16-21 July, 1860; 5th at Berlin; 6th at Florence; 7th at the Hague; 8th at St. Petersburg, was opened 22 Aug. 1872; 9th at Pesth, 31 Aug. 1876.

Statues, see *Sculpture*, etc. Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B.C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made of ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. Acilius raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he afterwards cast models in wax, 326 B.C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I. in 1678.* By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (10 July, 1854), public statues are placed under the control and protection of the Board of Works. The following are the chief public statues in London:

Achilles, Hyde park, in honor of the duke of Wellington, by the ladies of Great Britain.....	18 June, 1822
Albert, prince-consort, Royal Exchange, 1850; Horticultural Society gardens, 1863; Holborn circus.....	1873
Anne, queen, St. Paul's churchyard.....	1711
Barry, sir Charles, Westminster.....	1865
Bedford, duke of, Russell square.....	1809
Bentinck, lord George, Cavendish square.....	after 1848
Byron, lord, Hamilton place, Hyde park.....	24 May, 1880
Canning, Geo., New Palace yard, Westminster.....	1832
Cartwright, major, Burton crescent.....	1831
Charles I., Charing cross.....	1678
Charles II., Soho square.....	***
Clyde, lord, Waterloo place.....	1868
Colden, Richard, Camden town.....	June, 1868
Cumberland, duke of, Cavendish square.....	1770
Derby, Edward, earl of, Parliament square.....	1874
Elizabeth, queen, St. Dunstan's, Fleet street.....	1586
Faraday, Michael, Royal Institution.....	1876
Fox, Charles James, Bloomsbury square.....	1816
Franklin, sir John, Waterloo place.....	1866
George I., Grosvenor square.....	1726
George III., Somerset House.....	1788
George III., Cockspur street.....	1836
Hallock, sir Henry, Trafalgar square.....	1861
Herbert, lord, Pall Mall.....	3 June, 1867
Howard, John; first erected in St. Paul's.....	1796
James II., Whitehall.....	1687
Jenner, Edward, Trafalgar square, 1858; removed to Kensington gardens.....	1864
Macgregor, sir James, Chelsea hospital.....	1865
Mill, John Stuart, Thames embankment.....	26 Jan. 1878
Myddelton, sir Hugh, Islington green.....	1862
Napier, gen. sir Chas. J., Trafalgar square.....	1856
Nelson, lord, Trafalgar square (the lions at the base designed by sir E. Landseer, were uncovered 31 Jan. 1867),.....	1843
Outram, sir James, Thames embankment.....	1871
Palmerston, viscount, Parliament street.....	29 Jan. 1876
Peabody, George, Royal Exchange.....	1869
Peel, sir Robert, Cheapside, 1855; near Westminster abbey, 1869; Parliament square.....	1877
Pitt, William, Hanover square.....	1831
Prince of Wales, Temple-bar site.....	1880
Queen Victoria, Royal Exchange, 1845; Temple-bar site.....	1840
Raikes, Robert, Thames embankment.....	3 July, 1880
Richard Cœur de Lion, near Westminster abbey.....	1800
Shakespeare, etc., Leicester square.....	1874
Stephenson, Robert, Euston road, near L. & N.W. station.....	1871
Wellington, duke of, Royal Exchange.....	1844
Wellington, duke of, Arch, Hyde-park corner.....	1846
William III., St. James's square.....	1717
William IV., King William street.....	1845
York, duke of, Waterloo place.....	1834

Statutes, see *Acts of Parliament*, *Clarendon*, *Merton*, etc. Statute Law Revision acts were passed in

* This statue is of brass, cast by Le Sueur, in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. During the civil war, the parliament sold it to John River, a brazer, in Holland, with strict orders to break it to pieces; but he concealed it under ground till the Restoration, when it was erected. In 1678, on a pedestal executed by Grinling Gibbons. The first equestrian statue of bronze, founded at one cast, was that of Louis XIV. of France, 1699; it was elevated about 1724.

1863-76. "Statutes: Revised Edition (1825-1868)," in 15 volumes, published 1870-8.

Statutory Declarations. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 62 (1835), persons objecting to oaths are permitted to make declarations before magistrates, judges, etc.; commencing, "I, —, do solemnly and sincerely declare that"—an indulgence sometimes abused.

Mr. Alexander Chaffers having made a declaration against the character of lady Twiss, wife of sir Travers Twiss, was prosecuted for libel. She withdrew during the examination, and the prosecution ceased; but Chaffers was severely censured by the magistrate, and by the attorney-general in parliament..... March, 1872

Steam-carriage (for ordinary roads), invented by the earl of Caithness, was said to be successful in 1860. It travels over rough roads at the rate of 8 miles an hour, at a cost of less than 1d. per mile. His lordship made a journey of 140 miles in two days; see *Road Steamers*.

Steam-engine† and Navigation. Hero of Alexandria, in his "Pneumatics," describes various methods of employing steam as a power; and to him is ascribed the *Æolopile*, which, although a toy, possesses the properties of the steam-engine: he flourished about 284-241 A.C. Roger Bacon appears to have foreseen the application of steam-power; see *Railways*, *Locomotives*, *Road Steamers*, etc.

Solomon de Caus, a French Protestant, publishes a work which Arago on insufficient grounds considers to have contained the germs of the steam-engine..... 1615
The marquis of Worcester describes his steam-engine in his "Century of Inventions"..... 1663
Papin's *digestor* invented..... 1681-2
Capt. Savary's engine constructed for raising water..... 1698
Papin's engine exhibited to the Royal Society..... about 1699
[He is said to have made a steamboat which was destroyed by boatmen of the Wezer.]
Thomas Newcomen, of Dartmouth, is said to have constructed "the first self-acting steam-engine" (used for nearly a century without alteration or amendment), (He died in London while endeavoring to obtain a patent, 1729.)..... 1712

First idea of *steam navigation* set forth in a patent obtained by Jonathan Hulls..... 1736
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder..... 1765
His first patent, 1769; his engines erected in manufactories, and his patent renewed by parliament..... 1775
Thomas Paine proposes steam navigation in America..... 1778
Engines made to give a rotary motion..... "
Watt's expansion engine..... "
Double-action engines proposed by Dr. Falck on Newcomen's principle..... 1779
Watt's double engine and his first patent for it..... 1781
Horiblower's double-cylinder engine..... "
Claude-bon de Jouffroy constructed an engine which propelled a boat (pyroscaphe) on the Saône..... 1783
Wm. Patrick Miller patented paddle-wheels..... 1787
[He and Mr. Symington are said to have constructed a small steamboat which travelled at about 4 miles an hour soon after.]

W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal..... 1790
First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson..... 1791
First experiment with steam navigation on the Thames..... 1801
Trevethick's high-pressure engine..... "
Woolf's double-cylinder expansion engine constructed..... 1804
Manufactories warmed by steam..... 1806
Fulton's steamboat *Clermont* on the Seine, 9 Aug. 1803; at New York, 1806; started a steamboat on the river Hudson, America..... 1807
Steam-power to convey coals on a railway employed by Blenkinsop..... 1811
Comet, built by Henry Bell, sailed on the Clyde (John Robertson, who made the engine, died 20 Nov. 1868, aged 86)..... 18 Jan. 1812
[The *Comet* sailed from Glasgow to Greenock three times a week; fares, 3s. and 4s.; speed 7½ miles an hour.]

Steam applied to printing in the *Times* office (see *Printing-machines*)..... 1814
There were five steam-vessels in Scotland (*Parl. Returns*)..... "
First steam-vessel on the Thames, brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow..... 1815
First steamer built in England (*Parl. Returns*)..... "
Elgin gun, a steamer built by lord Cochrane, crossed the Atlantic..... A..... 1818
The *Savannah*, steamer, of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days..... 15 July, 1819
First steamer in Ireland..... 1820

† "The best known mechanical arrangement for converting heat into work."—A. E. 1878.

<i>Steam-gum</i> invented by Perkins.....	1824
<i>Steam-jet</i> applied by George Stephenson, 1814; by Timothy Harkworth.....	about 1825
Capt. John-on obtained 10,000 <i>l.</i> for making the first steam voyage to India, in the <i>Entreprix</i> , which sailed from Falmouth.....	16 Aug. "
The locomotive steam-carriages on railways at Liverpool.....	Oct. 1829
The railway opened (see <i>Liverpool</i>).....	1830
Capt. Ericsson's screw-steamer, <i>Francis Bagnell</i> , speed 30 miles an hour, constructed; see <i>Screw-propeller</i>	1837
10 <i>Great Western</i> sails from Bristol to New York, being her first voyage.....	8-23 Apr. 1834
War-steamers built in England.....	"
War-steamers built at Birkenhead, named the <i>Nemesis</i> and <i>Phlegathon</i> , carrying each two thirty-two pounders, sent by government to China.....	1840
Hall's method of economizing fuel introduced.....	"
The Cunard steamers began to sail.....	5 July, "
[Sir Samuel Cunard died 28 April, 1865, aged 78.]	"
Penninsular and Oriental Steam Company began.....	1841
[They possessed 53 steamers and a fleet of tugs, Dec. 1860.]	"
The <i>Great Britain</i> sailed from the Mersey.....	26 July, 1845
[She arrived at New York, 10 Aug. During her second voyage she ran aground in Dundrum bay, Ireland, 22 Sept. 1846. Her passengers were landed, and she was extricated with little injury, after long continued and strenuous efforts, by I. Brunel, jun., and Bremner, 27 Aug. 1847.]	"
The Collins steamers began.....	1850
Inman Company: began by Wm. Inman; first vessel, <i>City of Glasgow</i> , 1850; the company became the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company, 1857; <i>City of Richmond</i> sailed from Liverpool 6 p.m. 15 July, arrived at New York 12.30 p.m. 24 July, 1875. (Average time, 7 days, 19 hours, 45 minutes; average, 365 miles a day, 15 knots an hour.)	"
The Pacific crosses the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, 25 minutes, arriving at Holyhead.....	20 May, 1851
Manchester Steam-Vessels Association established.....	about 1855
Steam-jackets leave Galway for America.....	1858
The merits of an attacking vessel termed a <i>steam-ram</i> , advocated by Sir G. Sartorius, discussed.....	1859-60
An iron-plated frigate, <i>La Gloire</i> , completed in France (see <i>Navy</i> , French).....	1860
The <i>Waterwitch</i> , an iron-plated vessel, launched.....	23 Dec. "
The <i>Far East</i> , a vessel with two screws, launched at Millwall.....	31 Oct. 1863
A clipper ship, a steam yacht, designed by Mr. Winans, built by Hepworth, launched on the Thames.....	19 Feb. 1866
Trial trip of the <i>Nauticus</i> , with a hydraulic propeller worked by steam (Ruthven's patent); no paddle or screw required.....	24 March, "
Successful trial trip of the <i>Waterwitch</i> , a government hydraulic propeller from clad gun vessel (Ruthven's patent), on the Thames.....	19 Oct. "
[Mr. Ruthven patented his system in 1849, and exhibited his machinery at the International Exhibition in 1851. His object is to increase speed and save fuel. In the <i>Waterwitch</i> a steam engine gives the power of absorbing and expelling the water, and no screw or paddle is required. The water-wheel is 14 <i>½</i> feet in diameter.]	"
Trial trip of H.M. gun-boat <i>Tuistie</i> ; explosion of boiler; 8 killed.....	3 Nov. 1869
<i>Faraday</i> , steamship (for laying electric cables, 361 feet long, 52 feet wide, 36 feet deep, 5000 tons register; to carry 6000 tons dead weight); next in size to <i>Great Eastern</i> ; built for Messrs. Siemens by Messrs. Mitchell, at Newcastle, launched (much employed, 1881, 17 Feb. 1874)	"
Channel Steamers: "Twin ship" <i>Catalina</i> , steamer (two hulls, separated by 26 feet, 290 feet long; invented by capt. W. F. Dacy, for the English Channel Steam Company, to prevent sea sickness when crossing the Channel (really a single ship, with the middle part of her bottom raised out of the water throughout her whole length); launched 2 June; tried in calm weather; reported successful, but slow, 2 Aug. 1875; successful, June, 1876; sold.....	Nov. 1876
<i>Beaumont</i> , screw steamer, designed by Mr. Bessemer and E. J. Reed; built by the Harles Company; launched at Hull, 24 Sept. 1874; first voyage from Hull to Gravesend, 5 March 1875; sailed to Calcutta, 10 April, 1875 (success doubtful, 1876). Modified by Mr E. J. Reed; trial near Hull, 18 Sept. 1875.....	26 March, 1877
<i>Express</i> , twin steamer; built by A. Leslie, of New-castle; sailed from the Tyne to Capet Island, 22 <i>½</i> miles, in 1 h. 22 m., reported satisfactory.....	13 March, 1878
<i>Falkenstein</i> , twin steamer, launched at Hull.....	23 March, "
Orion, steamer, built by Elders, of Glasgow, for Aus-	"

Italian traffic; length, 460 feet; breadth, 46 feet; depth, 34 feet; sailed from Greenock to West India dock, London. 10-12 Sept. 1879

Pizarro, steamer (the first built of Siemens-Martin steel), 340 feet long by 40 feet broad, 3400 tons, launched at Napier's yard, Govan, near Glasgow. 6 Aug. "

Lirinda, a turbot-shaped steam yacht (broad and flat), built by Elder & Co., of Glasgow, for the czar of Russia, launched on the Clyde. 7 July, 1880

Serria, Cunard royal mail steamer, 530 feet long, 52 feet broad, 44 feet depth; gross tonnage, 8500 tons; 5 decks and promenade; next in size to *Great Eastern*; launched on the Clyde. 1 March, 1881

Steam-vessels belonging to the British empire in 1814, 6; in 1815, 10; in 1820, 43; in 1825, 168; in 1830, 315; in 1835, 545; in 1845, 1001; in 1850, 1187; in 1864, 2490; in 1871, 3382; in 1875, 4170; in 1877, 4564; in 1879, 5227.

(See *Navy and Shipping*.)

LARGE STEAM-VESSELS OF ENGLAND.

	Length	Breadth
Great Western.....	236 feet.	35 feet.
Duke of Wellington.....	240 "	60 "
British Queen.....	275 "	61 "
Great Britain.....	322 "	51 "
Himalaya.....	370 "	43 "
Persia.....	390 "	45 "

GREAT EASTERN, for a short time (1857-8)
called *Leviathan*..... 692 " 83 "
Horse power:—Paddles, 1000; screw, 1600; *Weight of ship*
12,000 tons; ordinary light draught, 12,000 tons.

She was designed by Mr. E. K. Brunel (who died 15 Sept. 1859),
and built by Messrs. Scott Russell & Co., at Millwall; launch-
ing lasted from 3 Nov. 1857, to 31 Jan. 1858.

The capital subscribed having been all expended, a new com-
pany was formed to fit her for sea.

On 7 Sept. 1859, she left her moorings at Deptford for Port-
land roads. On the voyage an explosion took place (off
Hastings), through some neglect in regard to the *cas. ing* of
one of the funnels, when ten firemen were killed and many
persons seriously injured. After repairs she sailed to Holy-
head, arriving there 10 Oct.; she endured the storm of
25, 26 Oct. well, and proceeded to Southampton for the
winter, 4 Nov.

She was fitted up to convey 5000 persons from London to
Australia, a distance of 22,500 miles, with accommodation for
800 first class passengers, 2000 second class, and 1500
third class. Her able captain (Harrison) was drowned in the
Solent 22 Jan. 1860, deeply regretted. She sailed for
New York 17 June, under command of capt. Vine Hall, and
arrived there 28 June. After being exhibited she left New
York, 16 Aug., and returned to England 26 Aug.

Owing to a lawsuit in April, the ship came into the hands of
sheriff's officers; but was released and sailed for New York
on 1 May, 1861. On 12 Sept. she suffered much loss through
a violent gale.

In 1862 she performed several voyages to and from New York;
but in Aug. ran on a rock near Long Island and injured her
bottom.

She was repaired and arrived at Liverpool 17 Jan. 1863, and
sailed to New York (16-27 May).

She was bought by Glass, Elliot, and Co. in March or Apr.,
1864, and was chartered to convey the Atlantic telegraph
cable; sailed from Sheerness 15 July; and returned 19 Aug.
1865; see *Electric Telegraph*, p. 238.

She sailed for New York, prepared for 2000 passengers, 26
March, and returned with 191. She was seized by the sea-
men, claiming their wages, May, 1867; and the case was
carried into chancery in July.

At the meeting of the shareholders 10 Feb. 1868, no dividend
was declared.

She conveyed the French Atlantic telegraph cable, suc-
cessfully laid..... Oct. 1869

Arrived at Bombay with Bombay and Suez cable, 27 Feb.;
returned to Sheerness..... June, 1870

Sailed with the fourth Atlantic telegraph cable 8 June;
which was completely laid..... 3 July, 1873

Sailed with the fifth Atlantic telegraph cable; laid,
Aug., Sept. 1874

Steam-gun: suggested by William Murdoch, 1803. One patented by Messrs. Perkins, in 1824, was ineffectual. In Oct. 1859, Mr. H. Bessemer proposed the application of steam power to artillery.

Steam-hammer, invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1838, and patented by him 18 June, 1842. Its main feature is the absolutely direct manner by which the elastic power of steam is employed to lift up and let fall the mass of iron constituting the hammer, which is attached direct to the end of a piston-rod passing through the bottom of an inverted steam cylinder placed immediately over the anvil.

In 1842, Mr. Nasmyth applied his steam-hammer to driving piles, which has importantly assisted in the execution of great public works. Owing to its vast range of power, forged iron-work can now, by its means, be executed on a

* Since then many great steamers have been wrecked or burned. 1841, *Governor Fenner*, 19 Feb. 1841; *President*, March, 1841; *Ocean Monarch*, Aug. 1848; *St. George*, 24 Dec. 1852; *George Cumming*, 1 Jan. 1855; *Palmer*, 1856; *Andromeda*, 13 Sept. 1878; *Indiana*, 21 Nov. 1879; *Hingham*, Feb. 1880; *Alta*, Sept. 1880; 27 April, 1881; *City of Boston*, Feb. 1879; *Germania*, 21 Dec. 1872; *Albatross*, April, 1873; *Edo de Hato*, 22 Nov. 1873; *Calcutta*, 5 July 1871; *Elm*, 15 July, 1877, etc.

scale, and for a variety of purposes, with an ease and perfection not previously possible. Parts of gigantic marine steam-engines, anchors, and Armstrong guns, as well as the most minute details of machinery, as in Enfield rifles, are executed by the steam-hammer.

A steam-hammer, said to be the then largest in the world, completed at Woolwich; the falling portion weighs 40 tons, and when used with hot steam (51 tons) has the force of 91 tons. April, 1874. One at Schneider's works, Crouzet, France; weight between 75 and 80 tons, Dec. 1877.

Steam-man. A figure constructed to drag a phaeton received this name in New York in March, 1868.

Steam-navigation, see under *Steam*.

Steam-ploughs were patented by G. Callaway and R. A. Purkes, 1819; H. Cowing, 1850, and others. John Fowler's of 1854 is much approved.

Steam-ram (to be used in naval warfare), was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1836, and communicated to the admiralty in 1845. Steam-rams, built by Mr. James Laird of Birkenhead for the confederates in North America, were stopped and eventually bought by the British government, 1864.

Steam-whistles and Steam-trumpets, used in factories to summon or dismiss workmen, prohibited by an act passed Aug. 1872.

Stearine (from Greek, *στέαρ*, suet), that part of oils and fats which is solid at common temperature. The nature of these substances was first made known by Chevreul, in 1823, who showed that they were compounds of peculiar acids, with a base termed *glycerine*; of these compounds the chief are stearine, margarine, and elaine; see *Candles*.

Steel, metal, a compound of iron and carbon, exists in nature, and has been fabricated from the earliest times. It was certainly used by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks. It now largely replaces cast-iron in shipbuilding, etc.

Réaumur discovered the direct process of making steel by immersing malleable iron in a bath of cast-iron 1722
A manufactory for cast-steel is said to have been set up by Benjamin Huntsman at Handsworth near Sheffield, 1740
The manufacture of shear-steel began in Sheffield, about 1800
German steel was made at Newcastle previously by Mr. Crawley.

The inventions of Mushat (1800), Lucas (1804), and Keath (1839) were important steps in this manufacture; see *Engraving*.

Reipe patented his "puddled steel" 1850

Mr. H. Bessemer made steel by passing cold air through liquid iron, 1856. By this method 20 tons of crude iron have been converted into cast-steel in 25 minutes.*

Tungsten steel was made in Germany, 1859; and M. Frémy made steel by bringing red-hot iron in contact with carbonate of ammonia. 1861

Mr. Krupp exhibited an ingot of steel weighing 4500 lbs. in 1851, and one weighing 20 tons in 1862

The subject much investigated by M. Caron, 1861-5; much attention was excited by cutlery made from a metallic sand, brought from Taranaiki or New Plymouth, in New Zealand. 1860

A steel bridge, in connection with the exhibition, constructed at Paris by M. Joret 1866

Mr. John Heaton published his process 1867-8

Dr. Siemens, by means of his "regenerative gas furnaces," produced excellent steel, cheaply, in large masses. 1876 et seq.

Cutlery Company, London, opened; exhibition . . . 1 May, 1879

Messrs. Bolchow, Vaughan, & Co., of Middlesborough, by Thomas and Gilchrist's process, convert Cleveland iron ore into Bessemer steel, by lining the furnace with radial bricks of magnesian limestone, and adding cold basic material, phosphorus being thereby removed. "

The process reported successful. Oct. 1880

Mr. J. S. Jeans published his important work, "Steel: its History, Manufacture, Properties, and Uses" . Feb. "

Steel Pens. "Iron pens" are mentioned by Chamberlayne in 1685. Steel pens, made long before, began to come into use about 1820, when the first gross of three-slit pens were sold, wholesale, for 7*l.* 4*s.* In 1830 the price was 8*s.*, and in 1832, 6*s.* A better pen is now sold for 6*d.* a gross. Birmingham, in 1858, produced about 1000 million pens per annum. Women and children

are principally employed in the manufacture. Perry, Mitchell, and Gillott are eminent makers. Joseph Gillott, originally a mechanic, made a large fortune by steel-pen making. He died 5 Jan. 1872, aged 72.

Steelyard. An ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pentateuch. The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steelyard, is mentioned in 815 a.c.—The STEELYARD or STILLYARD COMPANY, London merchants, who had the steelyard in Thames street assigned to them by Henry III., about 1232, were Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England.—Anderson. The company lost its privileges, finally, in 1578; and the merchants were expelled from England in 1597.

Steenkirk, see *Enghien*.

Stefano, San, a small village on the sea of Mar-mora, S.W. of Constantinople; here the grand-duke Nicholas established his headquarters, 24 Feb.; and here was signed a treaty of peace with Turkey, 3 March, 1878, much modified by the treaty of Berlin, signed 18 July following. The Russians quitted San Stefano, 22 Sept. 1878.

It established independence of Montenegro, Servia, and Roumania; constituted Bulgaria a tributary principality; required a heavy indemnity from Turkey for Russia, who was to gain a port on the Black Sea and Kara; to exchange the Dobruzscha for Bessarabia; to obtain rights for Christians; to open the Bosphorus and Dardanelles in peace and war; etc.

Stenochromy, see *Printing in Colors*.

Stenography (from Greek, *στεινός*, narrow), the art of short-hand, said to have been practised by the ancients. Its improvement is attributed to the poet Ennius, to Tyro, Cicero's freedman, and still more to Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, written about 1412, is the oldest system extant. Dr. Timothy Bright's "Characterie, or the Art of Short, Swift, and Secret Writing," published in 1588, is the first English work on short-hand. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590; and John Willis published his "Stenographie" in 1602. There are now numerous systems: John Byrom's (1767), T. Gurney's (1710), "Brachygraphy," based on Mason's (1750), "a Short-hand Dictionary" (1777), Taylor's (1786), Mavor's (1789), Pitman's (phonographic), 1837.

Stephen's Chapel, St. (Westminster), built by king Stephen, about 1135. It was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI., about 1548, it was applied to the use of parliament; see *Parliament*. It was destroyed by fire, 16 Oct. 1834. The Society of Antiquaries published memorials of it about 1810; and Mr. Mackenzie's work appeared in 1844. The restoration of the beautiful crypt was complete in Jan. 1870.

Stephenson, Fort, LOWER SANDUSKY, was attacked by British and Indians (about 1200) 2 Aug. 1813, and was defended by 150 Americans. The British were repulsed with a loss of 150 men, the Americans losing 1 killed and 7 wounded.

Stepney, a parish, E. London, the Stebenhede of Domesday book. Edward I. summoned a parliament here, 1299. Stepney suffered severely by the plague, 1625 and 1665. Stepney green was restored and opened as a park by the Metropolitan Board of Works, Aug. 1872.

Stereochromy, a mode of painting in which water-glass (an alkaline solution of flint, silice) serves as the connecting medium between the color and the substratum. Its invention is ascribed to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on 5 March, 1856. Fine specimens of this art by Kaulbach and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

Stereometer, by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about 1850.—Anderson. M. Say's stereometer,

* For this invention he had received by royalties 1,067,748*l.* up to 1879; also many foreign honors; knighted, June, 1879.

for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, and powders as well as solids, was described in 1797.

Stereoscope (from Greek, *στερεός*, solid, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see), an optical instrument for representing in apparent relief natural objects, etc., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first stereoscope by reflection was constructed and exhibited by prof. Charles Wheatstone in 1838, who had announced its principle in 1833. Since 1854 stereoscopes have been greatly improved.

Stereotype, a cast from a page of movable printing-types, so named by the Parisian printer, Didot, 1798. It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711. It was practised by William Ged of Edinburgh, about 1730. Some of God's plates are at the Royal Institution, London. A Mr. James attempted to introduce Ged's process in London, but failed, about 1735.*—*Nichols*. Stereotype printing was in use in Holland, in the last century; and a quarto Bible and a Dutch folio Bible were printed there.—*Phillips*. It was revived in London by Wilson in 1804. Since 1850 the durability of stereotypes has been greatly increased by electrotyping them with copper or silver. Stereotyping used for printing the *Times*, 1856 et seq.

In the library of the Royal Institution is an edition of Salbust, with this imprint: "Edinburgi, Gulielmus Ged, auri faber Edinensis, non typis mobilibus, at vulgo fieri solet, sed tabellæ seu laminis fusi, excudebat. 1744." (Printed at Edinburgh by William Ged of Edinburgh, goldsmith, not with movable types, as is commonly done, but with cast tablets or plates.)

Sterling (money). Ducange says (1733), "*Esterlingus, sterlingus*, are English words relating to money, and hence familiar to other nations, and applied to the weight, quality, and kind of money." "*Denarius Angliæ, quo vocatur sterlingus*," stat. Edw. I. (The penny of England, which is called sterling.) Camden derives the word from *esterling* or *esterling*, observing that the money brought from Germany, in the reign of Richard I., was the most esteemed on account of its purity, being called in old deeds "*nammi esterling*." Others derive the word from the Easterlings, the first moneyers in England.

Stethoscope. In 1816 Laënnec, of Paris, by rolling a quire of paper into a kind of cylinder, and applying one end to the patient's chest and the other to his own ear, perceived the action of the heart in a much more distinct manner than by the immediate application of the ear. This led to his inventing the stethoscope, or "breast-explorer," the principle of which, now termed "auscultation," was known by Hippocrates (357 B.C.), and by Robert Hooke, 1661.

Stettin (Pomerania), an ancient city, formerly held by the Sidiini and Venedes, was taken by Boleslas of Poland in 1121. After being conquered by the Swedes, Russians, and French, it was awarded to Prussia in 1814.

Steward OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The first grand officer of the crown. This office was established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly annexed to the lordship of Hinckley, Leicestershire, belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, who were, in right thereof, lord high stewards of England; but Simon de Montfort, the last earl of this family, having raised a rebellion against his sovereign, Henry III., was attainted, and his estate forfeited to the king, who abolished the office, 1265. It is now revived only *pro hac vice*, at a coronation, or the trial of a peer. The first afterwards appointed was Thomas, second son of Henry IV. The first for the trial of a peer was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of the earl of Huntingdon, in 1400. The last was lord Denman at the trial of the earl of Cardigan, 16 Feb. 1841. The duke of Hamilton was lord high steward at the coronations of William IV., 1831, and Victoria, 1838.

* It was hotly opposed by the journeyman printers.

Steward OF THE HOUSEHOLD, LORD (an ancient office), has the sole direction of the king's house below stairs; he has no formal grant of his office, but receives his charge from the sovereign in person, who, delivering to him a white wand, the symbol of his office, says, "*Seneschal, tenez le bâton de notre maison*." This officer has been called lord steward since 1540; previously to the 31st of Henry VIII., he was styled grand master of the household. His function as a judge was abolished in 1849.

Sticklestadt (Norway). Here Olaf II., aided by the Swedes, was defeated in his endeavors to recover his kingdom from Canute, king of Denmark, and slain 29 July, 1030. He was afterwards sainted, on account of his zeal for Christianity.

Stipendiary Magistrates, see *Magistrates*.

Stirling (S. Scotland). The strong castle was taken by Edward I. of England, 1304. Here James II. stabbed the earl of Douglas, 13 Feb. 1452, and here James VI. was crowned, 24 July, 1567. Stirling surrendered to Monk, 14 Aug. 1651. The statue of king Robert Bruce unveiled, 24 Nov. 1877.

Stirrups were unknown to the ancients. Gracchus fitted the highways with stones to enable the horsemen to mount. Warriors had projections on their spears for the same purpose. Stirrups were used in the fifth century, but were not common even in the twelfth.

Stock Exchange, THE NEW YORK, the richest institution of the kind in the world, was established in 1817. Its first building was opened 1827, and burned 16 Dec. 1835. The second building, costing \$1,800,000, was erected soon afterwards. This is now the Custom-house. The third building, in Broad street, near Wall street, is still occupied. The sales of railroad stocks alone, on the New York Exchange, during 1880, exceeded 100,000,000 shares.

Stockach, a town in Baden, near which the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, defeated the French, 25 March, 1799; and Moreau defeated Kray, 3 May, 1800.

Stockholm, capital of Sweden (built on *holmen*, or islands), was fortified by Berger Jarl about 1254. Here the Swedish nobility were massacred by Christian II., in 1520; see *Sveden*.

Peace of Stockholm, between the king of Great Britain and the queen of Sweden, by which the former acquired the duchies of Bremen and Verden as elector of Brunswick, 20 Nov. 1719
Treaty of Stockholm, between Sweden and Russia, in favor of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, 24 March, 1724
Another between England and Sweden, 3 March, 1813
And one between England, France, and Sweden, 21 Nov. 1858

Stockings of silk are said to have been first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. In 1560, queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of knit black silk stockings by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more.—*Horell*. He adds, "Henry VIII. wore ordinary cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, sir Thomas Gresham; and the present was then much taken notice of.—*Ibidem*. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, made a pair like them, the first made in England, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, 1564.—*Storr*. The art of weaving stockings in a *frama* was invented in England by the rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, in 1589, twenty-five years after he had learned to knit them with wires or needles. Cotton stockings were first made in 1730; see *Cotton*.

Stockport (in Cheshire) has become eminent on account of the cotton trade. Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, is united to it by a bridge over the river. Here the Manchester blanketeers were dispersed, 11 March, 1817; and here was a serious religious riot, when two

Roman Catholic chapels were destroyed, and the houses of many Roman Catholics gutted, and their furniture and other contents smashed or burned, 29 June, 1852.

Stocks, in which drunkards were placed. The last in London was removed from St. Clement Danes, Strand, 4 Aug. 1826.

Stocks. The public funding system originated in Venice, about 1173, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1690.

"*Bulls*" are persons who buy stock and thus cause the market to rise; "*Bears*," those who sell and cause it to fall. Act to prevent *stock-jobbing* passed, March, 1734; repealed. 1860

The foundation of the Stock Exchange, in Capel court, the residence of the lord mayor, sir Wm. Capel, in 1504, was laid on 18 May, 1801. It was stated on the first stone that the public debt was then 552,730,924*l*. Members, 1864, about 1100; above 2000 in 1878

The memorable Stock Exchange hoax, for which admiral lord Cochrane (afterwards lord Dundonald), Johnstone, and others, were convicted, 22 Feb. 1814. Lord Cochrane was, in consequence, expelled the house of commons. His innocence was afterwards proved, and he was restored to his rank by king William IV., and to the honors belonging to it by queen Victoria.

Stock Exchange coffee-house destroyed by fire . . . 11 Feb. 1816
Royal Commission (lord Penzance, justice Blackburn, Mr. Spencer Walpole, and others) to examine into the constitution and management of the London Stock Exchange, agreed to, 20 March, 1877; report issued; the majority recommend incorporation and other changes; signed 31 July, 1878
The number of stockholders in 1840 amounted to 337,481.

Three per cent. annuities created	1726
Three per cent. consols created	1731
Three per cents. reduced	1746
Three per cent. annuities, payable at the South Sea house	1751
Three and a half per cent. annuities created	1758
Long annuities	1761
Four per cent. consols	1762
Five per cent. annuities	1797 and 1802
Five per cents. reduced to four	1822
Old four per cents. reduced to three and a half in	1824
Further reductions made in 1825, 1830, 1834, 1841, and 1844; the maximum being now three per cent.	

By a return of the average price of the public funds by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *consols* (i. e. consolidated annuities, paying three per cent. per annum) averaged in the year:

1749	£100	0	0	1815	258	13	9
1780	63	13	6	1820	68	12	0
1785	68	6	6	1825	90	0	8
1790	71	2	6	1830	89	15	7
1795	74	8	6	1840	99	17	6
1798	59	10	0	1845	93	2	6
1800	66	3	3	1848	96	15	0
1805	58	14	0	1850	96	10	0
1810	67	16	3	1862 (Dec. 10 <i>th</i> 10 <i>cs</i>)	99	12	6

The price of £100 stock varied in

1853, from £101 to £90½	1863, av'ge £93½	June 1864	£94½
1854, " 96 " 85½	1869, " 92½	" "	92½
1855, " 93½ " 86½	1870, " 92½	" "	92½
1856, " 96½ " 87½	1871, " 92½	" "	92
1857, " 95½ " 86½	1872, " 92½	" "	92½
1858, " 98½ " 94	1873, " 92½	" "	92½
1859, " 97½ " 89	1874, " 92½	" "	92½
1861, " 94½ " 89½	1875, " 93½	" "	93
1862, " 94½ " 90½	1876, " 95	" "	94½
1863, " 94 " 90	1877, " 96½	" "	94½
1864, " 91½ " 87½	1878, " 96½	" "	96½
1865, " 87½ " 86½	1879, " 97½	" "	97½
1866, average 98	June 86½	1880, Nov. 3,	100½
1867, " 93	" 94½	1881, May 20, "	102½

"During the greatest crisis ever developed in the history of the world the funds remain day after day without a fractional movement."—*Times*, 11 Oct. 1870.

Purchase of stock for 10*l*. legalized, 1880.

Stoics, disciples of Zeno, the philosopher (about 290 B.C.); obtained the name because they listened to his instructions in a porch (Greek, *stoa*) at Athens. Zeno taught that man's supreme happiness consisted in living agreeably to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world.—*Stanley*.

Stoke, EAST (near Newark, Nottinghamshire). Near here, on 16 June, 1487, the adherents of Lambert

Simnel, who personated Edward, earl of Warwick, and claimed the crown, were defeated by Henry VII. John de la Pole, the earl of Lincoln, and most of the leaders, were slain. Simnel was afterwards employed in the king's household.

Stone. Stone buildings erected in England by Benedict Biscop, about 670. A stone bridge built at Bow, in the eleventh or twelfth century, is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 860, see *Bridges*. The first stone building in Ireland was probably a round tower; see *Building*. Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762. *Artificial stone* for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1776; see *Ransome's Artificial Stone*, and *Lithotomy*. For stone implements, see *Flints*, and *Piano-forte*. An orchestra composed of wind instruments made of terra-cotta appeared in London in 1874.

Stone River (Tenn., U.S.), BATTLE OF, fought 31 Dec. 1862, and 2 Jan. 1863. On 31 Dec. both Rosecrans and Bragg determined to attack, and each had his left massed against the antagonist's right. Bragg completed his preparations first, and disarranged Rosecrans's plan. The Union right was badly cut up; but a new line was formed, against which Bragg hurled his troops in vain. On 2 Jan. Rosecrans attacked Bragg with such marked success that, on the 3d, the latter retreated to Duck River, and the national army occupied Murfreesborough. Each commander claimed that he was largely outnumbered. The confederate loss was 10,000, the national, 12,000.

Stonehenge (on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire) is said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin, by Aurelius Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons who were murdered by Hengist the Saxon about 450.—*Geoffrey of Monmouth*. Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, 500.—*Polydore Vergil*. An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated.—*Dr. Stukeley*. The Britons are said to have held annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, when laws were made and justice administered. The curus near Stonehenge was discovered by Dr. Stukeley, 6 Aug. 1723. The origin and object of these remains are still very obscure. See W. M. Flinders Petrie's "Stonehenge: Plans, Description, and Theories," 1890.

Stonewall Brigade, see *United States*, 1862, note.

Stonington, DEFENCE OF. This borough, on Long Island Sound, in the eastern part of Connecticut, was assailed by the British, under commodore Hardy, on 9 Aug. 1813. A cannonade and bombardment ensued for two or three days. Less than 20 men, with 8 cannon, successfully defended the place and prevented the British landing from their boats. The Americans had 6 men wounded; the British lost 21 men killed and 69 wounded.

Stono Ferry, BATTLE OF. The British army menacing Charleston, South Carolina, were attacked by gen. Lincoln at Stono Ferry, ten miles below the city, on Stono River, or inlet, 20 June, 1779. The Americans were repulsed.

Stony Creek, or BURLINGTON HEIGHTS, at the west end of Lake Ontario, in Upper Canada, was the scene of a night assault upon 1800 American troops, under gen. Chandler, on 6 June, 1813, by a British force of about 800 men, under gen. Vincent. The Americans lost 17 men killed, 38 wounded, and 5 officers and 93 men made prisoners. Among the latter were gens. Chandler and Winder.

Stony Point, CAPTURE OF. Stony Point is a rough promontory on the west shore of the Hudson, a few miles below the lower entrance to the Highlands. The British were in possession of works there in the summer of 1779. Gen. Wayne led a force of light infantry to storm it on the night of 15 July, 1779, and at

two o'clock the next morning he wrote to Washington, "The fort and garrison, with col. Johnson, are ours." The British lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about 600 men; the Americans lost 15 killed and 83 wounded. The spoils were a large amount of military stores. Thanks and a gold medal were given to Wayne by Congress.

Storms, see Meteorology and Cyclones. The following are recorded:

In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, 944.

In several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W.; many churches were destroyed; and, in London, 500 houses fell, 5 Oct. 1601.

On the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished, 1215. — *Holinshed*.

It thundered fifteen days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, 1233.

Storm with violent lightnings; one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1285. — *Hoveden*.

Violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III., then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1339. — *Matt. Paris*. When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on her setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbor, Jan. 1382. — *Holinshed*.

Richard's second queen also brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1396. — *Holinshed*.

Hurricane throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage, on 3 Sept. 1658, the day that Cromwell died. — *Mortimer*.

Storm on east coast of England; 200 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1696.

The "Great Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense; and in the harbors and on the coasts the loss in shipping and in lives was still greater, 26, 27 Nov. 1703. The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at 2,000,000 sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought to have been 8000. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shore. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bed in their palace in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost: in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.

Snow-storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719.

One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indians greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 30,000 persons perished, 11 Oct. 1737.

Dreadful hurricane at the Havannah; many public edifices and 4000 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, 25 Oct. 1758.

Awful storm in the north of England, in which many vessels were destroyed, and four Dublin packets foundered, 29 Oct. 1775.

One at Surat, in the East Indies; destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, 22 April, 1782.

One hundred and thirty one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.

One general throughout Great Britain; several hundred sail of shipping destroyed or damaged, 6 Oct. 1794.

One which did vast damage in London, and throughout almost the whole of England, 8 Nov. 1800.

A tremendous storm throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which immense damage was done, and many ships wrecked, 16, 17 Dec. 1814.

An awful one, by which a great number of vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coast, 31 Aug. 1816.

Dreadful hurricane ravaged the Leeward islands from the 20th to the 23d Sept. 1819. At the island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.

Great storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall; many vessels lost, Nov. 1821.

In Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin, many houses were thrown down and vast numbers unroofed, 12 Dec. 1822.

Awful storm on the coast of England; many vessels lost, and thirteen driven ashore and wrecked in Plymouth alone, 12, 13 Jan. 1828.

At Gibraltar, where more than 100 vessels were destroyed, 18 Feb. 1828.

Dreadful storm at the Cape of Good Hope, where immense property was lost, 16 July, 1841.

A hurricane visited London and its neighborhood which did great damage to the buildings, but without the destruction

of human life, though many serious accidents occurred, 28 Oct. 1838.

Awful hurricane on west coast of England and in Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; 20 persons were killed in Liverpool by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighborhood. The coasts and harbors were covered with wrecks, the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half a million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burned, the winds spreading the fires. Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighborhood scarcely sustained any damage, 6, 7 Jan. 1839.

Fearful storm on the coast of the United States, destroying Minot's Ledge light house, Boston harbor, 19 April, 1851.

[The winter of 1852-3 (Dec. and Jan.) was one of storms, many of which were very destructive.]

Great storm in the Black Sea, 13-16 Nov. 1854, causing much loss of life, shipping, and stores sent for the allied armies in the Crimea.

Great storm on N. coast of Europe, etc., 31 Dec. 1854.

Great storm on N.E. coast of Scotland; 42 fishermen lost, 23 Nov. 1857.

Dreadful storm on the night of 25-26 Oct.; the *Royal Charter* totally lost and many other vessels; another storm, 31 Oct. and 1 Nov. 1859.

Great storm in the Channel, causing much loss of life and property, 1 Jan. 1860.

Dreadful gales, doing much mischief, 20-23 Feb.; 28 May; and 2 June, 1860.

Great storm, part of the Crystal Palace blown down; Chichester cathedral steeple fell; 20, 21 Feb. 1861.

Great storm on British coasts, 143 wrecks, 28 May, 1861.

Storm on the northeast, 50 wrecks, 13, 14 Nov. 1861.

At Market Laverton, etc.; much damage to crops by hail, 2 Sept. 1862.

Storm on British coasts, many wrecks, 19, 20 Oct. 1862.

There were severe gales, doing much damage, and loss of life, 19 Jan. etc. 1863, and 14 Jan. etc. 1865 (see under *Wrecks*).

Dreadful hurricane in the Indian Ocean, etc. (see *Cyclones, Catalogue*), 5 Oct. 1864.

Hurricane at Lisbon, causes much damage, worst for many years, 13 Dec. 1864.

Severe gales; many vessels and lives lost (see *Wrecks*), 6-11 Jan. 1866; 2-4 Dec. 1867; 22 Jan. and 31 Jan. and 1 Feb. 1868; 11, 12 Sept. 1869.

Severe storm; much damage; barometer very low, 24 Jan. 1872.

After several days' intense heat, violent storms, and deluges of rain in midland and southern counties; several persons killed, 24-26 June, 1872.

Very stormy in July and Aug. 1872.

Violent gale; much destruction (wind, greatest velocity 57 miles an hour), 8 Dec. 1872.

Awful storms in Scotland and N. England; loss of life and much damage, 22, 23 July; in Lancashire and Yorkshire, 16 Dec. 1873.

Awful storm, N.E. London; several persons killed; churches and buildings fired; railways flooded, 11 July, 1874.

Violent gales, with destruction of life and property, 21 Oct.; Nov. 29; 7, 8, 10, 11 Dec. 1874.

Much destruction by typhoon at Macao, Hong Kong, etc., 22 Sept. 1874.

Severe snow-storms in Scotland, several lives lost, 1, 3 Jan. 1875.

Destructive storms at Buda Peth, about 200 killed, 26 June, 1875.

On coast of Texas: Galveston, Indianapolis, and other places much injured; villages washed away by the sea, great loss of life, 15-18 Sept. 1875.

Severe snow-storm, S. England; destruction of life and property; telegraph wires broken, 12 March, 1875.

Severe storm; great loss of shipping, 11-13 Nov.; 2, 3, and 22-24 Dec. 1876.

Most violent gale; great destruction of property on land and shipping throughout England, with loss of life, 14, 15 Oct. 1877.

Again; much damage on S.E. coast, etc., 24, 27 Nov. 1877.

Storm and heavy rain in London; inundations, 10, 11 Apr. 1878.

Many thunder-storms, destroying life and property in England, Aug. 1878.

At Kew and neighborhood, 2, 3 Aug.; in Cheshire and Wales, 16, 17 Aug. 1879.

Violent gale; Tay bridge (which see) blown down, 28 Dec. 1879.

Destructive tornadoes, etc., W. states of North America; great loss of life and property, about 18 April, 1880.

Many thunder-storms in England, July, 1880.

Severe storms in England, with much destruction by inundations, 27, 28 Oct. 1880.

Severe snow-storm; railway and other traffic largely stopped; great loss of life at sea, 17-21 Jan. 1881.

(See *Water-spouts*.)

Storm-warnings, see under Meteorology.

Storthing, the Norwegian parliament, said to have been first held at Bergen by Haco V. in 1223.

Stoves. The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the

fire also in a large tube in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed by portable braziers. Stoves on this old principle, improved, continue in use in many houses and public establishments in England, and generally on the continent. Dr. Franklin and count Rumford pointed out the waste of fuel in our open fires; and Dr. Neil Arnott patented his "improvements in the production and agency of heat," 14 Nov. 1821; see *Chimneys and Cottager's Stove*. Dr. C. William Siemens described his smokeless stove in *Nature* for 11 Nov. 1880.

Stowmarket Explosion, see *Gun-cotton*, 1871.

Straight-out Democrats, a party which advocated limiting the powers of a government to police purposes, arose in the United States of America in 1872, and nominated Charles O'Connor for the presidency. A state convention was convoked to meet at Harrisburg, 18 Oct. 1872.

Straits Settlements, including Malacca, Penang or Prince of Wales island, and Singapore, secured to Great Britain in 1824, were made a separate dependency in 1853, and placed under the governor-general of India. They were separated from India, and constituted an independent settlement by an act passed 10 Aug. 1866, which took effect April, 1867. Governor, sir Harry St. George Ord, 1867; sir Andrew Clarke, 1873; sir William F. D. Jervois, 1875; sir W. C. F. Robinson, 1877; sir Frederick A. Weld, 1880.

Traders complained to sir H. Ord, governor, who said they must submit to their risks. . . . 1872
Sir Andrew Clarke made a treaty establishing Abdullah as sultan in place of Ismail, and a British resident as his adviser, with plenary powers at Perak. . . . Jan. 1874
Sir W. F. D. Jervois, governor. . . . Oct. 1875
Mr. J. W. Birch, the resident, issues a proclamation, 1 Nov.; is suddenly attacked and killed. . . . 2 Nov. "
The Malays rise and besiege the residency, which is relieved by capt. Innes, 6 Nov. He is killed in attacking a stockade. . . . 15 Nov. "
The Malays thoroughly defeated by troops from Hong Kong and Calcutta under gen. Colborne. 7 and 22 Dec. "
Kintli taken; Ismail retreats. . . . 17 Dec. "
British power supreme at Perak. . . . 27 Dec. "
Major Hawkins killed in an ambuscade; the village burned. . . . 4 Jan. 1876
Ismail surrenders, about 21 March; Birch's assassin hanged. . . . 20 May, "

Stralsund (Pomerania), a strongly fortified Hanse town, built about 1230. It resisted a fierce siege by Wallenstein in 1628; was taken by Frederick William of Brandenburg in 1678; restored to the Swedes, 1679; recaptured by the Prussians and their allies, Dec. 1715. It surrendered to the French under Brune, 20 Aug. 1807; was awarded to Prussia, 1815.

Strand (London). Houses were first built upon the Strand about 1353, at which period it was the court end of the town, or formed the communication between the two cities of London and Westminster, being then open to the Thames and to the fields. Somerset and other palaces were erected 1547-1605.—*Stow*. The Strand bridge was commenced 11 Oct. 1811; see *Waterloo Bridge*. The Strand improvements were commenced in 1829.

Strangers in house of commons; see *Parliament*, May, 1875.

Strasbourg, the Roman *Argentoratum*, the capital of Alsace. Here Julian defended the Alemanni, 357, who captured it, 455. It was annexed to Germany, 870. Louis XIV. seized it 28 Sept. 1681, and retained it by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697. The citadel and fortifications which he constructed have been so much augmented that Strasbourg may be considered one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697, but captured by the Germans, 28 Sept. 1870, and retained at the peace, May, 1871. The cathedral, an epitome of Gothic art, was founded by Clovis, and reconstructed by Pepin and Charlemagne. After destruction by lightning, 1007, it was principally rebuilt by Erwin de Steinbach and his son in the fourteenth century. The lofty tower was

completed in 1489. The celebrated astronomical clock, after a long stoppage, was repaired by M. Schwilgué, and inaugurated 1 Jan. 1848.

An attempt at insurrection in the city was made by prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards president of the French republic, and emperor), aided by two officers and some privates. . . . 30 Oct. 1836
It was instantly suppressed by their arrest, and the prince was shipped off to America by the French government.

Strasbourg invested by the Germans, principally from Baden, during the Franco-Prussian war. . . . 10 Aug. 1870
Gen. Von Werder assumed the command of the besiegers, and the bombardment began 14 Aug., and a vigorous sally was repulsed. . . . 16 Aug. "
Gen. Urich, the commander, declared that he would not surrender except upon a heap of ashes; but after a heroic resistance, and when a breach had been made and an assault was impending, notice was given, and the place surrendered at 2 A.M.; at 8 A.M. 17,150 men and 400 officers laid down their arms. . . . 27 Sept. "
The German loss was said to be 903 men, of whom 43 were officers. . . . 28 Sept. "
The Germans entered Strasbourg on the anniversary of its surrender to the French in 1681 by a surprise, 30 Sept. "
Urich received the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, Oct. "

The invaluable library was destroyed and the cathedral much injured. About 400 houses were destroyed, and 8000 persons rendered homeless.
Visit of the emperor of Germany well received; but France is still there. . . . 19 Sept. 1879

Stratford-upon-Avon (Warwickshire), see *Shakespeare*.

Strathclyd, a kingdom formed by the Britons, who retired northward after the Saxon conquest, about 560. It extended from the Clyde to Cumberland. The Britons in it submitted to Edward the Elder in 924.

Strathclyde Case, see *Wrecks*, 1876.

Strathfield-saye, in Hampshire, in which is situated the estate bought of lord Rivers by the nation for 263,000*l.* and presented to the duke of Wellington, 1817. An act to provide a suitable residence for his grace and his heirs was passed 11 July, 1815.

Strathmore Estates. Miss Bowes of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, whose fortune was 1,040,000*l.*, with vast additions on her mother's death, and immense estates on the demise of her uncle, married the earl of Strathmore, 25 Feb. 1766. Having, after the earl's death, married Mr. Stoney, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, 10 Nov. 1786. She was brought up to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus* and released, and he committed to prison, 23 Nov. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May, 1788.

Stratton Hill, BATTLE OF, in Cornwall, 16 May, 1643, between the royal army under sir Ralph Hopton, and the forces of the parliament under the earl of Stamford. The victory was gained over the parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded.

Strawberry, see *Fruits*.

Strawberry Hill, Surrey, the Gothic villa of Horace Walpole, constructed 1750, at Twickenham, near London. In April and May, 1842, his collection of pictures and articles of taste and virtue were sold by auction for 29,615*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* The villa has been enlarged by its present owners, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, created lord Carlingford, and the countess of Waldegrave, daughter of John Braham, the singer. She died 5 July, 1879.

Street Music. An act was passed in 1864 for the better regulation of street music in the metropolitan police districts.

Street Railways, see *Tramways*.

Strelitz, the imperial guard of Russia, established by Ivan IV. about 1568. Becoming frequently seditious, it was suppressed by Peter the Great; great numbers were put to death, many by the czar's own hand, 1698-1704.

Strikes, see under *Agriculture*, *Preston*, *London*, 1859-61; *Newcastle*, and *Trials*, Aug. 1867.

The tailors of London struck for increase of wages; they yield. April, 1834

The strike of the calico-printers of Glasgow. Nov. 1834-March, 1835

Staffordshire-potters' strike; obtained an advance after much loss. Nov. 1834-March, 1835

The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place. 27-30 July, 1853

Strike of the London cabmen. Aug.-Oct. 1859

Builders' strike. 30 Aug. 1860

A strike among the silk-workers at Coventry came to an end. 30 Aug. 1860

An unsuccessful attempt to get up a strike in the building-trade began. 23 March, 1861

A strike of the puddlers in the iron trade occurred in the spring of (see *Iron and Railways*). 1865

Strike of London west-end tailors (about 2000) lasted. 22 April-Oct. 1867

Great strike of colliers near St. Helen's, April, 1867; about 40,000 men on strike. April, 1868

Colliery strike at Thorncliffe, near Sheffield; dreadful riots and devastation. 21 Jan. 1870

Strike of 10,000 miners at Le Creuzot, Burgundy, the property of M. Schneider; soon over. Jan. 1871

Engineers' strike at Newcastle (see *Newcastle*). May-Oct. 1871

Strike of builders employed by Messrs. Brass and Jackson & Shaw for a 9 hours' day, at 9d. an hour, 1 June; after negotiation led to a lock-out by the masters, beginning. 19 June, 1872

The lock-out of the masons ceased, the carpenters' going on, 9 July; arrangements were made, and strike ceased about 27 Aug. "

Strike of London journeymen bakers. 23 Sept.-9 Oct. "

Strike of firewood cutters. Sept. "

Lock-out of miners in Wales for their excessive demands. Oct. "

Strike of London gas stokers (see *Gas*). 2 Dec. "

Strike of about 60,000 colliers in S. Wales, refusing to submit to 10 per cent. reduction in wages, 1 Jan; strike ended. about 25 March, 1873

Powerful speech of earl Fitzwilliam to his colliers of Low Stubbins after a strike. 5 June, "

Strike of about 50,000 miners in South Wales, 2 Jan.; led to a lock-out, 1 Feb.; given up; gradual return of men to work. end of May, 1875

Strike of Warwickshire miners. May-Aug. "

Strikes at Oldham and Dundee. July-Aug. "

Strike of earl Fitzwilliam's colliers on account of the compulsory use of safety-lamps; he closes his mines and rejects their submission. Dec. "

Erith, strike of workmen of Eastons and Anderson, engineers, in opposition to piece-work, 18 Dec.; supported by amalgamated engineers, Dec. 1875; on trial for conspiracy, the men plead guilty; no sentence passed, 14 July, 1876

Strike of 1600 miners against 15 per cent. reduction of wages, Bolton. 24 Aug. "

"Operative Spinners' Association" of N. and N. E. Lancashire propose to set aside the "standard list of prices" after 1 Nov. The masters thereupon announced a lock-out of about 80,000 men (after 23 Nov.), 26 Oct. The association submits. 18 Nov. "

Strike of Doulton's bricklayers respecting employment of others on terra cotta work (settled). Oct. "

Great strike and lock-out of about 10,000 shipwrights, etc., on the Clyde, May; closed, Oct; the arbitrator, lord Moncrieff, decided against the men. Nov. 1877

Northumberland miners (about 12,000), began 29 May; over about. 12 June, "

Great railway strike, see *United States*. July, "

Bolton cotton workers' strike, about 1 Sept.; closed by agreement. "

Railway strike on Great Southern and Western line, Ireland, about. 14-22 Sept. "

181 strikes, result mostly against workmen. "

Lock-out of about 8000 miners in Northumberland, about 15 Dec. 1877, closed. Feb. 1878

Strike of masons of London (employed on the law courts, etc.), demanding increased pay and less working hours, 31 July; some firms yield, about 20 Sept.; Germans and others engaged, Oct.-Dec. 1877; strike ends (cost about 60,000*l.*). 14 March, "

Strike and lock-out of cotton-spinners in N. and N. E. Lancashire about 120,000 men; masters required reduction of 10 per cent. on wages; began about 18 April; ended by the men submitting to arrangements, about 17 June, "

Partial strike and lock-out of laborers in Kent and Sussex. Oct.-Dec. "

Cotton strike at Oldham, at reduction of wages 5 per cent., 25 Nov.; submission. 28 Dec. "

277 strikes in the year. "

Midland railways; sudden strike of goods guards. 3-20 Jan. 1879

London engineers, 18 firms, against reduction of wages, began about 7 Feb.; closed. 4 Oct. "

Durham coal miners, against reduction of wages, began 5 April, stoppage of Cleveland and other iron works; about 70,000 men unemployed, April; settled by arbitration. about 16 May, "

Bristol builders 2 months' strike ends. 30 July, "

Strike of cotton-workers at Blackburn. 15 May et seq. "

Strike of Lancashire miners; about 40,000 out, 12 Jan. ;

rioting with loss of life near Bolton, 25-28 Jan.; strike reported over. 21 Feb. 1881

Strontium. The native carbonate of strontia was discovered at Strontian, in Argyllshire, in 1787. Sir Humphry Davy first obtained from it the metal strontium in 1808.

Strychnia, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the *strychnos ignatia* and *nux romica*, and also in the upas poison. Half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes; its operation is accompanied by lockjaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1856, during the trial of William Palmer, who was executed for the murder of Cook, 14 June, 1856.

Stuart, House of, see under *Scotland, England, and Pretenders*.

Stucco Work was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it.—*Lenglet*. It was revived by D'Udine, about 1550; and in Italy, France, and England in the eighteenth century.

Stud Company, to improve the breed of British horses, held its first annual meeting 20 Sept. 1873.

Stuhm (W. Prussia). Here Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeated the Poles, 1628.

Stundists, a puritan sect in south Russia, said to be descendants of Russian soldiers converted from the Greek church by German missionaries; some were cruelly persecuted by the bigoted peasantry of Vossnessensk in Kherson in 1879; thirteen of the ringleaders were tried for the crime, 8 Nov. 1879.

Sturges Bourne's Act, 58 Geo. III. c. 69 (1818), relates to parish vestries.

Stuttgart (Wurtemberg), first mentioned in 1229, was made his residence by count Eberhard, 1320; enlarged by Ulric, 1436; and made capital of the state, 1482. It has been greatly adorned during the last and present centuries. International rifle meeting here, 1 Aug. 1875.

Style. The style was altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B.C.; see *New Style*.

Style Royal, see *Majesty and Titles*. The styles of the English sovereigns are given in the later editions of Nicolas's "Chronology of History." The Royal Style and Titles Act, giving power to add to the queen's titles "empress of India," after much opposition in the commons, received royal assent 27 April; proclamation issued 28 April; announced in India, by the viceroy, 19 Aug. 1876.

Stylites, see *Monachism*.

Styria (Austria), part of the ancient Noricum and Pannonia, was held successively by the Romans, Ostrogoths, and Avars. It was conquered by Charlemagne, and divided among his followers, styled counts, among whom the count of Styria, about 876, was the most powerful. The count became margrave about 1030; and Ottocar VI., in 1180, was made duke. At his death, 1192, Styria was annexed to the duchy of Austria. In 1246 it was acquired by Bela IV. of Hungary; in 1253 by Ottocar II. of Bohemia, after whose defeat and death at Marchfeld, in 1278, it reverted to Rudolph of Austria, and was annexed to his possessions.

Submarine Lamp, one invented by Siebe and Gorman, has been in use since 1850, especially at Cherbourg; Heinke and Davis's lamp was exhibited, 1871.

Submarine Telegraph, see *Telegraph* (under *Electricity*).

Subscription Act, see *Clerical Subscription Act*.

Subsidies to the kings of England were formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 80,000 sacks were

voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340.—*Andrews*. Subsidies were raised upon the people of England by James I., 1634; but they were included in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1688. Four subsidies (the last) were granted to Charles II. in 1688.*

Succession Acts, see Settlement.

Succession Duty Act (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51), after much discussion, was passed 4 Aug. 1852. By this act the legacy duty was extended to real estate, and was made payable on succession to both landed and personal property.

Succession, War of (1702-1713), distinguished by the achievements of the duke of Marlborough and the earl of Peterborough, and their unprofitable results, arose on the question whether an Austrian prince or a French prince should succeed to the throne of Spain. The British court upheld Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the allies withdrew one after another, and the French prince succeeded, see *Spain* and *Utrecht*.

Sudbury, in Suffolk, was disfranchised for bribery in 1843.

Suevi, a warlike Gothic tribe, which, with the Alani and the Visigoths, entered Spain about 406, were overcome by the latter, and absorbed into their kingdom about 564.

Suez Canal. The caliph Omar about 640 opposed cutting the isthmus. A plan for a canal between the head of the Red Sea and the bay of Palusium was brought forward by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1852. He undertook to cut a canal through 90 miles of sand; to run out moles into the Mediterranean; to deepen the shallow waters; to create ports to receive the ships from India and Australia, and to adapt the canal to irrigation. The consent of the Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, French, and Austrian governments was gradually obtained, but not that of the British. A company was formed for the purpose, and the work commenced in 1856 by Mr. Daniel Lang (knighted 1870). The cost was estimated at 8,000,000*l.* Engineer, M. L. Montell.

Mr. DeLarour a French engineer after viewing the works, which were employing 25,000 men in the desert, "expressed his conviction that they would be completed in four or five years" 7 Nov. 1859

The waters of the Mediterranean admitted into a narrow channel communicating with Lake Tinnah 1859

The new town Timnah named Ismailia 4 March, 1860

The works visited by the Sultan and by Mr. Rawlinson 1860

The company compelled by the Egyptian government to give up employment of compulsory labor, litigation ensued 1860

M. de Lesseps reported that a vessel containing 30 persons had been tugged along the canal the whole distance between the two seas 7 Feb. 1860

Delegates from the British chambers of commerce visited the works, and reported that the success of the scheme was only an affair of time and money, 17 April, 1860

The first gates of the smaller Suez canal were opened, the fresh water of the Nile admitted, a canal vessel passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, 15 Aug. 1860

The *Primo*, 20 tons burden, passed through the canal from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea, 17 Feb. 1860

A loan raised in France 1860

French and English vessels enter the canal 1860

Mr. John Fowler the engineer, reported the canal as suitable for steamers and mail traffic, but not for vessels requiring tugs 5 Feb. 1860

Water of the Mediterranean admitted to the salt lakes, 10 March, 1860

The works visited by the prince and princess of Wales, 20 March, 1860

The canal successfully opened in the presence of the emperor of Austria, the emperor of the French, the viceroy of Egypt, and others 17 Nov. 1860

M. de Lesseps entertained in London, 1860

Traffic in 1860-1 doubted, 1870-3

Large sums were passing through the canal increased 50 per cent., the British appeal for a national conference April, 1873

International conference on Suez dues met at Constantinople, 21 sittings, report dated 16 Dec. Proposals of the Sultan accepted by European powers, Dec. 1873

M. de Lesseps protests, the lords of the admiralty in-

formed (by R. A. Long) that the canal will be closed unless the old dues are paid, 20 April, he gives way, about 20 April, 1874

Col. Moltke, after a survey, reported to the earl of Derby that the canal generally was in a satisfactory state, 20 April, 1874

British government authorized Messrs. Rothschild to buy for 4,000,000*l.* the khedive's shares (175,000 shares of 20*l.* out of 400,000) in the canal (8 per cent. to be paid till 1 July, 1884, after which dividends will be received), Nov. 1875

M. de Lesseps in a circular says he regards "as a fortunate circumstance the powerful union between English and French capitalists for the purely industrial and necessarily peaceful working of the universal maritime canal" 20 Nov. 1875

The subject discussed in the commons, 14 Feb., money 4,000,000*l.* voted, 21 Feb., not passed, 15 Aug. 1875

Neutrality of the canal claimed by Great Britain, May, June, 1877

Tonnage passed through the canal

1871..... 761,000 1877..... 2,419,000

1873..... 1,436,000 1878..... 2,391,000

1875..... 2,008,000

Mr. Gladstone said that the country had gained from the canal, 4,700,000*l.* April, 1881

Suffragan Bishops. Power to appoint them was given by parliament in 1584 to Henry VIII. as head of the church; see *Bishops* and *Supremacy*.

Sugar * (*Saccharum officinarum*) is supposed to have been known to the ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, 325 a.c.—*Strobo*. An Oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage—*Lucan*. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen, second century. Brought into Europe from Asia, A.D. 635; in large quantities, 1150. Attempted to be cultivated in Italy; not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510.

The sugar-cane transported from Tripoli and Syria to Sicily and Madeira.....about 1200

It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whittaker, in the "History of Whalley," p. 108, quotes an instance in.....1607

A manuscript letter from Sir Edward Weston to Lord Cobham, dated Calicut, advertises him that Sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar-knaves at six shillings a loaf, "which is eight pence a pound".....6 March, 1606

Sugar first taxed (by James II.).....1685

Sugar-cane first grown in the territory now constituting the United States.....1761

First American sugar mill built near New Orleans.....1780

Duties on free and slave-grown sugars equalized.....Aug. 1806

Duties reduced and regulated.....Sept. 1840

Duty increased (war).....1860

Reduced, 1867, 1868, modified, 1867; greatly reduced, 1 Aug. 1870, further reduced, May, 1873; abolished from 1 May, 1874

Sugar industry committee recommends a protective duty on the import of sugar from certain countries, Aug. 1880

Sugar refining was made known to Europeans by a Venetian, 1400; and was first practiced in England in 1600, though some say we had the art a few years earlier. The invaluable vacuum pan was invented by Howard, 1812. Dr. Brodley's processes were patented in 1820-30, but not adopted in Britain.

Raw Sugar's importation into Great Britain.—1865, 7,304,386 cwt.; 1866, 8,817,377 cwt.; 1867, 10,380,534 cwt.; 1871, 12,126,808 cwt.; 1873, 16,264,711 cwt.; 1877, 16,020,944 cwt.; in 1879, 17,734,220 cwt.

The annual cane-sugar product of the United States is now about 14,000 tons. The duties collected from imports of sugar, for the fiscal year 1881, amounted to 347,977,127.

(See *Sugar-cane*.)

Suicide (from *sui*, self; *cedere*, to yield), the slaying of himself. The first instance recorded in Jewish his-

* Sugar, long considered a neutral substance, without com-

moners, has of late years become the head of a numerous

family.—*vin*. Cane-sugar (sucrose), from the sugar-cane, boiled

with acids yields it in various phases: Fruit-sugar (from many

round fruits); Grape-sugar (glucose, from dried fruits and al-

tered starch); sugar of milk, molasses (from cane-syrup, by

Boothby in 1800), sorbitol (from the berries of the mountain

ash, by Pelouze); levulose (from muscular tissue, Scherer); dext-

rose (by Leuvenh); mannite (from mannans, obtained from the

Prosema crassa, a kind of ash); saccharin (from saccharin); in these

have been added, in some, by M. Miescherlich, and in others

and others, by M. Berthelot.

* England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several cases, particularly in the war against the revolutionaries in France, and against Bismarck.

tory are those of Samson, about 1120, and Saul, 1055 *n.c.* The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the reign of Tarquin I., the Roman soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves 606 *n.c.* Cato committed suicide, 46 *n.c.** In the Roman Catholic church, in the sixth century, it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods. Till 1823 the body of the suicide was directed to be buried in a cross-road, and a stake to be driven through it. It is now usually buried in consecrated ground without a religious ceremony.

MEMORABLE RECENT CASES OF SUICIDE.

Gen. Pehegru	7 April, 1804
Miss Champagnon	15 Aug. "
Sells, valet of the duke of Cumberland	31 May, 1810
Abraham Goldsmid, an eminent merchant	"
Williams, supposed murderer of the Marr family and others	15 Dec. 1811
Lord French	9 Dec. 1814
Marshall Berther	1 June, 1815
Samuel Whitbread, <i>esp.</i>	6 July, "
Sir Richard Croft	13 Feb. "
Sir Samuel Romilly	2 Nov. 1818
Christopher, king of Hayti	8 Oct. 1820
Adm. sir George Campbell	23 June, 1821
Marquess of Londonderry	12 Aug. 1822
Hon. col Stanhope	26 Jan. 1825
Mr. Montgomery in Newgate (see <i>Prussic Acid</i>)	4 July, 1828
Miss Charlotte Both	3 Jan. 1830
Lord Graves	7 Feb. "
Col. Breton	13 Jan. 1832
Major Thompson	13 June, "
Mr. Simpson, the traveller	24 July, 1840
Lord James Beresford	27 April, 1841
Gen. sir Rutane Shaw Donkin	1 May, "
The earl of Munster	20 March, 1842
Lord Congleton	8 June, "
Laman Blanchard	15 Feb. 1845
Col. J. Gurwood, editor of "Wellington's Despatches"	25 Dec. "
Rear-admiral Collard	18 March, 1846
Haydon, the eminent painter	22 June, "
Count Bresson	2 Nov. 1847
Col. King, in India	12 July, 1850
Walter Watts, lessee of Olympic theatre	13 July, "
Rev. Dr. Rice	20 Jan. 1853
Lieut. col Laxard	27 Dec. "
Rev. T. Robinson (threw himself off Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover)	16 Aug. 1854
Dr. Franks, late editor of the <i>Allgemeine Zeitung</i> , after killing his son	3 Nov. 1855
John Sadler, M.P. (in 1852, a lord of the treasury, by prussic acid; on Hampstead Heath. (He was found to have been guilty of enormous frauds upon the Tappery bank, &c.)	16 Feb. 1856
A. Smart, a watchmaker, threw himself from the whispering gallery in St. Paul's	14 March, "
Charles Russell, <i>esp.</i> , late chairman of Great Western railway	15 May, "
Hugh Miller, geologist, author of "The Old Red Sandstone" (insane, through overwork)	23 Dec. "
Major gen. Stalker, C.B., of Indian army (14 March), and commodore Ethersey, of the Indian navy. (Both through physical and mental depression while on the expedition against Persia; see <i>Buckers</i>)	17 March, 1857
Major Warburton, M.P. for Harwich, brother of Eliot, lost in the <i>Amaz. n.</i>	23 Oct. "
Henry M. Witt, a promising young chemist at the Government School of Mines	19 June, 1858
Dr. Sadler, senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin	July, "
Rev. G. Martin, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter	27 Aug. 1860
Lord Forth, son of earl of Perth	8 Oct. 1861
William G. Prescott, M.P.	29 April, 1865
Admiral Robert Fitzroy (see <i>New Zealand and Meteorology</i>)	30 April, "

* Three instances of self-destruction by fire; the philosopher Empedocles threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; a Frenchman threw himself in 1820 into the crater of Vesuvius; and an Englishman who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an innumerable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be prevented by the laws and prayers of their friends; but a decree being issued that the body of every young man who did self-murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy.

Col. Hobbs (connected with the suppression of Jamaica outbreak) on his way to England	9 May, 1867
G. W. Green, merchant, jumped off Clifton suspension bridge	11 May, "
Dr. A. W. Warder, murderer of his wife, at Brighton	12 July, "
Thomas Lee, threw himself from the north tower of the Crystal Palace	18 Feb. 1868
Theodore, emperor of Abyssinia	13 April, "
Mr. Stephenson, bettor on races; the "leviathan book-maker"	9 Feb. 1869
G. H. Townsend, historical scholar	25 Feb. "
Lord Cloncurry	3 April, "
Sir Robert H. J. Harvey, Norwich banker	15 July, died 19 July, 1870
M. Prévost-Paradol, the accomplished French minister at Washington, formerly a correspondent for the <i>Times</i>	19 July, "
Mr. Robert K. Bowley, 15 years manager of the Crystal Palace Company	25 Aug. "
Dr. Augustus Matthiessen, eminent chemist, professor at St. Bartholomew's hospital	6 Oct. "
Lord Walsingham	31 Jan. 1871
Sir James Shaw Willes, justice of common pleas (overwrought mind)	2 Oct. 1872
Earl Delawarr (insane)	22 April, 1873
Rev. Arthur Holmes, dean of Clare College, Cambridge, a great scholar (overwrought mind)	17 April, 1875
George Lord Lyttelton, eminent scholar; temporary insanity, 18 April; died	19 April, 1876
Abdul Aziz, sultan of Turkey; deposed 29 May; said to have committed suicide (see <i>Turkey</i> , 1881)	4 June, "
Dr. Sam. Butcher, bishop of Meath; insane	29 July, "
Harriet Mary, dowager countess Howe; insane through grief	29 Jan. 1877
Raphael, Brandon, architect	8 Oct. "
J. W. Stevens, insane; threw himself from whispering gallery, St. Paul's	10 Jan. "
E. M. Ward, <i>genre</i> painter; insane	13 Jan. 1879
Isaac Fletcher, M.P., F.R.S.	3 April, "

INQUESTS ON SUICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1856	919	395	1314
1858	909	366	1275
1860	901	386	1287
1861	961	363	1324
1862	938	346	1284
1863	1048	337	1385
1864	978	359	1337
1865	1028	369	1397
1866	973	187	1160
1867	985	371	1356
1868	1138	408	1546
1869	1165	397	1562
1870	1135	362	1517
1871	1073	391	1464
1872	1057	398	1455
1873	1099	382	1481
1874	1166	383	1549
1875	1170	407	1577
1876	1270	443	1713
1877	1253	383	1636
1878	1279	430	1709
1879	1461	480	1941

Suitors' Fund (in the court of chancery) in 1862 amounted to 1,220,000*l.* As this money has no specific owner, a proposal was made by government to apply it to the building of new law-courts, payment of all legal claims being guaranteed, which was directed by the "Courts of Laws Fees" act, passed 20 Aug. 1867.

Sullivan, Fort, DEFENCE OF. Fort Sullivan was upon Sullivan's Island, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. It was built of palmetto-logs and earth, and garrisoned by 500 men, under col. William Moultrie, in the spring of 1776. It was attacked by a fleet, under sir Peter Parker, on 28 June, 1776. A conflict raged for almost ten hours. The fleet was dreadfully shattered, and finally repulsed. The British lost, in killed and wounded, 225; the garrison lost only 2 killed and 22 wounded. Moultrie was promoted for his gallantry, and the name of the fort was called Moultrie in his honor.

Sulphur has been known from the earliest times. Basil Valentine mentions its production from green vitriol. Sulphuric acid (vitriol), produced by him from burning sulphur, was introduced into England about 1720. Sulphur has been the object of research of many eminent chemists during the present century, and many discoveries have been made—such as its allotropic condition, &c. It is the inflammable constituent in gunpowder, and a deleterious ingredient in coal-gas. The

sulphur mines of Sicily have been wrought since the sixteenth century, but the exportation was inconsiderable till about 1820; in 1838 the trade increased so much that Great Britain alone imported 38,654 tons. In that year the Neapolitan government was induced to grant a monopoly of the trade to a French company; but a firm remonstrance from the British government led to a discontinuance of this impolitic restriction in 1841, which, however, gave a great and lasting impetus to the British sulphur manufacture. In 1871, only 937,049 tons were imported into the United Kingdom.

Sultan, or ruler, a Turkish title, from the Arabic, given to the grand-signior or emperor of Turkey. It was first given to the Turkish princes, Angrolipez and Musgad, about 1055.—*Vallier*. It was first given, according to others, to the emperor Mahmoud, in the fourth century of the Hegira.

Sumatra, an island in the Indian ocean, called Java Minor by Marco Polo, and visited by Nicolo di Conti prior to 1449. Mainly on account of the pepper trade, the Dutch formed a settlement at Padang about 1649, and the British at Bencoolen about 1685. The Dutch possessions with Java were acquired by the British in 1811, but were restored in 1816. In 1824 the Dutch acquired all the British settlements in Sumatra, in exchange for Malacca and some possessions in India. Restrictions on their progress in Sumatra were removed by treaty Feb. 1872. Severe fighting between the Dutch and the Achinese natives with varying results, mostly in favor of the Dutch, April, 1873 to 1879. Dutch successful in war; peace announced, Aug. 1879.

Summary Jurisdiction Act, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, 11 Aug. 1879. It amends the law respecting the jurisdiction of magistrates in regard to fines, imprisonments, etc. It came into operation 1 Jan. 1880.

Sumptuary Laws restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, etc. The laws of Lycurgus were severe against luxury, probably about 881 B.C. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no sober woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, or wear gold or embroidered apparel, 450 B.C.—*Diog. Laert*. The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans (181 B.C.) limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English sumptuary laws, chiefly of the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII., were repealed in 1856; see *Dress*.

Sun.* Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 529 B.C. The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B.C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected till about A.D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1530; see *Copernican System* and *Solar System*. Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. The transit of Mercury was observed by Cassendi. For recent discoveries, see *Eclipses*, *Spectrum*, and *Venus*.

By the observations of Dr. Halley on the spot which darkened the sun's disc in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis.

* The estimated diameter is 840,000 miles, and the distance from the earth, till lately given as 95,000,000 miles, has been recently corrected to 94,000,000, by the result of the experiments and calculations of MM. Fizeau and Foucault (1864). "The error corrected corresponds to the apparent breadth of a human hair at 125 feet, or of a sovereign 8 miles off."—*Herschel*. Distance computed by sir G. B. Airy from results of the observation of transit of Venus (9 Dec. 1874), 93,321,000 miles. Oct. 1877; 92,600,000, June, 1878. The sun is now described as consisting of a solid or liquid nucleus, surrounded by a luminous envelope (photosphere), over which is a dense atmosphere, containing the vapors of various metals and other elements; see *Spectrum*.

Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley.....	1702
Polar spots were observed by Fabricius and Harriot in 1610. A macula three times the size of the earth passed the sun's centre, 21 April, 1766, and frequently since.	
Dr. Wilson observed the motion of a spot.....	1769
Herschel measured two spots, whose length together exceeded 50,000 miles.....	19 April, 1779
Schwabe discovered that a cycle of changes (from maximum to minimum and minimum to maximum) in the number of spots occurs in 11 years; confirmed by Wolf and others.....	1826-51
Red flames, or protuberances, during an eclipse of the sun, observed by capt. Stannyan, 1706; by Halley, 1715; by F. Baily (hence termed "Baily's beads")....	1842
Mr. Warren De La Rue took two photographs at the time of total obscuration.....	18 July, 1860
Mr. James Nasmyth discovers the lenticular-shaped objects on the sun (termed by him "willow-leaves," by Stone "rice-grains").....	28 Aug. "
Mouchot constructed a solar boiler for distillation, etc., Oct. "	
"Solar physics" especially studied by Messrs. Warren De la Rue, Balfour Stewart, etc.....	1865-5
Determined by M. Janssen to be due to the accumulated hydrogen of the photosphere, at the solar eclipse (see <i>Eclipses</i>).....	18 Aug. 1868
Mr. Ericsson proposed condensation of the sun's rays and their employment as a motive power.....	Oct. "
The observations of the eclipse of 22 Dec. 1870 and 12 Dec. 1871 led to the opinion that an unknown substance (represented in the spectrum by line 1474) existed in the sun.	
Apparatus for cooking by the condensed solar rays in the Paris exhibition.....	1878
Solar eclipse well observed in the United States; the corona much brighter than in 1871.....	29, 30 July, "
M. Mouchot at Algiers, by a mirror, collected solar rays, and boiled water, drove an engine, etc.....	March, 1880
Suncion , TREATY OF, between gen. Urquiza, director of the Argentine confederation, and C. A. Lopez, president of the republic of Paraguay, recognizing the independence of Paraguay, 14 July, 1852.	
Sunda Isles include Java and Sumatra (<i>which see</i>).	
Sunday was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the sun. Among Christians, it is commonly called <i>Dies Dominica</i> , or Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's appearance on that day, after his resurrection. The first civil law that was issued for the observance of this day combined it with that of the seventh-day Sabbath and other festivals (Eusebius, "Life of Constantine"); and it was followed by several imperial edicts in favor of this day, which are extant in the body of Roman law, the earliest being that of Constantine the Great, dated 7 March, 321; see <i>Sabbath</i> , <i>Sabbatarians</i> ; <i>Sports</i> , <i>Book of</i> , etc. For SUNDAY LETTER, see <i>Dominical Letter</i> .	
The council of Orleans prohibited country labor.....	538
The Sabbath-day was ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break of day, 4th canon, Edgar.....	960
Act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I.....	1606
James I. authorized certain sports after divine service on Sundays (see <i>Sports</i>).....	1618
Act restraining amusements, 1 Charles I.....	1625
Act restraining the performance of servile works, and the sale of goods except milk at certain hours and meat in public-houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 Charles II.....	1676
The Sunday act (of bishop Porteus) 21 Geo. III. c. 49, passed.....	1781
Lord Robert Grosvenor (since lord Ebury) introduced a bill to suppress Sunday trading (it met with much opposition and was withdrawn).....	April-July, 1855
The Jews released from the compulsory observance of Sunday.....	began 28 May, 1871
Sunday act (1876) amended.....	17 Aug.
Opening of public museums and galleries on Sunday often proposed in parliament; negatived (271-68), 19 May, 1874; (229-87).....	8 June, 1877
"Sunday Society" established to promote the movement, 1875. Annual meeting: Dr. A. P. Stanley, the dean of Westminster, profs. Tyndall and Huxley, etc., present.....	12 May, "
The Brighton Aquarium Company fined for opening on Sunday, 27 April; much agitation; petitions to government for and against, May; an act was passed to enable the home secretary to remit the penalties, 13 Aug. 1875; the company again fined.....	28 April, "
Grosvenor gallery and other collections opened on Sundays.....	summer, 1873

Act for closing public houses in Ireland on Sundays, passed.....16 Aug. 1878
 Free libraries opened on Sundays at Manchester and other places.....Sept. "
 Proposed opening of museums and galleries in London negatived in the lords (67-59), 5 May, 1879; (34-41).
 22 Feb. 1880

Opening of Guildhall library on Sundays negatived by the common council.....16 Oct. 1879

Sunday Lecture Society was founded 25 Nov. 1869. It began its proceedings by a lecture delivered by Dr. W. B. Carpenter at St. George's Hall, Regent street, 16 Jan. 1870. Its success was reported at the first annual meeting, 7 July, 1870; see *Recreative Religionists*.

Sunday Newspapers, see *Newspapers*.

Sunday-schools. Cardinal Borromeo introduced Sunday instruction of children at Milan, about 1580; in the next century his example was followed in England by the rev. Joseph Alleine; by rev. David Blair, at Brechin, about 1760; by the rev. Theophilus Lindsey, at Catterick, Yorkshire, about 1763; and more especially organized by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer of Gloucester, conjointly with rev. Thomas Stock, 1780.

Church of England Sunday-school Institute.....1843
 Sunday-school buildings exempted from rates.....1869
 Sunday-school Union was founded in 1802; it supported 4204 schools.....1878
 Monument in memory of twelve originators of Sunday-schools, Essex street, Strand (names inscribed, 1st, cardinal Borromeo, Milan, 1580; last, rev. Thomas Stock and Robert Raikes, Gloucester, 1780); inaugurated by Henry Richard, M.P., the Italian ambassador, and others.....26 June, 1880
 National centenary celebration of the establishment of Sunday-schools in London, etc., promoted by the royal family, archbishop of Canterbury, the lord mayor, and others.....27 June-3 July, "
 Grand reception of scholars at Lambeth Palace gardens by the archbishop; prince and princess of Wales, etc., present.....3 July, "
 (See *Education and Sabbath schools*.)

Sunderland Administration, formed in 1718, arose out of a modification of the Stanhope ministry. After various changes, it was broken up in 1721.

Charles, earl of Sunderland, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Earl Cowper, *lord chancellor*.
 Earl Stanhope and Mr. Crugge, *secretaries*.
 Mr. Aislaby, *chancellor of the exchequer*, etc.

Sundials, see *Dials*.

Sunnites, or *SONNITES* (*which see*).

Sunshine Recorder, a sphere of glass so disposed as to char a marked piece of paper by concentrating the sun's rays. The instrument (invented by Mr. J. F. Campbell in 1857) in its present form was devised by prof. G. G. Stokes, and made by Mr. R. J. Lecky (1880).

Superannuation Acts for the Civil Service were passed in April, 1859, and Aug. 1866.

Supper, see *Lord's Supper*.

Supremacy over the church was claimed by pope Gelasius I. as bishop of Rome, 494. On 15 Jan. 1535, Henry VIII., by virtue of the act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, formally assumed the style of "on earth supreme head of the church of England," which has been retained by all succeeding sovereigns. The bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and the ex-lord chancellor (sir Thomas More) and many others were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy in 1535; and in 1578, John Nelson, a priest, and Thomas Slerwood, a young layman, were executed at Tyburn for the same offence. The "act of Supremacy," repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, c. 8 (1554), was re-enacted 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559).

Supreme Court of Judicature was constituted by the Judicature act, 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, passed 5 Aug. 1873, to come into operation 1 Nov. 1874. In 1874 this was deferred to 1 Nov. 1875.

The existing courts were to be united into one Supreme Court, divided into the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The High Court to consist of the lord chancellor, the two lord chief-justices, the vice-

chancellors, and the other judges (hereafter the court to consist of 21 judges).

Five divisions: 1. Chancery; 2. Queen's Bench; 3. Common Pleas; 4. Exchequer; and 5. Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty; subject to alteration.

The Court of Appeal to consist of five *ex-officio* judges (viz., lord-chancellor, two lord chief-justices, lord chief baron, master of the rolls), and such others as may be appointed (§§ 20, 21, 22).

Appeals to the house of lords or the judicial committee of the privy council to be discontinued.

Law and equity to be concurrently administered; law terms abolished; and sittings in vacation provided for. (See under *Terms*.)

The act passed 11 Aug. 1875, suspended §§ 20, 21, and 55, converted the proposed Court of Appeal into an intermediate court till 1 Nov. 1876. (See below.)

The Supreme Court of Judicature (comprising the High Court of Justice, Chancery division, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer subdivisions, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division) (*all which see*), began 2 Nov. 1873

After one term, it was said in the *Times*, "Its operation has tended to economize judicial power and to prevent delay of justice".....20 Nov. "

By the Appellate Jurisdiction act (1876), the house of lords retains its powers as a court of ultimate appeal; the court to consist of the lord-chancellor, two lords of appeal (to be created peers for life, with 6000*l.* salary), and any peers who are or have been lawyers. Act to come into operation.....1 Nov. 1876

The court may sit during prorogation of parliament. The statute relating to the judicial committee of the privy council and to the intermediate court of appeal is amended....."

By this act also the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer divisions of the Supreme Court are converted into fifteen courts of first instance, or primary courts.

Additional judge for Chancery division appointed.

Style of ordinary judges: of the Court of Appeal to be "lord justices of the Appeal;" other judges, "Justices of the High Court;" by act passed.....24 April, 1877

An Amendment act (42 & 43 Vict. c. 78), relating to offices, fees, etc., passed.....15 Aug. 1879

At a meeting of the judges, it was resolved to recommend the abolition of the Exchequer and Common Pleas, and their consolidation into one, termed the "Queen's Bench division," under the lord chief-justice of England, 30 Nov.; order in council.....16 Dec. 1880

Carried into effect; old divisions at an end; Judicature act carried out for the first time.....7 Mar'ch. 1881

Further changes made by a bill passing through the house of lords.....July. "

Supreme Court of Judicature for Ireland, constituted by act passed 14 Aug. 1877.

COURT OF APPEAL: *ex-officio members*, lord-chancellor, lord chief justice of Ireland, master of the rolls, lord chief justice of common pleas, and lord chief-baron of exchequer. *Ordinary members*, two lords-justices of appeal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE: *Chancery division*, lord-chancellor, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, and two land judges.

Queen's Bench division: lord chief justice and three judges.

Common Pleas division: lord chief justice and two judges.

Exchequer division: lord chief baron and two judges.

Probate and Matrimonial division: one judge.

(See under *Chancery* and the other divisions.)

Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States was organized in 1789. It now consists of the chief-justice and eight associate justices. The chief-justices since the establishment of the court have been seven in number, namely:

John Jay, of New York, appointed.....	1789
John Rutledge, of South Carolina.....	1795
Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut.....	1796
John Marshall, Virginia.....	1801
Roger B. Taney, Maryland.....	1836
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.....	1864
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio.....	1874

Of these chief-justices, two (Jay and Ellsworth) resigned without serving, and one (Rutledge) served one term, but was not confirmed by the senate. In effect, therefore, there have been but four chief-justices.

Surat (East Indies). Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here established under captain Best in 1611. The Great Mogul had here an officer who was styled his admiral. An attack of the Mahratta chief Sivajee on the British factory was defeated by sir George Oxenden, 1664. The English were again at-

tacked in 1670 and 1702, and often subsequently. The East India Company, in 1759, fitted out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. Surat was vested in the British in 1800 and 1803.

Surgeons. Barbers and surgeons were united in one company in 1540; but it was enacted that no "person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter excepting only the drawing of teeth." In 1745 the surgeons and barbers of London were made distinct corporations. The college of surgeons obtained charters in 1745, 1800, and 1848 (when it was styled the "Royal College of Surgeons of England"), 1852, and 1859. Since that period, various legislative and other important regulations have been adopted to promote their utility and respectability; and no person is legally entitled to practise as a surgeon in the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles of the former, who has not been examined at this college. The college in Lincoln's-inn fields was remodelled in 1836, and the interior completed in 1837. The premises were enlarged in 1852-3. The museum began with the Hunterian collection, 1800, and the library was founded in 1801; see *Medical Council*.

Surgery. It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, etc., about 410 B.C. Hippocrates mentions the *ambe*, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A.D. 17; Galen, 170; Aëtius, 500; Paulus Aegineta, in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900, and in the sixteenth century a new era in the science began; between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests and barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only thirteen in London; see *Physic*.

Surgical Aid Society, founded 1862; supplies the poor with instruments, water-beds, etc.

Surinam (Dutch Guinea), discovered by Columbus, 1498. The factories established by the English in 1640 were occupied by the Portuguese, 1643; by the Dutch, 1654; taken by the British, 1799, 1804; and restored to the Dutch, 1802, 1814.

Surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility about 1100. The old Normans used *Fitz*, which signifies son, as Fitzherbert. The Irish used O, for grandson, O'Neal, O'Donnell. The Scottish Highlanders used Mac, as Macdonald, son of Donald. The northern nations added the word son to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common surnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, etc., were taken by Brabanters and other Flemings, who were naturalized in the reign of Henry VI., 1435. M. A. Lower's "Dictionary of English Surnames" was published in 1860.

Surplices were first worn by the Jewish priests, and are said to have been first used in churches in the fourth century, and encouraged by pope Adrian, 786. "Every minister saying public prayers shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves," *Canon* 58. The garb prescribed by stat. 2 Edw. VI. 1547; again 1 Eliz. 1558; and 13 & 14 Chas. II. 1662; see *Ritualism*.

Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars road, was built for Calvinistic dissenters in 1783; the rev. Rowland Hill, their minister, who died in 1833, was buried in a vault here. The congregation, under the rev. Newman Hall, removed to Christ Church, in Westminster road, July, 1876; see *Lincoln Tower*.

Surrey Zoological Gardens (near London) were established in 1831 by Mr. Edward Cross, who brought hither the menagerie formerly at Exeter change.

Various picture models have been exhibited here since 1837—viz., Vesuvius, Iceland, etc., accompanied by fireworks. In 1866, a company which had taken the gardens erected a large yet elegant building for concerts; the architect being Mr. Horace Jones. On 19 Oct. 1866, when the hall contained about 9000 persons, attending to hear the rev. C. H. Spurgeon, seven were killed and thirty seriously injured by a false alarm of fire. It was burned 11 June, 1861; see *Fires*. In 1862 the hall was temporarily taken for the reception of the patients of St. Thomas's hospital.

Surtees Society for publishing MSS. relating to the northern counties, established 1864; 71 volumes have been published, 1881.

Survey Act, passed 12 May, 1870; see *Ordnance Survey*.

Surveyors, Institution of (London), founded in 1868, to promote the "knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor." About 350 members in 1878.

Susa, or SHUSHAN, capital of Susiana, a province of Persia, was taken by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C.

Suspending Power, see *Dispensing Power*.

Suspension Bridges are ancient in China. The Hungerford (or Charing Cross) suspension bridge, opened 1 May, 1845, was removed to Clifton and opened there, 8 Dec. 1864. Parliament empowered the commissioners of woods to erect (among other improvements there) a suspension bridge at Battersea, Sept. 1846; and many bridges of similar construction have been erected in various parts of the kingdom. Lambeth and Westminster suspension bridge was opened 10 Nov. 1862; see *Menai Strait, Hungerford, Clifton*, etc. The first suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was built in 1848, and removed in 1854. A second, then the finest in the world, was opened 1855. The new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, then the longest in the world, was opened in 1869. The suspension bridge from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Covington, Ky., was built in 1856. The longest and most remarkable work of this nature in the world is the bridge across the East river, connecting New York and Brooklyn. This work was begun about 1869, and is now, 1882, approaching completion. Its total length between anchorages, but not including approaches, is 8475 feet; it has a clear span over the river of 1695 feet.

Suspensory Bill, the name given to "a bill to prevent, for a limited time (to 1 Aug. 1869), new appointments in the church of Ireland; and to restrain, for the same period, in certain respects, the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland." This bill was introduced into the commons by Mr. Gladstone, 14 May, and passed through committee, 5 June; rejected by the lords (192 to 97), 30 June, 8 A.M., 1868.

Sussex, see *Britain*.

Sutlej, a river in N.W. India, the ancient Hyphasis or Hypana, on the banks of which were fought the desperate battles of Aliwal, 28 Jan., and Sobraon, 10 Feb. 1846 (which see).

Suttee, the burning of widows. This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Brahma, the Son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. Seventeen widows have burned themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 700 have thus perished in a year. The English government, after long discouraging suttees, formally abolished them, Dec. 1829; but they have since occasionally taken place. The wife of the son of the rajah of Beygoon thus perished, June, 1864, and several wives of sir Jung Bahadur, minister of Nepal, 1 March, 1877.

Swabia, a province in S. Germany; was conquered by Clovis, and incorporated into the kingdom of the Franks, 496. After various changes of rulers, it was made a duchy by the emperor Conrad I., in 912, for Ezechanger; according to some, in 916, for Burckhardt. The duchy became hereditary in the house of Hohenstaufen

in 1080. Duke Frederick III. became emperor of Germany as Frederick I. (usually styled Barbarossa, red beard), in 1152. Conradin, his descendant, was defeated at the battle of Tagliacozzo (*which see*), in 1268, and beheaded shortly after. The breaking-up of the duchy gave rise to many of the small German states; part of Swabia is included in Württemberg and Switzerland. Swabia was made a circle of the empire in 1387 and 1500. A league, composed of Swabian cities and states, about 1254, was the germ of the great Swabian league, formed for the preservation of the peace of Germany, under the auspices of the emperor Frederick, in 1488.

Swan River Settlement, see *Western Australia*.

Swat, or **SVAR**, a river in N.W. India. The Ahkond, Abdul Ghafur, originally an austere Mahometan fanatic, about 1822, gradually obtained temporal power over the tribes in the hills near Afghanistan, dying in high reputation about 1878.

Sweaborg, a strong fortress in Finland, the Gibraltar of the north, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Helsingfors; it is situated on seven rocky islands; the fortifications were commenced by the Swedes in 1748, and completed after Finland was united to Russia in 1809. On 6 Aug. 1855, the English and French fleet anchored off Sweaborg, and bombarded it by mortar and gun-boats from the 9th to the 11th, causing the destruction of nearly all the principal buildings, including the dockyard and arsenal. Few casualties and no loss of life ensued in the allied squadron, but this success was not followed up.

Swearing ON THE GOSPELS, first used about 528, and introduced in judicial proceedings about 600.—*Rapin*. PROFANE SWEARING made punishable by fine: a laborer or servant forfeiting 1s., others 2s., for the first offence; for the second offence, 4s.; the third offence, 6s.; 6 Will. III. 1695, see *Oaths*.

Sweating Sickness, see *Plague*.

Sweden (N. Europe). The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of Sweden; see *Scandinavia*. The internal state of this kingdom is little known previous to the eleventh century. By the union of Calmar in 1397, Sweden became a province of Denmark, and was not wholly rescued from this subjection till 1521, when Gustavus Vasa recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke. He became king in 1523, and his descendants ruled till 1809. The government of Sweden is a limited monarchy. The diet consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burghers, and meets every three years. The king is, as in Britain, the head of the executive. There are two universities, Upsal and Lund; and Sweden can boast among its great men Linnaeus, Celsius, Scheele, Bergman, Berzelius, Thorwaldsen, and Andersen. Population (31 Dec. 1880) of Sweden, 4,518,901; of Norway (1875), 1,806,900.

Odin said to arrive in the north, and d.e. b.c. 70
His son Skjold reigns. 40
The Skjoldungs reign till Olaf the infant is baptised, and introduces Christianity among his people, about a. d. 1000
Waldemar I. of Denmark subdues Rugen, and destroys the pagan temples. 1164
Stockholm founded. 1260
Magnus Ladiblaus establishes a regular form of government. 1279
The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective; and Stenoch Magnus, surnamed Smark, or the foolish king of Norway, is elected. 1319
Waldemar lays Gothland waste. 1361
Albert of Mecklenburg reigns. 1363
Treaty or union of Calmar (*which see*), by which Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway under Margaret. 1397
University of Upsal founded. 1576
Christian II. of Denmark, "the Nem of the North," massacres the Swedish nobility. 1520
The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valor of Gustavus Vasa. 1521
Gustavus Vasa raised to the throne. 1523
He introduces Lutheranism and religious liberty. 1527
Makes the crown hereditary. 1544
Gustavus Adolphus heads the Protestant cause in Germany. 1628

He takes Magdeburg and Munich, 1630; slain at Lützen. 16 Nov. 1632
Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark. 1648
Abdication of Christina. 16 June, 1654
Charles X. overruns Poland. 1655
Arts and sciences begin to flourish. 1660
University of Lund founded. 1666
Charles XII., "the Madman of the North," begins his reign; he makes himself absolute; abolishes the senate, 1699; and defeats the Russians at Narva. 30 Nov. 1700
Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the czar of Russia (see *Pultowa*). 8 July, 1700
He escapes to Bender, where, after three years' protection, he is made a prisoner by the Turks. 1713
He is restored; and after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, is killed at the siege of Fredericks-hald, 11 Dec. 1718
Queen Ulrica abolishes despotism. 1719
Bremen and Verden ceded to Hanover. Nov. 1741
Royal Academy founded by Linnaeus. 1741
Conspiracy of counts of Brahe and Horne, who are beheaded. 1756
The Hats and Caps (French and Russian parties), 1734-57, put down by Gustavus III. 1750
Despotism re-established. 1772
Order of the Sword instituted. "
Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerström at a ball, 16 March; he expired. 29 March, 1792
The regicide was scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days; his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled. 18 May, "
Gustavus IV. dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle the duke of Sudermanns (Charles XIII.). 13 March, 1809
Representative constitution established. 7 June, "
Sweden cedes Finland to Russia. 17 Sept. "
Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo (one of Bonaparte's generals), chosen the crown-prince of Sweden. 21 Aug. 1810
Gustavus IV. arrived in London. 12 Nov. "
Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon. 9 Jan. 1812
Alliance with Prussia. 12 July, "
Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon. 13 March, 1813
Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, 14 Jan.; carried into effect. Nov. 1814
Bernadotte king, as Charles John XIV. 5 Feb. 1818
Canals and roads constructed. 1822
Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden, 19 May, 1826
Death of Charles John; his son Oscar I. king. 8 March, 1844
Alliance with England and France. 21 Nov. 1865
Banishment decreed against Catholic converts from Lutheranism. Oct. 1867
Demonstration in favor of Italy. 17 Dec. 1859
Increased religious toleration. May, 1860
The king visits England and France. Aug. 1861
He is warmly received in Denmark. 17 July, 1862
Treaty of commerce with Italy signed. 14 June, "
Demonstration in favor of Poland. April, 1863
Inauguration of free trade. 1 Jan. 1864
Sweden protests against the occupation of Sleswig by the allies. 22 Jan. "
Excitement throughout the country, March; preparation for war (no result). April, "
Foundation of a "National Scandinavian Society" at Stockholm to obtain by legal means a confederation of the three kingdoms for military and foreign affairs, reserving independent inter- or administration. Dec. "
New constitution passed by the chambers. 4-8 Dec. "
Commercial treaty with France approved. Feb. 1866
Severe famine in North Sweden. Oct.-Dec. 1867
Resignation of ministers, 9 April; new ministry under M. Wachtmeister. 4 June, 1868
Princess Louisa was married to Frederic, crown-prince of Sweden. 26 July, 1869
Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war was proclaimed, 4 Aug. 1870
The queen dies. 13 March, 1871
Prince Oscar visits England; lays foundation of a Scandinavian church at Rotherhithe. 27 July, "
Reorganization of the army proposed, Aug.; negatived, Oct. "
Death of king Charles XV. 18 Sept. 1872
The diet opened by king Oscar II. 20 Jan. 1873
The king and queen crowned. 12 May, "
Ministry under baron De Geer. 11 May, 1875
The king and queen visit Copenhagen and Berlin; warmly received. 26-28 May, "
Ministry under Dr. Forssell. 19 April, 1880
The king with the queen at Bournemouth for his health, May, 1881

KINGS OF SWEDEN (previously Kings of Upsal).

1001. Olaf Schotkonung, or Olaf Schotkonung the Infant, styled king, 1015.
1026. Edmund Colbrunner.
1051. Edmund Stemm.
1056. Stenk II.
1066. Halstan.
1090. Ingo I., the Good.

1112. Philip.
 1114. Ingo II.
 1120. Swerker, or Suercher I.
 1155. St. Eric IX.
 1161. Charles VII.; made prisoner by his successor.
 1167. Canute, son of Eric I.
 1199. Swerker, or Suercher II.; killed in battle.
 1210. Eric X.
 1216. John I.
 1222. Eric XI., the Stammerer.
 1250. Birger Jarl, regent.
 " Waldemar I.
 1275. Magnus I., Ladulas.
 1290. Birger II.
 1319. Magnus II., Småk; dethroned.
 1350. Eric XII.
 1359. Magnus restored; deposed 1363.
 1363. Albert of Mecklenburg; his tyranny causes a revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne.
 1382. Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, now also of Denmark, and Eric XIII.
 1397. [Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereign.]
 1412. Eric XIII. governs alone; deposed.
 1440. Christopher III.
 1448. Charles VIII. Canuteson, king of Sweden only.
 1471. [Interregnum.] Sten Sture, protector.
 1483. John II. (I. of Denmark).
 1502. [Interregnum.]
 1503. Svante Sture, protector.
 1512. Sten Sture, protector.
 1520. Christiern, or Christian II., of Denmark, styled the "Nero of the North;" deposed for his cruelties.
 1523. Gustavus I., Vasa; by whose valor the Swedes are delivered from the Danish yoke.
 1560. Eric XIV., son; dethroned and slain by
 1569. John III., brother.
 1592. Sigismund III., king of Poland, son; disputes for the succession continued the whole of this reign.
 1604. Charles IX., brother of John III.
 1611. Gustavus II., Adolphus, the Great, son; fell at the battle of Lutzen, 16 Nov. 1632.
 1532. [Interregnum.]
 1633. Christina, daughter of Gustavus. Resigned the crown to her cousin, 16 June, 1654; died at Rome in 1689.
 1654. Charles X., Gustavus, son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine.
 1660. Charles XI., son; the arts and sciences flourished in this reign.
 1697. Charles XII., son; styled the "Alexander," and the "Madman of the North;" killed at Frederickshald, 11 Dec. 1718.
 1718. Ulrica Eleanora, sister, and her consort, Frederick I., landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Ulrica relinquishes the crown, and in
 1741. Frederick reigned alone.
 1751. Adolphus Frederick of *Holstein Gottorp*, descended from the family of Vasa.
 1771. Gustavus III., Adolphus, son; assassinated by count Ankerström at a masked ball, 16 March; died 29 March, 1792.
 1792. Gustavus IV., Adolphus, son; dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania.
 1809. Charles XIII. duke of Sudermania.
 [Treaty of Kiel (1814), by which Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.]
 1818. Charles (John) XIV., *Bernadotte*, the French prince of Ponte Corvo; died 8 March, 1844.
 1844. Oscar I., son; born 4 July, 1799; died 8 July, 1859.
 1859. Charles XV., son; born 3 May, 1826; died 18 Sept. 1872; a poet; brave and impulsive; much beloved.
 1872. Oscar II., brother; born 21 Jan. 1829; married princess Sophia of Nassau, 6 June, 1857.
Heir: Gustavus, son, born 16 June, 1858.

Swedenborgians, or New Jerusalem Church, are those who adopt the theological teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg (born at Stockholm, 29 Jan. 1688; died in London, 29 March, 1772).

He claimed to have had his spiritual sight opened, and to have been introduced into heaven and hell by the Lord that he might disclose their true nature and the science of correspondences by which the internal sense of Scripture, which is the Word as it exists in the heavens, may be known to men; thus he did in the *Arcana Cœlestia* and other works. His disciples first meet as an organized body in London in 1788.

There were 70 churches in Great Britain in 1879.

Their belief is that the sole deity is centred in Jesus Christ, in whom is a trinity of essentials; that salvation is effected by faith and works combined; that, as man's soul is a spiritual body, he will never resume the material body; that the Last Judgment was effected in the spiritual world during Swedenborg's lifetime; and that the Lord's Second Coming has taken place through the revelation of a new system of truth from the inner sense of Scripture.

The Swedenborg Society instituted, 1810.

The Missionary and Tract Society of the New Church, 1821.

Sweetbay, *Lauris nobilis*, was brought to these realms from Italy before 1548. *Laurus indica*, or Royal Bay, was brought from Madeira in 1665. The Sweetfern bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia*, came from America, 1714. *Laurus aggregata*, or the Glaucous Laurel, came from China in 1806.

Swimming. Leander is said to have swum across the Hellespont, between Sestos and Abydos, about one mile; and Lord Byron and lieutenant Ekenhead did the same, 3 May, 1810. On 24 Aug., 1872, Mr. Johnson, styled the "hero of London bridge," and swimming champion of the world, attempted to swim from Dover to Calais, but was prevented by cold. He was said to have swum seven miles in about sixty-five minutes.

Public swimming-bath on the Thames, opened... 6 July, 1875
 Capt. Webb swam from Blackwall to Gravesend, 20 miles, in 4 hours 53 minutes, 3 July; and from Dover to Calais (22½ miles) in 23½ hours..... 24, 25 Aug. "
 Agnes Beckwith, aged 14, swam from London bridge to Greenwich, 5 miles, in 1 h. 8 min..... 1 Sept. "
 Emily Purker, aged 15, swam from London bridge to Blackwall, 7 miles, in 1 h. 35 min..... 4 Sept. "
 Mr. Cavill swam from Dover to Calais in 12 hours, 20, 21 Aug. 1877
 Miss Beck with swam 30 continuous hours..... 7, 8 May, 1880
(Boyle's apparatus, see under Life-boat.)

Swing. Between 1830 and 1833 many haystacks and barns were fired in the rural districts of England, and attributed to an imaginary person named "Swing." Many persons were caught and punished. The probable cause was disputes between the farmers and their deluded laborers.

Swiss Guards, Royal, in France, formed in 1616; massacred while defending the Tuileries, 10 Oct. 1792; reorganized Sept. 1815; defeated during the insurrection, 28 July, 1830; dismissed by Charles X., Aug. 1830.

Swithin's Day, St., 15 July. St. Swithin lived in the ninth century; and, having been the preceptor to king Ethelwulf, was made bishop of Winchester in 852, and died 2 July, 862. The tradition states that it rained forty days in consequence of the proposed removal of his remains from the churchyard to the cathedral.

Switzerland, the ancient Helvetia, was conquered by the Romans, 15 B.C.; and was successively subject to the Burgundians, Germans, and Franks. The canton of Schweiz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman general Marius; and fled into Helvetia, about 100 B.C. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.—The present national council is elected every third year, at the rate of one member for 2000 persons. The revised federal constitution was voted 19 April, 1874.—Population, Dec. 1860, 2,507,170; 1870, 2,669,147; 1879 (July), 2,808,493.

SWISS CONFEDERATION OF 1815.

Uri, 1307,	} first confed- eration.	Fribourg,
Schweitz,		Solothurn,
Unterwalden,		Basle,
Zurich,		Grisons,
Berne,		Aargau,
Lucerne,		Thurgau,
Schaffhausen,		Tessins,
Appenzell,		Pays de Vaud,
St. Gall,		Valais,
Glarus,		Neuchâtel,
Zug,		Geneva.

The Helvetians invading Gaul severely defeated by Julius

Cæsar..... R. C. 58

The Helvetians converted to Christianity by Irish mis-

sionaries..... A. D. 612

Helvetia ravaged by the Huns..... 969

Becomes subject to Germany..... 1032

Fribourg built by Berthold IV..... 1179

Berne built..... 1191

Tyranny of Gessler, heroism of William Tell, and revolt

(demonstrated to be mythical), dated..... 1806

Confederation against Austria; declaration of Swiss inde-

pendence..... 4 Nov. 1307

A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle,

1100 persons..... 1314

Form of government made perpetual..... 1315

Leopold of Austria defeated at Morgarten, 15 Nov..... 1315

Lucerne joins the confederacy..... 1335

The canton of Zurich joins and becomes head of the league.....	1350	The government forbid the Swiss to enlist in foreign service without permission.....	30 July, 1860
Berne, Glarus, and Zug join.....	1351	Proposed European congress to preserve Swiss neutrality, put off.....	July, "
Leopold II. of Austria defeated and slain at Sempach, 9 July.....	1386	Glarus destroyed by fire.....	3 May, 1861
The Austrians defeated at Nâfels, 9 April, 1388; make peace.....	1389	French troops occupy Vallée des Dappes, 28 Oct.; the Swiss announce the violation of their territory, 5 Nov.....	"
The Grisons league (see <i>Cadder</i>).....	1400	Treaty of France settles the question of the Vallée des Dappes by mutual cession of territory; no military works to be constructed on territory ceded; signed, 8 Dec.....	1862
Second league of the Grisons.....	1424	Serious election riots at Geneva, with bloodshed, 22 Aug.; federal troops arrive.....	23 Aug, 1864
The third league of the Grisons.....	1436	Federal troops quit Geneva.....	11 Jan, 1865
Battle of St. Jacobs on the Birs, near Basle (1600 Swiss resist 30,000 French, and are all killed, the enemy losing 10,000).....	1444	International Social Science Congress meets at Berne, 24 Aug.....	"
The Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Granson, 5 March; and at Morat.....	1476	Revision of the constitution; deliberations begin 23 Oct.....	"
And aid the duke of Lorraine at Nancy, where Charles is slain.....	1477	Nearly all the revised articles of the federal constitution rejected by the vote of the Swiss burgesses.....	14 Jan, 1866
Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI.....	1480	J. J. Stöckli elected president.....	1 July, 1867
Fribourg and Soleure join; confederation formed.....	1481	Workmen's international congress at Lausanne, 2-7 Sept.....	"
Maximilian I. emperor, acknowledges Swiss independence.....	1499	Meeting of the federal assembly.....	6-25 July, 1868
Schaffhausen and Basle join the union.....	1501	Queen Victoria visits Lucerne.....	Aug.-Sept, "
The Swiss invade Milan and defeat the French at Novara, 6 June.....	1513	International peace and liberty congress, at Geneva, 9-12 Sept, 1867; at Berne, 22-26 Sept.....	"
Defeated by them at Marignano.....	1513	Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war proclaimed, July.....	"
The Swiss Confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers.....	1516	New constitution adopted by Zurich.....	18 April, 1869
The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire.....	1519	The French army under Clinchaut (84,000), crosses the frontiers and is disbanded.....	1 Feb, 1871
The Reformation adopted by some cantons; battle of Cappel, Zwingli killed and reformers defeated, 12 Oct.....	1531	The French soldiers interned at Zurich, and oppose German demonstrations.....	9-12 March, "
The Grison leagues join the Swiss Confederacy as allies.....	1544	Extraordinary session of the federal assembly to revise the constitution.....	6 Nov, "
Appenzel joins the other cantons.....	1597	Plébiscite respecting a new constitution, reorganizing the army, and promoting uniform education, etc., rejected by majority of 4967 out of 509,921.....	12 May, 1872
Charles Emmanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls, and penetrates the town, but in the end is defeated.....	1602	M. Favre engaged to construct a tunnel through St. Gothard in 8 years, for 2,000,000.....	8 Aug, "
[This circumstance gave rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.]		The papal nuncio, Mermillod, expelled.....	16 Jan, 1873
Independence of Switzerland recognized by the treaty of Westphalia (see <i>Westphalia</i>).....	1648	Revised federal constitution voted (321,870 for, 177,800 against).....	19 April, 1874
Peace of Aargau, end of religious war.....	1712	Swiss national Catholic church constituted, about June.....	"
[From this period until the French revolution the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.]		19 Catholic priests deprived for refusal to take constitutional oath.....	5 Sept, "
Alliance with France.....	1777	International postal congress at Berne, 15 Sept.; protocol signed (see <i>postal convention</i>).....	9 Oct, "
Strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties; France interferes.....	1781	Civil marriage law and registration adopted by universal suffrage (212,854-204,700).....	23 May, 1875
1000 fugitive Genevese seek an asylum in Ireland (see <i>Geneva</i>).....	1782	President of the national council for three years; J. Philippin elected.....	6 June, 1877
Swiss guards ordered to quit France.....	1792	Continued deficit in revenue; announced about 16 March, 1878.....	1878
Helvetic Confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France.....	1798	Death of James Fazy, eminent statesman.....	6 Nov, "
Helvetican republic formed.....	1799	National voting for St. Gothard railway and tunnel (161,000 majority).....	19 Jan, 1879
Switzerland the seat of war.....	1799-1802	Suicide of Herr Anderwert, the president-elect, 27 Dec. 1880.....	1880
The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France.....	1802	Swords were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1879 B.C.— <i>Univ. Hist.</i> The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broadsword and scimitar are of modern adoption. The sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1191. Damascus steel swords were most prized; the next the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders, from the artificer Andrea di Ferrara, called their swords <i>Andrea Ferraras</i> . The large sword shown at Dumbarton castle as Wallace's is asserted to be one of Edward IV.'s (1872). The broadsword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.	
Dispute about the contents of Aargau, 1844; to put education into the hands of the Jesuits, etc.; opposition of the Protestant cantons.....	1840-4	Sybaris , a Greek colony in S. Italy, founded about 720 B.C.; destroyed by the Crotonians about 510 B.C. The people were greatly addicted to luxury, hence the term Sybarite.	
Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Fribourg, Zug and Valais (Roman Catholic cantons), form a separate league (Sonderbund) to support education by the Jesuits, etc., Insurrection at Geneva against Jesuit teaching; a temporary provisional government established.....	1846	Sycamore-tree , called the Egyptian fig-tree. In Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns" we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore-tree, which she planted in the garden at Holyrood, and that from this have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.	
The diet declares the Sonderbund illegal, and dissolves it, 20 July; the seven cantons protest, 22 July; the diet orders the expulsion of the Jesuits, 3 Sept.; communal assemblies held to resist it, 26 Sept., 3, 10 Oct.; appeal to arms.....	1847	Sydney , capital of New South Wales; founded by gov. Philip on a cove on Port Jackson, 26 Jan. 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany Bay. It was named after lord Sydney, secretary for the colonies; see <i>Australia, New South Wales, Convicts, Population, etc.</i>	
The diet prepares to repress the Sonderbund, 4 Nov.; Fribourg surrenders, 14 Nov.; civil war; the Sonderbund defeated by gen. H. Dufour, near Lucerne, 23 Nov.; end of the Sonderbund; it submits to the expulsion of the Jesuits and the secularization of monastic property.....	1847	A legislative council first held.....	13 July, 1859
New federal constitution.....	1848	Sydney erected into a bishopric (afterwards an archbishopric).....	1856
Dispute about Neuchâtel (which see).....	1857	Lit with gas; the first place so lit in Australia.....	May, 1861
Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian war.....	1859	University founded.....	1869
Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss mercenary troops at Naples; the confederation forbid foreign enlistment, July and Aug.....	"		
Swiss government protests against the annexation of Savoy to France.....	1860		
150 Swiss attempt to enter Savoy; stopped by Genevese government.....	"		
M. Phorcl, a Swiss, obtains a prize at the national shooting match at Wimbledon.....	July, "		

Roman Catholic Cathedral burned, and valuable property destroyed	29 June, 1965
Visited by the duke of Edinburgh	2 Feb. 1868
At Port Jackson he narrowly escaped assassination; O'Farrell, a Fenian, who shot him in the back on 12 March, was convicted on 31 March, and executed	31 April, "
The duke sailed for England 4 April, and arrived	26 June, "
New cathedral consecrated	30 Nov. "
Foundation of capt. Cook's monument laid by the duke of Edinburgh	28 March, 1869
A conference of delegates from the Australian colonies met here for customs, postal and railway purposes, without effect	Jan. 1873
Exhibitions opened here	April, 1873, and 11 April, 1874
Captain Cook's statue uncovered	2 Feb. 1878
International exhibition opened by the governor, lord A. Loftus	17 Sept. 1879

Syllabus of Errors in modern times. 80 paragraphs divided into 10 chapters, issued by pope Pius IX., with an encyclical letter, 8 Dec. 1864. It condemned heresy, modern philosophy, and liberalism in politics; was forbidden to be read in French churches, and was generally opposed, but was adopted by the council at Rome, 1870.

Sympiesometer, a species of barometer invented by Adie of Edinburgh in 1819.

Synagogue (literally an assembly), a congregation of the Jews, and the place where such assembly is held for religious purposes. When these meetings were first held is uncertain; some refer them to the times after the Babylonish captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. In 1851 there were in London 10 synagogues; in England and Wales, 53. A magnificent synagogue was consecrated at Berlin, 5 Sept. 1866; see *Jews*.

Synod. The first general synods were called by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes; but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding; see *Councils*. The first national synod held in England was at Hertford, 673; the last was held by cardinal Pole in 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Henry VIII 1533; see *Dort* and *Thurles*.

Synonym, a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another; as valor, courage. Books of Greek and Latin synonyms were early compiled. G. Crabbe's dictionary appeared, 1816; Dr. P. M. Roget's excellent "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," 1852.

Syphilis, a disease said to have been introduced into Europe at the siege of Naples, 1495; but was probably known to the ancients.

Syracuse (S.E. Sicily), founded by Archias, 734 B.C.; 732 B.C. <i>Eusebius</i> ; 749 B.C. <i>Univ. Hist.</i> ; see <i>Sicily</i> .	
Gelon becomes supreme	B.C. 485
Succeeded by Hiero	478
Republic established	467
Becomes predominant in Sicily	453
Athenian expedition against Syracuse, under Nicias	415
Gylippus the Lacedemonian succors Syracuse; defeats Nicias	413
Government of Dionysius the elder, 408; he receives Plato well	389
Dionysius the younger succeeds	367
Opposed by Dion, 361; who is banished, and Plato, who endeavored to reconcile them, is sold for a slave	360
Dion returns with a Greek army and fleet, and expels Dionysius, 356; rules Syracuse, 355; assassinated by Calippus	353
Dionysius recovers his authority, 347; but is banished to Corinth by Timoleon, 343; who governs well till his death	337
Agathocles usurps power, 317; defeated at Himera	310
He is poisoned by Hicetas, and the republic restored	289
Hiero, pretor of Syracuse, 275; elected king, 270; rules in peace till his death, 216; Hieronymus, his grandson, succeeds, 216; murdered	214
Syracuse declares against Rome, 215; besieged by Marcellus, 214, and taken; Archimedes, the illustrious mathematician, slain	212
Syracuse taken by the Saracens	A.D. 669
Retaken by count Roger, the Norman	1068
Destroyed by earthquakes in 1542, Jan. 1693; and nearly destroyed	6 Aug. 1767
In the insurrection, Syracuse surrendered to the Neapolitan troops	8 April, 1849

Syren, see *Syrene*.

Syria. The capital was originally Damascus; but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus founded Antioch.

Alliance of David, king of Israel, and Hiram, king of Syria	A.C. 1049
Syria conquered by David	1040
Liberated by Rezin	980
Benhadad, king of Syria, makes war on the Jews	808
Benhadad II. reigns	about 830
Syria subjugated by Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria	740
Syria conquered by Cyrus	537
And by Alexander	333
Seleucus Nicator enters Babylon	312
Æra of the Seleucids (which see)	"
Great battle of Ipsus; death of Antigonos, defeated by Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus	301
The city of Antioch founded	209
Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his father's queen, Stratonice, he pines away nearly to death; but the secret being discovered, she is divorced by the father, and married by the son	297
Battle of Corypodium; Lysimachus slain by Seleucus	281
Seleucus foully assassinated by Ceraunus; Antiochus I. king	280
Antiochus I. (Soter, or Saviour) defeats the Gauls	275
Antiochus II., surnamed by the Milesians Theos (God) king	261
Poisoned by Laodice	246
Seleucus II. (king, 246) makes a treaty of alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia	243
Seleucus III. (Ceraunus) (or Thunder), king	226
Antiochus III. the Great (king, 222) conquers Palestine, but is totally defeated at Raphia	217
Again conquers Palestine, 198; but gives it to Ptolemy. Enters Greece, 192; defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae, 191; and at Magnesia	190
Makes peace with the Romans, giving up to them Asia Minor	188
Seleucus Philopator, king	187
Antiochus IV., king, who assumes the title of Theos-Epiphanez, or the illustrious God	175
He sends Apollonius into Judæa; Jerusalem is taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed, and 40,000 more sold as slaves	166
Antiochus V. (Eupator) (king, 164), murdered by Demetrius Soter, who seizes the throne	162
Demetrius is defeated and slain by his successor Alexander Bala, 150; who is also defeated and slain by Demetrius Nicator	146
Antiochus VI. (Sidetes) (son of Demetrius Soter) rules during the captivity of his brother Demetrius Nicator (after slaying the usurper Trypho)	137
Antiochus grants peace to the Jews, and placates the Romans, 133; invades Parthia, 129; and is defeated and slain	126
Demetrius Nicator restored	"
Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus with her own hand	124
Her son Antiochus VII. Grypus (king, 125), whom she attempts to poison; but he compels his mother to swallow the deadly draught herself	123
Reign of Antiochus VIII. (Cyziconus) at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch	111
Seleucus, king	95
Antiochus IX. (Eusebes), king	94
De throne by Philip	85
Tigranes, king of Armenia, acquires Syria	83
Antiochus X. (Asiatocus), solicits the aid of the Romans	75
Defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus, 69; he submits to Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiaticus	65
Syria made a Roman province	63
* * * * *	
Syria invaded by the Parthians	A.D. 162
By the Persians	256
Violent earthquakes	341
Invaded by the Saracens, 497, 602, 629; by the Persians, 607	607
Conquered by the Saracens	638
Conquest of Syria by the Fatimite caliphs	970
Revolt of the emirs of Damascus	1067
The emirs of Aleppo revolt	1068
The Crusades commence (see <i>Crusades</i>)	1095
Isolated by the Crusades (which see)	1096-1272
Noureddin conquers Syria	1166
Saladin dethrones the Fatimite dynasty	1171
The Tartars overrun all Syria	1269
The sultans of Egypt expel the Crusaders	1291
Syria overrun by Tamerlane	1400
Syria and Egypt conquered by the Turks	1516-17
Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion by the French, 1799; Bonaparte overruns the country; Gaza and Jaffa taken	March, 1799
Siege of Acre begun by the French, 16 March; raised	20 May, "
Bonaparte returns to France from Egypt	23 Aug. "
Egypt and Syria evacuated by the French army	10 Sept. 1801
Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria	1831

Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeats the army of the grand-signor at Konieh. 21 Dec. 1832
 Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success; the European powers intervene, and peace is made. 6 May, 1833
 The war renewed, May; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib. 24 June, 1839
 The Turkish fleet deserts to Mehemet Ali, and arrives at Alexandria. 14 July, "
 The five powers unite to support the Porte. 3 July, "
 Death of lady Hester Stanhope. 23 June, 1840
 Treaty of London (not signed by offended France). 15 July, "
 Capture of Sidon (see *Sidon*). 27 Sept. "
 Fall of Beyrout (see *Beyrout*). 10 Oct. "
 Fall of Acre (see *Acre*). 3 Nov. "
 Long negotiations; the sultan grants hereditary rights to Mehemet, who gives up Syria. Jan. 1841
 The Druses said to have destroyed 151 Christian villages and killed 1000 persons (see *Druses*). 29 May to 1 July, 1860
 The Mahometans massacre Christians at Damascus; about 3300 slain; many saved by Abd el Kader. 9 July, etc. "
 The English and French governments intervene; a convention signed at Paris; 12,000 men to be sent by France. 3 Aug. "
 Vigor of Foad Pacha; he punishes the Mahometans im-

plicated in the massacres at Damascus very severely; 167 of all ranks, including the governor, executed. 20 Aug. et seq. 1860
 4000 French soldiers, under gen. Hauptoul, land at Beyrout. 22 Aug. "
 Lord Dufferin, the British commissioner in Syria, arrives at Damascus. 6 Sept. "
 The French and Turks advance against Lebanon; 14 emirs surrendered. Oct. "
 Pacification of the country effected. Nov. "
 The French occupation ceases. 6 June, 1861
 Prince of Wales visits Syria. April, 1862
 Insurrection of Joseph Karam, Maronite, in Lebanon; suppressed. March, 1866
 Another suppressed; Karam flies to Algeria. 31 Jan. 1867
 Midhat Pacha appointed governor-general to inaugurate reforms, Nov. 1878; experiences great difficulty, Oct.; resigns, but continues. Oct. 1879-June, 1880
 Hamed Pacha, governor of Smyrna, and Midhat Pacha change places. Aug. "
 Midhat Pacha, charged with complicity in the murder of the sultan Abdul Aziz, surrenders (see *Turky*, 1841), about 17 May, 1841

Szegedin (Hungary), on the Theiss at its junction with the Maros, the seat of revolutionary government. 1849; see *Inundations*, 1879.

T.

Tabernacle, the Holy Place of the Israelites, till the erection of Solomon's temple, was constructed by Divine direction, 1491 B.C. The tabernacle set up at Shiloh by Joshua 1414 B.C. was replaced by the temple erected by Solomon, 1004 B.C. The chapel erected for George Whitefield in Moorfields in 1741, being of a temporary nature, received the name of Tabernacle, which was afterwards given to their chapels by the Calvinistic Methodists. Whitefield's Tabernacle in Tottenham-court road was erected in 1756, and enlarged in 1760. His lease expired in 1828; and the chapel was opened by the Independents in 1830. A large metropolitan tabernacle, erected for the ministrations of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, a Baptist, near the "Elephant and Castle," Kennington road, Surrey, was opened on 31 March, 1861.

Tabinet, see *Poplin*.

Table-turning. This delusion, which came from America, and was popular in 1853, was attributed by Faraday and others to involuntary mechanical action. See *Spirit-rapping*.

Tables, see *Decemvirs*.

"**Tablet**," Roman Catholic weekly paper, established 1840.

Tabor, in Bohemia, was founded by Ziska in 1420, and became a chief seat of the Hussites; see *Hussites*.

Tadmor, see *Palmyra*.

Taepings, see *China*, 1851, note.

Taffety, an early species of silken manufacture, more prized formerly than now, woven very smooth and glossy. It was worn by our elder queens, and was first made in England by John Tyce, of Shoreditch, London, 41 Eliz. 1598. *Stow's Chron.*

Tagliacozzo, in the Abruzzi mountains, S. Italy, where, on 23 Aug. 1268, Charles of Anjou, the usurping king of Naples, defeated and made prisoner the rightful monarch, young Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens, and grandson of the emperor Frederick II.), who had been invited into Italy by the Ghibelline or imperial party; their opponents, the Guelfs, or papal party, supporting Charles. Conradin was beheaded, 29 Oct. following.

Tagliamento, a river in Lombardy, N. Italy, near which the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, were defeated by Bonaparte, 16 March, 1797.

Taherites, a dynasty of Persia, 813-872.

Tahiti. The French abbreviated name for Otaheite; see *Otaheite*.

Taillebourg (W. France). Near here Henry III. of England was defeated and nearly captured by Louis IX. of France, 20 July, 1242.

Taku Forts, China, taken by the allies, 21 Aug. 1860.

Talavera de la Reyna (central Spain), was taken from the Mahometans by Ordofio, king of Leon, 913. Here a battle was fought, 27, 28 July, 1809, between the united British and Spanish armies under sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French army commanded by marshals Victor and Sebastiani. After a conflict on the 27th, both armies remained on the field during the night, and the French at break of day renewed the attack, and were again repulsed by the British with great slaughter. At noon Victor charged the whole British line, was repulsed at all points, and retreated with a heavy loss. As Soult, Ney, and Mortier were in the rear, the British retired after the victory.

Talbotype, see *Photography*.

"**Talisman**" affair, see *Pern*, 1874-6.

Talking-machine, see *Automatons*.

Talladega, BATTLE AT, near the Coosa river, in Alabama, between more than 2000 Americans, under gen. Jackson, and 1000 Creek Indians, on 9 Nov. 1813. The Indians left 290 dead on the field, and it was supposed they had as many more wounded. The Americans lost 15 killed and 86 wounded.

Tallusahatchee, BATTLE AT, near the Coosa river, between the Creek Indians and 900 mounted men, under gen. Coffee, on 3 Nov. 1813. The Indians lost 200 killed and 84 prisoners. The Americans lost 5 killed and 41 wounded.

Tally Office in the Exchequer took its name from the French word *tallier*, to cut. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received; which, being cloven asunder by an officer of the exchequer, one part, called the *stock*, was delivered to the person who paid, or lent, money to the government; and the other part, called the *counter-stock*, or counter-foil, remained in the office, to be kept till called for, and joined with the *stock*. This manner of striking tallies is very ancient.—*Beaumont*. The practice was ordered to be discontinued in 1782; see *Exchequer*. On 16 Oct. 1831, the houses of parliament were burned

down by too many of these tallies being used in heating the stoves in the house of lords.

Talmud (from *lamad*, to teach), the compendium of ancient Jewish oral or unwritten law, as distinguished from the Pentateuch, or written law; its origin is coeval with the return from the Babylonian captivity, 586 B.C. Its compilation in Hebrew was begun by the Scribes, and by their successors the work was carried on till 220 B.C. It is composed in prose and poetry, and contains two elements, legal and legendary. The morality resembles that of the New Testament, and the philosophy is rather Platonic than Aristotelian.

The Mishna, comprising the work of the rabbis, termed Tannaim, was compiled by Jehuda Hanassi, in the middle of the second century A.D., and forms the Jerusalem Talmud, written at Tiberias, in Palestine, about 230. The Babylonian Talmud contains also the Gemara or Ghemara, the work of the rabbis termed Amoraim, criticisms and comments on the Mishna. The part named *Halacha* is dogmatic, legal, and doctrinal; the *Agaba* is illustrative, narrative, and legendary.

After being almost universally condemned, and the MSS. often burned, the defence of the Talmud was undertaken by the German reformer Reuchlin, in the sixteenth century, and between 1820 and 1823 the "Talmud Babylonicum," in 12 vols. fol., and the "Talmud Hierosolitanum," in one vol. fol., were printed at Venice. A discourse on the Talmud was given at the Royal Institution, 15 May, 1868, by Mr. Emanuel Deutsch, whose article in the *Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1867, had attracted much attention.

Tammany Frauds, see *New York*, 1871.

Tammany Society. There was a great chief of the Delaware Indians in Pennsylvania named Tammany, who was buried not far from Doylestown in that state. He is represented as the possessor of many virtues, and politicians, at about the close of the Revolution, called him St. Tammany, and chose him as the patron saint of the new republic. Tammany societies were formed and Tammany halls were erected by Republicans, and on 1 May, the instituted festival of the saint, meetings of the societies were held. "On that day," says Heckerwelder, the Indian missionary, "numerous societies of his votaries walked together in procession through the streets of Philadelphia, their hats decorated with bucks' tails, and proceeded to a handsome rural place out of town, which they called the *wigwam*, where, after a long talk or Indian speech had been delivered, and the calumet of peace and friendship had been duly smoked, they spent the day in festivity and mirth." The Tammany Society of New York is yet in existence, but has become a purely partisan organization for political purposes. It was through this organization that the Tweed "ring" secured control of the municipal government of New York.

Tanagra (Boeotia). Here the Spartans defeated the Athenians 457 B.C., but were defeated by them in 456 and 426, when Agis II. headed the Spartans and Nicias the Athenians.

Tancred's Charities. Valuable exhibitions for students at Cambridge are maintained by Christopher Tancred's endowment, 1721; established by chancery, 1757.

Tandy Arrest. James Napper Tandy proposed a plan of reform in 1791. In the French expedition against Ireland he acted as a general, Aug. 1798. After its failure he fled to Hamburg and was there delivered up to the English, 24 Nov.; for which Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, 15 Oct. 1799. Tandy was liberated after the peace of Amiens in 1802.

Tangier (Morocco, N. W. Africa), besieged by prince Ferdinand of Portugal, who was beaten and taken prisoner, 1437. It was conquered by Alfonso V. of Portugal in 1471, and given as a dowry to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England, 1662; who in 1683 caused the works to be blown up, and the place abandoned. Tangiers afterwards became a piratical station.

Tanistry (in Ireland), the equal division of lands, after the decease of the owner, among his sons, legiti-

mate or illegitimate. If one of the sons died, his son did not inherit, but a new division was made by the tanist or chief. Abolished 1604.—*Davies*.

Tanjore (W. India). About 1678, Vencajee, a Mah-ratta chief, brother of the great Sevajee, made himself rajah. In 1749 a British expedition endeavored to restore a deposed rajah without success; the reigning prince bought them off by the cession of territories. Much intervention ensued. In 1799 the company obtained possession of the country, engaging to support the rajah with nominal authority. The last is said to have died in 1855.

Tannenberg (E. Prussia). Here Ladislaus V. Jagellon of Poland defeated the Teutonic knights with great slaughter, the grand-master being among the slain, 15 July, 1410. The order never recovered from this calamity.

Tanning leather with the bark of trees was early practised. Tan was introduced into Great Britain from Holland by William III. for raising orange-trees about 1689. It was discontinued until about 1719, when bananas were first brought into England. Great improvements have been recently made in tanning by means of chemical knowledge.

Tantalum, a rare metal, discovered in an American mineral by Hatchett, in 1801, and named by him columbium; and in a Swedish mineral by Ekeberg, who gave it its present name. Wollaston pointed out the identity of the two metals in 1809; and Berzelius prepared pure metallic tantalum in 1824. In 1846 Rose discovered that tantalum was really a mixture of three metals, which he named tantalum, niobium, and pelopium.—*Gmelin*.

Tapestry. An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Sarazinois*. The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands.—*Guicciardini*. Manufactured in France under Henry IV. by artists invited from Flanders, 1606. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon; and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by sir Francis Crane, 17 James I. 1619.—*Salmon*. Under Louis XIV. the art of tapestry was much improved in France; see *Gobelin Tapestry*. Very early instances of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture; so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry said to have been wrought by Matilda, queen of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry*.

Tapestry manufactory established at Windsor by Mr. Henry, supported by the royal family, and others; exhibition opened in the town-hall, 6 Dec. 1878.

Tar. The chemist Becher first proposed to make tar from pit-coal—the earl of Dundonald's patent, 1781. The mineral tar was discovered at Colebrookdale, Shropshire, 1779; and in Scotland, Oct. 1792. Tar-water was first recommended for its medicinal virtues by the good Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, about 1744. From benzole, discovered in coal-tar, many brilliant dyes are now produced: see *Aniline*.

Tara, a hill in Meath, Ireland, where the early kings of Ireland were inaugurated. Near here, on 26 May, 1798, the royalist troops, 400 strong, defeated the insurgent Irish (4000 men), 500 killed. On 15 Aug. 1843, Daniel O'Connell held a monster meeting here (250,000 persons said to have been assembled).

Tarantism, see *Dancing*.

Tarbes (S. France, near the Pyrenees), capital of Bigorre, the property of the English kings in the middle ages. The French, under Soult, were forced from their position at Tarbes, with considerable loss, by the British army commanded by Wellington, 20 March, 1814; see *Toulouse*.

Tarentum (now *Taranto*, S. Italy), was founded by the Greek Phalantus, B.C. 708. The people of Tarentum, assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, supported a war which had been undertaken B.C. 281 by the Romans to

avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbors; it was terminated after ten years: 300,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. Except the citadel, Tarentum was captured by the Carthaginians, 212, but recovered by Fabius, 209 B.C. Tarentum has shared in the revolutions of southern Italy, and only ruins remain.

Targums, or EXPLANATIONS, names given to certain ancient Chaldee paraphrases of the Old Testament. The most remarkable are those of Onkelos, Jonathan-ben-Uzzel, and Joseph the Blind. The Targum of Onkelos is referred by some writers to the first century A.D.

Tarifa (S. Spain), the ancient Joza and Julia Traducta, where Muza landed when invading Spain, 712. It was taken from the Moors by Sancho IV. of Castile, 1291 or 1292; and was relieved, when besieged by them, after a great victory over the kings of Morocco and Granada, by Alfonso XI. of Castile and Alfonso IV. of Portugal, 28 or 30 Oct. 1340. The conflict is called the battle of Salado, having been fought on the banks of that river. Tarifa was taken by the French in 1823.

Tariff (said to have been derived from Tarifa, where duties were formerly collected), a book of duties charged on goods exported or imported. Our tariff in 1840 comprised 1042 articles; the number was reduced (by Sir Robert Peel) in 1845 and 1847. It comprised 439 articles in 1857; this number was greatly reduced in 1860.—National taxation in the United States has always been levied chiefly in the form of tariff duties on imports. In 1821 the average rate of duty charged on dutiable goods was 35.6 per cent. In 1840 it was 48.8 per cent. on the value of dutiable goods, and 40 per cent. of the value of all goods imported. The laws were frequently changed in succeeding years, the changes generally tending towards lower duties, until in 1861 the average rate on dutiable goods was 18.14 per cent., being 11.79 per cent. of the value of all imports. The Morrill tariff, passed 2 March, 1861, founded on the principle of protection to domestic manufactures, raised the average rate on dutiable goods to 35.90 per cent., being 23.84 per cent. on all imports. The percentages at various times since then have been as follows: 1868, 48.05 and 44.25; 1870, 46.37 and 41.71; 1875, 41.38 and 28.73; 1879, 45.28 and 29.44.

Tarpeian Rock (Rome) owed its name to the tradition that Tarpeia, daughter of the keeper of the Roman citadel, was here crushed to death by the shields cast on her by the Sabines, whom she treacherously admitted, having bargained for the gift of what they wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets, about 750 B.C.

Tarragona (N.E. Spain), occupied as a naval station by the British before their capture of Gibraltar in 1704. It was stormed and sacked by the French under Suchet, 29 Jan. 1811, and the inhabitants put to the sword.

Tartan, or HIGHLAND PLAID, the dress of the Scottish Highlanders, said to have been derived from the ancient Gauls, or Celts, the *Galli non Braccati*.

Tartaric Acid is said to have been the first discovery of the eminent chemist Scheele, who procured it in a separate state by boiling tar with lime, and in decomposing the tartrate of lime thus formed by means of sulphuric acid, about 1770. In 1859, baron Liebig formed tartaric acid from other sources.

Tartary (Asia). The Tatars, or Tartars, or Mongols, or Moguls, were known in antiquity as Scythians. During the decline of the Roman empire, these tribes began to seek more fertile regions; and the first who reached the frontier of Italy were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Genghis Khan. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all Central Asia (206-27), became one of the most formidable ever established; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor

(1370-1400), and founded the Mogul dynasty in India, which began with Baber in 1525, and formed the most splendid court in Asia till the close of the eighteenth century; see *Golden Horde*. The Calmucks, a branch of the Tartars, expelled from China, settled on the banks of the Volga in 1672, but returned in 1771, and thousands perished on the journey.

Tasimeter, see *Micro-tasimeter*.

Tasmania, the name now given to the British settlement in Van Diemen's Land (*which see*).

Tattersall's, see *Races*.

Taunton (Somerset), was taken by Perkin Warbeck, Sept. 1497; and here he was surrendered to Henry VII. 5 Oct. following. The duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king at Taunton, 20 June, 1685; and it was the scene of the "bloody assize" held by Jeffreys upon the rebels in August.

Taverns may be traced to the thirteenth century. "In the reign of king Edward the Third, only three taverns were allowed in London: one in Chepe, one in Walbrook, and the other in Lombard street."—*Spelman*. The *Bour's Head*, in Eastcheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV., and was the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakespeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly, and the scene of Falstaff's merriment.—*Shakespeare*, "Henry IV." The *White Hart*, Bishopsgate, established in 1180, was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

Taverns were restricted by 7 Edward VI., 1552-3, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Taxes were levied by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B.C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55*l*. of English money. Darius, the son of Hystaspes, levied a land-tax by assessment, which was deemed so odious that his subjects styled him, by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 480 B.C.—*D'Eon*. Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II., 1377.—*Candler*. See *Revenue and Income-tax*. "TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE" (see *Advertisement Duty*, *Newspaper Stamp*, and *Paper Duty*). For his exertions in repealing these, a testimonial was presented to Mr. T. Milner Gibson in 1861. The assessed taxes now include *land tax*, *house duty*, and *property and income tax*. The Taxes Management act, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 19, passed 6 Aug. 1880 (see below).

Assessed Taxes.		Land Tax.	
1800	£3,468,131	1800	£1,307,941
1805	4,508,752	1805	1,596,481
1810	6,233,161	1810	1,418,337
1815	6,524,766	1815	1,094,251
1820	6,311,346	1820	1,192,267
1825	5,176,722	1825	1,298,303
1830	5,013,405	1830	1,198,214
1835	3,733,997	1835	1,203,579
1840	3,896,467	1840	1,298,622

Assessed Taxes.—Gross Amount.	
1851 (to Jan. 5)	£4,368,033
1855 (year end March 31)	3,160,641
1860	3,232,000
1865	3,292,000
1866	3,360,000
1867	3,468,000
1868	3,508,000
1869	3,494,000
1870	4,800,000
1871	7,725,000
1872	2,380,000
1873	2,337,000
1874	2,394,000
1875	2,440,000
1876	2,496,000
1877	2,532,000
1878	2,670,000
1879	2,720,000
1880	2,670,000

Tay Bridge, at Dundee, above two miles across the Tay; act passed 1870; work begun, June, 1871; Mr. De Bergue, first contractor, died; succeeded by Messrs. Hopkins, Gilke, & Co., of Middlesbrough. Engineer, sir Thomas Bouch. It was much injured by a gale, 4 Feb. 1877; completed, 30 Aug.; tried, 25 Sept. 1877; opened, 31 May, 1878. Length, 10,612 feet; it consists of 85 spans, some above 90 feet above water level; cost said to be 350,000*l*. Above 20 lives lost during its construction.

The bridge was partly destroyed by a gale while a N. British mail-train was passing over it; a gap of about 3000 feet was made; between 75 and 90 persons perished; about 7.15 P.M. Sunday.....28 Dec. 1879
46 bodies were recovered.....up to 27 April, 1880
Liberal collections were made for sufferers by the loss of relatives.

After the Board of Trade inquiry, Mr. H. C. Rothery, in the report, stated "that the bridge had been badly designed, badly constructed, and badly maintained,"
3 July, "
30 Oct. "
Sir Thomas Bouch died.....
Mr. Barlow's plans for a new bridge approved.....May, 1881

Tchernaya, a river in the Crimea. On 16 Aug. 1855, the lines of the allied army at this place were attacked by 50,000 Russians under prince Gortschakoff, who were repulsed with the loss of 3329 slain, 1658 wounded, and 600 prisoners. The brunt of the attack was borne by two French regiments under gen. D'Herbillion. The loss of the allies was about 1200; 200 of these were from the Sardinian contingent, which behaved with great gallantry, under the command of gen. La Marmora. The Russian general Read and the Sardinian general Montecaccio were killed. The object of the attack was the relief of Sebastopol, then closely besieged by the English and French.

Tea was brought to Europe by the Dutch, 1610. It is mentioned as having been used in England on very rare occasions prior to 1657, and sold for 6*l*., and even 10*l*., the pound. Price of inferior kinds, 1801, 4*s*. 2*d*. the pound; in 1871, 1*s*. 10*d*. For *Théine*, see *Cufeine*.

Samuel Pepys records his first "cup of tea"....25 Sept. 1660
A duty of 8*d*. was charged upon every gallon of tea made for sale (12 Ch. II. c. 13)....."
The East India Company first import it.....1669
Brought into England in 1666, by lord Osborn and lord Arlington, from Holland; and, being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60*s*. per pound, till our East India Company took up the trade.....*Anderson*.

Green tea began to be used.....1715
Price of black tea per lb., 13*s*. to 20*s*.; of green, 12*s*. to 30*s*. 1728
The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767; this tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston, Dec. 1773, and ultimately led to the American war (see *Boston*).

The tea-plant brought to England.....about 1768
Tea-dealers obliged to have signboards fixed up, announcing their sale of tea.....Aug. 1779
Commutation act for reducing the duty on tea from 50 to 12*l*. per cent.; taxing windows in lieu.....June, 1784
"Millions of pounds' weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England."—*Report of the House of Commons*.....1818

"The consumption of the whole civilized world, exclusively of England, is about 23,000,000 of pounds, while the annual consumption in Great Britain is 30,000,000."—*Evidence in House of Commons*.....1830

The first tea-salo in London on the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the East India Company took place in Mincing lane.....19 Aug. 1834

New duties were charged, 1796; the duty was 9*s* and 100 per cent., made 2*s*. 1*d*. per pound.....1836
The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850 amounted to 5,471,401*l*.; and the amount was 5,902,433*l*. in 1862
Various changes made in.....1834, 1855, 1856
Duty of 1*s*. 5*d*. per pound begun.....April, 1867
Duty upon tea gradually reduced from 2*s*. 2*d*. to 1*s*. per pound; reduced to 6*d*. per pound.....1 June, 1865
Licenses to sell tea abolished.....1869
Tea duty, 6*d*., continued.....1871
Produced 3,709,450*l*. year 1875-6; 4,002,210*l*. 1877-8

TEA IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND.

1726.....lbs.	700,000	1815.....lbs.	26,368,000
1766.....	7,000,000	1820.....	25,662,474
1792.....	13,185,000	1825.....	24,903,668
1800.....	28,723,000	1830.....	30,544,404
1805.....	24,133,000	1835.....	44,360,650
1810.....	25,414,000	1840.....	38,068,668

1845.....lbs.	44,193,438	1870.....lbs.	141,020,767
1850 <i>govt. retax.</i>	50,512,384	1871.....	169,996,303
1856.....	86,200,414	1872.....	184,927,128
1858.....	75,432,535	1873.....	163,765,269
1861.....	96,577,383	1874.....	162,782,810
1864.....	124,359,243	1875.....	197,806,816
1866.....	139,610,044	1876.....	186,536,371
1867.....	128,028,736	1877.....	187,512,264
1868.....	154,845,963	1878.....	204,672,890
1869.....	136,223,398	1879.....	184,076,472

Teachers, NATIONAL UNION OF ELEMENTARY (about 20,000 certificated and 30,000 pupil teachers), held their fourth annual conference, April, 1874. The *Teachers' Association* held their third annual conference at University College, London, 9 Jan. 1878.

"**Tearless Victory**," was won by Archidamus III., king of Sparta, over the Arcadians and Argives, without losing a man, 367 B.C.

Tea-room Meeting of members of the house of commons, 8 April, 1867; see *Reform*, 1867.

Technical Education, see *Education*. The first real practical technical school was formed in the Chester Diocesan Training College, by the rev. Arthur Rigg, principal, 1839-69.

Central Institution of City and Guilds Institute, South Kensington; foundation laid by the prince of Wales, 18 July, 1861

Te Deum, a song of praise used by the Romish and English churches, beginning "*Te Deum Laudamus*"—"We praise thee, O God"—supposed to be the composition of Augustin and Ambrose, about 390.

Teetotaler, a term applied to an abstainer from all fermented liquors, originated with Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, who, contending for the principle at a temperance meeting, about Sept. 1833, asserted "that nothing but *te-te-total* will do." The word was immediately adopted. He died 27 Oct. 1846. These facts are taken from the *Stamuch Teetotaler*, edited by Joseph Livesey, of Preston (an originator of the movement in August, 1832), Jan. 1867; see *Encratites*, *Good Templars*, *Temperance*, and *United Kingdom*.

Tefia, see *Tifia*.

Tegyra (Bœotia). Here Pelopidas defeated the Spartans, 375 B.C.

Teheran became capital of Persia about 1795.

Telegraphs (from the Greek, *τῆλη*, afar, and *γράφω*, I write). *Æschylus*, in his *Agamemnon* (B.C. 500), describes the communication of intelligence by burning torches as signals. Polybius, the Greek historian (who died about 122 B.C.), calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information, *pyrrice*, because the signals were always made by fire. In 1663, a plan was suggested by the marquess of Worcester, and a telegraph was suggested by Dr. Hooke, 1684. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. James II., while duke of York, originated a set of navy signals, which were systematized by Kempenfeldt in 1780; and a dictionary was compiled by sir Home Popham. M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French in 1792, and two were erected over the Admiralty Office, London, 1796. The semaphore was erected there, 1816. The naval signals by telegraph enabled 400 previously concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship, by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses. Acts relating to telegraphs were passed in 1863 and 1866. The Telegraph act, passed 31 July, 1868, enabled the postmaster-general to purchase existing electric telegraphs. Mr. Scudamore was appointed director, Jan. 1872. The Society of Telegraph Engineers held first general meeting, 28 Feb. 1872; Chas. Wm. Siemens, president; see *Electric Telegraph* under *Electricity*, and *Telegraphs* under *Post-office*. The *Telegraphic Journal* began 15 Nov. 1878.

Telekounphonon, or speaking-telegraph, consisted of piping of gutta-percha, caoutchouc, glass, or earthenware, with a terminal mouthpiece of ivory, bone, wood,

or metal. It was used for dockyards and large establishments. It was described by Mr. Francis Whishaw at the meeting of the British Association at Swansea, August, 1848. Now extensively used and generally of tin, as speaking-tubes.

Telephone (from Greek *τῆλη*, afar, and *φωνή*, voice, sound), a name now given to apparatus for transmitting articulate and musical sounds by means of wire, vibrating rods, threads, or magneto-electricity; see *Electrophone*, in articles *Electricity*, *Phonograph*, *Microphone*.

Robert Hook conveyed sounds to a distance by distended wire 1067
Wheatstone conveyed the sounds of a musical box from a cellar to upper rooms by means of a deal rod (termed "Enchanted Lyre") 1821
Paga produced galvanic musical tones by magnetizing and demagnetizing an iron bar 1837
The principle advanced by De la Rive 1843
Prof. Pepper lectured on Wheatstone's telephone before the queen at the Polytechnic 10 May, 1855
Phillip Reis exhibited a partially articulate electric telephone at Frankfurt 25 April, 1861
Elisha Gray improved Reis's telephone, and is said to have anticipated prof. Bell's discovery 1873
Cromwell Varley produced a musical one, 1870; played on at the Queen's theatre, Long Acre 12 Feb. 1877
Prof. A. Graham Bell's articulating telephone produced (he employs a thin disk of iron vibrating in front of a permanent magnet, surrounded by a coil of insulated copper wire; the sound or voice causes the vibration of the disk, thereby generating a current of electricity, which, sent round a similar coil on a distant magnet, sets vibrating another disk, and thus the sound is reproduced; sound is converted into electricity and electricity reconverted into sound); experiments at Boston and Salem, United States (18 miles apart); speech, music, singing, laughing, etc., distinctly heard 12 Feb. 1878
This telephone exhibited by Mr. W. H. Preece before the British Association, Plymouth, 23 Aug. 1877; before the queen at Osborne, Isle of Wight 14, 15 Jan. 1878
Debates in the house of commons reported by it for *Daily News* (unsuccessful) 22 Jan. 1878
Telephone company established summer
Edison's carbon "loud speaking" telephone; conversation heard between London and Norwich, 115 miles of wire 11 Nov. 1879
Mr. Frederick Allen Gower improves Bell's telephone; shown at Royal Institution, London 20, 21 March, 1879
Telephone Exchange (Edison's system), Lombard street; ten offices connected; private conversation between two persons in either a loud or low tone carried on; successfully tried 6 Sept. 1880
The Bell and Edison companies become the United Telephone Company; announced 26 July, 1880
The telephone tried by lord Elphinstone in his collieries near Carlberry, Scotland Sept. 1880
Telephone communication established between Liverpool and Manchester; exchange of messages between the mayors 9 Nov. 1880
20,000 Gower-Bell telephones said to have been ordered by the post office Dec. 1880
The attorney-general applies for injunction against the Telephone company and the Edison telephone company; case deferred; the companies directed to keep accounts, 20 Jan. 1880; decision that the Telephone company is an infraction of the electric telegraph monopoly bought by the act of 1868, 20 Dec. 1880; legal arrangements with the company 11 April, 1881
The postmaster-general now grants licenses "

Telephotography, a process for transmitting to a distance images of objects by the agency of electricity and selenium, was invented by Mr. Shelford Bidwell early in 1881.

Telescopes. Their principle was described by Roger Bacon about 1250, and Leonard Digges (who died about 1573) is said to have arranged glasses so that he could see very distant objects.

Telescopes constructed by John Lippershey and Zacharias Jansen, spectacle makers of Middleburg, and James Metius of Alkmaar 1608
Galileo (from a description of the above constructed telescopes (May, 1609) gradually increasing in power till he discovered Jupiter's satellites, etc. Jan. 1610
The telescope explained by Kepler 1611
Huyghens greatly improved the telescope; discovered the ring and satellites of Saturn, etc. 1655-6
Telescopes improved by Gregory about 1663
Reflecting telescope invented by Newton 1668
Achromatic telescopes made by Chester More Hall about 1721; re-invented by John Dollond 1758
Sir William Herschel originally an organist at Bath; greatly improves telescopes, and discovers the planet *Trans joveh* (see), 21 March, 1781, and a volcano mountain in the moon in 1783; he completes his forty-

feet focal length telescope in 1789, and he discovers two other volcanic mountains; he lays before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 nebulae and clusters of stars 1802
A telescope made in London for the observatory of Madrid which cost 11,000*l.* in "
Telescopes improved by Guinand and Fraunhofer 1805-14
The great telescope taken down, and one of twenty-feet focal length erected by sir John Herschel (who afterwards took it to the Cape of Good Hope, and made with it his observations) 1822
The earl of Rosse erected at Parsonstown, in Ireland, a telescope (at a cost exceeding 20,000*l.*) 6 feet in diameter and 54 feet in length; it is moved with ease 1828-43
Mr. Lassell constructed a telescope by which he discovered the satellite of Neptune, 1846; and the eight satellites of Saturn 1848
One of gigantic size, 85 feet in length (very imperfect), completed at Wandsworth by the rev. John Craig 1852
Magnificent equatorial telescopes set up at the national observatories at Greenwich and Paris 1860
M. Foucault exhibits at Paris a reflecting telescope, the mirror 31½ inches in diameter; the focal length 17½ feet, 1862
Mr. Newall's telescope (with object-glass 25 inches diameter; tube nearly 30 feet) set up at Gateshead by Cookes of York 1870
One at United States Observatory, Washington; object-glass 26 inches diameter, 33 feet length "
Mr. A. Ainslie Common's reflecting telescope: speculum 37½ inches diameter; length, 20 feet; said to be the most powerful in existence; Ealing, Middlesex; completed Sept. 1879
The largest refracting telescope yet made, by Howard Grubb (at Dublin (for Vienna); approved by the commissioners 16 March, 1881

Tell, William. The popular stories respecting him were demonstrated to be mythical by prof. Kopp of Lucerne, 1872.

Tellers, see under *Eschequer*.

Tellurium, a rare metal, in its natural state containing small quantities of iron and gold, was discovered by Muller of Reichenstein in 1782, and named by Klaproth.

Telodynamic Transmitter, invented by M. Hirn, is an arrangement of water-wheels, endless wires, and pulleys for conveying and using the power of waterfalls at a distance, and has been much used since 1850. The apparatus was shown at Paris in 1862.

Temeswar (Hungary), capital of the Banat, often besieged by the Turks. On 10 Aug. 1849, Haynau totally defeated the Hungarians besieging this town, and virtually ended the war.

Temnograph, an instrument designed to plot to any accurate scale a section of the ground over which it travels. It works by frictional motion governed by two pendulous weights. Invented by A. M. Rymer-Jones in 1879.

Temperance Societies originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, while he was secretary of war in America, in order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, prohibited them altogether in the United States army, 1818; see *Teetotaler* and *Permissive Bill*.

The first public temperance society in America was projected in 1825, and formed 13 Feb. 1826
Many temperance societies immediately afterwards formed in America, England, and Scotland "
British and Foreign Temperance Society formed, 29 June, 1831
The "Rehabites" (see *Jer.* xxxv.) began about 1838
In Ireland the rev. Dr. Edgar of Belfast published upon temperance in 1829-31; and Father Mathew, a Roman Catholic clergyman, affirmed that he had made more than a million of converts to temperance 1841
In England the National Temperance Society formed 1843
London Temperance League 1861
The United Kingdom Alliance for the legislative suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors 1 June, 1863
Mr. J. B. Gough lectures in London, etc. 1863
Father Mathew arrived in America in July, 1840; was not so successful there; he died, aged 61, 6 Dec. 1866
The National Union for suppression of intemperance by means of "few houses, shorter hours, and better provisions" established end of 1871
Church of England Temperance Society inaugurated by the archbishop of Canterbury and others at Lambeth 18 Feb. 1873
A temperance hospital, where no alcoholic drinks are to be given for disease, was opened 6 Oct. "
British Women's Temperance Association inaugurated at Newcastle on Tyne April, 1876
Mr. J. B. Gough lectures in London Sept. 1878; Oct. 1879

London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead road, London, building (21,000 out of 30,000 subscribed)..... Sept. 1879

Tempered Glass, see *Glass*.

Templars. The military order of "Soldiers of the Temple," to protect pilgrims, was founded about 1118 by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem; confirmed by pope Honorius II., 1128. The Templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England before 1185. Their wealth having excited the cupidity of the French kings, the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, and part of its revenues was bestowed upon other orders about 1312. Numbers of the order were tried, condemned, and burned alive, or hanged, in 1308-10, and it suffered much persecution throughout Europe: 68 knights were burned at Paris, 1310. Pope Clement V. abolished the order, April, 1312. The grand-master Molay was burned alive at Paris, 18 March, 1314. Their property in England was given to the Hospitallers, and the head of the order in England died in the Tower; see *Good Templars*.

Temple (London), the dwelling of the Knights Templars, 1185, at the suppression of the order was purchased by the professors of the common law and converted into inns, 1311, afterwards called the Inner and Middle Temple. Essex house, also a part of the house of the Templars, was called the Outer Temple, because it was situated without Temple bar.

The *Temple hall* was built in 1873
St. Mary's, or the Temple church situated in the Inner Temple is a Gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in 1240, and is remarkable for its circular vestibule, and for the tombs of the crusaders who were buried there. The church was refaced with stone by Mr. Smirke in 1878

The new Middle Temple library was opened by the prince of Wales 31 Oct. 1861
New Inner Temple hall opened by princess Louise, 14 May, 1870

Temple bar, erected outside the gates; ordered to be rebuilt 27 June, 1669; erected by Sir C. Wren, completed March 1672-3, cost 13977 10s., room above contained books of Ch. I. & C. for 200 years, reported dangerous, Man h., began to sink 30 July, shored up 1868
Its removal voted by the common council, 27 Sept. 1878; the removal began 2 Jan. 1878, last stones removed, 14 June 1879 (set up in Epping Forest).

The memorial to mark the site (including statues of the queen and prince of Wales), cost about 11,500l., inaugurated by prince Leopold 8 Nov. 1880

Temples originated in the sepulchres built for the dead.—*Eusebius*. The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods.—*Herodotus*. The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion.—*Apollonius*.

The temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon, 1012 a.c., consecrated 1004, pillaged by Shishak 971, repaired by Joash, 850, profaned by Ahaz, 740 restored by Hezekiah, 726 pillaged and fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 588, 587, rebuilt, 536 pillaged by Antiochus, 170, rebuilt by Herod, 18; destroyed by Titus, a.d. 70.

The temple of Apollo, at Delphi, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Trophonius about 1200 a.c., burned by the Persians 494, a new temple raised by the family of the Alcmaeonides about 514.

Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times, planned by Cleophon 544 a.c., fired by Erastostatus or Herostatus to perpetuate his name 356 a.c.; to rebuild it employed 220 years, destroyed by the Goths, a.d. 269.

The temple of Procy was built by Archelaus on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned and excluded from all ailments.—*Lat. Max.*

Temple of Thebes, built 480 a.c. is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.

Most of the heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great, 331.

Temple at Paris, formerly an asylum for debtors, and a prison during the republic was made the site of a market in 1809 and rebuilt in 1864.

The *City Temple* a dissenters chapel (minister Dr Parker), near Holborn Viaduct, was opened 19 May, 1874.
(See separate articles.)

Ten Minutes' Bill, see *Reform*.

Ten Tables, see *Decemvirs*.

Ten Thousand, see *Retreat*.

Tenant, see *Rent*. Bills to amend the position of Irish tenants in relation to their landlords were brought

into parliament by Mr. Sharman Crawford, 1835; Sir Joseph Napier, 1852; Mr. Cardwell, 1860; Mr. Chichester Fortescue, 1866; Lord Nass, 1867. The Irish Land bill settling the question passed 8 July, 1870; see *Ulster*.

Tenasserim (N.E. India), ceded by Burmah to the British, 24 Feb. 1826.

Teneriffe (Canaria, N.W. coast of Africa). The peak of Teneriffe, 15,396 feet above the level of the sea, was ascended in 1856 by Prof. C. Piazzi Smyth for astronomical observations. An earthquake in this island destroyed several towns and many thousands of people in 1704; see *Santa Cruz*.

Tennessee, a southern state of North America, was settled about 1700, and admitted into the Union 1 June, 1796. An ordinance of secession from the Union was passed on 6 May, 1861. On 28 Feb. 1862, the federal general Nelson entered Nashville, and in March Andrew Johnson (afterwards the president of the United States) was made military governor over a large part of Tennessee. In Sept. 1863, Rosecrans expelled the Confederate government. The representatives of Tennessee were readmitted to congress, July, 1866.

Tennis. This game, brought from France, became fashionable in England in the reign of Charles II. 1660-85; see *Jeu de Paume*. "Lawn Tennis" became fashionable in 1877, replacing croquet. Julian Marshall's "Annals of Tennis" published June, 1878.

Tenterden's Act, *Lords*, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71, for shortening the time of prescription in certain cases (such as rights of way, and use of light), passed 1 Aug. 1832.

Tenth, see *Tithes*.

Tenures, the mode in which land is held. Military tenures in England were abolished in 1660. Lyttelton's book on Tenures is dated 1481.

Terbium, a metal sometimes found with yttrium (which see).

Terceira, see *Azores*.

Terms of Law and Vacations. They were instituted in England from the Norman usage, the long vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 14 Will. I. 1079.—*Glanville de Leg. Angl.* They were gradually formed.—*Spelman*. The terms were fixed by statute 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. 22 July, 1830: *Hilary Term* to begin 11 Jan. and end 31 Jan.; *Easter*, 15 April to end 8 May; *Trinity*, 22 May to end 12 June; *Michaelmas*, 2 Nov. to end 25 Nov. This act was amended 1 Will. IV. 15 Nov. 1830. New law terms (now sittings) were appointed under the Supreme Court of Judicature act, passed 5 Aug. 1873.

Michaelmas sittings 2 Nov. to 21 Dec.
Hilary 11 Jan. to Wednesday in Passion week.
Easter Thursday in Easter week to Friday before Whit-Sunday.

Trinity Tuesday after Whit Sunday to 8 Aug.
The new legal vacations ordered to be as follows:—*Christmas*, 24 Dec. to 6 Jan. *Easter* Good Friday to *Easter Tuesday* *Whitmas* Saturday before Whit Sunday to *Whit Tuesday*. *Long vacation* 10 Aug. to 24 Oct.

Ternova, see *Tirnovo*.

Terra del Fuego, see *Missions*.

Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, passed 16 Aug. 1878. It regulates the law relating to the trial of offences committed on the sea within a certain distance of the coasts of her majesty's dominions.

Terror, see *Reign of*.

Test Act, directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England, and to take the oaths against transubstantiation, etc.; enacted 29 March, 1673. The Test and Corporation acts were repealed, 9 May, 1828; see *University Tests*.

Testament, see *Bibles* and *Wills*.

Tester, *testone*, a silver coin struck in France by Louis XII., 1513; and also in Scotland in the time of Francis II. and of Mary, queen of Scots, 1550. It was so called

from the head of the king stamped upon it. In England the tester was of 12*l.* value in the reign of Henry VIII., afterwards of 6*l.* (still called a tester).

Testri (N. France). Pepin D'Heristal, invited by malcontents, here defeated and captured Thierry III., king of Austrasia, and established himself as duke, 687.

Tettenhall (Staffordshire). It was probably at this place, then named Teotenheal, that the Danes were defeated by the Saxon king, Edward the Elder, 6 Aug. 910.

Tetuan (Morocco) was entered by the Spaniards 6 Feb. 1860, after gaining a decisive victory on 4 Feb. The general, O'Donnell, was made a grandee of the first class.

Teutoberg Forest (the Teutobergiensis saltus, *Tuticus*), probably situate between Detmold and Paderborn, where Hermann, or Arminius, and the Germans defeated the Romans under Varus, with very great slaughter, A.D. 9. Varus and many of his officers preferred suicide to captivity. This defeat was regarded at Rome as a national calamity, and Augustus, in agony, cried, "Varus, give me my legions!"

Teutones, a people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies, 113 and 105 B.C. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius at Aix, and a great number made prisoners, 102 B.C. (see *Cimbri*), with whom authors commonly join the Teutones. The appellation came to be applied to the German nation in general (hence *Deutsche*).

Teutonic Order, military knights established in the Holy Land about 1191, through the humanity of the Germans (Teutones) to the sick and wounded of the Christian army in the Holy Land, under Guy of Lusignan, before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Calixtus III. On their return to Germany, the knights were invited to subdue and Christianize the country now called Prussia and its neighborhood, which they gradually accomplished. Their territories were invaded, and their army was defeated, with great slaughter, near Tannenberg, in East Prussia, by Jagellon, duke of Lithuania, 15 July, 1410, when the grand-master and many of the knights were slain. A large part of their possessions was incorporated into Poland in 1466, and into Brandenburg about 1521. In 1525 the grand-master was made a prince of the empire, and the order much weakened. Its remaining possessions were seized by Napoleon I. in 1809; see *Prussia*, etc.

Tewkesbury (Gloucestershire), where Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, 4 May, 1471. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI., was taken prisoner and her son killed. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry expired soon after this fatal engagement; being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475 by the French king, Louis XI., for 50,000 crowns; see *Rosa*.

The *abbey*, founded by Robert Fitz-Hamon, cousin of William I., completed and consecrated 1123; grandly altered, fourteenth century; a monastery destroyed by Henry VIII.; the abbey spared; restored by G. G. Scott, 1877-9.

Texas (North America) was settled by the French, 1687, who were expelled soon after. It revolted from Mexico in 1835; was helped by the Americans in 1836. Its independence was acknowledged in 1840. Its annexation led to war between Mexico and the United States. It was admitted into the Union by the latter in 1846; seceded from it in 1861; submitted in 1865; readmitted to representation, March, 1870. The coast was desolated by a great storm, 15-18 Sept. 1875; see *Storms*.

Texel (at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, Holland). Its vicinity has been the scene of memorable naval engagements. An engagement between the English under Blake, Dean, and Monk, and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in which the latter were worsted and

admiral Van Tromp was killed, 31 July, 1653. Again, in the mouth of the Texel a sharp indecisive action took place between the allied English and French fleets under prince Rupert and comte D'Estrees, and the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter, 11 Aug. 1673. The Dutch fleet was vanquished by admiral Duncan on 11 Oct. 1797; see *Camperdown*. The Dutch fleet of twelve ships of war and thirteen Indiamen surrendered to admiral Mitchell, who, entering the Texel, possessed himself of them without firing a shot, 30 Aug. 1799.

Thallium, a metal, occurring in the sulphuric acid manufacture, discovered by Mr. William Crookes by means of the spectrum analysis, March, 1861.

Thames (London), the Roman Tamesis or Tamesa, Saxon Temese, Temesa, rises in four springs, at Ullen farm, near Coates, Gloucestershire. The head of the river in Wiltshire is about 170 miles from London bridge, and its whole course from source to mouth about 220 miles; see *London* and *London Bridge*.

The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats. 1235
The conservation of the Thames was given to the mayors of London. 1489
The Thames was made navigable to Oxford. 1624
It ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1638; again, three times in four hours, 22 March, 1692; again, twice in three hours. 24 Nov. 1777
It rose to a great height. 1736, 1747, 1762, 1791
An act of parliament gave the conservation of the Thames to the corporation of London; twelve conservators were to be appointed—three by the government. 1857
In consequence of the great contamination of the Thames by the influx of the sewage of London, and the bad odors emanating from it in the summer of 1858, an act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*) to undertake its purification by constructing new drainage. 1858
The Thames Angling Preservation Society (established about 1838) is revived in. 1863
Mr. Leach, engineer of the conservators, reported that "the river is dreadfully mismanaged from its source to its mouth." 23 July, "
The Thames navigation acts, appointing five more conservators, etc., and prohibiting pollution by sewage, etc., passed. Aug. 1866
The powers of the act extended up to Staines. 1867
New by-laws to protect the fish in the Upper Thames passed by the conservators. 14 June, 1869
Highest tide known for many years; river overflowed from Gravesend to its tidal limit; great damage and distress in Blackfriars and Lambeth; Woolwich arsenal flooded and suffered; river said to have risen above 29 feet. 15 Nov. 1875
The lord mayor and others (with carriages and horses) cross by ferry from Rotherhithe to Wapping. 1 Nov. "
Thames Steam Ferry: first pile of a landing-place at Wapping struck by lord mayor Stone, 11 Oct. 1876; first steam ferry boat, *Jessie May*, launched. 26 Feb. 1876
In consequence of the wreck of the saloon steamer *Princess Alice*, by collision with the *Hywell Castle*, 3 Sept., a committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into matters connected with safety of navigation, etc., in the river. Sept. 1878
Floods on the south side, through heavy rains and high tides, 2, 3 Jan. 1877; during severe frost. 18, 19 Jan. 1881
THAMES TUNNEL. One proposed, 1799; shaft sunk, 1804. The present one proposed by I. K. Brunel, to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping, 1823. The bill received the royal assent. 24 June, 1824
The shaft was begun, and the first brick laid by Mr. Smith, 2 March; the excavation commenced, 1 April; the first horizontal excavation in. Dec. 1825
At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft, the first irruption took place. 18 May, 1827
The second irruption, by which six workmen perished, 12 Jan. 1828
The tunnel was opened throughout for foot-passengers, 25 March, 1843. [The length of the tunnel is 1300 feet; its width is 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including foot-path, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet.]
The Thames Tunnel Company was dissolved in. 1866
The tunnel, transferred to the East London railway company, was closed. 21 July, "
The *Tower subway*, an iron tube tunnel beneath the Thames, constructed by Messrs. Barlow, was begun 16 Feb. 1869, and privately opened, April, 1870. It was said to have cost only 16,000*l.*
A *tubular Thames tunnel*, chiefly for workmen, between North and South Woolwich, begun. 23 Aug. 1876
THAMES EMBANKMENT. Recommended by sir Christopher Wren, 1668, and by William Paterson, founder of

the bank of England, about 1694. The corporation embarked a mile in 1767. It was further recommended by Gwynne, 1767; by sir Frederick Eden, 1798; by sir Frederick Trench, 1824; by James Walker; by the duke of Newcastle, 1844; and by John Martin the painter, 1856. In 1860, the Metropolitan Board of Works recommended that the north bank of the Thames should be embanked, whereby the bed of the river would be improved; a low-level sewer could be easily constructed beneath a broad roadway; docks to be constructed within the embankment wall; the expense to be defrayed by the city duties on coal, and by means provided by government. The principle of this recommendation was approved by parliament, and a committee was appointed, which sat for the first time

30 April, 1861

An act for "embanking the north side of the Thames from Westminster bridge to Blackfriars bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto," passed 7 Aug.; the work begun in.....Nov. 1862

Mr. J. W. Bazalgette presented a report, with a plan for embanking the south side of the Thames, 6 Nov. 1862; act for carrying it out passed.....28 July, 1863
Southern (Albert) Embankment. First stone laid by Mr. (aft. sir William) Tite, 28 July, 1866; partially opened

24 Nov. 1869

First stone of the northern (Victoria) embankment laid by Mr. Thwaites near Whitehall stairs, 20 July, 1864; the footway opened to the public, 30 July, 1868; the roadway opened by the prince of Wales.....13 July, 1870
The proposal to build public offices upon the reclaimed land negatived by the house of commons.....July, " "
Chelsea (Victoria) Embankment. Authorized by parliament, 13 July, 1868; commenced 5 Aug. 1871; opened by the duke of Edinburgh.....9 May, 1874
"*Cleopatra's Needle*" (see *Obeisk*) set up on the embankment.....12 Sept. 1878

Thames Mystery; see *London*, 1873.

Thames, BATTLE OF, in Upper Canada. This was between 2500 Americans, under gen. Harrison, and 800 British regulars and 1200 Indians, under gen. Proctor. It occurred on 5 Oct. 1813. The Indians were led by the celebrated Tecumseh or Tecumthá. The Americans were victorious. The Americans lost in killed and wounded only 29; the British lost in killed and wounded, including Indians (Tecumseh was slain), 67; and 560 men made prisoners, with 5000 small-arms and 6 pieces of cannon.

Thane, a Saxon title of nobility, abolished in England at the Conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system; and in Scotland by king Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

Thanet (Kent) was the first permanent settlement of the Saxons, about 449. The Danes held a part of it, 853-65, and ravaged it 980, 988 et seq.

Thanksgiving Day, in the UNITED STATES, originated in 1622. At first the practice of observing a day of thanksgiving in the autumn of every year was confined to New England; but it has now become general throughout the United States, and the custom is to select the last Thursday in November for this purpose.

Thanksgivings, special national, were offered up at St. Paul's cathedral for the defeat of Spanish Armada, queen Elizabeth present, 8 Sept. and 24 Nov. 1588; for Marlborough's victories, 12 Nov. 1702, and 7 Sept. 1704; for George III.'s recovery from illness, 23 April, 1789; for Duncan's and other naval victories, 19 Dec. 1797; and for the recovery of the prince of Wales, 27 Feb. 1872.

Thapsus (N. Africa). Near here Julius Caesar totally defeated the army of the party which supported the policy of Pompey, Feb. 46 a.c. The suicide of Cato followed soon after.

Theatines, a religious order, the first who assumed the title of regular clerks, founded by Caraffa, bishop of Theate, or Chieti, in Naples (afterwards pope Paul IV.), 1524, to repress heresy. They first established themselves in France, according to Hénault, in Paris, 1644. The Theatines vainly endeavored to revive among the clergy the poverty of the apostles.

Theatres. That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philos, 420 B.C., is said to have been the first erected. Marcellus's theatre at Rome was begun by Cæsar, and dedicated by Augustus, 12 a.c. Theatres were erected

in most cities of Italy. Most of the inhabitants of Pompeii were assembled at a theatre on the night of 24 Aug. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered the city. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Sienna, A.D. 1583; see *Drama*, *Plays*, etc.

Theatres in ENGLAND. The first royal license for a theatre in England was in 1574 to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside; see *Globe*. The prices of admission in the reign of queen Elizabeth were—gallery, 2d.; lords' rooms, 1s.; see *Drama*, *Drury Lane*, and other theatres. The theatres were closed by parliament, 1642-60.

The first play-bill was dated 8 April, 1663, and issued from Drury lane; it runs thus: "By his majesty his company of comedians at the new theatre in Drury lane will be acted a comedy called 'The Humorous Lieutenant.'" After detailing the characters, it concludes thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly".....8 April, 1663
Lincoln's inn theatre (the duke's theatre) opened by sir William Davenant's patent, 25 April, 1663; rebuilt.....1666
Acts for licensing plays and play-houses (placing them under the lord chamberlain), 10 Geo. II. c. 28.....1737
Act for regulating theatres (6 & 7 Vict. c. 68).....22 Aug. 1843
Marionettes or puppets produced at the Adelaide Gallery.....1862
Several of the theatres first opened on Sunday evenings for religious worship, and filled.....Jan. 1860
Lord chamberlain warned managers against indecent dances and scanty dresses.....28 Jan. 1860 and 21 Dec. 1874
Theatres in Great Britain, 166; in London, 33, summer of 1868; in London, 45, Jan. 1876; in London, 57, capable of holding 126,100 persons.....June, 1878

DRURY-LANE.

Killigrew's patent.....25 April, 1663
Opened.....8 April, 1663
Neil Gwynne performed.....1666
Theatre burned down with 60 houses.....Jan. 1672
Rebuilt by sir C. Wren, and opened.....26 March, 1674
Cibber, Wilkes, Booth.....1712
Garrick's *début* here.....1742
Garrick and Lacy's tenure (revival of Shakespeare).....1767
Theatrical fund founded by Mr. Garrick, 1766; incorporated.....1776
Interior rebuilt by Adams; opened.....28 Sept. " "
Garrick's farewell.....10 June, 1776
Sheridan's management....." "
Mrs. Siddon's *début* as a star.....10 Oct. 1782
Mr. Kemble's *début* as *Hamlet*.....30 Sept. 1783
The theatre rebuilt on a large scale, and reopened.....12 March, 1794

Charles Kemble's first appearance (as *Malcolm* in "*Macbeth*").....21 April, " "
Dowton's first appearance (as *Shave* in the "*Jew*").....11 Oct. 1796
Hatfield fired at George III.....11 May, 1800
The theatre burned.....24 Feb. 1809
Rebuilt by Wyatt, and reopened with a prologue by lord Byron.....10 Oct. 1812
Edmund Kean's appearance (as *Shylock*).....26 Jan. 1814
Mr. Ellison lessee.....3 Oct. 1819
Madame Vestris's first appearance.....19 Feb. 1820
Real water introduced in the "*Cataract of the Ganges*,".....27 Oct. 1823

Mr. Price lessee.....July, 1826
Ellen Tree's appearance (as *Violante*).....23 Sept. " "
Charles Kean's appearance (as *Norman*).....1 Oct. 1827
Mrs. Nisbet's first appearance (as the *Widow Cherry*).....9 Oct. 1829
Mr. Alexander Lee's and captain Polhill's management.....1830
Mr. Alfred Bunn lessee.....1851
Mr. Forrest's first appearance (as *Spartacus*).....17 Oct. 1856
Mr. Hammond's management.....1859
German operas commenced here.....15 March, 1841
Mr. Macready's management....." "
Mr. Bunn again lessee.....1845

Miss Clara Webster burned on the stage, 14 Dec.; and died.....16 Dec. 1844
Mr. Anderson's management.....1849
Mr. Macready's farewell.....26 Feb. 1851
Mr. Bunn lessee and manager.....1852
Mr. E. T. Smith.....1853-6
English opera (Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne).....1866
Italian opera.....1869-76
Opened by Mr. E. T. Smith.....15 Oct. 1880
Suddenly closed.....20 April, 1881
Mr. G. V. Brooke appears (as *Othello*).....27 Oct. " "
(Drowned in the *London*; see *Wracks*, 11 Jan. 1866.)

Mr. Falconer.....Dec. 1892-3
Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton managers.....Jan. 1904
Reopened with Halliday's "*King of Scots*".....26 Sept. 1874
Reopened with "*Antony and Cleopatra*".....30 Sept. 1874
Balf's posthumous "*Talisman*" produced.....11 June, 1874
Balf's statue uncovered.....26 Sept. 1874
Salvini as *Othello*, 1 April; as *Hamlet*.....31 May, 1878

Wagner's "Lohengrin".....12 June, 1875
 Boucault's new drama "The Shaughraun" produced,
 4 Sept. "
 Manager and lessee, F. B. Chatterton.....1876-8
 Opera.....1878, 1871-8
 Reopened with "Richard III.".....23 Sept. 1876
 Mr. Willis's "Charles II.".....24 Sept. 1877
 Theatre suddenly closed; strike of actors, etc.....4 Feb. 1879
 Meinungen Court Company (Germans), "Julius Cesar,"
 30 May, 1881
 Mr. Augustus Harris lessee and manager.....Sept. 1879-81

COVENT-GARDEN.

The theatre opened by Rich.....7 Dec. 1732
 Beef-steak Society, founded by Rich and Lambert.....1735
 Theatrical fund instituted, 1760; incorporated.....1764
 Mr. Harris's tenure.....1767
 Lewis's first appearance (as *Belcour*).....15 Sept. 1773
 Miss Reay killed by Mr. Hackman, coming from the
 house.....7 April, 1779
 Jack Johnston's first appearance in Irish characters,
 3 Oct. 1783
 Munden's appearance.....2 Dec. 1790
 Fawcett's first appearance (as *Caleb*).....21 Sept. 1791
 G. F. Cooke's appearance (as *Richard III.*).....31 Oct. 1800
 Braham's appearance.....9 Dec. 1801
 Mr. Kemble's management.....1802
 Appearance of Master Betty, the *Infant Roscius*.....1 Dec. 1804
 Lewis's last appearance (as the *Copper Captain*) 28 May, 1808
 Theatre burned down.....20 Sept. "
 Rebuilt by R. Smirke, R.A., and reopened with "Mac-
 beth".....18 Sept. 1809
 The O. P. riot (which see).....18 Sept. to 10 Dec. "
 Horses first introduced; in "Bluebeard".....18 Feb. 1811
 The farewell benefit of Mrs. Siddons (immense house),
 29 June, 1812

[Mrs. Siddons performed once afterwards, in June,
 1819, for Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble's benefit.]
 Miss Stephens's first appearance (as *Mandane*).....7 Sept. 1813
 Miss Foote's appearance here (as *Amanthis*).....26 May, 1814
 Miss O'Neill's appearance (as *Juliet*).....6 Oct. "
 Miss Kelly fired at by George Barnett, in the house,
 7 Feb. 1816

Mr. Macready's first appearance (as *Orestes*).....16 Sept. "
 Mr. J. P. Kemble's farewell (as *Coriolanus*).....23 June, 1817
 Henry Harris's management.....1818
 Charles Kemble's management.....1823
 Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance (as *Juliet*).....5 Oct. 1829
 Mr. Fawcett's farewell.....21 May, 1830
 Charles Young's farewell.....30 May, 1832
 Mr. Macready's management.....1837
 Madame Vestris's management.....1839
 Miss Adelaide Kemble's appearance (as *Norma*).....2 Nov. 1841
 Charles Kemble again.....10 Sept. 1842
 Mr. Laurent's management.....26 Dec. 1844
 Opened by F. Gye for Italian opera.....6 April, 1847
 Destroyed by fire (during a *bal masque*, conducted by
 Anderson the Wizard).....5 March, 1856

New theatre (by Barry) opened by Mr. F. Gye ("Les
 Huguenots").....15 May, 1858
 English opera (Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison).....Oct. 1859
 All principal actors perform parts of plays for the benefit
 of the Dramatic College.....29 March, 1860
 Balfe's "Bianca" brought out.....6 Dec. "
 Italian opera (Mr. Gye).....April, 1861
 Last appearance of Gye.....3 Aug. "
 English opera (Pyne and Harrison).....31 Oct. "
 Italian opera (Mr. Gye).....April, 1862
 English opera (Pyne and Harrison).....25 Aug. "
 Italian opera (Mr. Gye).....7 April, 1863
 Gounod's "Faust".....July, "
 English opera (Pyne and Harrison).....12 Oct. "
 Italian opera (Mr. Gye).....April, 1864
 English opera, etc. (opera company limited).....17 Oct. "
 Italian opera (Mr. Gye).....28 April, 1865
 Becomes the property of a company, Mr. Gye manager,
 Aug. "

Reopened (Mr. Gye), April, 1866; 2 April, 1867, 31 March, 1868
 Opened by Mr. Mapleson's company.....24 Oct. "
 Opera season (Gye and Mapleson).....29 May, 1869
 Mr. Dion Boucault lessee and manager.....29 Aug. 1872
 Italian opera.....1873-8

Mr. F. Gye, many years lessee, died through accident
 with gun.....5 Dec. 1878
 A & S Gatti managers.....Dec. "
 Mr. Lionel Gye lessee.....1878-81

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, OR QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Opera house opened - *Pennid* (see *Opera house*).....1705
 The theatre was enlarged.....1720
 Burned down.....17 June, 1789
 Rebuilt, and reopened.....22 Sept. 1791
 Exterior improved by Mr. Nash.....1818
 The *retiree* by Mr. Bubb.....1821
 Madame Richi's appearance.....10 May, 1841
 Mr. Lumley's management.....1842
 Jenny Lind's first appearance.....4 May, 1847
 Association formed for conducting financial affairs of the
 house.....1852
 Julien's concert.....Oct. 1857

Festive performances on the marriage of the princess
 royal.....Jan. 1859

Macfarren's "Robin Hood" brought out.....11 Oct. 1860
 [Not opened in 1861.]

Italian opera (Mr. Mapleson).....1862-67
 Burned down; great loss.....6 Dec. 1867
 Rebuilt; its affairs in chancery.....1872
 Sold for 31,000.....20 May, 1874
 [Lease to earl Dudley till 1891.]

Opened for Italian opera by Mr. Mapleson.....1877-81

HAYMARKET.

Built.....1702
 Opened by French comedians.....29 Dec. 1720
 Fielding's Mogul company.....1734-5
 A French company prohibited from acting by the audi-
 ence.....1738
 Mr. Foote's patent.....1747
 The bottle-conjuror's dupe (see *Bottle conjuror*).....16 Jan. 1748

The theatre rebuilt.....1767
 Mr. Colman's tenure.....1 Jan. 1777
 Miss Farren's appearance here (afterwards countess of
 Derby)....."

Royal visit; great crowd; 16 persons killed and many
 wounded.....3 Feb. 1794
 Mr. Elliston's *debut* here.....24 June, 1796
 First appearance of Mr. Mathews (as *Lingo*).....16 May, 1803
 Mr. Morris's management.....1803

Appearance of Mr. Liston (as *Sheriff*).....8 June, "
 The tailors' riot.....15 Aug. "
 Appearance of Mr. Young (as *Hamlet*).....22 June, 1807
 Of Miss F. Kelly (as *Florella*).....12 June, 1810
 Present theatre rebuilt by Nash; opened.....4 July, 1821
 Miss Paton's (Mrs. Wood) appearance (as *Susannah*).....3 Aug. 1822

Mr. Webster's management.....12 June, 1837
 Mr. Charles Kean's appearance here.....1839
 Mr. Webster's management (16 years) terminated with
 his farewell appearance.....14 March, 1853

First appearance of "Our American Cousin" (said to be
 by Tom Taylor, and to have been acted 800 times in
 America); Mr. Sothorn, *Lord Dundreary* (played 496
 nights).....11 Nov. 1861
 Mr. Buckstone's management.....1863-76
 Mr. John S. Clarke.....1878
 Mr. & Mrs. Bancroft, 1 Oct. 1879; reopened; pit removed,
 and other changes; temporary riot.....31 Jan. 1880

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE, NOW LYCEUM.

Built by Dr. Arnold.....1794-5
 Winsor experiments with gas lighting.....1803-4
 Opened as the Lyceum in.....1809
 Appearance of Mr. Wrench (as *Belcour*).....7 Oct. "
 Reopened with an address spoken by Miss Kelly,
 15 June, 1816

House destroyed by fire.....16 Feb. 1830
 Rebuilt, and reopened.....14 July, 1834
 Equestrian performances.....16 Jan. 1844
 Mrs. Keeley's management.....8 April, "
 Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews's management,
 Oct. 1847-56

Retirement of Mr. C. Mathews.....March, 1855
 Appearance of Madame Ristori.....June, 1866
 Taken by Mr. Gye for Italian opera for forty nights,
 14 April, 1857

Opened for English opera by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr.
 Harrison.....21 Sept. "
 Balfe's opera, "Rose of Castile," produced.....Oct. "
 Mr. G. Webster and Mr. Falconer, July, 1858; closed
 April, 1859

Opened by Madame Celeste.....Nov. 1859 and Oct. 1860
 The "Savage Club" perform before the queen and
 prince.....7 March, "
 Italian opera.....8 June, 1861
 Mr. Falconer manager (English comedy).....19 Aug. "
 "Peep of Day" brought out.....9 Nov. "
 Mr. Fechter.....10 Jan. 1863 et seq.

Japanese troupe.....spring, 1866
 Lord Lytton's "Rightful Heir" brought out.....3 Oct. "
 Mr. H. Irving as *Hamlet* (long run).....31 Oct. 1874
 "Macbeth".....25 Sept. 1875
 "Othello".....14 Feb. 1876

Tennyson's "Queen Mary" performed.....19 April, "
 Mr. H. L. Bateman lessee and manager.....1873-6
 Mrs. Bateman lessee and manager.....1876-8
 Mr. H. Irving lessee and manager.....Sept. 1878-81
 Reopens with "Hamlet" (68 years on the stage).....30 Dec. 1878
 Mr. Chippendale's benefit (68 years on the stage).....24 Feb. 1879

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Formerly called the *Sans Pareil*, opened under the man-
 agement of Mr. and Miss Scott.....27 Nov. 1806
 Under Rodwell and Jones, who gave it the present
 name.....1820-1
 Terry and Yates.....1826
 Messrs. Mathews and Yates's management join (*Math-*
ews at Home).....1828

New front.....1840
 Madame Celeste's management.....30 Sept. 1844
 Rebuilt and opened, with improved arrangements,
 27 Dec. 1866
 "Colleen Bawn" represented.....10 Sept. 1880
 [Immense run; above 380 nights.]

Miss Bateman appears as *Leah*. . . 1 Oct. 1863 to 11 June, 1864
Messrs. F. B. Chatterton and B. Webster, lessees. . . 1844-73
Mr. B. Webster, proprietor. Messrs. Gatti and T. G.
Clark, lessees and managers. . . 1878-81

ST. JAMES'S, LATE PRINCE'S.

This theatre was built by and opened under the management of Mr. Braham. . . 14 Dec. 1838
German operas performed here under the management of Mr. Bunn. . . 1840
Mr. Mitchell's tenure; performance of French plays, 22 Jan. 1844
German plays. . . 1852
Mrs. Seymour's tenure. . . 22 Oct. 1854-5
French plays. . . 1857
Neapolitan buffo-opera. . . Nov. "
Italian plays. . . 1858
French operas. . . Jan. 1859
French plays. . . May, "
English comedy, under Mr. F. B. Chatterton, manager, Oct. "
French plays. . . 28 May, 1860
English plays. . . 12 Aug. "
Mr. Wigan, manager. . . 1860-2
French plays. . . May, 1863-April, 1869
French plays. . . 1871-3
Messrs. Hare and Kendal, lessees and managers. . . 1881

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.

First opened for concerts. . . Sept. 1840
Sold for 16,400*l.*. . . 9 Sept. 1841
Opened for plays by Mr. J. Maddox. . . 26 Dec. 1842
Mr. Bartley's farewell here. . . 18 Dec. 1852
Mr. Charles Keen's management, 1850; closed 29 Aug. 1859
Mr. A. Harris's management; opened. . . 29 Sept. "
Zouave (Crimean company). . . 23 July, 1860
Mr. Fechter appears (as *Hamlet*). . . 20 March, 1861
Mr. Harris, lessee. . . 1860-1
Mr. Lindus, manager. . . 20 Oct. 1862
Mr. G. Vining, lessee and manager. . . May, 1863-6
Mr. F. B. Chatterton, lessee. . . 1872-8
Mr. Walter Gooch, lessee and manager. . . 1878-81
Closed for rebuilding, 19 May; rebuilt; opened (first appearance of Edwin Booth). . . 6 Nov. 1880

OLYMPIC.

Erected by the late Mr. Astley, and opened with horse-
manship. . . 18 Sept. 1806
Here the celebrated Eliston (1813) and afterwards Ma-
dame Vestris, had managements; the latter until. . . 1839
Mr. George Wild's tenure. . . 1840
Miss Davenport's tenure. . . 11 Nov. 1844
Mr. Watts's management. . . 1848
The theatre destroyed by fire. . . 29 March, 1849
Rebuilt and opened—Mr. Watts resumes his management. . . 26 Dec. "
Mr. William Farren's management. . . 1850
Lessee and manager, Mr. A. Wigan. . . 17 Oct. 1853-7
Messrs. Robson and Embden's management. . . Aug. 1857-62
Mr. Horace Wigan, manager. . . 1864-68
Lessee, Mr. B. Webster. . . 1868
Lessee and manager, Miss Ada Cavendish. . . 1873
Mr. Wills's "Buckingham" produced. . . Dec. 1875
Mr. Henry Neville. . . 1873-8
Mr. J. H. Cobbe, manager. . . May, 1881

STRAND THEATRE.

First opened—Mr. Raynor and Mrs. Waylett. . . 1831
Mr. William Farren's management. . . 1849
Lessee, Mr. F. Allcroft; manager, Mr. T. Payne. . . 1855
Lessee, Miss Swanborough. . . 1858-61
Mr. Swanborough, sen. . . Dec. 1862
Mrs. Swanborough. . . 1865-81

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Built by Philip Astley, and opened. . . 1773
Destroyed by fire, with numerous adjacent houses, 17 Sept. 1794
Rebuilt. . . 1795
Burned again, with forty houses. . . 1 Sept. 1803
Ducrow's management. . . 1825
Again destroyed by fire. . . 8 June, 1841
Rebuilt and reopened by Mr. Batt. . . 17 April, 1843
Lessee and manager, Mr. W. Cooke. . . 1855-60
Mr. W. Cooke's farewell benefit. . . 20 Jan. 1860
A man killed by a lion. . . 7 Jan. 1861
Opened by Mr. Batt. . . 6 Dec. "
Opened by Mr. Boucicault, as the THEATRE ROYAL, WEST-
MINSTER. . . 26 Dec. 1862
Horseman-ship and opera (under Mr. E. T. Smith), June, 1865
Sold by auction. . . 1868

CIRCUS, NOW SURREY THEATRE.

[Originally devoted to equestrian exercises under Mr. Hughes]. . . 4 Nov. 1782
opened for performances. . . 4 Nov. 1783
Destroyed by fire. . . 12 Aug. 1806
Mr. Eliston's management. . . 1809
Mr. Eliston again. . . 4 June, 1827
Mr. David's tenure. . . 1833
Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Anderson, managers. . . 12 Sept. 1863-5
Destroyed by fire, 31 Jan.; rebuilt and opened. . . 26 Dec. 1865

COBURG, NOW VICTORIA.

[The erection was commenced under the patronage of

the late princess Charlotte and the prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg]. . . 1816
The house was opened. . . 1818
Messrs. Egerton and Abbott had the management in. . . 1833
Mr. Osbaldiston's tenure. . . 1840
Alarm of fire, sixteen persons killed. . . 27 Dec. 1858

SADLER'S WELLS.

Opened as an orchestra. . . 1683
Present house opened. . . 1765
Eighteen persons trampled to death on a false alarm of fire. . . 15 Oct. 1807
Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps. . . 20 May, 1844-59
Management of Mr. Josephs. . . 25 March, 1861
Reopened by Mr. Phelps. . . 7 Sept. "
Lessee, Miss C. Lucette. . . 27 Sept. 1862
Miss Marriott, manager. . . 5 Sept. 1863-20 May, 1864
Miss C. Lucette, for opera. . . 1865
Miss Marriott, legitimate drama (with intervals). . . 1865-8
Miss Hazlewood, Miss Marriott, and others. . . 1868-73
Opened by Mrs. Bateman as New Sadler's Wells. . . 9 Oct. 1879
Mrs. Bateman dies (Miss I. Bateman succeeds). . . 13 Jan. 1881

OTHER THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court road. . . 1828
Garrick Theatre, Goodman's fields. . . 1830
City Theatre, Norton-Folgate. . . 1837
Miss Kelly's Theatre (since named *Soho and New Royalty*). . . 1840
Marylebone, opened. . . 1842
Pavilion Theatre burned. . . 23 Feb. 1856
New Royalty (Soho). . . 31 Aug. 1863
Royal Amphitheatre (for horses, etc.), Holborn, opened, 25 May, 1867
New East London, opened. . . 12 Oct. "
"New Queen's Theatre," formerly St. Martin's Hall, opened by Alfred Wigan. . . 24 Oct. "
St. George's Opera-house, Langham place, opened by Mr. German Reed. . . 18 Dec. "
The Globe, Strand, opened. . . 28 Nov. 1868
The Gaiety, Strand, opened. . . 21 Dec. "
Standard Theatre, built 1854; burned, 21 Oct. 1866; rebuilt. . . "
Charing Cross, opened. . . 19 June, 1869
Vaudeville, opened. . . 16 April, 1870
Opéra Comique, 299 Strand, opened (for Mlle. Déjazet). . . 29 Oct. "
Court Theatre, Chelsea, opened. . . 25 Jan. 1871
Royal Alexandra Theatre, Park street, Camden town, opened. . . 31 May, 1873
Criterion, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, opened by Spiers and Pond. . . 21 March, 1874
National Opera-house (*which see*), founded 7 Sept. and 16 Dec. 1875
Charing Cross reopened as the "Folly". . . 16 Oct. 1876
"Imperial Theatre," at Westminster Aquarium. . . 1878
Holborn Theatre reopened as the "Royal Connaught Theatre". . . 1 Nov. 1879
"H. M. S. Pinafore," by W. S. Gilbert, music by A. Sullivan, much performed, 1878-9-80; "The Pirates of Penzance," by the same, at Opéra Comique. . . 3 April, 1880
Holborn Theatre (afterwards called the *Mirror* and the *Duke's*), opened 16 Oct. 1866; burned. . . 4 July, "

DUBLIN THEATRES.

Werburg-street, commenced. . . 1635
Orange-street, now Smock alley. . . 1662
Aungier-street (*Victor*). . . 1728
Crow-street Music-hall. . . 1731
Rainsford-street Theatre. . . 1732
Aungier-street, management of Mr. Hitchcock. . . 1733
Smock-alley Theatre rebuilt. . . 1735
Fishamble-street Music-hall. . . 1741
Capel-street Theatre. . . 1745
Crow-street, Theatre Royal. . . 1758
Peter-street, Theatre Royal. . . 1789
Hawkins-street, Theatre Royal. . . 1821
Queen's Theatre, Brunswick street. . . 1844
Destroyed by fire. . . 9 Feb. 1880

EDINBURGH THEATRES.

Theatre of Music. . . 1672
Allan Ramsay's. . . 1736
Theatre Royal, Shakespeare square. . . 1769
The Caledonian Theatre. . . 1822
Adelphi Theatre burned down. . . 24 May, 1853
Royal Theatre burned down (several lives lost), 13 Jan. 1865, again 6 Feb. 1875

FIRST OR LAST APPEARANCES.

Quin's first appearance. . . 1716
Macklin at Lincoln's-inn fields. . . 1725
Garrick at Goodman's fields, as *Richard III.*. . . 19 Oct. 1741
Miss Farren (afterwards countess of Derby) first appears at Liverpool. . . 1773
Garrick's last appearance. . . 10 June, 1776
Mrs. Robinson, *Perdita*; her last appearance. . . 24 Dec. 1779
Braham's first appearance at the Royalty. . . 20 April, 1787
Madame Storce; her first appearance in London, 24 Nov. 1789
Inledon's first appearance. . . 1790
Miss Mellon, her first appearance as *Lydia Languish*, 31 Jan. 1795

Master Betty (*Infant Rascals*), *début* in London, enthusiastically received. 1 Dec. 1904
 Liston's first appearance in London. 1 June, 1805
 Romeo Costes appears as *Lohrarin*. 10 April, 1811
 Mrs. Jordan's last appearance, as *Lady Teazle*. 1 June, 1814
 Miss O'Neill, as *Juliet*. 6 Oct. "
 Mr. Macready's first appearance at Bath, as *Romeo*. 29 Dec. "
 Booth's first appearance. 12 Feb. 1817
 W. Farren's first appearance. 1818
 Munden's first appearance. May, 1824
 Fanny Kemble's first appearance. 5 Oct. 1829
 Edmund Kean's last appearance, as *Othello*. 25 March, 1833
 Liston's last appearance. 31 May, 1838
 Adelaide Kemble's first appearance. 2 Nov. 1841
 Jenny Lind's first appearance. 4 May, 1847
 Mrs. Glover's farewell. 12 July, 1850
 Mr. Bartley's farewell. 18 Dec. 1852
 Mr. W. Farren's farewell. 1855
 Clara Novello's farewell. 21 Nov. 1860
 Adelina Patti's first appearance at Covent Garden, 14 May, 1861

Miss Bateman appears as *Leak*. 1 Oct. 1863
 Her farewell at Her Majesty's Theatre. 22 Dec. 1865
 Mlle. Nilsson's first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, as *Violetta*. 8 June, 1867
 Miss Kate Terry's last appearance (*Juliet* at the New Adelphi). 31 Aug. "
 Mlle. Kellogg's *début* at Drury Lane. 2 Nov. "
 Mr. Bandmann's *début*. 17 Feb. 1868
 Mr. Paul Belford's farewell at New Queen's Theatre, 16 May, "
 Mlle. Marimon's *début* as *Amina*. 6 May, 1871
 Mario's farewell in "La Favorita," Italian opera, 19 July, "
 Miss Isabella Bateman's *début*. 12 Sept. "
 Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan's last appearance (at Drury Lane). 6 July, 1872
 Mr. H. Irving first appears as *Hamlet*, 31 Oct. 1874; 200th performance. 29 June, 1875
 "Our Boys," by H. J. Byron, first time 16 Jan. 1875 (at the Vaudeville); 1350th, 1 April; and last. 18 April, 1879
 Mr. Byron's "The Girls," first performance. 19 April, "

MEMORANDA.

David Garrick died. 1779
 Charles Macklin died. 1797
 Mr. Palmer died on the stage at Liverpool. 2 Aug. 1798
 Bannister retired from the stage. 1815
 John P. Kemble died. 1823
 Talma died in Paris. 1826
 Weber came to London. Feb. "
 The Brunswick Theatre fell, owing to the weight of a newly erected roof, and numbers of persons were wounded and some killed. 29 Feb. 1828
 Sarah Siddons died. 1831
 Edmund Kean died. 1833
 Charles Matthews died. 28 June, 1835
 Madame Mathbran died at Manchester. 23 Sept. 1836
 Paganini died. 27 May, 1840
 Power lost in the *President* steamer. about 13 March, 1841
 Elton lost in the *Pegasus*. 18 July, 1843
 Theatres' Registry act passed. 22 Aug. "
 Mlle. Mars died at Paris. 23 March, 1847
 Madame Catalini died at Paris. 13 June, 1849
 W. C. Macready retired. 26 April, 1851
 Alexander Lee died. 9 Oct. "
 Mrs. Warner died. 5 Sept. 1854
 Charles Kemble died. 12 Nov. "
 John Braham died. 17 Feb. 1856
 Madame Vestris died. 8 Aug. "
 Mlle. Rachel died. 4 Jan. 1858
 Mrs. Nisbet (lady Boothby) died. 16 Jan. "
 Louis Lablache (buffo singer) died. 23 Jan. "
 John Pitt Harley died. 22 Aug. "
 Flexmore, celebrated clown, died. 29 Aug. 1860
 Mrs. Yates died. 30 Oct. "
 Alfred Bunn died. 20 Dec. "
 William Farren died. 25 Sept. 1861
 Mr. Vandenhoff died. 4 Oct. 1862
 M. Tree (Mrs. Bradshaw) died. Feb. "
 Subscription testimonial (value 2000*l*) presented to C. J. Kean: Mr. Gladstone in the chair. 22 March, "
 Sheridan Knowles died. 30 Nov. "
 Mrs. Wood (Miss Paton) died. 21 July, 1864
 Mr. F. Robinson died. 11 Aug. "
 Madame Pasta died, aged 66. 1 April, 1865
 Charles J. Kean died. 23 Jan. 1868
 Robert Keeley died, aged 74. 3 Feb. 1869
 Madame Grist died. 25 Nov. "
 Wm. Brough, burlesque writer, died, aged 44. 13 March, 1870
 Paul Belford died. 11 Jan. 1871
 T. W. Robertson, dramatist, died. 3 Feb. "
 Lady Wrixon Beecher (Miss O'Neill, *Juliet*), died. 29 Oct. 1872
 William C. Macready died. 27 April, 1873
 William Henry West Betty (the *Infant Rascals*) died, aged 82. Aug. 1874
 Charles James Matthews died. 24 June, 1878
 Alfred Wigan died. 29 Nov. "
 Frederick Gye died (accidentally shot, nearly 30 years lessee and manager of Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. 5 Dec. "
 William H. Schofield Payne, "King of Pantomime" (aged 70), died. 18 Dec. "

Mrs. Wybrow Rousby died. 19 April, 1879
 J. H. Buckstone died. 31 Oct. "
 Mrs. Charles Kean (Miss Ellen Tree), died. 20 Aug. 1880

Theatres in the United States. The first regular theatrical company seen in America came from England in 1752, landed at York, Va., and, by permission of gov. Dinwiddie, opened a playhouse at Williamsburg, the capital of the province. The first play performed in America by a regular company was at that rude theatre, on 5 Sept. 1752. The company next opened a theatre at Annapolis, Md., the same year, and there the first regular theatre in America was erected. On 17 Sept. 1753, the same company opened a theatre in New York, where sir Richard Steele's play of "The Conscious Lovers" was performed. Hallam, who was the manager, was solicited to open a theatre in Philadelphia. Thither he went in April, 1754, and began in a storehouse with "The Fair Penitent." Such was the beginning of theatricals in the United States, a kind of amusement which has a strong hold upon the popular feeling, and is presented in nearly all of the large towns in the Union.

Theatrical Funds. The theatrical fund of Covent Garden was established 1760, incorporated 1774; that of Drury Lane by Garrick 1766; incorporated 1775. They grant pensions to members and their families. The General Theatrical Fund was established 1839, incorporated 1853.

Theban Legion, according to tradition, was composed of Christians, and submitted to martyrdom rather than attack their brethren during the persecution of the emperor Maximin, or sacrifice to the gods, about A.D. 286. Their leader, Maurice, was canonized.

Thebes, or Luxor, in Egypt, called also Hecatompylos on account of its hundred gates, and *Diospolis*, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendor (1600 B.C.) it is said to have extended about thirty-three miles. Thebes was ruined by Cambyes, king of Persia, 525 B.C., and by the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B.C.; it rebelled and was taken by Ptolemy Lathyrus, 86 B.C., and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal; see *Memnonium*. After centuries of neglect it has been greatly visited since the explorations of Belzoni, 1817. THEBES, N. Greece (the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantia, and Beotia) was called Cadmeis, from Cadmus, its founder, 1493 B.C. It became a republic about 1120 B.C., and flourished under Epaminondas 378-362 B.C. The "sacred band" formed by him, 377 B.C., was revived in 1877. Thebes's seven gates are mentioned by Homer; see *Beotia* and *Greece*.

Theft was punished by heavy fines among the Jews; by death at Athens, by the laws of Draco; see *Draco*. The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 12*l*. value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In 9 Henry I., this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The punishment of theft was very severe in England till mitigated by Peel's acts, 9 & 10 Geo. IV. 1829. The laws respecting theft were consolidated in 1862.

Theine, see Caffeine.

Theists (Greek Θεός, God), a name given to deists about 1660.—*Dean Martin. See Deism, Unitarians, and Poyry.*

Thellusson's Will, a most singular document. Mr. Peter Isaac Thellusson, a Genevese, and an affluent merchant of London, left 100,000*l*. to his widow and children; and the remainder of his property, more than 600,000*l*., he left to trustees, to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons; then the estates, directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulated fund, were to be conveyed to the eldest lineal male descendant of his three sons, with the benefit of survivorship. Should no heir then exist, the whole was to be applied, by the agency of the sinking fund, to the discharge of the national debt. It is said

that Mr. Thellusson held much property in trust, and that he desired a sufficient interval of time to elapse for the appearance of just claimants. He died 21 July, 1797. His will incurred much public censure, and was contested by the heirs-at-law, but finally established by a decision of the house of lords, 25 June, 1805. The last surviving grandson died in Feb. 1856. A dispute then arose whether the eldest male descendant or the male descendant of the eldest son should inherit the property. The question was decided, on appeal, by the house of lords (9 June, 1859), in favor of the latter, lord Rendlesham and Charles S. Thellusson confirming the decision of the Master of the Rolls in 1858. In consequence of the legal expenses, the property is said not to exceed greatly its value in the testator's lifetime. On 28 July, 1800, the Thellusson act was passed, restraining testators from devising their property for purposes of accumulation for longer than twenty-one years after death; any other direction to be void.

Theocracy, government by God, existed among the Israelites till Saul was made king, about 1095 B.C. (Sam. viii. 7).

Theodolite, an instrument for measuring horizontal angles, used in surveying, consists of a telescope and a divided circle. It was probably first constructed in the seventeenth century. Jesse Ramsden, in 1787, completed the great theodolite employed in the trigonometrical survey of England and Wales by gen. Roy.

Theodosian Code, see *Codes*.

"Theologia Germanica," or "Teutsche Theologie" (printed 1528; Latin and French editions, 1558), a German mystical work, written about the fourteenth century. In it, the "good man," disgusted with the corruptions in church and state, is led to seek for God in the temple of the heart. Luther is said to have placed the work next to the Bible and St. Augustin.

Theology (from the Greek *θεός*, God), the science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. *Inspired*, including the Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, etc. 2. *Natural*, which lord Bacon calls the first part of philosophy.—Butler's "Analogy of Religion" (1736), and Paley's "Natural Theology" (1802), are eminent books on the latter subject.—Abelard (died 1142) wrote "Theologia Christiana." The "Summa Totius Theologiæ," by Thomas Aquinas (born about 1224), a standard Roman Catholic work, was printed with commentaries, etc., in 1596.

Theophilanthropists (lovers of God and man), a sect formed in France in 1796, and headed by one of the five directors, Lepaux, in 1797, was dissolved in 1802.

Theosophists, followers of Paracelsus, in the sixteenth century.

Thermidor Revolution. On the 9th Thermidor of the 2d year (27 July, 1794), the Convention deposed Robespierre, and on the next day he and twenty-two of his partisans were executed.

Thermo-electricity, see under *Electricity* and *Heat*.

Thermometer. Freezing-point: *Fah.* 32°; *R.* 0°; *C.* 0°. Boiling-point: *Fah.* 212°; *R.* 80°; *C.* 100°.

Invented by Galileo before 1597.—*Libri*.
Invented by Drebbel of Alcmær, 1609.—*Boerhaave*.
Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609.—*Fulgentio*.
Invented by Sanctorio in 1610.—*Borelli*.
Fahrenheit's thermometer invented about 1726; Réaumur's and Celsius's (the latter now termed centigrade) soon after. [Fahrenheit's scale is usually employed in England, and Réaumur's and the centigrade on the Continent.]
The mode of construction by substituting quicksilver for spirits was invented some years subsequently. Halley proposed it in 1697.

Mr. L. M. Castella issued a minimum thermometer in Sept. 1861. It registers degrees of cold by means of mercury. Negretti and Zambra's registering minimum thermometers, adapted for deep-sea purposes, made known early in 1874.

Thermophone, in which sonorous vibrations are produced by the expansion of heated bodies, connected with an electro-magnet. The apparatus was constructed by Theodor Wiesendanger, and described by him in Oct. 1878.

Thermopylæ (Doria, N. Greece). Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans and 700 Thebians, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstood the whole force of the Persians during three days, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 480 B.C., when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brought them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, perished gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. One Greek only returned home, and he was received with reproaches for having fled.* Here Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Romans, 191 B.C.

Thermum, **THERMUS**, or **THERMA** (Greece), a strong city, the Acropolis of Ætolia, N. Greece, was captured and ravaged by Philip V. of Macedon, 218 and 208 B.C., on account of its favoring the Romans.

Thesaurus (treasury), a title given in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to large collections of small works on history and archaeology. The most celebrated are:

"Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcorum," by J. Gronovius. 13 vols. fol. 1697-1702
"Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum," by J. G. Grævius. 12 vols. fol. 1694
"Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historicum Italici, Siciliæ," etc., by G. Grævius and P. Burmannus. 45 vols. fol. . . . 1726
"Thesaurus Antiquitatum Sacrarum," by B. Ugolinius. 34 vols. fol. 1744-69

Thespisæ, a city of Boeotia, N. Greece. 700 of its citizens perished with Leonidas at Thermopylæ, Aug. 480 B.C. It suffered through the jealousy of the Thebans, who destroyed its walls in 372 B.C.

Thessalonica (now Salonica), a city in Macedonia, N. Greece, originally Therme, but rebuilt by Cassander, and said to have been named after his wife, Thessalonica, daughter of Philip, after 315 B.C. Here Paul preached, 53; and to the church here he addressed two epistles in 54. In consequence of seditions, a frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390, by order of the emperor Theodosius. Thessalonica partook of the changes of the Eastern empire. Thessalonica was taken by the Saracens, with great slaughter, 80 July, 904; by the Normans of Sicily, 15 Aug. 1185; and after various changes was taken from the Venetians by the Turks under Amurath, 1430.

A young Bulgarian Christian girl, said to be an unwilling convert to Mahometanism, was rescued from the Turks and taken to the American consul's, 5 May; riots ensued on 6 May; the German and French consuls, Abbott and Moulin, were murdered; the Western powers intervened; reparation was ordered by the sultan; several murderers were executed, 16 May; other persons were imprisoned; and 40,000 *l.* said to be paid to the families of the victims, Aug. 1876.

Thessaly (N. Greece), the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterwards extended to all Greeks. From Thessaly came the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenes, etc. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country are the deluge of Deucalion, 1548 B.C., and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263 B.C.; see *them* *severally*. Thessaly long aimed at neutrality in Grecian affairs, but became involved through its rulers, the tyrants of Phæris: Lycophron, about 404 B.C.; his son Jason, 374; assassinated, 370; Alexander, the most eminent, defied Athens and Thebes; assassinated, 359. Philip of Macedon, after a defeat (358 B.C.), gained a victory over the tyrants, 352; and

* The distich in the Greek Anthology, by Simonides, their contemporary, is thus translated by Bowles:

"Go tell the Spartans, thou that passest by,
That here, obedient to their laws, we lie."

subjugated the country wholly, 343. The Romans gave a nominal freedom to Thessaly after their victory at Cynoscephalæ, 197. It is now included in the kingdom of Greece by the treaty of 24 May, signed 2 July, 1881.

Thetford (Norfolk), said to have been the Roman *Sitomagus*, and an important Saxon town, was a bishopric from 1075 to 1091, when the see was removed to Norwich. It was made a suffragan bishopric by Henry VIII.; the power given him, 1534.

Thibet, or **TIBET** (Central Asia), is said to have been a kingdom 313 B.C.; conquered by Genghis Khan, 1206, and gradually subdued by and annexed to China, 1255-1720. Buddhism became the dominant religion about 905; and the lamas have absolute power in religious affairs. Thibet was visited by Marco Polo, 1278; by Jesuits, about 1661-2; Bogle and Hamilton, 1774; and Thomas Manning, 1810. An astronomical survey was carried on surreptitiously by two pundits of semi-Thibet origin, under the superintendence of capt. Montgomerie, 1865-7.

Thieves' Island, see *Ladrones*.

Thieves' Synod, at Ephesus, 349 or 449, where the doctrines of Eutyches respecting Christ's incarnation were approved, received the name because his opponents were silenced or excluded.

Thimbles are said to have been found at Herculaneum. The art of making them was brought to England by John Lofting, a mechanic, from Holland, who set up a workshop at Islington, near London, and practised the manufacture in various metals with profit and success, about 1695.

Thionville, the ancient *Theodonis villa*, a fortified city on the Moselle, N.E. France. It was the occasional residence of Charlemagne and his successors, and on the extinction of his race it was successively held by private lords, the counts of Luxemburg, the dukes of Burgundy, the house of Austria, and the kings of Spain. It was taken by the duke of Guise, 23 June, 1558, after an obstinate defence, and returned to Philip II. by the peace of Châteauf Cambresia. It successfully resisted the marquis de Feuquières in 1637, but was taken after four months' siege by the duc d'Enghien, 10 Aug. 1643, and remained with France. It successfully resisted the Austrians in 1792, and the Prussians in 1814. It was invested by the Germans in Aug. 1870, and after bombardment, being in flames, surrendered 24 Nov. following.

Thirty Tyrants, a term applied to the governors of Athens, in 104 B.C., who were expelled by Thrasybulus, 403; and also to the numerous aspirants to the imperial throne of Rome during the reigns of Gallienus and Aurelian, A.D. 259-274.

Thirty Years' War, in Germany, between the Catholics and Protestants. It began in Bohemia in 1618, and ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It is renowned for the victories of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and for its history by Schiller, published 1790-3; see *Battle*, 1618-48.

Thirty-nine Articles, see *Articles*.

Thistle.* ORDER OF THE SCOTLAND, founded by James V., 1540. It consisted originally of himself, as sovereign, and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. In 1542 James died, and the order was discontinued, about the time of the Reformation. The order was renewed by James VII. of Scotland and II. of England, by making eight knights, 29 May, 1687;

* Some Scottish historians make the origin of this order very ancient. The abbot Justinian says it was instituted by Achaius I. of Scotland, 802, when that monarch made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. It is stated that the king Hungar, the Diet, had a dream, in which St. Andrew made a midnight visit, and promised him a sure victory over his foes, the Northumbrians; and that the next day St. Andrew's Cross (X) appeared in the air, and the Northumbrians were defeated. On this story, it is said, Achaius framed the order more than 700 years before James V.

increased to twelve by queen Anne in 1703; to sixteen by George IV. in 1827. The original knights of 1687 were

George, duke of Gordon.
John, marquess of Athol.
James, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton; killed in a duel, 1712.
Alexander, earl of Moray.
James, earl of Perth; attainted.
Kenneth, earl of Seaforth; attainted.
George, earl of Dumbarton.
John, earl of Melfort; attainted.

Thistlewood's Conspiracy, see *Cuto-street Conspiracy*.

Thomas, St., see *Virgin Isles*.

Thomas's Hospital, St. (Southwark), was founded as an almshouse by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213, and surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1538. In 1551 the mayor and citizens of London, having purchased of Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, including this hospital, repaired and enlarged it, and admitted into it 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects; upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated it, together with Bethlehem, St. Bartholomew's, etc. It was rebuilt in 1693. In 1862 the site was sold to the Southeastern Railway Company, and the patients were removed to the Surrey music-hall. The foundation-stone of the new hospital, erected at Stan-gate, near the Surrey side of Westminster bridge, was laid by the queen, 13 May, 1868; and the new hospital was opened by her majesty, 21 June, 1871.

The appointment of a paid resident treasurer, instead of an honorary one, and other changes recommended by committees, were negatived by the general committee. Nov. 1877
Establishment of wards for paying patients, settled 20 Nov. 1878

Thomists, see *Scotists*.

Thomites, or **TOMITES**, a body of enthusiasts who assembled at Boughton, near Canterbury. An insane Cornish publican named John Nicholls, called Thom, or Tom, assumed the name of sir W. Courtenay, knight of Malta and king of Jerusalem, came into Kent, was an unsuccessful candidate for parliament, and incited the rabble against the Poor Law act. On 31 May, 1838, a farmer of the neighborhood, whose servant had joined the crowd which attended Thom, sent a constable to fetch him back; but on his arrival on the ground he was shot dead by Thom. The military were then called out, and lieut. Bennett proceeded to take the murderer into custody; but Thom advanced, and, firing a pistol, killed the lieutenant on the spot. One of the soldiers fired at Thom, and laid him dead by the side of lieut. Bennett. The people then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire, and eight more persons were killed before the mob dispersed.

Thoracic Duct, discovered first in a horse by Eustachius about 1563; in the human body by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist. Thomas Bartholine of Copenhagen and Dr. Jolliffe of England also discovered it about 1654; see *Lacteals*.

Thorinum, a very rare metal (a heavy gray powder), discovered by Berzelius in 1828.

Thorn (on the Vistula, Poland) was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1231. Here they acknowledged themselves to be vassals of Poland in 1466. Thorn was taken by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1703. Many Protestants were slain here (after a religious riot) at the instigation of the Jesuits, 7 Dec. 1724. Thorn was acquired by the Prussians in 1793; taken by the French in 1806; restored to Prussia at the peace in 1815.

Thorpe, see *Railway Accidents*, 1874.

Thought Reading. In 1881 Mr. W. I. Bishop professed to be able to read a person's thoughts by touching some part of the skin, on June 11, in the presence of Mr. G. J. Romanes, prof. E. Ray Lankester, Mr. F. Galton, and others; he was successful with some persons, and failed with others (*Nature*, No. 606).

Thrace (now *Roumelia*, in Turkey) derived its name

from Thrax, the son of Mara.—*Aspin*. The Thracians were a warlike people, and therefore Mars was said to have been born and to have had his residence among them.—*Euripides*. See *Odryse*.

Byzantium, the capital, founded by the Megarians, about a.c. 675
 Invasion of Darius I., 513; Thrace subdued by Megabarus, 508
 Xerxes marches against Greece through Thrace, and retreats, 480
 Other Greek colonies established, 460-400
 Wars between Macedonia and the Odryse (which see), 429-343
 Philip II. acquires Amphipolis, 358; and gradually all the Greek colonies, 357-341
 Death of Alexander; Thrace allotted to Lysimachus, 323; who builds Lysimachia, 309
 Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion, 281
 Thrace overrun by the Gauls, 279
 Lysimachia and the chief towns seized by the fleet of Ptolemy Euergetes, 247
 Recovered by Philip V. of Macedonia, 205-200
 Lost by him to the Romans, 196
 Seized by Antiochus III. of Syria, who is defeated at Magnesia, 190; and surrenders Thrace, 188
 Perseus defeated in his attempt to regain Thrace, 171-168
 The Thracian kings rule nominally under the Romans, 148 et seq.
 Rebellion of Vologases quelled, 14
 Rhometalcus II. last king, A.D. 38
 Thrace made a Roman province, about 47
 Invaded by the Goths, 255
 Settled by Sarmatians, 334-376
 Ravaged by Alaric, 395; by Attila, 447
 Conquered by the Turks, who made Adrianople their capital, 1341-53
 Constantinople captured by Mahomet II., 29 May, 1453

Thrashing-machines. The flail was the only instrument formerly in use for thrashing corn. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum*, a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies at Edinburgh about 1732; Andrew Meikle invented a machine in 1776. Many improvements have been since made, and steam is employed. An act for the prevention of accidents by these machines was passed in 1879.

Thrasymene, or TRASIMENE (N. Italy). A most bloody engagement took place near the Thrasymene lake between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or, according to Livy, 6000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds.—*Livy*, *Polybius*. On the same day an earthquake occurred, which desolated several cities in Italy.

Threatening Letters. Sending letters, whether anonymously written or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person or fire his house, was made punishable as a felony, without benefit of clergy, by the Black act in 1722. Persons extorting money by threatening to accuse others of such offences as are subjected to death or other infamous punishments, were to be adjudged imprisonment, whipping, or transportation, by 30 Geo. II. 1756 and other acts; the latest 24 & 25 Vict. cc. 96, 97 (1861).

Three Denominations, see *Denominations*.

Three F's, see *F*.

Throat and Ear Diseases, a hospital for them opened near Gray's Inn road, March, 1874; foundation of a new building laid by madame Adelina Patti, marchesa de Caux, 16 Sept. 1875.

Thugs, organized secret fanatical murderers in India, who considered their victims to be sacrifices to their gods. The English commenced suppressing them about 1810, but did not succeed till about 1830, when a plan for the purpose was adopted by lord William Bentinck.

Thumb-screw, an instrument used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish Inquisition. In Great Britain, rev. William Carstares, a Presbyterian minister, was the last who suffered by it, before the Scotch privy council, to make him divulge secrets intrusted to him,

which he firmly resisted. After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was presented to him by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but at the third turn he cried out, "Hold—hold! doctor; another turn would make me confess anything."

Thunderer, see *Nary of England*, 1872, 1876, 1879.

Thundering Legion. During a contest with the invading Marcomanni the prayers of some Christians in a Roman legion are said to have been followed by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to discomfit the enemy, and hence the legion received the name, 174.

Thuri, or **THURIUM**, a Greek city, S. Italy, founded after the fall of Sybaris, about 452 B.C. It suffered from the incursions of the Lucanians, by whom the Thuriens were severely defeated, 390 B.C. It became eventually a dependent ally of Rome; was ravaged by the troops of Hannibal, 204; was established as a colony by the Romans, 194; and was captured by Spartacus in the Servile war, who levied upon it heavy contributions, 72.

Thuringia, an early Gothic kingdom in central Germany, was overrun by Attila and the Huns, 451; the last king, Hermanfried, was defeated and slain by Thierry, king of the Franks, who annexed it to his dominions, 580. It formed two duchies, 680-717, and 849-919; a margraviate, 960-1090; landgraviate and county, 1180-1247; and was, after various changes and many conflicts, absorbed into Saxony in the fifteenth century. In 1815 it was surrendered to Prussia.

Thurles (S. Ireland). Here was held a synod of the Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, under the direction of archbishop Cullen, the Roman Catholic primate, 22 Aug. 1850. It condemned the queen's colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman Catholic university, 10 Sept. following. The acts were forwarded to Rome for approval of the pope, Pius IX., and published 1 Jan. 1852.

Thurot's Invasion. Thurot, an Irish commodore in the French service, became a terror to all the merchant-ships of this kingdom. He had the command of a small armament, and landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus, in Ireland, and plundered the town. He reached the Isle of Man, and was overtaken by capt. Elliot, with three frigates, who engaged his little squadron, which was taken, and the commodore killed, 28 Feb. 1760. Thurot's true name was O'Farrell. His grandfather had followed the fortunes of James II.; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he assumed her name.—*Burns*.

Thursday, the fifth day of the week, named from Thor, the most valiant son of Odin, a deified hero worshipped by the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. His authority was said to extend over the winds, seasons, thunder and lightning, etc. Thursday is in Latin *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

Thyatira (Asia Minor), the place assigned for the battle at which the rebel Procopius was defeated by the army of the emperor Valens, 366; see *Seven Churches*.

Thymbra (Asia Minor). Here Cyrus the Great defeated the confederate army aiding Croesus, and obtained supremacy in Asia, 548 B.C.

Tiara, head-ornament of the ancient Persians. The name is given to the triple crown of the pope (anciently called regnum), indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The right to wear a crown is said to have been granted to the bishops of Rome by Constantine the Great, and by Clovis, founder of the French monarchy. Their ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, 1048. "Boniface VIII. encompassed the tiara with a crown; Benedict XII. added a second, and John XXIII. a third."—*Rees*.

Tiber (central Italy), the river on whose banks Rome was built. In the flourishing times of the city

the navigation of the river was enormous. Livy states that the Tiber was frozen over 398 B.C. A commission was appointed to dredge the bed of the river near Rome, Dec. 1871. Garibaldi's scheme for improving the river, making a new port, etc., laid before the Italian parliament, 25 May, 1875; works begun, March, 1877.

Tiberias, a city in Palestine, built by Herod Antipas, and named after the emperor Tiberius, 39. Near it Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, and the crusaders were defeated by Saladin, 3, 4 July, 1187; and Jerusalem fell into his hands.

Tibet, see *Thibet*.

Tibur (now Tivoli), a Latin town more ancient than Rome, and frequently at war with it. The Tiburtines were defeated 335 B.C., and the subjection of all Latium followed; for which Furus Camillus obtained a triumph and an equestrian statue in the forum.

Tichborne Case, see *Trials*, 1871-4. See *Englishman*. Dr. Kenaly, the claimant's counsel, elected M.P. for Stoke, moves for a royal commission to inquire into the trial; rejected, 433 to 3 (Dr. Kenaly, Mr. Whalley, and the O'Gorman), 26 April, 1875.

Ticino, or **Tessin**, a Swiss canton south of the Alps, conquered by the Swiss early in the sixteenth century; made a separate canton in 1815. It suffered by internal disputes 1839 and 1841.

Ticinua, a river, N. Italy. Here Hannibal defeated the Romans 218 B.C.

Tickets of Leave, see *Transportation and Crime*.

Ticonderoga (N. America). The French fortress here was unsuccessfully besieged by Abercrombie in July, 1758; taken 26 July, 1759. The Americans took it 10 May, 1775, but retired July, 1777. The British retired from it shortly after.

Tides. Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Posidonius of Apamea accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B.C.; and Cæsar speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic war. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, 1598; but the honor of a complete explanation of them was reserved for sir Isaac Newton, about 1683; see *Thames*. Sir William Thomson, at the Royal Institution, 9 April, 1875, described a valuable tide-calculating machine.

Tien-Tsin, see *China*, June, 1858 Jan. 1861 and 1870.

Tierra Del Fuego, see *Missions*, note.

Tiers-État, see *States-General*.

Tiflis (Asiatic Russia), built about 469 by Vakhtang; became the capital of Georgia. It was taken by Genghis Khan in the twelfth century; by Mustapha Pacha, 1576; by the Persians, 1796; and by the Russians, 1801, who have made it the capital of their Trans-Caucasian possessions.

Tigrano-Certa, capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes the Great, and taken by Lucullus and the Romans after a great victory, 69 B.C.

Tigra, a river forming the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia, celebrated for the cities founded on its banks: Nineveh, Selencia, Ctesiphon, and Bagdad. It was explored by an English steamer in 1838. Col. Chesney, in 1850, published an account of his survey in 1836-7.

Tilbury (Essex). The camp formed here in 1588 to resist the Spanish invasion was visited by queen Elizabeth.

Tiles are said to have been first made in England about 1216. They were taxed in 1781. The number of tiles taxed in England in 1820 was 81,924,626; and in 1830, 97,318,264. The tax was repealed in 1833.

Tilait (on the Niemen), on which river, on a raft, the emperors of France and Russia met, 25 June, 1807.

By a treaty concluded between France and Russia, signed 7 July, Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one half of his territories, and Russia recognized the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia.

Tilts, see *Tournaments*.

Timber. The annual demand of timber for the royal navy, in war, was 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees, a ton each, of which 35 will stand on an acre; in peace, 32,000 tons, or 48,000 loads. A 74-gun ship consumed 3000 loads, or 2000 tons of trees, the produce of 57 acres in a century.—*Albutt*. Iron is now largely used in preference to timber. In 1843 we imported 1,317,645 loads of timber (cut and uncut); in 1857, 2,495,964 loads; in 1866, 3,038,341 loads; in 1871, 4,497,136 loads; in 1875, 5,092,394 loads; in 1877, 6,788,789 loads. In 1866, we imported 53,458 tons of mahogany; in 1871, 29,256 tons; in 1875, 80,705 tons; in 1877, 53,600 tons. The duties on timber were modified in 1851.

Timber Bending. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by Mr. T. Blanchard, of Boston, U. S., for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in this country in 1856.

Timbuctoo (N. Africa), a city built by Mansa Suleiman, a Mahometan, about 1214, and frequently subjugated by the sovereigns of Morocco. Since 1727 it has been partially independent.

Time. Our ideas in regard to time have been of late greatly extended. The distant planet Neptune, discovered by Adams and Le Verrier in 1846, requires about 900 of our years for a single revolution; and the coal measures in Wales, a thickness of strata of more than twelve miles, would require for its deposition hundreds of thousands of years; while other formations could only be estimated in millions; see *Clocks*, *Sundials*, *Watches*, etc.

"Times" newspaper. On 13 Jan. 1785, Mr. John Walter published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, price 2½d., printed on the logographic system (invented by Henry Johnson, a compositor), in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters.

On 1 Jan. 1788, the paper was named *The Times*. In 1803, when Mr. Walter gave up the paper to his son, the circulation was about 1000; that of the *Morning Post* being 4500.

Dr. Stoddart (suggested as Dr. Slop by Moore the poet) became editor in 1812, but five years after retired and set up in opposition the *New Times*, an unprofitable speculation. Thomas Barnes became next editor. He died 7 May, 1841, and was succeeded by his assistant John Thaddeus Delane (son of W. F. A. Delane, financial manager), who retired in 1877, and died 22 Nov. 1879.

On 28 Nov. 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power (the invention of F. König), 1200 per hour, afterwards increased to 2000 and 4000.

The powerful articles contributed by Edward Stirling gained the paper the name of the Thunderer.

On 19 Jan. 1823, the first double number appeared.

In July, 1834, an attack of Mr. O'Connell in the house of commons on the correctness of the reports of the debates in the *Times* was signally defeated.

Shortly after began the convenient summary of the debates, written in the first instance by Mr. Horace Twiss.

In 1841 the *Times* was instrumental in detecting and exposing a scheme, organized by a company, to defraud by forgery all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought on the proprietors an action for libel (in the case *Bogle v. Lawson*). The jury found the charge to be true, giving a verdict of *one farthing* damages, but the judges refused costs. Subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for the immense outlay in defending the action. This they firmly declined; and the money was expended in establishing *Times* scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Christ's Hospital, and other schools; marble tablets also, commemorating the event, were set up in the Royal Exchange and in other places. These were the greatest honors ever conceded to a newspaper.

In Oct. 1845, the *Times* express was for the first time conveyed to India overland, by the agency of Lieut. Waghorn. Of the number of the *Times* containing the life of the duke of Wellington for 19 Nov. 1852, 70,000 were sold—the ordinary number being then 35,000; the circulation is stated to vary from 50,000 to 60,000 (1869).

In 1854, the proprietors sent Mr. W. H. Russell as their special correspondent to the seat of war in the Crimea; in 1857 to India, and in 1861 to the southern states of North America. *Times Fund*.—On 12 Oct. 1854, Sir Robert Peel originated by a letter in the *Times* a subscription for the sick and wounded in the Crimean war, and in less than a fortnight 15,000*l.* were sent to the *Times* office to be thus appropriated. Mr. Macdonald (the present manager) was sent out by the proprietors as special commissioner to administer the fund, from which large quantities of food and clothing were supplied to the sufferers, with inestimable advantage; see *Scutari and Nightingale*.

In Dec. 1858, the *Times* drew attention to the state of the houseless poor of London; and in a few days 8000*l.* were subscribed for their relief.

In 1851, 13,000,000 copies were sold; in 1857, 16,100,000; in 1859, 16,900,000; in 1860, 16,670,000.

In 1860, 16,400 copies per hour were printed.

On 21 June, 1861, the *Times* consisted of 24 pages, containing 4076 advertisements (about 1810 it contained 150 advertisements).

Stereotypes from papier-mache moulds introduced, 1856; much improved, 1860.

The "Walter press," invented by Macdonald & Calverley, prints about 17,000 an hour, perfected, 1862-9.

A list of the contents, inserted over the first leader, appeared first 3 Feb. 1869.

3½ pages tables of metropolitan charities appeared 11 Feb. 1869.

Special train for conveying the *Times*. Northwestern Railway, began to run, 4.55 A.M. 16 Feb. 1875.

Annual summaries, 1851-75, reprinted, price 1*s.* (type set up by composing machines).

12,000 perfect sheets per hour printed by "Walter press," Jan. 1876.

Weekly issue, price 2*d.*, began 5 Jan. 1877.

The Rapiel electric lamp adopted in the machine-room, Nov. 1878.

Mr. Palmer's "Index to the *Times*" begun 1867; now printing for *Times* before 1865 and continuing 1881.

Tin. The Phœnicians traded with England for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. Under the Saxons, our tin mines appear to have been neglected; but under the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III. A charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, who framed the Stannary Laws (*which see*), laying a duty on the tin. Edward III. confirmed the tinners in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1337. Since that time the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin mines in Europe, 1240.—*Anderson*. Discovered in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782. In 1857, 9783 tons; in 1860, 10,462 tons; in 1864, 10,108 tons; in 1865, 10,039 tons; in 1870, 10,200 tons; in 1874, 9942 tons; in 1876, 8500 tons; in 1879, 9532 tons of metallic tin were produced from British mines. Of tin plates we exported in value, in 1847, 484,184*l.*; in 1854, 1,075,531*l.*; in 1860, 1,500,812*l.*; in 1864, 1,263,246*l.*; in 1866, 1,896,192*l.*; in 1871, 2,900,625*l.*; in 1873, 3,958,042*l.*; in 1877, 3,033,126*l.*; in 1879, 3,507,977*l.*

Tinchebray (N. W. France), where a battle was fought between Henry I. of England, and his brother Robert, duke of Normandy. England and Normandy were reunited under Henry, at the decease of William Rufus, who had already possessed himself of Normandy by a mortgage from his brother Robert, at his setting out for Palestine. Robert, on his return, recovered Normandy by an accommodation with Henry; but having afterwards quarrelled, Robert was defeated in the battle of Tinchebray, 28 Sept. 1106, and Normandy was annexed to the crown of England.—*Hénault*.

Tippecanoe, BATTLE OF. In the spring of 1811, Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, attempted to confederate the Western and Southern Indians in a war against the United States. The movement became so alarming that gen. Harrison, then governor of the Indiana Territory, marched towards Tippecanoe, the headquarters of the chief, near the present village of Lafayette, Ind., with about 650 men. There, on 7 Nov., he fought over 600 Indians, under Tecumseh's brother, and defeated them.

Harrison lost 62 killed, and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 150 killed.

Tippermuir (near Perth). Here the marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters under lord Elcho, 1 Sept. 1644.

Tirnova, on the Jantra, a tributary of the Danube, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bulgaria. It was occupied without resistance by gen. Gourko, 6, 7 July, 1877, and made the Russian headquarters.

Titanium, a rare metal, discovered by Gregor in menakite, a Cornish mineral, in 1791, and in 1794 by Klaproth.

Tithes, or **TENTHS**, were commanded to be given to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B.C. (Lev. xxvii. 30). Abraham returning from his victory over the kings (Gen. xiv.), gave tithes of the spoil to Melchisedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God (1913 B.C.). For the first 800 years of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary.—*Wicliffe*. "I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy."—*Blackstone*. They were established in France by Charlemagne about 800, and abolished 1789. Tenths were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215.—*Raimbault*. The payment of tithes appears to have been claimed by Angustin, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and to have been allowed by Ethelbert, king of Kent, under the term "God's fee," about 600.

The first mention of them in any English written law is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, 786.

Offa, king of Mercia, gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom, to expiate the death of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, 794.

Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, 844.—*Henry*.

In England, in 1645, tithes were fixed at the rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound on rent; since then, many acts have been passed respecting them.

The Tithes Commutation act, passed 13 Aug. 1836. It was amended in 1837, 1840, 1846, 1860, and 1878.

A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar to a small part only, frequently to none.

Several acts relating to tithes in Ireland have been passed in 1832-47, altering and improving the tithe system.

Tithe redemption trust appointed, 1846.

Tithing. The number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behavior of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable, formerly called the headborough.—*Convel*.

Titles Royal. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My liege," 1399. Henry VI., "Excellent Grace," 1422. Edward IV., "Most High and Mighty Prince," 1461. Henry VII., "Highness," 1485; Henry VIII. the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509 et seq. Francis I. of France addressed Henry as "Your Majesty" at their interview in 1520; see *Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coupled to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent." "Majesty" was the style of the emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.

Titles to Land Consolidation Act (Scotland), passed 31 July, 1868, and amended in 1869.

Tivoli, see *Tibur*.

Tobacco* (*Nicotiana tabacum*) received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain; some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees; others from Tobasco, in the Gulf of Florida. It is said to have been first observed at St. Domingo, in Cuba,

* *British Anti-Tobacco Crusade*, originated by the late Thos. Reynolds in 1853. 60,000 of its publications had been circulated gratuitously in 1876.

1492; and to have been used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was either first brought to England in 1565 by sir John Hawkins, or by sir Walter Raleigh and sir Francis Drake in 1586. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years.—*Stor's Chron.* The Pied Bull inn, at Islington, is said to have been the first house in England where tobacco was smoked. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. James I. published "A Counterblaste against Tobacco," and the star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6s. 10d. per pound, 1614. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II., 1684. Act laying a duty on the importation was passed 1684. The cultivation was allowed in Ireland, 1779. The tax was increased and put under the excise, 1789.—*Aulerson, Ashe.* Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 2 Will. IV., Aug. 1831. Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, 24 March, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine million and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen million pounds. We imported in 1850 35,166,358 lbs., and 1,557,558 lbs. manufactured (cigars and snuff); in 1855, 36,820,846 lbs., and 2,651,544 lbs. manufactured; in 1860, 48,936,471 lbs., and 2,110,430 lbs. manufactured; in 1864, 61,042,667 lbs., and 6,578,707 lbs. manufactured; in 1866, 54,374,800 lbs., and 3,171,906 lbs. manufactured; in 1871, 73,042,305 lbs., and 3,852,236 lbs. manufactured; in 1876, 76,814,974 lbs., and 3,818,682 lbs. manufactured; in 1879, 38,861,220 lbs., and 3,591,558 lbs. manufactured. The tobacco duties were modified in 1863; raised April, 1878. 2d. a lb. extra duty on cigars added, April, 1879. Net customs duties paid for tobacco and snuff in the year 1875-6, 7,744,977l.; 1877-8, 8,006,836l. The exports of tobacco from the United States in 1880 amounted to 121,766,772 lbs. The total tobacco crop of the United States for 1880 was 473,107,673 lbs.

Tobago (West Indies), discovered by Columbus in 1498; settled by the Dutch, 1642. Taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English, 14 April, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, 6 Oct. 1802. The island was once more taken by the British, under gen. Grinfield, 1 July 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1814. Population in 1871, 17,054. Tobago is one of the Windward Isles.

Tobitschau (Moravia). In a sharp action here, on 15 July, 1866, the Austrians were defeated by the army of the crown-prince of Prussia with the loss of 500 killed and wounded and 500 prisoners, and seventeen guns.

Toison d'Or, or **GOLDEN FLEECE** (*which see*).

Tokens. BANK, silver pieces issued by the Bank of England, of the value of 5s., 1 Jan. 1798. The Spanish dollar had a small profile of George III. stamped on the neck of the Spanish king. They were raised to the value of 5s. 6d. 14 Nov. 1811. Bank-tokens were also current in Ireland, where those issued by the bank passed for 6s. and lesser sums until 1817. They were called in on the revision of the coinage. Tradesmen were permitted to issue tokens as small coins from 1648 till 16 Aug. 1672, when their circulation was prohibited by royal proclamation. These tokens are figured and described in a work by William Boyne, 1858.

Tokio, the name given to Jeddo, the capital of Japan, about 1869; see *Jeddo*.

Tolbiac (now *Zellerbach*), near the Rhine, where Clovis totally defeated the Allemanni, 496.

Toledo, the ancient Toletum (Central Spain), made capital of the Visigothic kingdom by Athanagild, 551; taken by the Saracens, 712. Toledo was taken after the war begun, 1081, by Alfonso I. of Castile, 25 May, 1085. In 1088 the archbishop was made primate of Spain.

The university was founded in 1499. Toledo sword-blades have been famed since the fifteenth century.

Tolentino (Italy, formerly in the papal states), where a treaty was made between the pope and the French, 19 Feb. 1797. Here Joachim Murat, having resumed arms against the allies, was defeated by the Austrians, 3 May, 1815, taken prisoner, and shot.

Toleration Act, passed in 1689 to relieve Protestant dissenters from the church of England. Their liberties were, however, greatly endangered in the latter days of queen Anne, who died on the day that the Schism bill was to become a law, 1 Aug. 1714.

The toleration granted was somewhat limited. It exempted persons who took the new oath of allegiance and supremacy, and made also a declaration against popery, from the penalties incurred by absenting themselves from church and holding unlawful conventicles; and it allowed the Quakers to substitute an affirmation for an oath, but did not relax the provisions of the Test act (*which see*). The party spirit of the times checked the king in his liberal measures.

Tolls were first paid by vessels passing the *Stade*, on the Elbe, 1109. They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341; see *Stade* and *Sound*. *Toll-bars* in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every wagon that passed through a certain manor; and the first regular toll was collected a few years after for mending the road in London between St. Giles's and Temple Bar. Gathered for repairing the highways of Holburn-inn lane and Martin's lane (now Aldersgate street), 1346. Toll-gates or *turnpikes* were set up in 1663. In 1827, 27 turnpikes near London were removed by parliament; 81 turnpikes and toll-bars ceased on the north of London on 1 July, 1864; 61 on the south side ceased on 31 Oct. 1865; and many others on the Essex and Middlesex roads ceased on 31 Oct. 1866; the remainder on the north of London ceased 1 July, 1872. The tolls on the Commercial road, London, E., were abolished 5 Aug. 1871. The tolls on Waterloo and other metropolitan bridges abolished, 1878-9; see *Wales*, 1843.

Tolosa. On the plain named Las Navas de Tolosa, near the Sierra Morena, S. Spain, Alfonso, king of Castile, aided by the kings of Aragon and Navarre, gained a great victory over the Moors, 16 July, 1212. This conflict is sometimes termed the battle of Muradal.

Tonga Isles (Pacific ocean). The king, George I., concluded a treaty with Germany, 1 Nov. 1876; with Great Britain, 29 Nov. 1879.

Tonic Sol-fa System, see *Music*.

Tonk (Rajpootana, India). The nawab and his minister, for a massacre of Hindoo chiefs, 1 Aug. 1867, were deposed by the British. In 1872 he demanded investigation, and his case came before parliament without any issue.

Tonnage, see *Tunnage*.

Tonometer, a delicate apparatus (consisting of 52 forks) for tuning musical instruments by marking the number of vibrations, was invented by H. Scheibler of Crefeld, and described in his "Tonmesser," 1834. It received little notice till M. Krönig removed some of the difficulties opposed to its successful use, and exhibited it at the International Exhibition of 1862.

Tonquin (South Asia), part of the kingdom of Annam. Here a French missionary bishop, Melchior, was murdered with great barbarity, 27 July, 1858; the abbe Neron was also murdered, 3 Nov. 1860; see *Annam*.

Tonsure, the clerical crown, adopted, it is said, in imitation of St. Peter, or of Christ's crown of thorns, was disapproved of in the fourth century as pertaining only to penitents, and not made essential till the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century.

Tontines, loans given for life-annuities with benefit of survivorship, invented by Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarin's government by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich,

1653.—*Voltaire*. Tonti died in the Bastille after seven years' imprisonment. A Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a 100*l.* share in a tontine company, and, being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000*l.* per annum. He died, aged 103 years, 19 June, 1798, worth 2,115,244*l.*; see *Alexandra Park*.

Töplitz (Bohemia). Here were signed, in 1813, two treaties—one between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 9 Sept.; and one between Great Britain and Austria, 3 Oct.

Topographical Society of London was inaugurated at the Mansion House, 28 Oct. 1880.

Torbanehill Mineral. Mr. Gillespie, of Torbanehill, granted a lease of all the coal in the estate to Messrs. Russell. In the course of working, the lessees extracted a combustible mineral of considerable value as a source of coal-gas, and realized a large profit in the sale of it as gas-coal. The lessor then denied that the mineral was coal, and disputed the right of the lessees to work it. At the trial in 1853 there was a great array of scientific men and practical gas engineers, and the evidence was most conflicting. One side maintained the mineral to be coal, the other that it was a bituminous schist. The judge set aside the scientific evidence, and the jury pronounced it to be coal. The authorities in Prussia have since pronounced it *not* to be coal.—*Percy*.

Tordesillas (near Valladolid). Here was signed, 7 June, 1494, a treaty modifying the boundary line which pope Alexander VI. had assigned, in May, 1493, in his division of the new world between Spain and Portugal.

Torgau (Saxony, N. Germany), the site of a battle between Frederick II. of Prussia and the Austrians, in which the former obtained a signal victory; the Austrian general, count Daun, being wounded, 3 Nov. 1760. He had, in 1757, obtained a great victory over the Prussian king. Torgau was taken by the allies in 1814, and given to Prussia, 1815.

Tories, a term given to a political party about 1678; see *Whig*. Dr. Johnson defines a Tory as one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England. The Tories long maintained the doctrines of "divine hereditary indefeasible right, lineal succession, passive obedience, prerogative," etc.—*Holingbroke*. See *Conservatives*. For the chief Tory administrations, see *Pitt*, *Perceval*, *Liverpool*, *Wellington*, *Peel*, *Derby*, and *Disraeli*. During the American revolution, Americans who adhered to the cause of the mother-country were called Tories.

Toronto, the capital of Canada West, founded in 1794 as York; it received its present name in 1834. It was made a bishopric in 1839.

Torpedo-shells, a name given to explosives placed under ships, an invention ascribed to David Bushnell, an American, in 1777. His attempt to destroy H.M.S. *Cerberus* failed. The action of Fulton's torpedoes was successful in Britain, 1805; but their use was declined by the government. Torpedo-shells ignited by electricity were successfully employed in the war in the United States, 1861-5. On 4 Oct. 1865, Messrs. McKay & Beardslee tried them at Chatham before the duke of Somerset and others. An old vessel, the *Terpsichore*, was speedily sunk. The preliminary arrangements are considered rather complicated. Magneto-electricity was employed. Torpedoes made by prof. F. Abel, of Woolwich, were tried in May, 1866. A torpedo invented by Mr. Wightman and an Austrian tried and reported successful at Sheerness; an old hulk was sunk, 8 Oct. 1870. Torpedoes to be ignited from a distance by an electric battery are now made at Woolwich. A Turkish monitor in the Danube was blown up by a torpedo (see *Russo-Turkish War, II.*), 26 May, 1877.

Torres Strait, dividing Australia from Papua or

New Guinea, was discovered by Torres, a Spaniard, in June, 1606.

Torres Vedras (a city of Portugal). Near here Wellington, retreating from the French, took up a strong position, called the *Lines of Torres Vedras*, 10 Oct. 1810.

Tortola, see *Virgin Isles*.

Torture was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was applied to heretics by the Roman Catholic clergy, and was used in England so late as 1640 (when Archer, who took part in an attack on Lau's palace, was racked), and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776; in France, by Louis XVI., in 1789; and in Sweden by Gustavus III., 1786. Gen. Picton was convicted of allowing the torture to be applied to Louisa Calderon, in Trinidad, in accordance with the old law of the island, at his trials, 21 Feb. 1806, and 11 June, 1808.

Total Abstinence, see *Teetotaler*.

Totnes (Devon): thought to be the Roman *Ad Durium Amnem*. It was held by Judhael de Totneis, who built the castle about 1085. It was disfranchised for gross corruption and bribery, by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867.

Toughened Glass, see *Glass*.

Toul, the Roman *Tulli Leucorum*, a fortified town on the Moselle, N.E. France; one of the most ancient in the empire. The city and diocese acquired great privileges from Charles the Simple, 925, when it was united with the German empire. It was reunited with France, 1552. The fortifications, begun in 1238, were rebuilt and enlarged in 1700, according to the plans of Vauban. After a vigorous resistance to the Germans, commencing 14 Aug. 1870, Toul surrendered with its garrison of 8000 men, 23 Sept., when the town was burning in twenty-three places. The Germans thus acquired an uninterrupted railway communication to Paris.

Toulon, the ancient *Telo Martius* (S. France), an important military port. It was taken by the constable of Bourbon, 1524, and by the emperor Charles V. in 1536. In 1707 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but the allies were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered 27 Aug. 1793, to the British admiral, lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping, in the name of Louis XVII., under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, 15 Nov. 1793. Toulon was retaken by Bonaparte, 19 Dec., when great cruelties were exercised towards such of the inhabitants as were supposed to be favorable to the British. A naval battle off this port was fought 11 Feb. 1744, between the English under Mathews and Lestock, against the fleets of France and Spain: in this engagement the brave capt. Cornwall fell. The victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals. Mathews was afterwards dismissed for misconduct.

Toulouse, the ancient *Tolosa* (S. France), founded about 615 B.C.; was the capital of the Visigothic kings in A.D. 419; and was taken by Clovis in 508. The dukes of Aquitaine reigned here, 631-761. A university was established here, 1229, and a parliament, 1302. The inquisition was established here to extirpate heretics, 1229. The troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry; see *Troubadours*. The allied British and Spanish army entered this city on 12 April, immediately after the BATTLE OF TOULOUSE, fought between the British Peninsular army under lord Wellington, and the French led by marshal Soult, 10 April, 1814. The French were forced to retreat, after twelve hours' fighting. Neither of the commanders knew that Napoleon had abdicated the throne of France.

Toulouse. The county was created out of the kingdom of Aquitaine by Charlemagne, in 778. It enjoyed great prosperity till the dreadful war of the Albigenses (*schisch see*), when the count Raymond VI. was expelled, and Simon de Montfort became count. At his death, in 1218, Raymond VII. obtained his inheritance. His daughter Jane and her husband, Alphonse (brother of Louis IX. of France), dying without issue, the county of Toulouse was united to the French monarchy in 1271. A large part of Toulouse destroyed by an inundation of the Garonne (St. Cyprian like a sepulchre), 23 June, 1875.

Touraine, the garden of France, was conquered by the Visigoths about 480. It was ceded to Geoffroy, count of Anjou, 1041, and thus became the property of the Plantagenet kings of England. It was seized by Philip Augustus in 1203, and was made a duchy by John, 1360. It was finally united to the crown on the death of the duke of Anjou, 1584.

Tournaments, or **Jousts,** were martial sports of the ancient cavaliers. Tournament is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round." Tournaments were frequent about 890, and were regulated by the emperor Henry I., about 919. Tournaments were introduced into England early in the twelfth century; prohibited by Henry II., but revived by Richard I., his son. Solemn tournaments were held by Edward III., 25 Sept. 1329, in London; and 19 Jan. 1344, at Windsor; and by Richard II. near the end of the 14th century; and also by Henry VIII., in May, 1513. The Lateran council published an article against their continuance in 1136. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the comte de Montgomerie, had his eye struck out; an accident which caused the king's death in a few days, 29 June, 1559. Tournaments were then abolished in France.—A magnificent feast and tournament, under the auspices of Archibald, earl of Eglintoun, took place at Eglintoun castle, 29 Aug. 1839 and the following week: many of the visitors (among whom was the late emperor of the French) assumed the characters of ancient knights, lady Seymour being the "Queen of Beauty." Among the festivities at the marriage of prince Humbert, at Turin, was a tournament, 24 April, 1868. Tournaments held at the Agricultural hall, London, N. (for benefit of soldiers' widows, etc.), 21 June et seq. 1880, and 25 June et seq. 1881.

Tournay (S. Belgium) was very flourishing till it was ravaged by the barbarians in the fifth century. It has sustained many sieges. Taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under gen. La Bourdonnaye, 8 Nov. 1792. Several battles were fought near Tournay in May, 1793, and May, 1794.

Tourniquet (from *tourner*, to turn), an instrument for stopping the flow of blood in a limb, by tightening the bandage employed in amputations, is said to have been invented by Morelli at the siege of Besançon, 1674. J. L. Petit, in France, invented the screw tourniquet in 1718.

Tours, an ancient city, central France, near which Charles Martel gained a great victory over the Saracens, and saved Europe, 10 Oct. 732, and from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. This conflict is also called the battle of Poitiers. When Paris was invested by the Germans, M. Crémieux and several of the members of the French government of defence went to Tours, together with the representatives of foreign powers, 18 Sept. 1870. On 9 Oct. these were joined by Gambetta, minister of the interior, afterwards of war (who escaped from Paris by a balloon, 7 Oct.). In consequence of the defeat of the army of the Loire near Orleans, the government removed to Bordeaux, 11 Dec.

Tower of London. The tradition that Julius Caesar founded a citadel here (about 54 a.c.) is very

doubtful. A royal palace, consisting of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, 1076, was commenced in 1078, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls and a broad deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1638 the old White Tower was rebuilt; and under king Charles II. it was thoroughly repaired, 1680–5, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armory, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest. Here took place many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders (king Henry VI., 1471; king Edward V. and his brother, 1485; sir Thomas Overbury, 1613). The armory and 280,000 stand of arms, etc., were destroyed by fire, 30 Oct. 1841. The "New Buildings" in the Tower were completed in 1850; see *Blood*; for *Tower-subways*, see *Thames*. The more recent constables of the Tower have been the duke of Wellington, lord Combermere, and sir John Burgoyne. Sir George Pollock, constable Oct. 1871, died 6 Oct. 1872; sir William Gomm, 31 Oct. 1872; died 15 March, 1875; sir Charles Yorke, April, 1875; died 20 Nov. 1880; sir W. Fenwick Williams, April, 1881.

The menagerie, long here, was removed to the Zoological Gardens, 1831; the state papers were removed to the Record Office, 1857. Opened free to the public (Mondays and Saturdays) from 3 April, 1875.

Towers. That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (Gen. xi.), 2257 a.c.; see *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 a.c.; the Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 a.c. The round towers in Ireland were the only structures of stone found at the arrival of the English, 1169, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers are tall hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top; pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, and covered with conical roofs. Fifty-six of them still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high; see *Pisa*.

Townley Marbles, in the British Museum, were purchased in 1805 and 1814.

Towton (Yorkshire), where a sanguinary battle was fought, 29 March, 1461, between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.); to the latter of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 37,000 fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry and his queen, Margaret, fled to Scotland; and Edward IV. was settled on the throne.

Toxophilites (from *τόξον*, a bow, and *φίλος*, a lover), a society established by sir Aston Lever in 1781. In 1834 they took grounds in the inner circle of Regent's park, and built the archery lodge. They possess a very curious piece of plate, given by Catherine, queen of Charles II., to be shot for by the Finsbury archers, of whom the Toxophilites are the representatives.

Tract Societies. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was founded in 1698; the Religious Tract Society, London, in 1799; and other similar societies since.

Tractarianism, a term applied to certain opinions on church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, 1833–41. The principal writers were the revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Froude, and I. Williams—all of the University of Oxford; see *Puseyism*. The tracts (especially No. 90) were condemned by the authorities at Oxford, 15 March, 1841.

Traction-engines were used on common roads in London in 1860, but afterwards restricted. In Aug. 1862 one of Bray's traction-engines conveyed through the city a mass of iron which would have required 29 horses; see *Road-steamers and Railways*.

Trade and Plantations, BOARD OF. Cromwell seems to have given the first notions of a board of trade: in 1655 he appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, judges, and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, etc., to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic might be best promoted.—*Thomas's Notes of the Rolls.* Charles II., on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1680; he afterwards instituted a board of trade and plantations, which was remodelled by William III. This board was abolished in 1782; and a new council for the affairs of trade on its present plan was appointed, 2 Sept. 1786.

The parliamentary recommendation in 1880 to appoint a "minister of trade and commerce" was dropped by Mr. Gladstone in March, 1881.

Trade Congresses, see Working-men.

Trade of Great Britain, see Exports and Imports. In 1861 the value of the two amounted to 377,017,522*l.*; in 1871 to 614,590,180*l.*; in 1875 to 655,551,900*l.*; in 1877 to 646,765,702*l.*; in 1879, 631,775,239*l.*; see *Commerce*.

Trade with the United States doubled in value in ten years. 1877, 77,805,000*l.*; 1878, 89,070,000*l.*

Trade-marks Registration Act passed 13 Aug. 1875. The registration office, Quality court, Chancery lane (Mr. H. Reader Lack, registrar), was opened 1 Jan. 1876; a similar act passed in the United States, 1881.

Trades' Museums. The formation of one was undertaken in 1853, jointly by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the Society of Arts. The animal department was opened 17 May, 1855, when a paper on the mutual relations of trade and manufactures was read by prof. E. Solly. The contents of this museum were removed to the South Kensington Museum, which was opened 24 June, 1857. The French "Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers" was established 1795.

Trades' Unions. By 6 Geo. IV. c. 129 (1825), the combination laws were repealed, and other provisions made. As trades' unions formed for maintaining the rate of wages, etc., are not recognized by law, a commission (including lord Elcho, Thomas Hughes, and others, with sir Wm. Erie as chairman) was appointed to inquire into their constitution, 14 Feb. 1867, and an act to facilitate their proceedings was passed 5 April following. Their reports were issued during the year, disclosing the existence of numerous practices, with great intimidation; see *Sheffield* and *Manchester*. An act to protect union funds from embezzlement was passed in 1869. A trade-union act passed 29 June, 1871; amended by act passed 30 June, 1876. To counteract the influence of trades' unions, the National Federation of Employers was formed, Dec. 1873; see *Employers and Working-men*.

Trafalgar, CAPE (S. Spain), off which a great naval victory was gained by the British, under Nelson, over the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals, 21 Oct. 1805. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line; that of the British, twenty-seven ships. After a protracted fight, Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. Nelson was killed, and admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory*; and his last signal was, "England expects every man will do his duty;" see *Nelson*.—**TRAFALGAR SQUARE,** London, begun 1829; completed 1845. Grand Hotel opened by lord mayor, 29 May, 1880.

Traffic in the metropolis is now regulated by the Metropolitan Streets act, passed 20 Aug. 1867.

Tragedy, see Drama.

Training-schools, begun by the National Society, 1811. One was founded at Battersea in 1840, by sir

J. Kay Shuttleworth, and Mr. E. C. Tufnell; the latter, who was then in the Poor Law Commission, devoting a year's salary towards the expenses. Mr. Mann stated, in 1855, that there were about forty of these schools in different parts of the country.

Training-ships, see Marine Society and Chichester.

Trajan's Column (in Rome), erected 114, by the Roman senate and people, to commemorate his victories, and executed by Apollodorus. It was built in the square called the *Forum Trajanum*; it is of the Tuscan order, and from its base, exclusive of the statue and pedestal, is 127½ feet high.

Tram-roads. As Mr. Benjamin Outram, father of sir James, the Indian general, in 1800, made improvements in the system of railways for common vehicles in the north of England, the name is ascribed to him, but it is said to have existed in Derbyshire before. The iron tram-road from Croydon to Wandsworth was completed on 24 July, 1801. Street railways or tramways for omnibuses drawn by horses, previously established by Mr. Train in New York (see *New York*), were opened by him at Birkenhead, Cheshire, 30 Aug. 1860, and at Bayswater, London, 23 March, 1861. (See *Ireland*, 1868.) A street railway bill was rejected by the house of commons in April, 1861. Several of these railways existed for a time in various parts of the metropolis in 1861, but were all taken up in 1862. An act to facilitate the construction of tramways passed 9 Aug. 1870. Tramways from Brixton to Kennington, and from White-chapel to Bow, were opened 9 May, 1870; and others since. Their introduction into the city was much recommended, but opposed, March-May, 1873. Dividend of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company, 8 per cent., Aug. 1876. The use of steam locomotives proposed; approved in Paris, July, 1876.

Elevated street railways erected in New York, 1877-8. 233 miles of tramways constructed in England and Wales, 1870-80.

Tranquebar (East Indies), the Danish settlement here, founded in 1618, was purchased by the English in 1845.

Transfiguration. The change of Christ's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, A.D. 32 (Matt. xvii.). The feast of the Transfiguration, kept on 6 Aug., was instituted by pope Calixtus II. in 1455.

Transfusion of Blood, see Blood.

Transit, see Venus.

Translation to HEAVEN. The translation of Enoch to heaven at the age of 365 years, 3017 B.C. The prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire, 896 B.C.—The possibility of translation to the abode of eternal life has been maintained by some extravagant enthusiasts. The Irish house of commons expelled Mr. Asgill from his seat for his book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1708.

Transpadane Republic, comprising Lombardy and part of the Venetian territories, was established by Bonaparte after his victory at Lodi, 10 May, 1796. With the Cispadane Republic, it merged into the Cisalpine Republic, Oct. 1797.

Transportation, see Banishment. Judges were given the power of sentencing offenders to transportation "into any of his majesty's dominions in North America," by 18 Charles II. c. 8 (1666), and by 4 Geo. I. c. 11 (1718). Transportation ceased in 1775, but was revived in 1786. The reception of convicts was successfully refused by the Cape of Good Hope (in 1849), and by the Australian colonies (1864). Transportation, even to West Australia, where labor is wanted, ceased after a few years, through the fierce opposition of the eastern colonies. In consequence of the difficulty then experienced in transporting felons, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 was passed to provide other punishment—namely, penal ser-

virtude, empowering her majesty to grant pardon to offenders under certain conditions, and licenses to others to be at large, such licenses being liable to be revoked if necessary; and many have been. These licenses are termed "tickets of leave." The system was much assailed in Oct. and Nov. 1862, on account of violent crimes being traced to *ticket-of-leave*ers; see *Crime*.

John Eyre, esq., a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper.—*Phillips*.....1 Nov. 1771
The rev. Dr. Halloran, tutor to the earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank (10d. postage).

9 Sept. 1818
The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May, 1787; where governor Phillip arrived with about 600 on 20 Jan. 1788; convicts were afterwards sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, etc.

Returning from transportation was punishable with death until 5 Will. IV. c. 67, Aug. 1834, when an act was passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life.

A shipment of convicts to West Australia (which had already received 10,000) in 1867.

Transubstantiation, the doctrine of the "real presence." That the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into the very flesh and blood of Christ by the consecration, was broached in the days of Gregory III. (731), and accepted by Amalarius and Rabbertus (about 830), but rejected by Rabanus Maurus, Johannes Scotus Erigena, Berengarius, Wicliffe, and others. In the Lateran council, held at Rome by Innocent III., the word "Transubstantiation" was used to express this doctrine, which was decreed to be incontrovertible; and all who opposed it were condemned as heretics. This was confirmed by the Council of Trent, 18 Jan. 1562. John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and other martyrs of the Reformation, suffered for denying this dogma, which is renounced by the Church of England (28th article), and by all Protestant dissenters. The declaration against transubstantiation, invocation of the saints, and the sacrifice of the mass, on taking any civil office, was abolished by an act passed 25 July, 1867; see *Sacrament*.

Luther maintained the doctrine of *consubstantiation*—viz., that, after consecration, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present in the bread and wine. He was opposed by Bucer, Carlstadt, Zwingle, and others (termed *sacramentarians*), who asserted that the Lord's supper is only a commemorative rite.

Transvaal Republic (South Africa), founded by Dutch Boers (farmers) in 1818, after several years' severe conflict with the natives. Its independence was declared 17 Jan. 1852; and its constitution proclaimed 13 Feb. 1858. President for four years, T. F. Burgers, 27 May, 1872. Population, about 38,000 Boers, 5000 English settlers, 770,000 blacks (1881).

War with the Kaffirs began; Cetywayo, king; Secoceni (Sickakuni, an eminent chief).....July, 1876
Republican government blamed; its troops defeated; sir Theophilus Shepstone sent to mediate.....Sept. "
Dutch Boers assisted by the Amazwasies, a warlike tribe, who check Kaffirs.....Sept. "
Severe despatch of the earl of Carnarvon, censuring Burgers for aggression on Kaffirs.....Oct. "
Secoceni threatening Leydenburg.....Nov. "
Schlickman, the Dutch general, killed in an attack,.....17 Nov. "

Sir T. Shepstone well received; a desire expressed for federation. Feb.; opposition to it.....March, 1877
Anarchy in the Transvaal; annexation of the Transvaal (for protection) to the British dominions proclaimed by sir T. Shepstone, 12 April; he is sworn in as administrator.....30 May, "
Conflict with Secoceni (disapproved); some volunteers killed.....17 June, 1878
Sir Wm. Owen Lanyon made governor of the Transvaal,.....March, 1879

Great opposition to the British rule; appeared after much discussion.....12 April, "
Sir G. Wolseley appointed governor of Natal, etc.....May, "
War with Secoceni continues.....Aug. et seq. "
His stronghold captured by col. Baker Russell (under sir Garnet Wolseley), with British and native troops,.....28 Nov. "
Secoceni surrenders.....2 Dec. "
The Trans. declared a crown colony.....Dec. "
The Boers meet and claim independence; Bok. Kruger, and Pretorius, arrested for signing a document issued by the Boer committee.....Dec. 1879, and Jan. 1880

The Boers seize Heidelberg, 16 Dec.; establish the South African republic; Paul Kruger, president.....17 Dec. 1880
A party of Boers stop at Brouker's Spruit about 250 British troops of the 94th regiment, who resist; some killed or wounded; others disarmed and disarmed,.....20 Dec. "

Potchefstroom seized by Boers, who retire when the place is shelled; col. Bellairs besieged in it.....27 Dec. et seq. "
Capt. J. M. Elliot said to be treacherously killed while fording the Vaal.....20 Dec. "
The South African Republic proclaimed by a triumvirate; Kruger, Joubert, and Pretorius.....30 Dec. "
Troops sent from Britain, etc.....Dec. 1880, and Jan. 1881

Sir George P. Colley (appointed governor of Natal, 1869) takes command in the war.....Jan. "
Gen. Colley's attack on Laing's Nek, a pass, repulsed with heavy loss; col. Bonar Millet Deane, majors Ruscombe, Poole, and Wm. Hunt Hingeston killed, 28 Jan. "
Severe conflict on the Ingogo river; the British twelve hours under fire; repulsed with heavy loss.....8 Feb. "
Sir Evelyn Wood arrives with reinforcements, and joins gen. Colley.....17 Feb. "
The Orange Free State proclaims neutrality and mediation.....about 22 Feb. "
Gen. Colley marches in the night to Majuba Hill (*which see*); defeated and killed after a desperate conflict,.....27 Feb. "

Gen. sir F. Roberts sent to Africa.....28 Feb. "
Armistice proposed by the Boers; accepted for 6-14 March; armistice extended, 14 March; Boers agree to British terms, 21, 22 March; peace proclaimed; the Boers disperse; gen. Roberts recalled.....24 March, "
Potchefstroom surrenders with honors of war, 21 March; given up as occupied by mistake.....April, "
Vote of censure on the government policy in the commons, negatived (314-205).....25, 26 July, "
Commissioners to carry out treaty of peace appointed, 5 April; agree to convention ceding virtually all the territory to "THE TRANSVAAL STATE," on 8 August, subject to suzerainty of the queen, and a British resident; with debt of about £20,867*l.*, etc.; independence of the Swazies guaranteed; signed by royal commissioners and Martin W. Pretorius and Peter J. Joubert (Stephen J. P. Kruger not present), 3 Aug.; effected.....8 Aug. "

Transylvania, an Austrian province, was part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*). In 1526, John Zapoly rendered himself independent of the emperor Ferdinand I. by the aid of the Turks. His successors ruled with much difficulty till Jan. 1699, when the emperor Leopold I., by the treaty of Carlowitz, finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions. The Transylvanian deputies did not take their seat in the Austrian parliament till 20 Oct. 1863. A decree for the convocation of the Transylvanian diet was issued 12 Sept. 1865. The inhabitants are about 1,100,000 ignorant Roumanians, 1,500,000 Saxon colonists, and 550,000 Magyars, the last being the ruling class. The union of Transylvania with Hungary in 1848, which has caused much discontent, was ratified by the Transylvanian diet, 25 Dec. 1866.

PRINCES OF TRANSYLVANIA.

1526. John Zapoly.
1540. John Sigismund.
1571. Stephen Zapoly I. (Bathori).
1576. Christopher Bathori.
1581. Sigismund Bathori.
1602. Emperor Rodolph.
1605. Stephen II. (Bottskai).
1607. Sigismund Ragotzski.
1608. Gabriel I. (Bathori).
1613. Gabriel II. (Bethlen Gabor).
1631. George I. (Ragotzski).
1648. George II. (Ragotzski).
1660. John Kemini.
1662. Michael I. (Abaffi).
1680-99. Michael II. (Abaffi).

Trappists. The first abbey of La Trappe in Normandy was founded, in 1140, by Rotrou, comte de Perche. The present order of Trappists owes its origin to the learned Jean le Bouthillier de la Rancé (editor of *Amusements* when aged 14), who renounced the world, and sold all his property, giving the proceeds to the abbey of La Trappe, to which he retired in 1662, to live there in great austerity. After several efforts he succeeded in reforming the monks, and in establishing a new rule, which commands silence, prayer, reading, and manual labor, and which forbids study, wine, fish, etc. Rancé was born in 1620, and died in 1700. The Trappists' new building was consecrated in Aug. 1833.

A number of these monks, driven from France in the revolution of 1790, were received by Mr. Wold of Lulworth, Dorset.

shire, who gave them some land to cultivate and a habitation, where they remained till 1815. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and sixty-four English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Paimbœuf, 19 Nov., and were landed from the *Hebe*, French frigate, at Cork, 30 Nov. 1831. They established themselves at Mount Mellary, county of Waterford.

Trasimene, see *Thrasymene*.

Trautenau (Bohemia). On 27 June, 1866, the first corps of the army of the crown-prince of Prussia seized Trautenau, but was defeated and repulsed by the Austrians under Gablenz; on the 28th the Prussians defeated the Austrians with great loss.

Travellers' Club (Pall Mall), established in 1815. A member must have "travelled out of the British islands to a distance of at least 500 miles from London in a direct line."

Travelling IN ENGLAND. In 1707 it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (55 miles). In 1817 the journey was accomplished in six or seven hours. By the Great Western railway express (63 miles) it is done in 1½ hour. In 1828 a gentleman travelled from Newcastle to London (273 miles) inside the best coach in 35 hours, at an expense of 6*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, or 6*d.* per mile (including dinner, etc.). In 1857 the charge of the Great Northern railway (275½ miles) first-class express (6 hours) was 2*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

Tread-mill, an invention of the Chinese to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The complicated tread-mill introduced into the prisons of Great Britain is the invention of Mr. (afterwards sir William) Cubitt, of Ipswich. It was erected at Brixton jail, 1817, and soon afterwards in other large prisons.

Treason, see *High-treason*.—PETTY TREASON (a term abolished in 1828, defined by the statute of 25 Edw. III. 1352) was a wife's murder of her husband, a servant's murder of his master, and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior.

Treason-felony. By the Crown and Government Security act, 11 Vict. c. 12 (1848), certain treasons heretofore punishable with death were mitigated to felonies,

Abo, peace.....	7 Aug.	1743
Adrianople, peace.....	14 Sept.	1829
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	2 May,	1668
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace.....	1748	
Akermann, peace.....	4 Sept.	1826
Allahabad (Bahar, etc., ceded to E. I. Company).....	1765	
Alt Radstadt, peace.....	24 Sept.	1706
America, peace.....	3 Sept.	1783
Amiens, peace.....	25 March,	1802
Anglo-Turkish convention.....	4 June,	1878
Antwerp, truce.....	4 April,	1609
Armed Neutrality, convention,	16 Dec.	1800
Arms.....	22 Sept.	1435
Arras.....	1482	
Augsburg, league of.....	1686	
Austria with England, convention: the latter agrees to accept 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> as a composition for claims on Austria amounting to 30,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling.....	1824	
Baden, peace.....	7 Sept.	1714
Bagnolo (Venice, Naples, etc.).....	1784	
Balta Liman.....	1838 and	1849
Barcelona (France and Spain).....	1493	
Barrier treaty.....	15 Nov.	1715
Barwalde (France and Sweden).....	1631	
Basel, peace (France and Spain),	22 July,	1795
Bassin (Great Britain and Maharat-tas).....	21 Oct.	1866
Bayonne.....	5 May,	1808
Belgrade, peace.....	18 Sept.	1739
Berlin, peace.....	28 June,	1742
Berlin, decree.....	29 Nov.	1806
Berlin, peace (Prussia and Saxony),	21 Oct.	1866
Berlin convention.....	5 Nov.	1808
Berlin treaty (Russia, Turkey, etc.),	13 July,	1878
Boiyara.....	31 Aug.	1839
Breda, peace.....	25 July,	1667
Bretigny, peace.....	8 May,	1360
Bucharest.....	28 May,	1812
Cambray, league.....	10 Dec.	1508

Cambray, peace.....	5 Aug.	1529
Campo Formio.....	17 Oct.	1797
Canton.....	29 Aug.	1842
Capua, convention.....	20 May,	1815
Carlowitz, peace.....	26 Jan.	1699
Carlsbad, congress of.....	1 Aug.	1819
Château-Cambresis, peace.....	1559	
Chaumont.....	1 March,	1814
Chefoo, convention.....	17 Sept.	1876
Chunar, India.....	1781	
Cintra, convention.....	22 Aug.	1808
Closterseven, convention.....	8 Sept.	1757
Coalition, first, against France,	26 June,	1792
Coalition, second.....	22 June,	1799
Coalition, third.....	8 Sept.	1805
Coalition, fourth.....	6 Oct.	1806
Coalition, fifth.....	9 April,	1809
Coalition, sixth.....	1 March,	1813
Commerce (Great Britain and Turkey).....	16 Nov.	1839
Commerce (Great Britain and the Two Sicilies).....	25 June,	1845
Concordat, with France.....	15 July,	1801
Confians.....	1465	
Constantinople, peace.....	16 April,	1712
Constantinople.....	8 July,	1833
Constantinople.....	8 May,	1854
Constantinople (Russia and Turkey, definitive).....	8 Feb.	1879
Constantinople (settling boundaries of Greece).....	24 May and 2 July,	1881
Copenhagen, peace.....	27 May,	1660
Copenhagen (composition for Sound dues).....	14 March,	1857
Crecy.....	1544	
Dresden, peace.....	25 Dec.	1745
Egypt, viceroy and admiral Codrington, convention.....	6 Aug.	1828
Ellot convention.....	April,	1835
England, convention with Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey for settlement of the East.....	15 July,	1810
England and United States, convention.....	13 Nov.	1826
Evora Monte.....	26 May,	1834

Family Compact.....	15 Aug.	1761
Fommanal (Ashantee war).....	13 Feb.	1874
Fontainebleau, peace.....	2 Sept.	1679
Fontainebleau.....	8 Nov.	1785
Fontainebleau, concordat.....	25 Jan.	1813
France and England, convention respecting the slave-trade,	29 May,	1845
France and Italy, convention respecting the occupation of Rome,	15 Sept.	1864
Frankfort (peace between Germany and France).....	10 May,	1871
French commercial treaty.....	23 Jan.	1860
Friedwald.....	5 Oct.	1551
Fuessen, peace.....	23 April,	1745
Gundamak (with Afghanistan),	26 May,	1879
Gastein convention.....	14 Aug.	1865
Ghent, pacification.....	8 Nov.	1578
Ghent, peace (America).....	24 Dec.	1814
Golden Bull.....	1356	
Grand alliance.....	12 May,	1689
Hague.....	21 May,	1659
Hague.....	7 May,	1669
Halle.....	1610	
Hamburg, peace.....	2 May,	1762
Hanover.....	3 Sept.	1725
Hanover and England.....	22 July,	1834
Holy alliance.....	26 Sept.	1815
Hubersburg, peace.....	15 Feb.	1733
"Interim".....	15 May,	1648
Japan and Great Britain.....	26 Aug.	1858
Jay's treaty.....	19 Nov.	1794
Kaynardji, or Koutchouk-Kaynardji.....	21 July,	1774
Kiel.....	14 Jan.	1814
Laybach, congress.....	6 May,	1821
League, holy.....	1576	
Leipzig, alliance.....	April,	1681
Leoben, peace.....	1797	
Lisbon, peace.....	13 Feb.	1668
London (settlement of Greece),	6 July,	1829
London (separating Belgium from Holland).....	15 Nov.	1831

and subjected to transportation or imprisonment. The Fenians in Ireland were tried under this act; see *Trials*, 1865.

Treasurer of England, LORD HIGH, the third great officer of the crown, a lord by virtue of his office, having the custody of the king's treasure, governing the upper court of exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. The first lord high treasurer in England was Odo, earl of Kent, in the reign of William I. This great trust is now confided to a commission, and is vested in five persons, called "lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer," and of these the chancellor of the exchequer is usually one, the first lord being usually the premier; see *Administrations*, for a succession of these officers. A third lord of the treasury (Mr. Stansfeld) was appointed, Dec. 1868, succeeded by Mr. W. H. Gladstone, Dec. 1869.

The first of this rank in IRELAND was John de St. John, Henry III. 1217; the last, William, duke of Devonshire, 1766; vice-treasurers were appointed till 1789; then commissioners till 1816, when the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were united.

The first lord high treasurer of SCOTLAND was sir Walter Ogilvie, appointed by James I. in 1420; the last, in 1641, John, earl of Traquair; afterwards commissioners were appointed.

Treasurer of the Chamber, formerly an officer of great consideration, and always a member of the privy council. He discharged the bills of all the king's tradesmen, and had his office in Cleveland row, in the vicinity of the royal palace. His duties were transferred and the office suppressed at the same time with the offices of master of the great wardrobe and cofferer of the household, in 1782.—*Beaton*.

Treaties. The first formal and written treaty made in England with any foreign nation was entered into at Kingston between Henry III. and the dauphin of France (then in England and leagued with the barons), 11 Sept. 1217. The first commercial treaty was with Guy, earl of Flanders, 2 Edw. 1274; the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308.—*Anderson*. The chief treaties of the nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places. The following forms an index; see *Coalitions*, *Commerce*, *Leagues*, etc.

London (convention respecting Belgium).....19 April, 1839	Pragmatic sanction.....17 April, 1713	Troppeau, congress.....20 Oct. 1820
London (Turkey and Egypt), 15 July, 1840	Prague (peace between Austria and Prussia).....23 Aug. 1866	Troyes.....21 May, 1420
London (cession to crown of Denmark).....1852	Presburg, peace.....26 Dec. 1805	Turin (cession of Savoy and Nice), 24 March, 1860
London (neutrality of Luxembourg settled).....11 May, 1867	Pretoria (see <i>Transvaal</i>).....3 Aug. 1881	Türkmauchay, peace.....22 Feb. 1828
Lubeck, peace.....22 May, 1629	Public good, league for the.....1464	Ulm, peace.....3 July, 1620
Lunenburg, peace.....9 Feb. 1801	Pyrenees, peace.....7 Nov. 1659	Unkarakelessi.....8 Jan. 1833
Madrid, concord.....1526	Quadruple alliance.....2 Aug. 1718	Utrecht, union.....22 Jan. 1579
Methuen treaty.....1703	Radsadt, peace.....6 March, 1714	Utrecht, peace.....11 April, 1713
Milan decree.....17 Dec. 1807	Radsadt, congress.....9 Dec. 1797	Valençay.....8 Dec. 1813
Milan (Austria and Sardinia), 6 Aug. 1849	Ratisbon, peace.....13 Oct. 1630	Verona, congress.....25 Aug. 1822
Münster, peace.....24 Oct. 1648	Ratisbon, peace.....1 Aug. 1806	Versailles, peace.....20 Jan. 1763
Nankin, peace.....29 Aug. 1842	Reichenbach, treaties.....June, 1813	Vienna.....30 April, 1792
Nantes, edict.....13 April, 1598	Religion, peace of.....1555	Vienna, alliance.....16 March, 1731
Naumburg.....1554	Rhine, confederation.....1 Aug. 1806	Vienna, peace.....18 Nov. 1738
Nice.....1518	Ryswick, peace.....20 Sept. 1697	Vienna, peace.....14 Oct. 1809
Nimeguen, peace.....10 Aug. 1678	St. Cloud, convention.....3 July, 1815	Vienna, convention.....26 Sept. 1814
Noyon.....16 Aug. 1516	St. Germain-en-Laye, peace, 29 June, 1679	Vienna, 25 March; 31 May; 9 June, 1815
Nuremberg.....2 Aug. 1532	St. Ildefonso, alliance.....19 Aug. 1796	Vienna (Austria and Prussia), commercial.....19 Feb. 1853
Nystadt.....30 Aug. 1721	San Stefano (peace between Russia and Turkey) (see <i>Berlin</i>), 3 March, 1878	Vienna (Austria and Great Britain), commercial.....16 Dec. 1856
Oliva, peace.....3 May, 1660	Sibirsk, peace.....1613	Vienna (peace between Austria and Italy).....3 Oct. 1866
Paris, peace (<i>Paris</i>).....10 Feb. 1763	Sistowa, peace.....4 Aug. 1791	Villafranca (<i>preliminary</i>), 12 July, 1859
Paris.....15 May, 1796	Smallcald, league.....31 Dec. 1629	Vossem, peace.....16 Jan. 1673
Paris, peace (Sweden).....6 Jan. 1810	Spain, pacification.....22 April, 1834	Warsaw, alliance.....31 March, 1683
Paris.....11 April, 1814	Spain, convention, satisfying British claims.....26 June, 1828	Warsaw.....24 Feb. 1768
Paris.....10 June, 1817	Stettin, peace.....13 Dec. 1570	Washington, reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States respecting Newfoundland fishery, commerce, etc.....2 July, 1854
Paris (settlement of Neuchâtel affair).....26 May, 1857	Stockholm, peace.....20 Nov. 1719	Washington (settling Alabama claims, etc.).....8 May, 1871
Partition, first.....11 Oct. 1698	Stockholm.....24 March, 1724	Westminster, peace.....19 Feb. 1674
Partition, second.....1700	Stockholm, treaty of (Sweden and allies).....21 Nov. 1856	Westminster (with Holland).....1716
Passarowitz, peace.....13 March, 1718	Sunion.....15 July, 1852	Westphalia, peace.....24 Oct. 1648
Passau, peace.....12 Aug. 1552	Temeswar, truce.....7 Sept. 1664	Wilna, treaty of.....1561
Pekin, peace.....24 Aug. 1860	Tessen, peace.....12 May, 1779	Worms, edict of.....1521
Persia, peace.....3 March, 1857	Tessin, peace.....18 May, 1595	Würzburg league.....1610
Petersburg, St., peace.....5 May, 1762	Tien-Tsin, China, peace.....26 June, 1857	Zurich, convention.....30 May, 1815
Petersburg, St., 5 Aug. 1772	Tibet, peace.....7 July, 1893	Zurich (Austria, France, and Sardinia).....10 Nov. 1859
Petersburg, St., 8 April, 1805	Tolentino.....19 Feb. 1793	
Peterswald, convention.....8 July, 1791	Toplitz.....9 Sept. 1813	
Pinlitz, convention.....20 July, 1791	Triple alliance.....28 Jan. 1668	
Poland, partition.....25 Nov. 1795	Triple alliance.....4 Jan. 1717	
Pragmatic sanction.....1438		

Treaties of the United States:

Algiers.....5 Sept. 1795	France.....30 April, 1803	Loo Chew.....11 July, 1854	Prussia.....16 June, 1852
Algiers.....30 June, 1815	France.....24 June, 1822	Mecklenburg Schwerin, 19 Dec. 1847	Republic of Paraguay, 4 Feb. 1859
Algiers (ren't), 22 Dec. 1816	France.....4 July, 1831	Mexico.....12 Jan. 1828	Russia.....17 April, 1829
Argentine Confederation, 10 July, 1853	France.....9 Nov. 1843	Mexico.....5 April, 1831	Russia.....18 Dec. 1832
Austria.....27 Aug. 1829	France (consular), 23 Feb. 1833	Mexico.....3 April, 1835	Russia.....22 July, 1854
Austria.....8 May, 1848	France.....10 Feb. 1838	Mexico.....11 April, 1839	Russia.....30 March, 1867
Austria (extradition), 3 July, 1856	Great Britain (peace), 3 Sept. 1843	Mexico.....30 Jan. 1843	San Salvador.....2 Jan. 1820
Bavaria.....21 Jan. 1845	Great Britain (Jay's), 19 Nov. 1794	Mexico.....2 Feb. 1848	Sardinia.....26 Nov. 1838
Bavaria (extradition), 12 Sept. 1853	Great Britain.....24 Dec. 1814	Mexico.....June, 1854	Saxony.....14 May, 1845
Bavaria.....26 May, 1868	Great Britain.....3 July, 1815	Mexico (extradition), 20 June, 1862	Siam.....30 March, 1833
Baden.....1 Aug. 1868	Great Britain.....20 Oct. 1818	Morocco.....1 Jan. 1787	Sicily.....14 Oct. 1632
Belgium.....10 Nov. 1845	Great Britain.....12 June, 1822	Morocco.....16 Sept. 1836	Spain.....27 Oct. 1795
Belgium.....17 July, 1858	Great Britain.....6 Aug. 1827	Muscate.....21 Sept. 1833	Spain.....23 Feb. 1818
Belgium.....21 Dec. 1859	Great Britain.....20 Sept. "	Nassau.....27 May, 1846	Spain.....17 Feb. 1834
Belgium.....20 May, 1863	Great Britain.....9 Aug. 1842	Netherlands.....8 Oct. 1782	Sweden.....3 April, 1783
Belgium.....20 July, 1863	Great Britain (postal), 15 Dec. 1848	Netherlands.....19 Jan. 1839	Sweden.....4 Sept. 1816
Bolivia.....13 May, 1858	Great Britain.....19 April, 1850	Netherlands.....26 Aug. 1852	Sweden.....4 July, 1827
Brazil.....12 Dec. 1828	Great Britain.....8 Feb. 1853	Netherlands.....22 Jan. 1855	Sweden and Norway (extradition).....31 March, 1860
Brazil.....27 Jan. 1819	Great Britain (reciprocity), 5 June, 1854	New Granada.....6 March, 1844	Swiss Confederation, 18 May, 1847
Brunswick and Lüneburg.....21 Aug. 1854	Great Britain.....7 June, 1862	New Granada.....12 Dec. 1846	Swiss Confederation, 8 Nov. 1855
Central America.....5 Dec. 1825	Great Britain.....1 July, 1863	New Granada.....4 March, 1850	Texas.....11 April, 1838
Chili.....16 May, 1832	Great Britain.....8 May, 1871	New Granada.....10 Sept. 1857	Texas.....25 April, "
Chili.....1 Sept. "	Greece.....22 Dec. 1837	North Columbia, South America.....3 Oct. 1824	Tripoli.....4 June, 1806
Chili.....19 Nov. 1858	Guatemala.....3 March, 1849	North German Confederation (naturalization), Prussia.....22 Feb. 1868	Tunis.....26 March, 1799
China.....3 July, 1842	Hanover (extradition), 18 Jan. 1855	Ottoman Empire, 25 Feb. 1862	Tunis.....24 Feb. 1894
China.....18 June, 1858	Hanover.....17 June, 1862	Ottoman Porte.....7 May, 1830	Two Sicilies.....1 Dec. 1845
China.....8 Nov. 1858	Hanseatic Republic, 26 Dec. 1827	Persia.....13 Dec. 1856	United States of Colombia.....10 Feb. 1864
China.....16 July, 1868	Hanseatic Republic, 30 April, 1852	Peru and Bolivia, 13 Nov. 1836	United States, Austria, Belgium, Spain, Great Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden with the sultan of Morocco, 31 May, 1865
China.....17 Nov. 1880	Haiti.....3 Nov. 1864	Peru.....17 March, 1841	Venezuela.....20 Jan. 1838
Costa Rica.....2 July, 1860	Hesse-Cassel, 26 March, 1844	Peru.....26 July, 1851	Venezuela (extradition), 27 Aug. 1880
Costa Rica.....2 July, 1860	Hesse-Darmstadt, 1 Aug. 1868	Peru.....22 July, 1856	Venezuela.....25 April, 1866
Denmark.....April, 1826	Honduras.....4 July, 1864	Peru.....4 July, 1857	Württemberg.....27 July, 1688
Denmark.....25 March, 1830	Japan.....3 March, 1854	Peru.....19 May, 1863	
Denmark.....11 April, 1857	Japan.....17 June, 1857	Portugal.....26 Aug. 1840	
Denmark.....11 April, 1861	Japan.....29 July, 1858	Portugal.....26 Feb. 1851	
Dominican Republic, 8 Feb. 1857	Japan.....28 Jan. 1864	Prussia (ren't), 11 July, 1879	
Ecuador.....13 June 1839	Japan.....22 Oct. "	Prussia.....1 May, 1828	
Ecuador.....25 Nov. 1862	Libania.....21 Oct. 1662		
France (alliance, amity, etc.).....6 Feb. 1778			

Trebia, now *Trebbia*, a river in N. Italy, near which Hannibal defeated the Roman consul Sempronius, 218 B.C.; and Suwarow, after a struggle, defeated the French marshal MacDonald and compelled him to retreat, 17 19 June, 1799.

Trebizond, a port of Asia Minor in the Black Sea,

was colonized by the Greeks, and became subject to the kings of Pontus. It enjoyed self-government under the Roman empire, and when the Latins took Constantinople, in 1204, it became the seat of an empire which endured till 1461, when it was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet I.

EMPERORS.

1204. Alexis I. (Comnenus).	1332. Manuel II.
1222. Andronicus I.	" Basil.
1235. John I.	1340. Irene.
1238. Manuel I.; great cap-	1341. Anna.
tain.	1343. John III.
1263. Andronicus II.	1344. Michael.
1266. George.	1349. Alexis III.
1280. John II.	1390. Manuel III.
1285. Theodora.	1417. Alexis IV.
" John II.	1446. John IV. (Calo. Joan-
1297. Alexis II.	nes).
1330. Andronicus III.	1458-61. David.

Trecento, see *Italian*.

Trees IN LONDON. Many were planted by John Evelyn in the Mall, St. James's, etc. He recommended this in his "Fumifugium," published 1661. The planting of rows of trees in suburban roads began in 1875.

Trees of Liberty were planted in Paris and other parts of France during the revolutionary eras, 1790 and 1848. These trees were cut down in Paris in Jan. 1850, when riots ensued; put down by the military.

Trent (the ancient *Tridentum*), in the Tyrol, belongs to Austria. The council held here is reckoned in the Roman Catholic church as the 18th general council. Its decisions have been implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. It first sat 13 Dec. 1545, and continued (with interruptions) under pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV. to 4 Dec. 1563; its last sitting, the 25th. A jubilee in relation to this council was celebrated in June, 1863. Trent was several times taken during the French war.

At this council was decreed, with anathemas, the canon of Scripture (including the Apocrypha), and the church its sole interpreter; the traditions to be equal with Scripture; the seven sacraments (baptism, confirmation, the Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony), transubstantiation, purgatory, indulgences, celibacy of the clergy, auricular confession, etc.

"**Trent**" STEAMER, see *United States*, Nov.-Dec. 1861.

Trenton, BATTLE OF. Washington and his army had been driven from the Hudson to the Delaware and beyond, before Cornwallis and a pursuing army. At Trenton, a Hessian force, 1500 strong, under col. Rahl, and a troop of 500 light-horsemen, were stationed. Count Donop, another German commander, was a few miles below with a considerable force. On the evening of Christmas, 1776, Washington marched back to the Delaware, a few miles above Trenton, with 2400 men and artillery, and before sunrise the next morning had crossed and was on his way towards Trenton. The enemy were surprised. A severe engagement ensued. The British light-horse fled; forty or fifty Hessians were killed or fatally wounded (Rahl among the latter), and a thousand made prisoners. This was an inspiring victory at a dark moment.

Trevecca, see *Cheshunt*.

Trèves, or **Trier**, the Roman Treviri, in Rhenish Prussia, was a prosperous city of the Gauls, 12 B.C. The emperor Gallienus held his court here, A.D. 255. The church of St. Simeon dates from the fourth century. Trèves was made an electorate in the fourteenth century, and became subject to the archbishop in 1585. Councils held here, 385-1423. The archbishopric is said to have been founded before the seventh century, and to be the oldest in Germany. After various changes, Trèves was acquired by Prussia, June, 1815. In 1844, much excitement was occasioned by miracles said to have been wrought by a "holy coat."

"**Tria Juncta in Uno**" (three joined in one), the motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, signifying "faith, hope, and charity;" see *Bath*.

Trial at Bar signifies by the whole court or a plurality of judges. This plan was adopted at Bristol after the riots in 1832; also at O'Connell's trial, 1844; and arranged for the trial of the claimant of the Tichborne estates for perjury, in April, 1873.

Trials. Regulations for conducting trials were made by Lothaire and Edric, kings of Kent, about 673 to 680. Alfred the Great is said to have begun trial by jury; but there is good evidence of such trials before his time. Arrangements were made for more speedy trials by "the Winter Assizes act," 1876; see *Appeal*.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

King Charles I., 20 Jan. : condemned.	27 Jan. 1649
Oates's <i>Papist Plot</i> : Edward Coleman convicted 27 Nov.; William Ireland and other priests.	17 Dec. 1678
Robert Green and others, 10 Feb.; Thomas Whitebread and other Jesuits, 13 June; Richard Langhorne, counsellor, 14 June; convicted.	1679
Sir George Wakeman, the queen's physician; acquitted, 13 July.	"
Viscount Stafford; convicted.	30 Nov.-7 Dec. 1681
<i>Rye-house Plot</i> : convicted; William (lord) Russell, 13 July; Algernon Sidney.	21 Nov. 1683
The seven bishops; acquitted.	29 June, 1688
Captain Porteous, for murder (see <i>Porteous</i>).	22 June, 1736
Jenny Diver, for felony; executed.	18 March, 1740
William Duell, executed for murder at Tyburn, but who came to life when about undergoing dissection at Surgeons' Hall.	24 Nov. "
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, for high-treason.	28 July, 1746
Mary Hamilton, for marrying with her own sex, 14 wives.	7 Oct. "
Lord Lovatt, 80 years of age, for high-treason; beheaded.	9 March, 1747
Freney, the celebrated Irish robber, who surrendered himself.	9 July, 1749
Amy Hutchinson, burned at Ely, for the murder of her husband.	6 Nov. 1750
Miss Blandy, the murder of her father; hanged.	3 March, 1752
Ann Williams, for the murder of her husband; burned alive.	11 April, 1753
Eugene Aram, for murder at York; executed.	13 Aug. 1759
Earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward; executed.	16 April, 1760
Mr. MacNaughten, at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Knox.	8 Dec. 1761
Ann Bedingfield, for the murder of her husband; burned alive.	6 April, 1763
Mr. Wilkes, alderman of London, for an obscene poem ("Essay on Woman").	21 Feb. 1764
Murderers of capt. Glas, his wife, daughter, mate, and passengers, on board the ship <i>Earl of Sandwich</i> , at sea.	3 March, 1766
Elizabeth Brownrigg, for the murder of one of her female apprentices; hanged.	12 Sept. 1767
Lord Baltimore, the libertine, and his female accomplices, for rape.	28 March, 1768
Great cause between the families of Hamilton and Douglas.	27 Feb. 1769
Great Valencia cause in the house of peers, in Ireland.	18 March, 1772
Cause of Somerset, the slave (see <i>Slavery</i>).	22 June, "
Elizabeth Herring, for the murder of her husband; hanged, and afterwards burned at Tyburn.	13 Sept. 1773
Messrs. Perreau brothers, bankers, forgery; hanged.	17 Jan. 1776
Duchess of Kingston, for marrying two husbands; guilty (see <i>Kingston</i>).	15 April, "
Dr. Dodd, for forging a bond of £200. In the name of the earl of Chesterfield, 22 Feb. (see <i>Forgery</i>); executed.	27 June, 1777
Admiral Keppel, by court-martial; honorably acquitted.	11 Feb. 1779
Mr. Hackman, for the murder of Miss Reay, when coming out of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.	16 April, "
Lord George Gordon, on a charge of high-treason; acquitted.	5 Feb. 1781
Mr. Woodfall, the celebrated printer, for a libel on lord Loughborough, afterwards lord-chancellor.	10 Nov. 1786
Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the queen of France; guilty.	28 Jan. 1788
Mr. Warren Hastings: a trial which lasted seven years and three months (see <i>Hastings, Trial of</i>); commenced.	13 Feb. "
The printer of <i>The Times</i> newspaper, for libels on the prince of Wales and dukes of York and Clarence; fined 200l. and imprisoned one year.	3 Feb. 1790
Renwick Williams, called the <i>Monster</i> , for stabbing women in London.	8 July, "
Barrington, the pickpocket; most extraordinary adept; transported.	22 Sept. "
Thomas Paine, political writer and deist, for libels in the "Rights of Man;" guilty.	18 Dec. 1792
Louis XVI. of France (see <i>France</i>).	1792-3
Archibald Hamilton Rowan, for libel; imprisoned and fined.	29 Jan. 1794
Mr. Purefoy, for the murder of col. Roper in a duel; acquitted.	14 Aug. "
Mr. Robert Watt and Downie, at Edinburgh, for treason.	8 Sept. "
Messrs. Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce, for high-treason; acquitted.	29 Oct. "

- Earl of Abingdon, for his libel on Mr. Serman; guilty; 6 Dec. 1794
- Major Semple, *alias* Lisle, for felony; 18 Feb. 1795
- Redhead Yorke, at York, libel; 27 Nov.
- Lord Westmeath v. Bradshaw, for *crim. con.*; damages, 10,000; 4 March, 1796
- Lord Valentia v. Mr. Gawler, for adultery; damages, 2000; 16 June, "
- Daniel Isaac Eaton, for libels on kingly government; guilty; 8 July, "
- Sir Godfrey Webster v. lord Holland, for adultery; damages, 6000; 27 Feb. 1797
- Parker, the mutineer at the Nore, called admiral Parker (see *Mutinies*); 27 June, "
- Boddington v. Boddington, for *crim. con.*; damages, 10,000; 5 Sept. "
- William Orr, at Carrickfergus, for high-treason; executed; 12 Oct. "
- Mrs. Phoebe, *alias* Benson, murderess; 9 Dec. "
- The murderers of col. St. George and Mr. Culacke, at Cork; 15 April, 1798
- Arthur O'Conner and O'Coigley, at Maidstone, for treason; latter hanged; 21 May, "
- Sir Edward Crosbie and others for high-treason; hanged; 1 June, "
- Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, at Wexford, for high-treason; 21 June, "
- Two Messrs. Sheares, at Dublin, for high-treason; executed; 12 July, "
- Theobald Woulfe Tone, by court-martial (he committed suicide; died on the 19th); 10 Nov. "
- Sir Harry Brown Hayes, for carrying off Miss Pike of Cork; 13 April, 1800
- Hatfield, for shooting at George III. (see *Hatfield*); 26 June, "
- Mr. Tighe of Westmeath v. Jones, for *crim. con.*; damages, 10,000; 2 Dec. "
- Mutineers at Bantry Bay; hanged (see *Bantry Bay*); 8 Jan. 1802
- Governor Wall, for cruelty and murder twenty years before (tried under 33 Hen. VIII. c. 23) (see *Gorce*); 20 Jan. "
- Crawley, for the murder of two females in Peter's row, Dublin; 6 March, "
- Col. Despard and his associates, for high-treason; hanged on the top of Horsemonger-lane jail (see *Despard*); 7 Feb. 1803
- M. Peltier, for libel on Bonaparte, first consul of France, in *L'Amigue*; guilty; 21 Feb. "
- Robert Aslett, cashier at the bank of England, for embezzlement and frauds; the loss to the bank, 320,000; found *not guilty*, on account of the invalidity of the bills; 18 July, "
- Robert Emmett, at Dublin, for high-treason; executed next day; 19 Sept. "
- Keenan, one of the murderers of lord Kilwarden; hanged; 2 Oct. "
- Mr. Smith, for the murder of the supposed *Hammer-smith Ghost*; 13 Jan. 1804
- Lockhart and Laudon Gordon, for carrying off Mrs. Lee; 6 March, "
- Rev. C. Massy v. marquess of Headfort, for *crim. con.*; damages, 10,000; 27 July, "
- William Cooper, the *Hackney Monster*, for offences against females; 17 April, 1805
- Gen. Picton, for applying the torture to Louis Calderon to extort confession, at Trinidad, tried (under 4 Geo. III. c. 85) in the court of King's Bench; guilty (new trial, same verdict, 11 June, 1805); 24 Feb. 1806
- Mr. Patch, for the murder of his partner, Mr. Bligh; 6 April, "
- Lord Melville, impeached by the house of commons; acquitted; 12 June, "
- Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin; pleaded the king's pardon; 1 July, "
- The Warrington gang, for unnatural offences; executed; 23 Aug. "
- Palm, the bookseller, by a French military commission, at Brenna; 26 Aug. "
- Judge Johnson, for a libel on the earl of Hardwicke; guilty; 23 Nov. "
- Lord Cloncurry v. sir John B. Piers, for *crim. con.*; damages, 20,000; 19 Feb. 1807
- Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. Steele; thirty persons were crushed to death at their execution, at the Old Bailey; 20 Feb. "
- Sir Home Popham, by court martial, reprimanded; 7 March, "
- Knight v. Dr. Wolcot, *alias* Peter Pindar, for *crim. con.*; 27 June, "
- Leut. Berry, of H.M.S. *Hazard*, for an unnatural offence; 2 Oct. "
- Lord Elgin v. Ferguson, for *crim. con.*; damages, 10,000; 22 Dec. "
- Simmons, the murderer of the Borcham family, at Roddesdon; 4 March, 1805
- Sir Arthur Paget, for *crim. con.* with Lady Boringdon; 14 July, "
- Major Campbell, for killing capt. Boyd in a duel; 4 Aug. "
- Peter Finnerty and others, for a libel on the duke of York; 9 Nov. "
- The duke of York, by inquiry in the house of commons, on charges preferred against him by col. Wardle; 26 Jan. to 20 March, 1809
- Wellesley v. lord Paget, for *crim. con.*; damages, 20,000; 12 May, "
- The king v. Valentine Jones, for breach of duty as commissary-general; 26 May, "
- Wright v. col. Wardle, for Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke's furniture; 1 June, "
- The earl of Leicester v. *Morning Herald*, for a libel; damages, 1000; 29 June, "
- William Cobbett, for a libel on the German legion; convicted; 9 July, "
- Hon. capt. Lake, for putting Robert Jeffery, a British seaman, on shore at Sombrero; dismissed the service (see *Sombrero*); 10 Feb. 1810
- Mr. Perry, for libels in the *Morning Chronicle*; acquitted; 24 Feb. "
- The Vere-street gang, for unnatural offences; guilty; 20 Sept. "
- Peter Finnerty, for a libel on lord Castlereagh; 31 Jan. 1811
- The king v. Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels; guilty; 22 Feb. "
- Ensign Hepburn, and White the drummer; both were executed; 7 March, "
- Walter Cox, in Dublin, for libels; he stood in the pillory; 12 March, "
- The king v. W. Cobbett, for libels; convicted; 15 June, "
- Lord Louth, in Dublin; sentenced to imprisonment and fine, for oppressive conduct as a magistrate; 19 June, "
- The Berkeley cause, before the house of peers, concluded; 24 June, "
- Dr. Sheridan, physician, on a charge of sedition; acquitted; 21 Nov. "
- Gale Jones, for seditious and blasphemous libels; convicted; 26 Nov. "
- William Cundell and John Smith, for high-treason (see *High-treason*); 6 Feb. 1812
- Daniel Isaac Eaton, on a charge of blasphemy; convicted; 6 March, "
- Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Perceval, prime-minister; 15 May, "
- The king v. Mr. Lovell, of the *Statesman*, for libel; guilty; 19 Nov. "
- Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels in the *Examiner*; convicted; 9 Dec. "
- Marquess of Shigo, for concealing a sea-deserter; 16 Dec. "
- The murderers of Mr. Horsfall, at York; executed; 7 Jan. 1813
- Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, for publishing Scully's "History of the Penal Laws"; 6 Feb. "
- The divorce cause against the duke of Hamilton, for adultery; 11 April, "
- Mr. John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the *Evening Post*; guilty; 26 July, "
- Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; hanged; 21 Aug. "
- Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; executed; 7 Oct. "
- The celebrated Mary Ann Clark, for a libel on the right hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards lord Fitzgerald; 7 Feb. 1814
- Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, Berringer, Butt, and others, for frauds in the public funds, 22 Feb.; convicted (see *Stocks*); 8, 9 June, "
- Admiral Bradley, at Winchester, for frauds in ship-letters; 18 Aug. "
- Col. Quentin, of the 10th hussars, by court-martial; 1 Nov. "
- Sir John Henry Mildmay, bart., for *crim. con.* with the countess of Rosebery; damages, 15,000; 5 Dec. "
- George Barnett, for shooting at Miss Kelly, of Covent Garden theatre; 8 April, 1816
- Capt. Hutchinson, sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of count Lavalette (see *Lavalette*); 24 April, "
- "Capt. Grant," the famous Irish robber at Maryborough; 16 Aug. "
- Vaughan, a police officer, Mackay, and Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to commit felonies to obtain the reward; convicted; 21 Aug. "
- Col. Stanhope, by court-martial, at Cambray, in France; 23 Sept. "
- Cashman, a seaman, for the Spa-fields riots and outrages on Snowhill; convicted and hanged (see *Spa-fields*); 20 Jan. 1817
- Count Maubreuil, at Paris, for robbing the queen of Westphalia; 2 May, "
- Mr. R. J. Butt, for a libel on lord chief-justice Ellenborough; 23 May, "
- Mr. Wooler, for libels on the government and ministers; 6 June, "
- Thistlewood, Dr. Watson, Hooper, and others, for treason; 9 June, "
- The murderers of the Lynch family at Wildgoose lodge, Ireland; 19 July, "
- Mr. Roger O'Connor, on a charge of robbing the mail; acquitted; 8 Aug. "
- Brandreth, Turner, and others, at Derby, for high-treason; 15 Oct. "
- Hone, the bookseller, for parodies; three trials before lord Ellenborough; extemporaneous and successful defence; 18-20 Dec. "

- Mr. Dick, for abduction and rape of Miss Crockett, 21 March, 1818
- Appeal of murder case; Ashford, the brother of Mary Ashford, against Abraham Thornton, accused of her murder (see *Appeal*) and acquitted, 16 April, "
- Rev. Dr. O'Halloran, for forging a frank (see *Transportation*) 9 Sept, "
- Robert Johnston, at Edinburgh; his dreadful execution, 30 Dec. "
- Sir Manasseh Lopez, for bribery at Grampound (see *Bribery*) 18 March, 1819
- Mosey, Woolfe, and other merchants, for conspiracy and fraud, 20 April, "
- Carlile, for the publication of Paine's "Age of Reason," etc. 15 Oct. "
- John Scanlan, at Limerick, for murder of Ellen Hauly, 14 March, 1820
- Sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester, for a seditious libel, 23 March, "
- Henry Hunt and others, for their conduct at the Manchester meeting; convicted (see *Manchester Reform Meeting*) 27 March, "
- Sir Charles Wolsey and rev. Mr. Harrison, for sedition; guilty 10 April, "
- Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd, for conspiracy to murder the king's ministers; commenced (see *Cato street*) 17 April, "
- Louvel, in France, for the murder of the duke de Berri, 7 June, "
- Lord Glerawley v. John Burn, for crim. con. 18 June, "
- Major Cartwright and others at Warwick, for sedition, 3 Aug. "
- "Little Waddington," for a seditious libel; acquitted 19 Sept. "
- Lieut.-col. French, 6th dragoon guards, by court-martial, 19 Sept. "
- Caroline, queen of England, before the house of lords, for adultery, commenced 16 Aug.; it terminated (see *Queen Caroline's Trial*) 10 Nov. "
- The female murderers of Miss Thompson, in Dublin; hanged, 1 May, 1821
- David Haggart, an extraordinary robber, and a man of singularly eventful life, at Edinburgh, for the murder of a turnkey 9 June, "
- Samuel D. Hayward, the favorite man of fashion, for burglary 8 Oct. "
- The murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland, convicted and hanged, 17 Dec. "
- Cussen, Leahy, and others, for the abduction of Miss Gould, 29 July, 1822
- Barthelemi, in Paris, for the abduction of Elizabeth Florence, 23 Sept. "
- Cuthbert v. Browne, singular action for deceit, 28 Jan. 1823
- The famous "Bottle Conspirators," in Ireland, by *ex-officio*, 23 Feb. "
- The extraordinary "earl of Portsmouth's case" commenced, 18 March, "
- Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, murderers of Mr. Weare; Probert turned king's evidence; afterwards hanged for horse-stealing (see *Executions*) 5 Jan. 1824
- Mr. Henry Fautleroy, banker of London, for forgery; hanged, 30 Oct. "
- Foot v. Hayne, for breach of promise of marriage; damages, 3000*l.*, 23 Dec. "
- Mr. Henry Savary, a banker's son at Bristol, for forgery, 4 April, 1825
- O'Keefe and Bourke, murderers of the Franks family, 18 Aug. "
- The case of Mr. Wellesley Pole, and the Misses Long; commenced, 9 Nov. "
- Capt. Bligh v. the hon. William Wellesley Pole, for adultery, 25 Nov. "
- Fisher v. Stockdale, for libel in *Harriette Wilson*, 20 March, 1826
- Edward Gibbon Wakelield, and others, for abduction of Miss Turner, 24 March, 1827
- Rev. Robert Taylor, for blasphemy; found guilty, 24 Oct. "
- Richard Gillan, for the murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton, 8 April, 1828
- Mr. Montgomery, for forgery; he committed suicide in prison on the morning appointed for his execution, 4 July, "
- Brinklett, for the death of lord Mount Sandford by a kick, 16 July, "
- William Corder, for murder of Maria Marten; executed 6 Aug. "
- Joseph Hutton, a Quaker merchant, for forgery; hanged 28 Oct. "
- Burke, at Edinburgh, for the Burking murders; Hare, his accomplice, became approver (see *Burking*), 24 Dec. "
- The king v. Buxton, and others, for fraudulent marriage, 21 March, 1829
- Jonathan Martin, for setting fire to York minister, 31 March, "
- Stewart and his wife, noted murderers, at Glasgow; hanged, 14 July, "
- Reinbauer, the Bavarian priest, for murders of women, 4 Aug. "
- Capt. Dickenson, by court-martial, at Portsmouth; acquitted, 26 Aug. "
- Mr. Alexander, editor of the *Morning Journal*, for libels on the duke of Wellington; convicted, 10 Feb. 1830
- Clune, etc., at Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of the DoYLES, 4 March, 1830
- Mr. Comyn, for burning his house in the county of Clare; hanged, 6 March, "
- Mr. Lambrecht, for murder of Mr. Clayton in a duel, 2 April, "
- Capt. Moir, for murder of William Malcolm; hanged, 30 July, "
- Capt. Smith and Markham, for killing Mr. O'Grady in a duel, 24 Aug. "
- Capt. Hesham, for murder of lieut. Crowther in a duel, 8 Oct. "
- Mr. St John Long, for manslaughter of Miss Cashin (see *Quakers*) 30 Oct. "
- Polignac, Peyronnet, and others, ministers of France (see *France*), 21 Dec. "
- Carlile, for a seditious libel, inciting to a riot; guilty, 10 Jan. 1831
- Mr. D. O'Connell, for breach of proclamation; pleaded guilty, 12 Feb. "
- St John Long, for manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd (see *Quakers*) 19 Feb. "
- Major Dundas, for the seduction of Miss Adams; damages, 3000*l.*, 26 May, "
- Rev. Robert Taylor (who obtained the revolting distinction of "the Devil's Chaplain"), for reviling the Redeemer; convicted, 6 July, "
- Mr. Cobbett, for a seditious libel; the jury could not agree, 7 July, "
- Mr. and Mrs. Deacle v. Mr. Bingham Baring, M.P., 14 July, "
- Bird, a boy of 14 years of age, for the murder of a child; hanged, 1 Aug. "
- The great cause, earl of Kingston v. lord Lorton, commenced, 9 Nov. "
- Bishop and Williams, for murder of the Italian boy (see *Burking*) 3 Dec. "
- Earl of Mar, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr. Oldham, 17 Dec. "
- Elizabeth Cooke, for murder of Mrs. Walsh, by "Burking," 6 Jan. 1832
- Col. Brereton, by court-martial, at Bristol (see *Bristol*), 9 Jan. "
- The murderers of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, county of Clare, 28 Feb. "
- William Duggan, at Cork, for murder of his wife and others, 26 March, "
- Mr. Hodgson (son of the celebrated Miss Aston) v. Greene, 26 July, "
- Mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty in the Bristol riots, 26 Oct. "
- Rev. Mr. Irving, by the Scots Church, for heresy, 13 March, 1833
- Lord Teynham, and Dolan, a tailor, for swindling; guilty, 10 May, "
- Attorney-general v. Shore (lady Howley's charity, which is taken from the Unitarians), 23 Dec. "
- Capt. Wathen, 15th hussars, by court-martial, at Cork; honorably acquitted; his colonel, lord Brudenell, cashiered, 10 Jan. 1834
- Proprietors of the *True Sun*, for libels; guilty, 6 Feb. "
- Mary Ann Burdock, the celebrated murderess, at Bristol, 10 April, 1835
- Sir John de Beauvoir, for perjury; acquitted, 29 May, "
- Fieschi, at Paris, for attempting the life of the king, Louis Philippe, by exploding an infernal machine (see *Fieschi*), 30 Jan. 1836
- Hon. G. C. Norton v. lord Melbourne, in court of Common Pleas, for crim. con. with the hon. Mrs. Norton; verdict for defendant, 22 June, "
- Lord de Roos v. Cumming, for defamation, charging lord De Roos with cheating at cards; verdict in favor of Mr. Cumming, 10 Feb. 1837
- James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Browne; Greenacre convicted and hanged; Gale transported, 10 April, "
- Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq., for killing Mr. Joseph Alsop; guilty, 13 April, 1839
- Bolam, for murder of Mr. Millie; verdict, manslaughter, 30 July, "
- Rev. Mr. Stephens, at Chester, for inflammatory language, 18 Aug. "
- John Frost, an ex-magistrate, and others, for high-treason; guilty: sentence commuted to transportation (see *Newport*), 31 Dec. "
- Benjamin Courvoisier, for murder of lord William Russell; hanged, 18-20 June, 1840
- Gould, for murder of Mr. Templeman; transported, 22 June, "
- Edward Oxford, attempted the life of the queen; adjudged insane, and confined in Bethlehem (see *Oxford*), 9, 10 July, "
- Madame Lebarge, in France, for the murder of her husband; guilty, 2 Sept. "
- Prince Louis Napoleon, for his descent upon France (see *France*), 6 Oct. "
- Capt. R. A. Reynolds, 11th hussars, by court-martial; guilty: the sentences excited great popular displeasure against his colonel, lord Cardigan, 30 Oct. "
- Lord Cardigan before the house of peers, capitally charged for wounding capt. Harvey Tuckett in a duel; acquitted, 16 Feb. 1841

The Wallaces, brothers, merchants, for having wilfully caused the destruction of the ship *Dryad* at sea, to defraud the underwriters; transported. . . . 4 March, 1841
 Josiah Myster, for attempting the life of Mr. Mackreth; guilty. . . . 23 March, "
 Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of Mrs. Cook. . . . 5 April, "
 Earl of Waldegrave and capt. Duff, for an aggravated assault on a police constable; guilty: judgment, six months' imprisonment, and fines of 200*l.* and 20*l.*, 3 May, "
 Madame Lefarge again, for robbery of diamonds. . . 7 Aug. "
 The great case, Allen Bogle v. Mr. Lawson, publisher of the *Times* newspaper, for an alleged libel, in stating the plaintiff to be connected with numerous bank forgers throughout Europe in their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glyn & Company, bankers of London, by means of fictitious letters of credit: damages, one farthing. This exposure, so honorable to the *Times*, led to the *Times Testimonial*. . . . 16 Aug. "
 Robert Blakesley, for murder of Mr. Burdon, of Eastcheap; hanged. . . . 28 Oct. "
 Mr. Beaumont Smith, for forgery of exchequer bills to an immense amount; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life. . . . 4 Dec. "
 Sophia Darbon v. Rosser; breach of promise of marriage; damages, 1600*l.*. . . . 8 Dec. "
 Mr. John Levick and Antonio Mattei, principal and second in the duel in which lieutenant Adams was killed at Malta; both acquitted. . . . 10 March, 1842
 Vivier, courier of the *Morning Herald*, at Boulogne, for conveying the Indian mail through France, for that Journal, contrary to the French regulations. . . 13 April, "
 Daniel Good, for murder of Jane Jones; the Roehampton murder; found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, 13 May, "
 John Francis, for attempting to assassinate the queen (see *France*). . . . 17 June, "
 Thomas Cooper, for the murder of Daly, the policeman; hanged. . . . 4 July, "
 Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late marquess of Hertford, at the prosecution of that nobleman's executors, charged with enormous frauds; acquitted. . . 6 July, "
 McGill and others, for abduction of Miss Crellin; guilty, 8 Aug. "
 Nicholas Suisse again, upon like charges, and again acquitted. . . . 24 Aug. "
 Bean, for pointing a pistol at the queen: 18 months' imprisonment. . . . 25 Aug. "
 The rioters in the provinces, under a special commission, at Stafford. . . . 1 Oct. "
 The Cheshire rioters, under a special commission, before lord Alington. . . . 6 Oct. "
 The Lancashire rioters, also under a special commission, 10 Oct. "
 Alice Lowe, at the prosecution of lord Frankfort; acquitted. . . . 31 Oct. "
 Mr. Howard, attorney, v. sir William Gosset, sergeant-at-arms. . . . 6 Dec. "
 Mr. Eagan, in Dublin, for the robbery of a bank parcel; acquitted. . . . 17 Jan. 1843
 Rev. W. Bailey, L.L.D., for forgery; guilty: transportation for life. . . . 1 Feb. "
 MacNaughten, for the murder of Mr. Drummond, secretary to sir Robert Peel: acquitted on the ground of insanity. . . . 4 March, "
 The Rebeccaes, at Cardiff, under a special commission, 27 Oct. "
 Samuel Sidney Smith, for forgery; sentenced to transportation for life. . . . 29 Nov. "
 Edward Dwyer, for the murder of his child at Southwick; guilty. . . . 1 Dec. "
 Mr. Holt, of the *Age*; libel on the duke of Brunswick; guilty. . . . 29 Jan. 1844
 Lieut. Grant, second to lieutenant Munro, in his duel with col. Fawcett; acquitted. . . . 14 Feb. "
 Fraser v. Bagley, for *crim. con.*; verdict for the defendant. . . . 19 Feb. "
 Lord William Russell v. earl of Cardigan, for *crim. con.*; verdict for defendant. . . . 26 Feb. "
 Mary Furlay, for the murder of her child in an agony of despair. . . . 16 April, "
 The will forgers, William Henry Barber (since declared innocent), Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, William Saunders, and Susannah, his wife: all found guilty, 15 April; sentenced. . . . 22 April, "
 (In 1848 Mr. Barber returned to England with a free pardon, and an acknowledgment of his innocence by his prosecutors: he was readmitted to practice as an attorney; and on 3 Aug. 1859, in conformity with the recommendation of a select committee of the house of commons, the sum of 5000*l.* was voted him "as a national acknowledgment of the wrong he had suffered from an erroneous prosecution.")
 Crouch, for the murder of his wife; found guilty, 8 May; hanged. . . . 27 May, "
 Messrs. O'Connell, sen., O'Connell, jun., Steele, Ray, Barrett, Grey, Duffy, and rev. Thomas Tierney, at Dublin, for political conspiracy: the trial commenced 15 Jan., and lasted twenty-four days; all the traversers were found guilty, 12 Feb. Proceedings on motions for a

new trial, etc., extended the case into Easter term; and sentence was pronounced upon all but the clergyman, on whom judgment was remitted. . . . 30 May, 1844
 Augustus Dalmas, for the murder of Sarah Macfarlane; guilty. . . . 14 June, "
 William Burton Newenham, for the abduction of Miss Wortham; guilty. . . . 17 June, "
 Bellamy, for the murder of his wife by prussic acid; acquitted. . . . 21 Aug. "
 John Tawell, for murder of Sarah Hart; hanged. . . 13, 14 March, 1845
 Thomas Henry Hocker, for murder of James Delarue, 11 April, "
 Joseph Connor, for murder of Mary Brothers. . . 16 May, "
 The Spanish pirates, for murder of ten Englishmen at sea, 26 July, "
 Rev. Dr. Wetherall, for *crim. con.* with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter. . . . 16 Aug. "
 Captain Johnson, of the ship *Tory*, for the murder of several of his crew. . . . 5 Feb. 1845
 Miss M. A. Smith v. earl Ferrers; breach of promise of marriage. . . . 18 Feb. "
 Lieut. Hawkey, for the murder of Mr. Seton, in a duel; acquitted. . . . 16 July, "
 Richard Dunn, for perjury and attempted fraud on Miss A. Burdett Coutts. . . . 27 Feb. 1847
 Mitchell, the Irish confederate; transported for 14 years; (see *Ireland*). . . . 26 May, 1848
 William Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other confederates, sentenced to death; the sentence afterwards commuted to transportation (pardoned in 1856). . . . 9 Oct. "
 Bloomfield Rush, for murder of Messrs. Jermy, at Norwich; hanged. . . . 29 March, 1849
 Gorham v. the bishop of Exeter; ecclesiastical case; judgment given in the Court of Arches against the plaintiff. . . . 2 Aug. "
 [The bishop had refused to institute the rev. Mr. Gorham into the living of Brampton-Speke, in Devonshire, alleging want of orthodoxy in the plaintiff, who denied that spiritual regeneration was conferred by baptism; the court held that the charge against the plaintiff of holding false doctrine was proved, and that the bishop was justified in his refusal. Mr. Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which pronounced its opinion (8 March, 1850) that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham was not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the church of England, and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampton Speke." This decision led to subsequent proceedings in the three courts of law, successively, for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue, directed to the judge of the Arches court, and to the archbishop of Canterbury, against giving effect to the judgment of her majesty in council. The rule was refused in each court, and in the end Mr. Gorham was instituted into the vicarage in question, 7 Aug. 1850.]
 Manning and his wife, for murder of O'Connor; guilty; death. . . . 27 Oct. "
 Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, for forgery, etc. . . . 10 May, 1850
 Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, for an assault on the queen. . . . 11 July, "
 The Sloanes, man and wife, for starving their servant, Jane Wilbred. . . . 5 Feb. 1851
 The Board of Customs v. the London Dock Company, on a charge of defrauding the revenue of duties; a trial of 11 days ended in a virtual acquittal. . . 18 Feb. "
 Sarah Chesham, for murder of husband by poison; she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means; hanged. . . . 6 March, "
 Thomas Drory, for the murder of Joel Denny; hanged, 7 March, 1844
 Doyle v. Wright, concerning the personal custody of Miss Augusta Talbot, a Roman Catholic ward of chancery, before the lord-chancellor: protracted case, 22 March, "
 The murderers of the rev. George Edward Hollest, of Frimley, Surrey; guilty. . . . 31 March, "
 Miller v. ald. Salomons, M.P., for voting as a member without having taken the required oath; verdict against the defendant. . . . 19 April, 1852
 The case "Bishop of London v. the rev. Mr. Gladstone;" judgment of the Arches court against the defendant, 10 June, "
 Achilli v. Newman, for libel; tried before lord chief-justice Campbell in the Queen's Bench; verdict for the plaintiff, Nov. 1852. . . . 31 Jan. "
 Lord Frankfort, for scandalous and defamatory libels; guilty. . . . 3 Dec. "
 Richard Bourke Kirwan, for the murder of his wife; guilty. . . . 10 Dec. "
 Eliot Bower, for the murder of Mr. Saville Morton, at Paris; acquitted. . . . 28 Dec. "
 Henry Horler, for murder of his wife; hanged at the Old Bailey. . . . 15 Jan. 1853
 James Bartour, for murder of Robinson; hanged at York, 15 Jan. "
 George Sparkes and James Hitchcock, for the murder of William Blackmore at Exeter; guilty. . . . 19 March, "

- Five Frenchmen (principal and seconds) for the murder of a sixth Frenchman in a duel at Egham; verdict, manslaughter 21 March, 1853
- Moore and Walsh, for the murder of John Blackburn, at Stafford; hanged 21 March, 1853
- Saunders, for murder of Mr. Toler; hanged at Chelmsford 30 March, 1853
- The Stackpole family, four in number; two of them females, and wives to the others, for the murder of their relative, also a Stackpole; hanged at Ennis 28 April, 1853
- Case of Holy Cross Hospital, Winchester, decided against rev. earl of Guildford 1 Aug. 1853
- Smyth v. Smyth, ended in the plaintiff being committed on a charge of forging the will on which he grounded his claim 15-10 Aug. 1853
- The Brantree case, respecting liability to church-rates, decided by the house of lords, against the rate, 12 Aug. 1853
- Case of Lumley v. Gye, respecting Mlle. Wagner; decided 22 Feb. 1854
- Mr. Jeremiah Smith, mayor of Rye, convicted of perjury 2 March, 1854
- Duchess of Manchester's will case April, 1854
- Mr. Carden, for abduction of Miss E. Arbutnot, and assault upon John Smithwick; convicted 28, 29 July, 1854
- Mary Anne Brough, for murdering her six children; not guilty (insanity) 9 Aug. 1854
- Case of Pierce Somerset Butler v. viscount Mountgarret; verdict for plaintiff, who thus came into a peerage, defendant being proved illegitimate 22 Aug. 1854
- Courts-martial on lieuts. Perry and Greer; sentences reversed by lord Hardinge 29 July-Aug. 1854
- Courts-martial on sir E. Belcher, captain McClure, etc., for abandoning their ships in the Arctic regions; acquitted Oct. 1854
- Emanuel Bartholmy, for murder of Charles Collard and Mr. Moore (executed) 4 Jan. 1855
- Handcock v. Delacour, otherwise De Burgh (cruelty to Mrs. Handcock, and charges against lord Clanricardo); compromised 1855
- Earl of Sefton v. Hopwood (will set aside) 9-10 April, 1855
- Luigi Barancelli, for murder of Joseph Latham (for Lambert); (executed 30 April) 12 April, 1855
- Charles King, a great thief-trainer; transported, 13 April, 1855
- William Austin (governor) for cruelties in Birmingham jail; acquitted 3 Aug. 1855
- Sir John Dean Paul, William Strahan, and Robert M. Bates, bankers, for disposing of their customers' securities (to the amount of 113,325l.); convicted 27 Oct. 1855
- Joseph Wooler, on charge of poisoning his wife; acquitted 7 Nov. 1855
- Westerton v. Liddell (on decorations, etc., in church in Knightsbridge; decision against them) 5 Dec. 1855
- [Decided again by privy council, partly for both parties; each to pay his own costs, 21 March, 1857.]
- Celestina Sommers, for murder of her child; convicted (but reprieved) 6 March, 1856
- William Palmer, for murder of J. P. Cook by poison, 14-27 May, 1856
- [He was executed at Stafford on 14 June, in the presence of 50,000 persons. If he had been acquitted, he would have been tried for the murder of his wife and brother.]
- William Dove, for murder of his wife (executed 9 Aug.), 19 July, 1856
- Ditcher v. archdeacon Denison, respecting the doctrine of the eucharist; defendant deprived, and appeal disallowed (verdict set aside by privy council) 22 Oct. 1856
- W. S. Hardwicke and H. Attwell; convicted of forgery, 31 Oct. 1856
- Wm. Robson, for frauds of Crystal Palace Company (to the amount of about 28,000l.); transported for twenty years 1 Nov. 1856
- Earl of Lucan v. *Daily News*, for libel; verdict for defendant 3 Dec. 1856
- Pearce, Burgess, and Tester; see *Gold Robbery* 14 Jan. 1857
- Leopold Redpath, for forgeries (to the amount of 150,000l.) upon Great Northern Railway Company; transported for life 16 Jan. 1857
- Jem Seward, a barrister (called the Penman), William Anderson, and others, convicted of extensive forgery of bankers' checks 5 March, 1857
- Miss Madeline Smith, on charge of poisoning Emile l'Angelier, at Glasgow; not proven 30 June-9 July, 1857
- Thomas Fuller Bacon, for poisoning his mother, convicted 25 July, 1857
- [He was acquitted on a charge of murdering two children, 13, 14 May, same year. His wife confessed the murder, but appeared to be insane.]
- James Spollen, on charge of murder of Mr. Little, near Dublin; acquitted 7-11 Aug. 1857
- W. Attwell and others, convicted of stealing the countess of Ellesmere's jewels (value 15,000l.) from the top of a cab 15 Dec. 1857
- Stevens v. Campton, for slander, in charging the plaintiff with complicity in the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Kelly; damages 6d 31 Dec. 1857
- The directors of the British Bank, Humphry Brown, Edw. Esdaile, H. D. Macleod, alderman R. H. Kennedy, W. D. Owen, James Stapleton, and Hugh Innes Cameron, for fraud (see *Banker*, p. 71); convicted 13-27 Feb. 1858
- Rev. S. Smith and his wife, for murderous assault on John Leech; convicted 6, 7 April, 1858
- Edward Auchmuty Glover, M.P., for false declaration of qualification of M.P. 9 April, 1858
- Simon Bernard, as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the emperor Napoleon; acquitted 19-17 April, 1858
- The earldom of Shrewsbury case; earl Talbot's claim allowed 1 June, 1858
- James Seal, for the murder of Sarah Guppy; convicted and executed 23 July, 1858
- The Berkeley peerage case 23 July, 1858
- Patience Swynfen v. F. H. Swynfen; a will case; the will affirmed 27 July, 1858
- [The plaintiff was Patience Swynfen, widow of Henry John Swynfen, son of the testator, Samuel Swynfen. Her husband died 15 June, 1854, and his father on 16 July following, having made a will 19 days before his death, devising the Swynfen estate (worth about 60,000l.) to his son's wife, but leaving a large amount of personal estate undisposed of. The defendant, F. H. Swynfen, son of the testator's eldest half-brother, claimed the estate as heir-at-law on the ground of the testator's insanity. The issue was brought to trial in March, 1856; but proceedings were stayed by Mrs. Swynfen's counsel, sir F. Theiger, entering into an agreement with the opposite counsel, sir Alexander Cockburn, without her consent, and in defiance of her instructions. After various proceedings, the court of chancery ordered a new trial. She gained her cause, mainly through the energy of her counsel, Mr. Charles R. Kennedy, to whom she had promised to pay 20,000l. for his extraordinary services. Mrs. Swynfen, however, married a Mr. Broun, and repudiated Mr. Kennedy's claim. The latter, in an action against her, obtained a verdict in his favor on 29 March, 1862, which was, on appeal, finally reversed in Feb. 1864. Mrs. Swynfen was consulted in an action brought against her counsel (afterwards lord Chelmsford and lord-chancellor), in July, 1862, and June, 1860.]
- Lemon Oliver, a stockbroker, convicted of extensive frauds 10 Nov. 1858
- Marchmont v. Marchmont; a disgraceful divorce case, begun 30 Nov. 1858
- W. H. Guernsey, for stealing Ionian despatches from the Colonial Office; acquitted 15 Dec. 1858
- Evans v. Evans and Rose, divorce case Dec. 1858
- Lieut.-col. Dickson v. earl of Wilton, for libel; verdict for the plaintiff 14 Feb. 1859
- Black v. Elliott, 850 sheep poisoned by a sheep-wash sold by defendant; damages 1400l. 23 Feb. 1859
- Wagner, Bateman, and others, a gang of bank forgers; convicted 13 May, 1859
- Earl of Shrewsbury v. Hope Scott, and others; the earl gains the Shrewsbury estates 3 June, 1859
- Thellusson will case decided (see *Thellusson*) 9 June, 1859
- T. R. Marshall, E. A. Mortimer, and H. S. Elcke, convicted of illegal sale of army commissions 29 June, 1859
- Thomas Smethurst, a surgeon, for the murder by poison of Isabella Bankes, whom he had married during his wife's lifetime; convicted 15-19 Aug. 1859
- [He was reprieved on the ground of insufficient evidence; but was tried and found guilty of bigamy, 16 Nov. 1859. On 11 Nov. 1862, he proved Miss Bankes's will, and obtained her property.]
- Oakley v. the Moulvie Ooddeen, "ambassador of the king of Oude." Verdict for the defendant, who seems to have fallen among bill-sharpers 17 Dec. 1859
- David Hughes, an attorney, convicted of gross frauds upon his clients Jan. 1860
- Eugenia Plummer, aged 11 years, convicted of perjury against rev. Mr. Hatch 14 May, 1860
- Mr. W. H. Leatham, M.P., convicted of bribery at Wakefield 19 July, 1860
- Thomas Hopley, a schoolmaster, convicted of manslaughter of Reginald Cancellor, by flogging 23 July, 1860
- Nottdige v. Prince (see *Agamemnon*) 25 July, 1860
- Rev. J. Bonwell, of Stepney, degraded for immorality, 29 Aug. 1860
- James Mullens, convicted for the murder of Mrs. Elmsley; by endeavoring to inculpate one Ems, he led to his own conviction 25 Oct. 1860
- Miss Sheddin v. Patrick (the plaintiff ably pleaded her own cause when the case was opened; her object to prove the legitimacy of her father, was not attained, 9 Nov. et seq. 1860)
- Hooper v. Ward; disgraceful profligacy of a magistrate; verdict for plaintiff 19, 20 Dec. 1860
- Brook v. Brook; see *Marriage with Wife's Sister*. The house of lords on appeal decided against the validity of such marriages, even when celebrated in a foreign country 18 March, 1861
- Thelwall v. hon. major Yelverton. The plaintiff sued for expenses incurred by defendant's wife; the major denied the validity of his marriage with Miss Longworth, having since married the widow of professor Edward Forbes, the eminent naturalist. The court in Dublin supported the first marriage 21 Feb. to 4 March, 1861
- [Miss Longworth endeavored to establish her marriage. On appeal, the Scotch court annulled the marriage, July, 1862, and this judgment was affirmed by the house of lords, 29 July, 1861, and again finally, 30 July, 1867. An attempt to set aside the judgment of the

- house of lords rejected by the court of session, 29 Oct. 1868.]
- Reade v. Lacy; the dramatizing a novel restrained, 17 April, 1861
- Beamish v. Beamish; the lords on appeal decide that a clergyman cannot perform the ceremony of marriage for himself, 22 April, "
- Emperor of Austria v. Day; verdict for plaintiff. The defendant had printed 100 millions florin notes on the bank of Hungary, for Louis Kossuth. The notes were ordered to be destroyed within one month, 6 May; judgment affirmed, 12 June, "
- Cardus case*. John MacMillan, a free-church minister, was expelled for drunkenness and misconduct, May, 1858. The Glasgow synod and the general assembly of the free church affirmed the sentence. He appealed to the court of session, which set aside the decree (which involved temporalities), asserting that the assembly had only spiritual authority, 10 July, "
- W. B. Turnbull v. Bird, secretary of Protestant Alliance; libel; verdict for defendant, 8-10 July, "
- J. C. Charlesworth, M.P., convicted of bribery at the Wakefield election, 20 July, "
- Baron de Vidil; convicted of wounding his son; the latter refused to give evidence against his father, 21 Aug. "
- Vincent Colucci; convicted of obtaining money on false pretences, from Miss F. Johnstone, 23 Oct. "
- John Curran, a Dublin cabman; convicted of a violent assault on Miss Jolly, who heroically defended herself, 25-30 Oct. "
- Patrick McCaffery; shot col. Crofton and capt. Hanham, at Preston; convicted, 13 Dec. "
- Inquiry into sanity of William Frederick Wynndham (on behalf of his relatives), with a view of annulling an injudicious marriage; trial lasted 34 days; 140 witnesses examined; verdict, sane mind (see *Sanary*), 16 Dec. 1861, and 30 Jan. 1862
- [Each party adjudged to pay its own costs, March, 1862.]
- Capt. Robertson, by court-martial; convicted of submitting to ungentlemanly conduct from his brother officer; 30 days' inquiry; ended, 24 March, "
- [The court was much blamed by the public, and the sentence was annulled.]
- Mrs. A. C. Vyse, for poisoning her two children; acquitted as insane, 9 July, "
- Roupell v. Waite; during the trial, W. Roupell, M.P., a witness, confessed himself guilty of forging a will, and other frauds, 18, 10 Aug. "
- Jessie MacLachlan; convicted for the murder of Jessie Macpherson, at Glasgow; she confessed to being accessory, after the murder, which she imputed to Mr. Fleming, a gentleman 80 or 90 years old, 17-20 Sept. [She was respite 27 Oct. 1862.]
- William Roupell, M.P., for forgery; convicted on his own confession (released Sept. 1876), 24 Sept. "
- Catherine Wilson, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Somers in 1856, 25-27 Sept. "
- 27 indictments and 24 convictions for savage personal outrages in the streets of the metropolis during the month, Nov. "
- William Digby Seymour, M.P., v. Butterworth; libel; verdict for plaintiff, damages 40s., 3 Dec. "
- Hall v. Semple; verdict for plaintiff, who had been consigned to a lunatic asylum through his wife's getting the defendant to sign a certificate of lunacy with culpable negligence; damages 150l., 10 Dec. "
- George Buncher, William Burnett, Richard Brewer, and James Griffiths, for forging bank notes, printed on paper stolen from the paper-mill at Laverstoke; convicted, 7-12 Jan. 1863
- Clare v. The Queen; petition of right for infringement of a patent; verdict for defendant, 2-6 Feb. "
- Rev. John Campbell v. Spottiswoode (as printer of a libel in *Saturday Review*); verdict for plaintiff, 27 Feb. "
- Queen on appeal of earl of Cardigan v. col. Calthorpe for libel, charging the earl with deserting his men at Balaklava, 25 Oct. 1855; verdict for defendant (who, however, admitted his error), 9, 10 June, "
- Attorney-general v. Silim and others, for having built the *Alexandra* for the confederates, against the Enlistment act; verdict for defendants, 25 June, [Decision finally affirmed on appeal to the house of lords, 6 April, 1864.]
- Col. Lothian Dickson v. viscount Combermere, earl of Wilton, and gen. Peel, for conspiracy to expel him from the army; verdict for defendants 27 June, et seq. "
- Morrison (Zadkiel) v. sir Edward Belcher; libel; verdict, 20s. damages, 29 June, "
- Richard Roupell v. Haws; arising out of Roupell forgeries; no verdict, 16-24 July, "
- Woolley v. Pole, for Sun Fire Office; verdict for plaintiff, awarding him his claim for 29,000l. for his insurance of Camden House; burned 23 March, 1862, 29 Aug. "
- George Victor Townley, for murder of Miss Goodnan, through jealousy; convicted, 12 Dec. "
- [He escaped execution through a certificate of insanity, too hastily signed; and committed suicide in prison, 12 Feb. 1865.]
- Lieut. col. Crawley, by court-martial at Aldershot, for alleged oppression and cruelty to sergeant-major John Lilley, in consequence of a court-martial at Mhow, in India; honorably acquitted, 17 Nov.-23 Dec. 1863
- Franz Müller, for murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage, 9 July; convicted, 27-29 Oct. 1854
- Gedney v. Smith, a supposititious child detected and deprived of much property, 10 Nov. "
- E. K. Kohl, for murder of Theodore Fuhrkop; convicted, 11, 12 Jan. 1865
- Queen v. William Rumble, for infringement of Foreign Enlistment act, in equipping the *Rappahannock* for the confederate government; acquitted, 4 Feb. "
- Woodgate v. Ridout (for *Morning Post*), for libel respecting the great will case of the earl of Egmont v. Darrell; verdict for plaintiff, 1000l., 10 Feb. "
- Bishop Colenso's appeal to privy council against decision of bishop of Capetown, deposing him, which is annulled, 21 March, "
- Roberts, Jeffery, Casely, and others, for jewel robberies in London; convicted, 13 April, "
- J. W. Terry and Thomas Burch, for misdeemeanor in connection with the Unity Bank; acquitted, 1 April, "
- Edward William Pritchard, M.D., for murder of his wife and her mother, by poisoning; guilty, 3-7 July, "
- Charlotte Winsor, a child murderer, convicted on the evidence of an accomplice, 10 July, "
- [On account of legal irregularities in her trial, her execution was long deferred, and her sentence was commuted to life-imprisonment, 23 May, 1864.]
- Trials of Fenians for treason-felony; Thomas Clarke Luby, convicted and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, 28 Nov.-1 Dec.; O'Leary and others convicted; O'Donovan Rossa (previously convicted) sentenced to imprisonment for life, 13 Dec.; others convicted at Cork, 1 Dec. "
- Stephen Forwood (or Ernest Southey), for murder of his wife and children; guilty, 20, 21 Dec. "
- Other Fenians convicted at Dublin (see *Fenians*), 1868
- Breadalbane peerage; succession decided in favor of Campbell of Glenaloch, 20 Jan. "
- Ryves and Ryves v. the attorney-general; an endeavor to prove the marriage of king George III. with Hannah Wilmot and that of his brother Henry, duke of Cumberland, with Olive Wilmot; the jury decided that the claim was not made out, and that Olive Serres, the alleged mother of Mrs. Ryves, was not the legitimate daughter of the duke of Cumberland, and that the 82 documents brought in evidence were forged (Mrs. Ryves died 7 Dec. 1871), 13 June, "
- Banda and Kirwee prize case (Indian mutiny); court of admiralty decide that 700,000l. are to be divided between the soldiers commanded by generals White-locke, Rose, Roberts, and others, 30 June, "
- Bishop Colenso v. Gladstone and others, trustees of colonial bishopric fund (for withholding his stipend); verdict for plaintiff, with costs, 6 Nov. "
- Hunter v. Sharpe (*Hull Mail Gazette*), for libel (charging him with quackery); one farthing damages gained by plaintiff, 1 Dec. "
- James J. Wilkinson, manager of joint stock bank, convicted of fraud, 9 et seq. Jan. 1867
- [Liberated with free pardon, after investigation, July, 1868.]
- Bryant v. Foot; decision against prescriptive right of a rector to claim a marriage-fee, 23 Jan. "
- C. W. Lee Webb, Lionel Holdsworth, and others, convicted of fraud (scuttling a ship, and claiming insurance), 4 Feb. "
- C. Anderson, a Swede; convicted of murdering a mulatto, from superstition, 12 April, "
- Breadalbane peerage; William J. Campbell declared heir, on appeal to house of lords, 16 July, "
- Smith v. Tebbitt and others; a will case, disposing of upwards of 400,000l.; verdict for defendants, annulling the will of Ann Thwaites, who is declared of unsound mind, after a long trial, in April and May; judgment given, 6 Aug. "
- Oakes v. Turquand and others; appeal case, house of lords; decision affirming liability of shareholders of the company of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (limited), 18 Aug. "
- George Druitt, M. Lawrence, and John Anderson, leaders of the operative tailors' association, convicted of a misdemeanor (organizing the system of "picketing," or watching men on strike; and intimidating non-unionists; which began 24 April, 1867), 21 Aug. "
- 13 tailors convicted of "picketing," 22 Aug. "
- Fenian trials at Manchester, Allen, etc. (see *Fenians*), 30 Oct.-12 Nov. "
- Frederick Baker convicted of brutal murder of a child, 6 Dec. "
- Mr. Rigby Wason v. Walter (for publication of an alleged libel in the *Times*—viz., a correct report of a debate in the house of lords, etc.); verdict for defendant, settling that such a report is privileged, 18-20 Dec. "
- [Verdict affirmed again, 25 Nov. 1868. Mr. Wason died July, 1875.]
- Martin v. Macdonochie (for ritualistic practices); before dean of arches, 4 Dec. 1867, and 14 days; recommended; closed, 18 Jan. 1868
- Flamank v. Simpson; similar case; begun 5 Feb.; verdict condemning elevation of sacrament, use of incense,

- and mixture of water with the wine in the communion service.....28 March, 1868
- Crossley v. Elsworth, for fraudulent misrepresentation; verdict for plaintiff, damages 35,000L.....18 Feb.
- Trial of Fenians for Clerkenwell outrage (see *Fenians*), begun 20 April; all acquitted except Michael Barrett, 20-27 April, "
- Lyon v. Home (the spiritual medium). The plaintiff, a widow, sought to recover 60,000L stock, given to Home at the alleged command of her deceased husband's spirit, between Oct. 1866 and Feb. 1867; suit instituted 15 June, 1867; trial, 21 April to 1 May, 1868; verdict given for plaintiff, by the vice-chancellor, sir G. M. Giffard.....22 May, "
- [The judge, in concluding, said, regarding spiritualism, that "the system, as presented by the evidence, is mischievous nonsense; well calculated on the one hand to delude the vain, the weak, the foolish, and the superstitious; and on the other to assist the projects of the needy and the adventurer."]
- Richard Burke (*alias* George Berry, etc.), Theobald Casey, and Henry Shaw (*alias* Mulady), Fenians, for treason-felony, at Old Bailey; Burke and Shaw convicted, Casey acquitted.....28-30 April, "
- Mornington v. Wellesley, and Wellesley v. Mornington, a 29 years' suit in chancery, decided (costs above 30,000L); 22,000L awarded to the countess of Mornington, 7 May, "
- Esmonde will case, Dublin: Lady Esmonde bequeathed property to support Protestantism in Ireland, by endowing a college, etc.; will disputed by her family: no verdict by jury.....3-13 June, "
- [New trial, will affirmed, Aug. 1869]
- Thomas Edgely, convicted of fraud against Leeds Banking Company.....11-13 June, "
- Risk Allah v. Whitehurst (for *Daily Telegraph*): libel case; damages for plaintiff, 960L.....19 June, "
- Attorney general v. Dakin: appeal case; decision that privilege of exemption from execution of legal process does not extend to Hampton Court palace.....20 June, "
- Madame Sarah Rachel Leverson, convicted of conspiracy, 25 Sept. "
- [Writ of error: new trial refused, 11 May, 1869.]
- Chronford v. Lingo: female suffrage declared illegal, 7-9 Nov. "
- Baxter v. Langley: Sunday-evening lectures declared not illegal.....19 Nov. "
- Martin v. Mackonochie: see *Church of England* 23 Dec.
- Phillips v. Eyre: verdict for defendant; see *Jamaica*, 20 Jan. 1869
- Saurin v. Star and another (convent case; a sister sued her mother superior, for ill-usage and expulsion); verdict for plaintiff, damages 500L.....3-26 Feb. "
- [Case compromised, April, 1870.]
- James Thomlin Gambler, admiral's clerk, and William Rumble, engineer, convicted of fraud and seeking bribes from contractors.....9 April, "
- Cooper v. Gordon; verdict for plaintiff; the vice-chancellor decides that the majority of a congregation of Dissenters may dismiss their minister for any cause, 28 May, "
- Major Frederick Beswick, constable of Birkenhead, convicted of forgery.....10 June, "
- Farrer (president of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society) v. Close (the secretary), for misappropriation of money. In 1867 the justices dismissed the charge because the society had illegal rules. At the trial at the Queen's Bench the court was equally divided, and no verdict given.....3 July, "
- Fanny F. M. Oliver convicted of murder of her husband, 20 July, "
- Lyons v. rev. N. Thomas and others, for abduction of Esther Lyons, a Jewish girl, a proselyte; damages 50L, 31 July, "
- Frederick Hinson, convicted of murder of his paramour, Maria Death, and William Douglas Boyd.....24 Nov. "
- Rev. James John Merest, convicted of simony; deprived, 26-29 Nov. "
- Martin v. Mackonochie: before judicial committee of privy council, defendant censured for evading verdict, and condemned in costs.....4 Dec. "
- Mrs. Kelly v. rev. J. Kelly; judicial separation for ill-usage (not violence) decreed.....7 Dec. "
- Messrs. Gurney and others, for conspiring to defraud; acquitted.....13-23 Dec. "
- Smith v. Earl Brownlow: after long litigation, decision against the enclosure of the common at Berkhamstead by lord of the manor.....14 Jan. 1870
- James Clifford, a retired artilleryman, convicted of "sweating" sovereigns by the voltaic battery. 1 Feb. "
- Jacob Spinnas, a Swiss, convicted of murder of Cecilia Aldridge, an unfortunate.....3 March, "
- Dr. Kinglake convicted of bribery on behalf of his brother at Bridgewater.....26 March, "
- Wicklow peage case: claim for an infant declared to be unfounded by house of lords (remarkable evidence), 31 March, "
- Demetrius Pappa, a bank manager, sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for embezzlement.....6 May, "
- S r Charles Mordaunt v. lady Mordaunt, and others, for divorce: preliminary trial of her sanity (declared in-
- sane on 30 April, 1869), 16-25 Feb. 1870; appeal, 27 April, 1870; judgment affirmed.....2 June, 1870
- Bishop Goss (R.C.) v. Hill and Whittaker: will case; Mr. Moreton's will, bequeathing the chief of his property to the bishop, set aside.....16 June, "
- Phillips v. Eyre, for imprisonment during Jamaica rebellion; verdict for defendant.....23 June, "
- Chelsea Murders*: Walter Miller convicted of murder of rev. Elias Huclin and Anne Boss, his housekeeper (8 or 9 May, 1870).....13, 14 July, "
- Michael Davitt and John Wilson, treason-felony; see *Fenians*.....18 July, "
- John Jones, or Owen, convicted of murder of Emanuel Marshall and family (7 persons, early 23 May, 1870), at Denham, near Uxbridge.....23 July, "
- Shepherd v. Bennett (Arches); decision that defendant had retracted heresy; appeal to privy council, 23 July, "
- Margaret Waters convicted of murder of John Cowen, infant; her sister and accomplice, Sarah Ellis, was convicted of fraud, 23 Sept. (baby-farming case; see *Infanticide*).....21-23 Sept. "
- Rev. C. Voysey v. Noble; appeal to privy council judicial committee against condemnation for heresy.....10 Nov. "
- Ebby v. McGowan: verdict against an architect for refusing to give up the plans of a building he was about to erect.....16 Nov. "
- Catch v. Shaen: for libel on master of Lambeth work-house; verdict for plaintiff, 600L damages; execution stayed.....15 Dec. "
- Diamond robbery*: London & Ryder's man made, insensible and robbed of diamonds, 19 Jan.; Martha Torpey acquitted, 1 March; James Torpey pleaded guilty (sentenced to 8 years' penal servitude).....1 May, 1871
- E. Boulton, I. C. Hurt, F. W. Park, and others (frequently dressed as women) tried for a conspiracy; acquitted 9-15 May, "
- Tichborne v. Lushington: the plaintiff declared himself to be sir Roger Charles Tichborne, supposed to have been lost at sea; and claimed the baronetcy and estates, worth about 24,000L a year.....1829
- Roger Charles Tichborne, son of sir James, born.....about 1843
- Educated in France till.....1849
- Entered the army.....1849
- Proposed marriage to his cousin Kate Doughty; declined.....1852
- Sailed from Havre for Valparaiso (March), and arrived there.....19 June, 1863
- Sailed from Rio Janeiro in the *Bella*, which foundered at sea.....20 April, 1864
- [A chancery suit was instituted, and his death legally proved.]
- His mother advertised for her son.....19 May, 1865
- The claimant (found by Gibbs and Cubitt in Australia) asserted that he and eight of the crew were saved from the wreck of the *Bella*; that he went to Australia, and lived there, roughly, 13 years under the name of Castro; married as Castro, Jan.; as Tichborne.....8 July, 1866
- He set up his claim; and was accepted by the dowager lady Tichborne as her son at Paris.....Jan. 1867
- [No others of the family accepted him; but sir Clifford Constable and some brother-officers did.]
- His claim was resisted on behalf of sir Henry (a minor), son of sir Alfred Tichborne: and after chancery proceedings (begun March, 1867), a trial began in the court of common pleas before chief-justice Bovill.....11 May, 1871
- The claimant was examined 22 days; the trial adjourned on 40th day, 7 July; resumed, 7 Nov.; case for claimant closed.....21 Dec. "
- Trial resumed, 15 Jan.; the attorney-general, sir J. D. Coleridge, spoke 26 days; on 4 March the jury expressed themselves satisfied that the claimant was not sir Roger; on the 103d day he was declared nonsuited, 6 March, 1873
- The law proceedings are said to have cost the estate nearly 92,000L.
- He was lodged in Newgate to be tried for perjury, 7 March; indicted as Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, for perjury and forgery.....9 April, "
- The court of Queen's Bench decide that he may be admitted to bail, 23 April; released.....26 April, "
- The trial of the claimant for perjury and forgery begun before chief-justice Cockburn, and justices Mallor and Lush at bar, 23 April; case for the prosecution closed, 10 July; resumed (for defence).....21 July, "
- Lady Doughty, mother of sir Henry Tichborne, dies, 13 Dec. "
- [Up to 27 June (47th day of the trial), out of 150 witnesses above 100 had sworn that the claimant was not Tichborne, and about 40 that he was Arthur Orton.]
- The claimant forbidden to attend public meetings, 19 Sept. 1873
- Case for the defence closed on 124th day, 27 Oct.; adjourned from 31 Oct. to 17 Nov., then to 27 Nov.; rebutting evidence heard.....27, 28 Nov. "
- Dr. Kenesly's summing-up, 2 Dec. 1873-14 Jan. 1874; Mr. Hawkins's reply.....18-28 Jan. 1874
- [Mr. Whalley, M.P., fined for contempt of court, 260L, 23 Jan.]
- The chief-justice's summing-up.....29 Jan.-28 Feb. "

Verdict: that the claimant d'd falsely swear that he was Roger Charles Tichborne, that he seduced Catherine N. E. Doughty in 1851, and that he was not Arthur Orton; sentence, 14 years' imprisonment with hard labor. . . . 28 Feb. 1874

[*Longest trial known in England.*]

New trial refused by the judges. . . . 29 April, "

On appeal, sentence affirmed by the house of lords. . . . 10, 11 March, 1881

Eltham murder: E. W. Pook, for murder of Jane Maria Clouseu; acquitted. . . . 12-15 July, 1871

Hannah Newington, or Flora Davey, convicted of manslaughter of Frederick Moon; she was his mistress, and excited by insult. . . . 15 July, "

Capt. H. Hamilton Beamish and others tried for strangling the *Agincourt* (see *Navy*), 26 July; reprimanded by the court. . . . 8 Aug. "

Robert Kelly, for murder of Talbot (a police-constable and informer against Fenians) on night of 12 July; acquitted (extraordinary verdict). . . . 30 Oct.-10 Nov. "

Poek v. Gurney and others (Overend & Co.); plaintiff's claim for loss incurred through misrepresentations in the company's prospectus; disallowed by master of rolls on account of his neglecting to verify the prospectus and his too late claim; costs refused to defendants. . . . 6 Nov. "

Mr. Pigott condemned to imprisonment for illegal comments on a trial, in the *Irishman*. . . . 13 Nov. "

Rev. John Selby Watson, eminent scholar, killed his wife in a fit of passion, 8 Oct.; convicted and imprisoned for life. . . . 10-12 Jan. 1872

Christiana Edmunds, convicted of poisoning at Brighton; she purchased chocolate creams, and returned poisoned ones to the confectioner, and thus caused death to one child and nearly killed other persons; reprieved as insane. . . . 15, 16 Jan. "

The Queen v. the Lords of the Treasury, for not repaying expenses for prosecutions to the county of Lancaster; mandamus refused. . . . 29 Jan. "

Park-lane murder: Margaret Dixblance, a Belgian emigrant, murdered her mistress, madame Riel, on Sunday, 7 April; escaped; taken at Paris; confessed to killing her mistress in a quarrel; convicted, but recommended to mercy, 11-14 June; sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. . . . 21 June, "

Ellen Kettel, charged with poisoning her husband's first wife in order to marry him; acquitted. . . . 24, 25 Oct. "

Chelsea tragedy: Hermann Nagel and Paul May, young Prussians, came to London to avoid conscription; their money being spent, they agreed to commit suicide; after wounding May, Nagel shot himself dead, 21 Aug.; May recovered, and was indicted for murder, tried, and acquitted. . . . 21 Nov. "

[He was convicted and punished for forgery at Berlin, Feb. 1873.]

Baker v. Loader, widow, to whom 107,000*l.* had been bequeathed; in ten years is reduced to poverty by imposition; she sues the widow of her friend Loader and solicitors; verdict of vice-chancellor Malins ordering deeds to Loader to be cancelled, the solicitor to pay his own costs. . . . 20 Nov. "

Mr. Hepworth Dixon v. Smith (*Pall Mall Gazette*), for libel; damages, one farthing. . . . 26-29 Nov. "

Mr. Guldford Onslow and Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P.'s, fined for contempt of court in speeches respecting the Tichborne case, 20 Jan.; Mr. Skipworth, barrister, for same offence, condemned to three months' imprisonment and fined; the claimant made to give securities for 1000*l.* for a similar offence. . . . 29 Jan. 1873

Parke v. Harvey Lewis, sir Joseph McKenna, and others, for misuse of a company's funds while directors; 10 days' trial; verdict for plaintiff. . . . 30 Jan. "

Omagh murder (of Mr. Glass, 29 June, 1871); sub-inspector Montgomery tried; 12 days; strong evidence; jury not agreed. . . . 19 March, "

Broughton v. Knight; will of Mr. Knight set aside on account of un-sound mind. . . . 31 March, "

Andrews v. Salt; decision by lord chancellor that a child shall be educated as a Protestant by grandmother, not by Roman Catholic uncle; confirmed on appeal, 6 May. "

Rev. O'Keefe v. cardinal Cullen (for libel and virtually suspending him from his office); consideration of demurrer; judges (at Dublin) divided in opinions; three decide that the papal ordinance on which the cardinal relied was prohibited by the statutes of Elizabeth; demurrer set aside, 7 May; the trial begun 12 May; verdict for plaintiff; the jury gave one farthing damages. . . . 27 May, "

[Mr. O'Keefe submitted to the cardinal, May, 1876.]

Sub-inspector Montgomery, at his third trial for the brutal murder of Mr. Glass, at Newton Stewart, Ireland, on 8 June, 1871; convicted and confessed, 28 July; executed. . . . 26 Aug. "

Great jewelry frauds; Michael and Rebecca Goldsmid convicted. . . . 8 July, "

Farrell v. Gordons; much property left to R. C. Church; will affirmed. . . . 9 July, "

Todd v. Lyne (father Ignatius); son of the plaintiff rescued from convent (where he had taken vows); by chancery. . . . 25 July, 1873

Bank forgery: Austin Biron Bidwell, George Macdonnell, George Bidwell, and Edwin Noyes, Americans, forged bills for discounting at the bank of England, West Branch, and obtained 102,217*l.*; detected through not dating one bill; convicted; penal servitude for life (their plot to escape by bribing the warders failed). . . . 18-26 Aug. "

Rev. John Berrington (after 30 years' swindling) sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude. . . . 22 Aug. "

Cheltenham Chronicle fined 150*l.* for commenting on trial of the Tichborne claimant. . . . 23 Sept. "

Marshal Bazaine; see *France*. . . . 6 Oct. "

Gilbert v. Enoch (for *Pall Mall Gazette*) for libel in critique on "The Wicked World," a play; verdict for defendant (both regarded harmless). . . . 27 Nov. "

Capt. Charles S. Maunsell sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labor for assaulting the duke of Cambridge on 6 Jan. . . . 4 Feb. 1874

Miss Fairland gave her fortune to St. Mary's Dominican convent, Belfast; her trustees oppose the transfer; the master of the rolls affirms the gift. . . . 24 Feb. "

Dr. Hayman v. the governing body of Rugby school; judgment for the defendants. . . . 21 March, "

Jean Luie (Lindgren) and "capt." Brown convicted of perjury in the Tichborne case (7 years and 5 years' penal servitude). . . . 9, 10 April, "

Mordaunt v. Moncrieff (see 1870), divorce court; 3 judges hold that insanity is no bar to suit for divorce; 2 judges hold that it is. . . . 15 May, "

Callan, M.P. v. O'Reilly Dease; for libel (termed "wifful and malicious" by chief-justice Whiteade), Dublin; damages, one farthing. . . . 2 July, "

E. Welby Pugin, convicted of libel against J. R. Herbert, R.A., 23 Sept.; not sentenced. . . . 24 Sept. "

Epping forest case; decision against the enclosures of the lords of the manor as illegal; see *Commons*. . . . 10 Nov. "

Frederick v. Attorney-General; col. Charles Edward Frederick declared heir to baronetcy; the validity of the marriage of his grandparents affirmed in divorce court. . . . 18 Dec. "

Rubery v. baron Albert Grant and M. B. Sampson (long city editor of the *Times*) for libel; the article in *Times* 18, 20 Nov. and 20 Dec. 1872, charged Rubery with connection with a fraud in a certain diamond mine in Colorado; 10 days' trial; Grant cleared; Sampson fined 500*l.*. . . . 18 Jan. 1876

[By these articles the public were protected from a bad scheme.]

Alleged false prospectus case: (Canadian Oil-works Corporation), Charlton v. sir John Hay, Mr. Eastwick, and others; grossly deceived; 17 days' trial; jury divided; discharged; no verdict. . . . 24 Feb. "

[Oil wells in Ontario, Canada, property of Prince's company got up to buy them, by Longbottom; scheme not accepted in the city; taken up at west end; sir John Hay, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, Mr. Eastwick, and others induced to become directors; wells bought; company collapsed.]

Philpotts v. Boyd; see *Reverend*, settled by judicial committee of privy council. . . . 24 Feb. "

Mordaunt v. Mordaunt and viscount Cole (see above, May, 1874); divorce granted. . . . 11 March, "

Terry v. Brighton Aquarium Company, for opening on Sundays; verdict, penalty 200*l.* (see *Sundays*), 27 April, "

Jackson v. Grand Junction Canal Company (see *Guano-powder Explosion*, 2 Oct. 1874); company adjudged responsible for damages. . . . 14 May, "

Keith Johnston v. Proprietors of *Athenaeum*, for libel in criticism of an atlas; Edinburgh; damages 127*l.*; 24 March, new trial; damages reduced to 100*l.*. . . . 16 June, "

John Neave, Arthur Keen (or Murrell), and Annie Bolwell, convicted of coming and uttering false coin at railway stations. . . . 12, 13 July, "

Jenkins v. rev. Flavel Cook (for excluding him from the communion for heresy (denying personality of Satan and eternal punishment); verdict for defendant in court of Archdeacon. . . . 16 July, "

Col. Valentine Baker sentenced to fine of 500*l.*, and 12 months' imprisonment for indecently assaulting Miss Dickenson in a railway carriage. . . . 2 Aug. "

Mrs. Gladstone v. capt. Gladstone (long case concluded); divorce granted. . . . 6 Aug. "

William Thompson Hunt convicted of manslaughter for administering strychnia to Mrs. Hudson (who died) and others, as a remedy for intoxication; 5 years' penal servitude. . . . 25 Sept. "

William Talley, a solicitor, for dissuading a person bound over to prosecute from fulfilling his engagement; sentence, 1 year's imprisonment. . . . 25 Sept. "

Sugden and others v. St. Leonards, will case (lord St. Leonards' will missing; many codicils left); verdict for plaintiffs, affirming the lost will on his daughter's, Miss Sugden's, recollection of its provisions. . . . 17-26 Nov. "

[Verdict affirmed on appeal, 14 March, 1876.]

Whitechapel murder (which see).

Henry Wainwright, for murder of Harriet Lane, and his brother Thomas as accessory before and after the fact;

* Charles Orton declared the claimant to be his brother Arthur, at the G-*to* office, 19 March, 1874.

before chief-justice Cockburn (nine days); Henry sentenced to death; Thomas, as accessory after fact, to 7 years' penal servitude. . . . 22 Nov.-1 Dec. 1875
Smith v. Union Bank of London (see *Drafts*); verdict for defendants. . . . 29 Nov. "
Rev. H. Keet v. rev. U. E. Smith (see *Reverend*); appeal to privy council; verdict for plaintiff. . . . 21 Jan. 1876
Persons representing the parish of Folkestone v. rev. C. J. Ridsdale, vicar (for ritualistic practices); verdict for plaintiffs; the vicar to be admonished and pay costs. . . . 3 Feb. "
Jenkins v. rev. F. S. Cook, appeal from the dean of Arches to the privy council judicial committee; verdict for plaintiff; (rev. F. Cook resigned). . . . 16 Feb. "
Eupion Gas Company (1874); Queen v. Aspinall and others, for fraud; long trial; verdict, Aspinall and another convicted of improperly obtaining settlement of quotation on Stock Exchange; acquitted of charge of fraud. . . . 17 Feb. "

[The lord chief-justice declared the company to be "a fiction and a sham from beginning to end"; sentence, Joseph Aspinall and Charles Knocker 12 months' imprisonment, John Saunders Muir and Wm. Whyte, 2 months' imprisonment, 1 July, 1876.]

W. K. Vance and Ellen Snee, conspiracy to murder (ostensibly herself); singular case; sentenced to imprisonment. . . . 1 June, "
Robert Buchanan, the poet, v. P. A. Taylor, M.P., proprietor of *Examiner*, libels in papers 27 Nov. and 1 Dec. (letter said to be by Mr. A. Swinburne, the poet); damages, 150*l*. . . . 1 July, "
Twycross (representing many others) v. baron Albert Grant and others, to recover money paid for shares in Lisbon Tramway Company, promoted by defendant and others; long trial; able speech of Grant; verdict, 700*l* damages. . . . 13 July, "

[Judgment affirmed on appeal, 2 June, 1877.]
Buckhurst peerage, claimed by earl Delaware and by his brother, Mortimer Sackville West; house of lords decide in favor of the earl. . . . 18 July, "
Blackburn murder: William Fish convicted of murder and violation of Emily Mary Holland, aged 7 (28 March); pleaded temporary insanity. . . . 28 July, "
Richard Banner Oakley, manager of Co-operative Credit Bank, convicted of obtaining money by false pretences; much credulity in victims; 5 years' penal servitude. . . . 9-12 Aug. "

Will frauds: Charles Howard (count von Howard, etc.), sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for obtaining 380*l*. from John Harvey, for a pretended will (other cases). . . . 26 Oct. "

Frederick Henry Vane v. sir Henry Ralph Vane (his nephew); verdict for defendant, maintaining his father's legitimacy; chancery division. . . . 25 Nov. "
Lewis v. Higgins, for alleged slander in speech as counsel; verdict for defendant, affirming privilege of counsel. . . . 4 Dec. "

Coe (stage-manager, Haymarket, dismissed as accused of receiving payments from actors engaged) v. Sothorn and Buckstone; verdict for plaintiff; damages, 103*l*.. . . 13 Dec. "

Lord Longford v. Wellington Purdon; will giving property to the plaintiff's young son set aside; the testator, Cooke, having been under the undue influence of rev. Wm. Lyster (plaintiff not blamed); 25 days' trial, Feb. 1877
Lynall Thomas v. the Queen (petition of right); for patent of cannon, etc.; verdict for plaintiff, with damages, 10 March, "

Great turf frauds: forgery of checks for 10,000*l*., etc.; about 13,000*l*. obtained; five sentenced to penal servitude—Henry Benson, 15 years; William and Frederick Kerr and Charles Bate, 10 years; Edwin Murray, accessory, 18 months. . . . 12-23 April, "

Cresswell and others v. Walrond; will of Bethell Walrond set aside by arrangement (he had bequeathed his property to strangers and dogs, had been cruel to his children, decorated his bed with skulls and hearse plumes, etc., 13 June, "

Queen v. Charles Bradlaugh and Annie Besant, for publication of "Fruits of Philosophy," by Dr. Knowlton, which they defended, on grounds of humanity, in long speeches; verdict, the book calculated to deprave, but not intended, 18-21 June; sentence (through the defendants not submitting to the court), 6 months' imprisonment, 200*l*. fine for both, 28 June; appeal, on ground of legal informality, disallowed by Queen's Bench. . . . 16 Nov. "

Nathaniel Druscovitch, John Meiklejohn, and William Palmer, police inspectors, and Edward Froggatt, solicitor, charged with conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in respect to turf frauds (see *above*, 12-23 April); examination began, 12 July; Froggatt committed, 6 Sept.; chief inspector Clarke arrested, 8 Sept.; 23 days' examination; committed, 22 Sept.; trial began, 24 Oct.; all convicted except Clarke; sentence, 2 years' imprisonment with hard labor. . . . 20 Nov. "

William Swindlehurst, secretary, and Dr. John Baxter Langley, director of Artisans' Dwelling Company, and Edward Saffery, convicted of defrauding shareholders of about 24,312*l*.; officers sentenced to 18 months, Saffery 12 months' imprisonment. . . . 23-26 Oct. "

Thomas Hyslop (aged 19) and John Denham (aged 18) convicted of highway robbery at Blackheath. . . . 23 Oct. 1877

Pease case: Louis A. E. Stanton, Patrick L. Stanton his brother, and Elizabeth Ann his wife, and her sister, Alice Rhodes, mistress of Louis; tried for murder by starvation of Harriet, wife of Louis (a woman of weak intellect, married for her property, and soon deserted), 19 Sept.; all convicted, 26 Sept.; respited, 13 Oct.; Alice Rhodes pardoned; the rest sentenced to penal servitude for life; announced. . . . 30 Oct. "

Cooté (solicitor) v. Kenealy; for payments; verdict for plaintiff. . . . 14 Nov. "

Forged leases: Frederick Dimdale, solicitor, Charles Burrell Moore, clerk, and others; forged leases, and borrowed money on them (above 300,000*l*.); many lenders did not appear; pleaded guilty; sentence, Dimdale, penal servitude for life; Moore, 7 years; others less, 16, 17 Jan. 1878

Rev. H. J. Dodwell fired at the master of the rolls, sir George Jessel, 22 Feb.; acquitted as insane, 16 March, "
Madame Rachel (Levison, or Leverston); convicted of misdemeanor; obtained money and jewels from Mrs. Pearce, for "beautifying"; 5 years' penal servitude. . . . 10, 11 April, "

Eugene Marie Chantrelle, Frenchman, convicted of murder of wife, at Edinburgh; much cruelty disclosed. . . . 10 May, "

Will case, Dublin; Christopher Neville Bagot made a fortune in Australia; made will, disinheriting his son as illegitimate; died 23 May, 1877; trial, 23 days; painful disclosures; the will set aside (see *below*, 1879). . . . 20 May, "

Harrington v. Victoria Graving Dock Company; he claimed remainder of commission for obtaining an order from Great Eastern Railway Company; nonsuited; such commissions declared illegal by Queen's Bench, 4 June, "

James T. Northcott, George Thompson, Thomas G. Wood, (of the Albion Life Insurance Company); sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for conspiracy, and obtaining money on false pretences; subordinates sentenced to less imprisonment. . . . 8 June, "

Charles Marvin, copying-clerk of foreign office, examined for copy of an Anglo-Russian agreement published in *Globe*, 14 June, 27 June; discharged. . . . 16 July, "
Taylor v. Gwyn; claim for Jersey estates (see *Jersey murders* by Rush, *Trials*, 1849); claim denied; trial set aside by statute of limitations. . . . 5 Aug. "

In re Agar Ellis; the husband's promise before marriage that his children should be brought up Romanists, permitted to be withdrawn by chancery. . . . 6 Aug. "

The Board of Works v. rev. F. G. Isee, of All Saints, Lambeth; Queen's Bench division decide that the incumbent of a church is not its owner, and therefore not responsible for keeping it in repair. . . . 11 Nov. "

Annie Louise, lady Gooch (with Ann Walker); she tried to pass a child as her own and her husband's; committed for trial 30 Nov.; indictment ignored. . . . 11 Dec. "

Paul and others v. Summerhayes; appeal; sentence against plaintiffs affirmed (foxhunters may not trespass), Queen's Bench. . . . 16 Nov. "

Queen v. Bandmann (for assault on Mrs. Rousby), not guilty. . . . 19, 20 Nov. "

Henry Stuart Marshall, asst. sec. of curates' augmentation fund, convicted of embezzling about 7000*l*.; confessed, 24 Oct. "

Whistler v. Ruskin, for libellous criticism in "Fora Clavigera," one farthing damages. . . . 25, 26 Nov. "

Mr. Wybrow Robertson (manager of Westminster Aquarium) v. Labouchere, for libel in *Truth*, 27 Nov.; verdict for defendant. . . . 20 Dec. "

Hill and others v. managers of Metropolitan Asylums District (11 days); verdict, that Hampstead small-pox hospital was a nuisance (verdict affirmed on appeal, 28 Jan. 1879). . . . 29 Nov. "

Muir and others; court of session decides that trustees who have invested in the "City of Glasgow Bank" are responsible (affirmed on appeal to the house of lords, 7 April, 1879). . . . 20 Dec. "

Stephen Gambrell, for murder of Mr. Arthur Gillow (on 5 Dec. when defending agricultural machinery), at Wednesborough, near Sandwich, Kent; convicted, 14, 15 Jan. 1879

Long firm forgeries: Kettle and others convicted; sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. . . . 16, 17 Jan. "

City of Glasgow Bank directors and managers (see under *Banks*, note) convicted. . . . 20 Jan.-1 Feb. "

Charles Peace (or John Ward), committed many burglaries in skilful manner; convicted of attempting life of policeman, 19 Nov.; convicted of murder of Arthur Dyson, at Bannercross, near Sheffield, 29 Nov., 1876, 4 Feb. "

[He jumped from a moving railway train near Sheffield, and was nearly killed, 23 Jan.; confessed to murders, etc.; exonerated William Habron, convicted as an accomplice in a murder (therefore released, 18 March); executed at Leeds, 26 Feb.]

Dr. Julius v. bishop of Oxford (for not prosecuting rev. T. T. Carter of Clewer for ritualistic practices), Queen's Bench (verdict for plaintiff, set aside on appeal, 30 May; Mr. Carter resigned 24 March, 1880). . . . 8 March, "

- Welsh Town murder:** Thomas Porryan convicted of murder of his mother. 2 April, 1879
- Queen v. Booker & Wyman (for libel in *Truth*, against Mr. Lambri); verdict against Wyman; long trial. 30 April, "
- Duke of Norfolk v. Arbuthnot, claiming ownership of Fitzalan chapel in Arundel church; verdict for plaintiff, Common Pleas. 17 May, "
- [Decision affirmed on appeal, 7 June, 1880.]
- Bagot will case, appeal, new trial ordered. 5 June, "
- Shepherd v. Francis (for libel in a review in the *Athenæum*); damages, 15*l.* 16 June, "
- The Queen v. Sir Charles Reed; the Queen's Bench decide that the metropolitan school board have power to borrow money. 27 June, "
- Surla v. Freccia: Antonio Mangini, born 1735, consul here, about 1771, died 1803; his daughter (Mrs. Mangini Brown), married Aquila Brown, 1792; after 8 years' contest established her legitimacy, 1811; died intestate in London, aged 93, 1871; her property, after a trial, awarded to the Freccia family, 1876; the claim of Madame Surla set aside by vice-chancellor. 24 June, "
- Richmond murder:** Katherine Webster, convicted of murder of Mrs. Julia Martha Thomas (see *Richmond*), 8 July, Edmund Galley convicted of murder, by error, and transported; declared innocent by the house of commons. 25 July, "
- Easton-square mystery:** Hannah Dobbs, for murder of Matilda Hacker; acquitted. 23 July, "
- [The mutilated remains of Matilda Hacker, eccentric, about 50 years old, were found in a coal-cellar, No. 4 Easton square. Hannah Dobbs was maid-servant there. She published her autobiography, in which she attacked her former master, Severin Bastendorff, who, after bringing an action for libel, was convicted of perjury.]
- (He was awarded by consent 500*l.* damages for the libel, 27 Jan. 1881) Dec. "
- Rev. Christopher Newman Hall v. Mrs. Hall and Mr. Richardson; long trial; divorce granted. 8 Aug. "
- Jonathan Gaydon (or Geyden), for murder of Miss Mary White at Chingford, 21 June, 1857; confessed, retricted, convicted (regrieved). 24 Oct. "
- Adolphus Rosenberg, for libel against Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. West, in *Town Talk*; convicted, 18 months' imprisonment. 25-27 Oct. "
- Tranmere baby-farming case** (near Birkenhead): John and Catherine Barist; convicted of man-slaughter (they received illegitimate infants with premiums of 30*l.*, etc.). 28, 29 Oct. "
- Dr. Arthur H. Newell v. George Williams (for placing him in a lunatic asylum); verdict for the defendant; medical men censured by the jury. 13 Nov. "
- Phillips, surgeon, v. S. W. Railway Company, for injury; awarded 700*l.* by Justice Field; new trial, awarded 16,000*l.* and corporation of Brighton; will set aside. Brighton loses a free library bequeathed, 5 Dec. "
- Hillard v. Rose & Todd; will affirmed; singular case. 12 Dec. "
- Edward Froggatt (see above, 20 Nov. 1877) sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude for fraudulent conversion of trust property (5000*l.*) 17 Dec. "
- James Lewis Paine and Fanny Matthews, for murder of Miss Annie Maclean, aged 24, daughter of Col. Maclean, C.B., a deformed lady of property, by starving, administering spirits, and ill-usage, committed 15 Dec.; Fanny Matthews acquitted, 16 Feb.; Paine sentenced to penal servitude for life. 24 Feb. 1880
- Railway commissioners, powers limited (see *Railways*, 1880). 13 Jan. "
- Martin v. Mackonochie, new action for deprivation, first movement (see *Public Worship*). 17 Jan. "
- Alexander Schlosser attempted to kill priests in the Italian chapel, Hatton Garden, 10 Jan.; tried, sentenced to imprisonment for life. 10, 11 Feb. "
- Wm. Henry Walter, forger by chemicals, etc., sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. 23 March, "
- Dr. Caleb Charles Whiteford sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment and fine of 50*l.* for forging letter to stop execution of Charles Surety. 24 March, "
- Great Western Bank directors (Jernin Munn and others), for publishing false balance-sheets, acquitted. 24 April-5 May, "
- Lambri v. Labouche, for libel in *Truth*; verdict for defendant. 15 May, "
- Tuchborne case**, writ of error before Court of Appeal; granted, 13 Jan.; sentence affirmed. 21, 25 June, "
- Northern Counties Insurance Company v. James E. Crabtree, manager, Geo. Edw. Nesbitt, accountant, and four directors, sentenced to imprisonment for making and circulating false accounts. 22 July, "
- Pleasance Louisa Ingle, nurse at Guy's hospital, convicted of man-slaughter (she put 12 lost a Morgan a patient into a cold bath and leaving her); 3 months' imprisonment. 9 Aug. "
- Henry Perry, for robbing Clarence Lewis in a Kensington railway carriage, and attempting to throw her out of the carriage, etc.; whipping and 20 years' penal servitude. 15 Sept. "
- Thomas Wheeler, for murder of Edward Anstee, at Marshall's Wick Farm, near St. Alban's, 22 Aug.; convicted. 6-8 Nov. 1880
- Sergeant Wm. Marshman (by court-martial), for alleged fraudulent marking at the volunteer rifle meetings at Wimbledon, 1878, 1879, 1880; acquitted. 13 Aug.-16 Sept. "
- George Pavey, convicted of murder of Ada Shepherd, aged ten (*Action Murder*), and Wm. Herbert, convicted of murder of June Messenger in Finsbury park. 24 Nov. "
- Mr. P. Callan, M.P., convicted of libel against Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P. (fine 50*l.*) 30 Nov. "
- Debenham & Freebody v. Mellon, appeal; house of lords decide that a husband is not responsible for wife's debts if he allow her sufficient means. 27 Nov. "
- Attorney-general v. Edison Telephone Company, 29 Nov. et seq.; verdict against company, establishing monopoly bought by government. 20 Dec. "
- Trial of Charles Stewart Farnell, Thomas Sexton, Timothy Daniel Sullivan, John Dillon, Joseph Gillis Biggar, all M.P.'s; Thomas Brennan, Patrick Egan, and Michael O'Sullivan, secretary, treasurer, and assistant secretary of the Land League; Michael Boyton, Patrick Joseph Gordon, Matthew Harris, John W. Malley, John W. Walsh, and P. J. Sheridan, indicted for conspiracy to prevent tenants paying rents, etc., Queen's Bench, Dublin; lord chief justice May retires, as having been alleged to have given an opinion on the case previously; trial began 28 Dec. 1880; jury disagreeing, were discharged. 25 Jan. 1881
- Jones and others (trustees) v. rev. John Turner Stunard, nonconformist minister, and others, to dismiss him for doctrine contrary to trust-deed; verdict for plaintiffs, Chancery division. 1 Feb. "
- Mary Annie Willmot, nurse, attempt to poison Mrs. Booth (whose son and daughter had died under doubtful circumstances); strong case; acquitted. 16 Feb. "
- Hampstead small pox hospital case (see above, 1878-9); on appeal to the house of lords, preceding judgments reversed. 7 March, "
- Dysart peerage legitimacy case: Wm. John Manners claims by an English marriage of lord Huntingtower, Albert Edwin Tollenmache by a Scotch marriage, which is declared not proved, house of lords (painful details). 7 March, "
- Clarke v. Bradlaugh, suit for penalty of 100*l.* for sitting and voting as M.P. without taking the oath, on July 2, 1880; verdict for plaintiff; appeal, sentence confirmed. 30, 31 March, "
- Edward Levi Lawson v. Labouchere, M.P., for libels in *Truth*; seven days' trial; jury disagree, no verdict. 28 March, "
- Spiritualist case:** Susan Wills Fletcher (w. of a spiritualist doctor in America, who was concerned in the case) convicted of obtaining by false pretences, about 10,000*l.* (in jewelry, etc.) of Mrs. Hart-Davies; long trial, 12 months' imprisonment with hard labor. 12 April, "
- Johann Most, convicted of libel against Alexander II. of Russia, and incitement to murder in the *Freiheit* for 19 March, 25 May; sentence affirmed on appeal, 18 June; 16 months' imprisonment with hard labor. 29 June, "
- Saunders v. Richardson; five judges decide that parents must either pay board school fees for child beforehand or apply for pecuniary help; coming without fee considered non attendance. 27 June, "
- Bend Or libel:** Barrow v. *Morning Post*, for accusation of doctoring the horse; verdict for plaintiff, damages 175*l.* 27, 28 June, "
- Big Ben libel:** Stainbank (for Mears) v. Sir E. C. H. Brett, 27 June; verdict for plaintiff, 200*l.* damages. 5 July, "
- Percy LeRoy, alias Mapleton, committed for trial for murder of Mr. Frederick I. Gold on the London and Brighton Railway, 27 June. 21 July, "
- (See *Executions*.)
- Trials in the United States:**
- Anne Hutchinson; sedition and heresy; Massachusetts; imprisoned. 1637
- Quakers, Massachusetts; condemned. 1656-61
- Jacob Le-fler; treason; New York; convicted and executed. 1691
- Witchcraft, Salem, Mass.; condemned. 1692
- Thomas Maule; slanderous publications and blasphemy; Massachusetts. 1696
- Nicholas Bayard; treason. 1702
- John Peter Zenger, New York; libels on government; not guilty. 1736
- Certain negroes in New York, for conspiracy to burn the city. 1741
- Michael Corbett, Massachusetts; murder on the high seas; discharged. 1767
- Certain British soldiers in Boston, Mass., for the murder of Crispus Attucks and others; convicted. 1770
- Bathsheba Spooner and others, for the murder of Joshua Spooner, Massachusetts; convicted. 1778
- Col. Bayd Hensley, Massachusetts, for improper conduct as an officer of the American army; discharged. "
- Major John Aldre for being a spy; shot; New York. 1780

- John Hett Smith, for assisting Benedict Arnold, New York; not guilty..... 1790
- Gideon Henfield, for illegal privateering, Pennsylvania; guilty..... 1793
- John E. Guiney, for illegal privateering, Pennsylvania; guilty..... 1795
- Stewart, Wright, Porter, Vigol, and Mitchell, the Western insurgents; guilty..... "
- Francis Villato, illegal privateering; discharged..... 1797
- William Corbett, for libel; Pennsylvania..... "
- William Blount, United States senate, for misdemeanor; impeached..... "
- Robert Worrell, for bribery; imprisoned..... 1798
- John Haner and others, for the murder of Francis Shitz, Pennsylvania; condemned and executed..... "
- Matthew Lyon, for libel, Vermont..... "
- Duane, Reynolds, Moore, and Cumming, for seditious riot, Pennsylvania; not guilty..... 1799
- David Frothingham, for libel on gen. Hamilton, New York; Isaac Williams, illegal privateering, Connecticut; guilty..... "
- Thomas Cooper, for libel, Pennsylvania; guilty..... 1800
- Daniel Thomas, for opening letters of a foreign minister..... "
- Anthony Haswell, for libel, Vermont; guilty..... "
- James S. Callender, for libel..... "
- Levi Weekes, for the murder of Gulleima E. Sands (Manhattan well murder)..... 31 March-2 April, 1801
- [T. S. Fay founded his novel, "Norman Leslie," on the facts of this case.]
- Samuel Chase, impeachment before United States senate; acquitted..... 2 Jan.-1 March, 1805
- Aaron Burr, for treason, Virginia; acquitted..... 27 March-7 Sept. 1807
- Dartmouth College case (in which the law respecting the power of states over corporations was established)..... 1817-18
- Stephen and Jesse Boorn, for the murder of Louis Colvin, Manchester, Vt..... Nov. 1819
- [Colvin disappeared in 1813. Six years afterwards an uncle of the Boorns dreamed that Colvin came to his bedside, declared the Boorns his murderers, and told where his body was buried. 27 April, 1819. The Boorns were arrested, confessed the crime circumstantially, were tried in Nov. 1819, and sentenced to be hanged 28 Jan. 1820. Before that date their supposed victim was found alive in New Jersey and taken to Vermont. Wilkie Collins's novel, "The Dead Alive," was founded upon this case.]
- Alexander Drew, for drunkenness..... 1828
- The rev. Ephraim K. Avery, for the murder of Sarah M. Cornell, Newport, R. I.; acquitted..... March, 1833
- The Spanish brigades (12 in number) for an act of piracy on board brig *Mexican*; trial at Boston; 7 found guilty, 5 acquitted..... 11-25 Nov. 1834
- Richard P. Robinson, for the murder of Ellen Jewett in New York city, 10 April, 1836; acquitted..... 2-8 June, 1836
- Samuel R. Wood, for perjury..... 1840
- Mr. MacLeod, at Utica, N. Y., for taking part in the destruction of the *Caroline*, commenced; acquitted after a trial that lasted eight days..... 4 Oct. 1841
- Monroe Edwards, for forgery, New York city; found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment..... 6-12 June, 1842
- [William M. Everts, appearing for Edwards, laid the foundations of his fame as an advocate. Edwards paid him for his services with a forged check.]
- Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk of New York, for immoral conduct; tried by ecclesiastical court and suspended from his functions..... 10 Dec. 1844-3 Jan. 1845
- Henry G. Green, for poisoning his wife (called "The Murdered Bride"), Berlin, N. Y..... "
- Albert J. Tirrell (the somnambulist murderer), for the murder of Maria A. Bickford..... 1846
- [Tirrell was acquitted on the ground that the killing was done while he was sleep-walking.]
- Dr. John W. Webster, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman in the Medical College, Boston, 23 Nov. 1849..... 19-30 March, 1850
- [Webster partly burned the body of his victim. The remains were identified by a set of false teeth.]
- Forrest divorce case (Catherine N. Forrest v. Edwin Forrest); divorce and alimony granted to Mrs. Forrest..... 16 Dec. 1851-26 Jan. 1852
- Matthew F. Ward, for the murder of H. G. Butler, principal of the Louisville, Ky., high-school, 2 Nov. 1853; acquitted..... 18-27 April, 1854
- Anthony Burns (fugitive-slave case), Boston..... 27-31 May, 1856
- Parish will case..... "
- Charles B. Huntington, for forgery; guilty..... "
- Dred Scott case..... "
- Emma A. Cunningham, for the murder of Dr. Burdell in New York city, 30 Jan. 1856; acquitted..... 6-9 May, 1857
- John Brown, for raising insurrections in Virginia; guilty and executed..... 1859
- Daniel E. Sickles, for the murder of Philip Barton Key, Washington city; acquitted..... 4-26 April, "
- Albert W. Hicks, for piracy and murder; trial at Bedloe's Island, New York harbor; Hicks found guilty and hanged, 13 July, 1860..... 18-23 May, 1860
- Hersey, "the Yankee Bluebeard" (supposed to have killed two wives), for the murder of Betsy F. Tyrrell, Boston (found guilty, and hanged 8 Aug.), 28-31 May, 1861
- Officers and crew of the privateer *Savannah*, on the charge of piracy; jury disagreed..... 23-31 Oct. "
- Nathaniel Gordon, for engaging in slave-trade; hanged 21 Feb. 1862..... Nov. 1861
- C. L. Vallandigham, for treasonable utterances; tried by court-martial in Cincinnati; sentence of imprisonment during the war commuted to banishment to the South..... 5-16 May, 1863
- Capt. Wirz, for cruelty to Union prisoners; guilty and hanged..... 1863
- David E. Harrold, Mary E. Surratt, Lewis Payne, George A. Atzerott, Edward Spangler, Samuel Mudd, Samuel Arnold, and Michael O'Loughlin, for conspiracy to assassinate president Lincoln; tried by military commission in Washington city; the first four named were hanged, the others sentenced to various terms of hard labor in the Dry Tortugas..... 9 May-30 June, "
- John H. Surratt, for complicity in the murder of Abraham Lincoln; jury disagreed..... 1867
- Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, impeached and tried before the United States senate; acquitted..... 23 March-26 May, 1868
- Daniel MacFarland, for the murder of Albert D. Richardson, 25 Nov. 1869, in New York city; acquitted..... 4 April-10 May, 1870
- Edward H. Ruloff (called the modern Engen-Aram)..... 1871
- William Foster (car-hook murderer), for the murder of Avery D. Putnam, 26 April, 1871, in New York city; guilty, and hanged 21 March, 1873..... 22 March-26 May, "
- Laura D. Fair, for the murder of A. P. Crittenden in San Francisco, Cal., 3 Nov. 1870..... 27 March-28 April, "
- George C. Barnard (Judge of Supreme Court, New York), impeached for corruption in connection with Tweed frauds; guilty and deposed..... Aug. 1872
- Jacob Rosenzweig (abortionist) for causing the death of Alice A. Bowles in New York (body of the girl was found in a trunk shipped to Chicago); prisoner found guilty of manslaughter in second degree and sentenced to state prison for seven years..... 26 Oct. et seq. "
- Frank E. Watworth (the "boy periclide"), for killing his father in New York city; guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life; afterwards pardoned..... 24 June-5 July, 1873
- A. Oakley Hall, ex-mayor of New York, for complicity with the Tweed "Ring" frauds; jury disagreed, 1-21 March, 1872; second trial, jury disagreed..... 1 Nov. "
- W. M. Tweed, for frauds upon the city and county of New York, sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment..... 19 Nov. "
- E. S. Stokes, for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., in New York, 6 Jan. 1872; first trial (jury disagreed), 19 June, 1872; second trial (guilty and sentenced to be hanged, 28 Feb. 1873), 18 Dec. 1872-6 Jan. 1873; third trial (guilty of manslaughter in third degree), 13 Oct. et seq. "
- William E. Uddersook (the insurance murderer), for the murder of W. S. Goss, 2 Feb. 1872, at West Chester, Pa.; guilty; hanged 12 Nov. 1874..... 27 May-9 Nov. "
- [Goss, whose life was insured for \$25,000, ran away, and Uddersook, his brother-in-law, by perjury, collected the money for Goss's wife. Goss reappearing, Uddersook killed him to avoid exposure.]
- Jesse Pomeroy (the Boston boy murderer), for the murder of Horace H. Millan, a little boy, supposed to be Pomeroy's fourth victim..... 1875
- Theodore Tilton v. Henry Ward Beecher, for adultery with plaintiff's wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.; jury disagreed; case ended..... 2 July, "
- Whiskey-ring trials in St. Louis, Mo., implicating persons in high places in frauds upon the revenue..... 1875-6
- Isaac N. Rubenstein, for the murder of Sarah Alexander, 12 Dec. 1875, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; guilty and sentenced to be hanged, but died in jail, 9 May, 1876..... 31 Jan.-12 Feb. 1876
- Jesse Billings, Jr., for the murder of his wife at Saratoga, N. Y., 4 June, 1878; acquitted..... Oct. 1878
- Charles J. Guiteau, for the assassination of president Garfield (see *Assassination*); trial ended in conviction (hanged 30 June, 1882)..... 26 Feb. 1882

Tribunes of the People (*Tribuni plebis*), magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent them, 494 B.C., when the people, after a quarrel with the senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two tribunes were C. Licinius and L. Albinus, but their number was soon after raised to five, and 87 years after to ten, which number remained fixed. The office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was chosen for the election. In A.D. 1847 Nicolo di Rienzi assumed absolute power in Rome as tribune of the people, and reformed many abuses; but, committing extravagances, he lost his popularity and was compelled to abdicate. He returned to Rome and was assassinated, 8 Sept. 1848.

Trichiniasis, a fatal disease, occasioned by eating raw or underdone pork containing a minute worm named *Trichina spiralis*. Prof. Owen discovered these worms in cysts, in human muscle, in 1832. The trichinae are thoroughly destroyed by proper cooking. The dis-

ease excited much attention in 1865, and was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Thudichum at the Society of Arts on 18 April, 1866.

Tricolor Flag (red, white, and blue), adopted by France, 1789.

Tricoteuses (knitters), a name given to a number of French republican females, who zealously attended political meetings and executions in 1792, knitting at intervals.

Tridentine, see *Trent* and *Catechism*.

Triennial Parliaments. On 15 Feb. 1641, an act was passed providing for the meeting of a parliament at least once in three years. This law was broken by the Long Parliament, and was repealed in 1664. Another triennial bill, passed in 1694, was repealed by the Septennial act, 1716; see *Parliaments* and *Septennial Parliaments*.

Trieste, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port by the emperor Charles VI. 1719, confirmed by Maria Theresa in 1750. It was held by the French in 1797 and 1805. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance. After various changes of rulers it was restored to Austria in 1814; see *Lloyd's*, note.

Trigonometrical Survey, see *Ordinance*.

Trimmer, a term applied to Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, and others who held similar political opinions, midway between those of the extreme Whigs and Tories, about the latter part of the seventeenth century. He assumed the title as an honor, asserting that it could be rightly given to the British constitution and church. Macaulay says that Halifax was a trimmer on principle, and not a renegade. He died in 1715.

Trinacria, a name of Sicily. The title, "King of Trinacria," was temporarily assumed by Frederick II. (1302), and Frederick III. (1373).

Trincomalee (Ceylon) was taken from the Dutch by the English, in 1782; it was retaken by the French the same year, but was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British under col. Stewart, 26 Aug. 1795, and was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802; see *Ceylon*. Of a series of actions off Trincomalee between sir Edward Hughes and the French admiral Suffren, one was fought 18 Feb. 1782, the enemy having eleven ships to nine; on 12 April following, they had eighteen ships to eleven; and on 6 July same year, they had fifteen ships to twelve. In all these conflicts the French were defeated.

Trinidad, an island in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1498, was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; by the French from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercromby, to whom the island capitulated, 18 Feb. 1797; they captured two and burned three Spanish ships of war in the harbor. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred 4 Jan. 1832. Population in 1861, 84,438. Governor, hon. Arthur H. Gordon, 1866; James R. Longden, 1870; sir H. T. Irving, 1874, sir Sandford Freeling, 1880.

Trinity and Trinitarians. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the second century, was the first who used the term Trinity to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His "Defence of Christianity" was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546.—*Watkins*. An order of the Trinity, termed Mathurins, was founded about 1198 by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri in 1548. The act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity (such as Unitarians and Swedenborgians) passed in 1813. *Trinitarian Bible Society* founded, 1831.

Trinity Colleges, see *Cambridge* and *Oxford*.

Trinity College, Dublin, called the *University*; grant of the Augustine monastery of All-Saints within the suburbs for erecting this college, conferred by queen Elizabeth, 1591. First stone laid by Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, 1 Jan. 1593. New charter, 1637. Made a barrack for soldiers, 1689.—*Burns*. The principal or west front erected, 1759. Library erected, 1732. This college grants degrees upon examination without residence. The Roman Catholics desire exemption from mixed education and special privileges. Great changes were proposed by the Irish University bill, which was brought into parliament Feb. 1873, but withdrawn. Religious tests were abolished in the same year.

A proposal to establish a Roman Catholic college within the university was negatived by the senate (74-7).

18 May, 1874
The Church Choral Society incorporated as Trinity College, London. 1873

Trinity House, LONDON, founded by sir Thomas Spert, 1512, as an "association for piloting ships," was incorporated in 1514, and reincorporated in 1604, 1660, and 1685. The present Trinity House was erected in 1795. By their charter the brethren of the Trinity House have the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and light-houses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers. Spert, the first master, died 8 Sept. 1541.—*TRINITY HORSE*, originally guilds or fraternities, founded at Deptford, Hull, and Newcastle, were incorporated by Henry VIII., 1536-41.

RECENT MASTERS.

William Pitt.	1770
Earl Spencer.	1806
Duke of Portland.	1807
Earl Camden.	1808
Earl of Liverpool.	1815
Marquess Camden.	1828
Duke of Clarence.	1829
Marquess Camden.	1831
Duke of Wellington.	1836
The prince consort.	1862
Viscount Palmerston.	16 June, 1862
Duke of Edinburgh.	15 March, 1866

Trinity Sunday, the Sunday following Whitsunday. The festival of the Holy Trinity was instituted by pope Gregory IV., in 828, on his ascending the papal chair, and is observed by the Latin and Protestant churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an octave. The observance of the festival was first enjoined in the council of Arles, 1260. It was appointed to be held on the present day by pope John XXI., in 1334.

Trinobantes, a British tribe which occupied Middlesex and Essex, and joined in opposing the invasion of Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C., but soon submitted. They joined Ibadicea and were defeated by Suetonius Paulinus near London, 61.

Tripartite Treaty, name given to treaty of Paris, 1856.

Triple Alliance was ratified between the States-General and England against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, 23 Jan. 1668.—Another Triple Alliance was that between England, Holland, and France against Spain, Jan. 1717.—Another between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, 28 Sept. 1795.

Tripoli (three cities). I., in Syria, comprised three quarters built by the Tyrians, Sidonians, and Arabians; was taken by the Crusaders, 1109, and made a county for Raymond of Toulouse. It was conquered by the Egyptians in 1832; restored to the Porte, 1835; surrendered to the British, 1841.—II., a Turkish province, N. Africa, comprised the cities Sabrata, Cæa (the present Tripoli, the capital), and Leptis (the ancient Tripolitana); after having been held by Greeks, Romans, Vandals, and Saracens, it was conquered and annexed by the Turks, 1551. Hannef Bey, pacha in 1741, made himself independent, and the government remained in his family

till 1835, when Tripoli was restored to nominal subjugation to the sultan. Population (1871) about 1,150,000.

Tripolitza (Greece), was stormed by the Greeks, who committed dreadful cruelties, 5 Oct. 1831; retaken by the Egyptians, 30 June, 1832; given up to the Greeks, 1838.

Triremes, galleys with three banks of oars, are said to have been invented by the Corinthians, 784 or 700 B.C.

Triumphs were granted by the Roman senate to generals of armies after they had won great victories. They were received into the city with great magnificence and public acclamations. There were the great, called the Triumph; and the less, the Ovation; see *Ovation*.

Triumvirate, Roman. In 60 B.C., Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus formed a coalition to rule the state. This lasted ten years, and the civil war ensued. The second triumvirate, 48 B.C., was formed by Octavius Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Lepidus was expelled in 36; Antony was subdued in 31, and Octavius made himself absolute; see *Rome*. In Feb. 1849, a triumvirate was appointed at Rome, consisting of Joseph Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, which resigned on 1 July, 1849, when the city was taken by the French.

Trivium, see *Arts*.

Trocadero (Paris), a mound on the right bank of the Seine, so named in memory of a fort near Cadix, captured by the French while suppressing the insurrection in 1823. On this ground was erected the palace of the "Trocadero," in connection with the international exhibition of 1878; see *Paris*.

Troppau, CONGRESS OF, in Austrian Silesia. The emperors Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia met at Troppau, 20 Oct. 1820. The congress between them and the king of Prussia, against Naples, took place 10 Nov.; and the conference was transferred to Laybach, as nearer to Italy, 17 Dec. 1820; see *Laybach*.

Troubadours and Trouvères (from *trouver*, to find or invent), the poets of the Middle Ages (from the eleventh to the fifteenth century). The former flourished in the south of France and north of Spain, and used the Langue d'oc (that is, *oc* for *oui*, yes); the latter flourished in the north of France, and used the Langue d'oïl (that is, *oïl* for *oui*). The Troubadours produced romances, but excelled chiefly in lyric poetry; the Trouvères excelled in romances, several of which are extant; as the *Brut d'Angleterre*, and the *Ron*, by Wace; the "Romance of the Rose," by Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meung. The Troubadours were usually accompanied by *Jongleurs*, who sang their masters' verses, with the accompaniment of the guitar. Histories of these French poets, and specimens of their works, have been published in France. These poets, although frequently very licentious, tended to promote civilization during those warlike times.

Troy, or **ILIUM**, capital of the Troas, Asia Minor; see *Homer*. Its history mythical.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia.— <i>Blat.</i>	B.C.	1544
Troer succeeds his father		1502
Dardanus succeeds, builds Dardania		1480
Reign of Erichthonius		1448
Reign of Trus, from whom the people are called Trojans, and the city Trus		1374
Ilus his son reigns, the city called Ilum		1314
Reign of Laomedon		1280
Arrival of Hercules in Phrygia. <i>Hestios</i> delivered from the sea monster <i>Blat.</i> <i>Esar.</i>		1228
War of Hercules and Laomedon		1186
Reign of Priam or Podarces		"
Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son of Priam, 30 years before the sacking of Troy.— <i>Homer's Iliad</i> , book xix.		1204
Commencement of the invasion of the Greeks to recover Helen		1180
Troy taken and burned in the night of the 11th of June, 12, 2d of the month Thargelion.— <i>Parian Marbles</i> , 4th year before the first Olympiad.— <i>Apollodorus</i> , <i>Met.</i> and <i>Clinton</i> , 1183, others		1184
[Mr W. F. Gladstone dates the war 1218-1207.]		
<i>Aeneas</i> arrives in Italy.— <i>Æneid</i> .		1188
[Some time after the destruction of Troy, a new city		

was built with the same name, about thirty stadia distant from the old site. It was favored by Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, but never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins.—*Strabo*.]

Dr. H. Schliemann, during his excavations at Hissarlik in the Troad, discovered the remains of a very ancient city with temples, which he named "Novus Ilion."

A.D. 1873-8
He published "Troy and its Remains" (transl. by Dr. F. Smith)... 1876
His Trojan antiquities arranged at South Kensington Museum, for exhibition... Dec. 1877
Dr. Schliemann resumes excavations at Hissarlik; discovers Trojan houses and many antiquities, a dagger, earrings, bracelets, idols, shields, etc... 30 Sept.-1 Dec. 1878
Agata with prof. Virchow and M. Burzoi, 1 March; makes fresh discoveries described in a letter, 8 June, 1879, comes investigation, published his book "Ilion," 1880

Troy Weight. The Romans introduced their ounce, our avoirdupois ounce, into Britain. The present ounce was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, 1095, and was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name. It is used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones. The Troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618; see *Standard*.

Troyes (central France), where a treaty was concluded between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and, after the death of Charles, should inherit the crown, 21 May, 1420. Troyes was taken by the allied armies, 7 Feb.; retaken by Napoleon, 30 Feb.; and again taken by the allies, 4 March, 1814.

Truce of God (*Ferra*, or *Truga Dei*), a term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general during the Middle Ages all over Europe, said to have been strongly advocated by the bishop of Aquitaine, in 1082. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Roussillon, 1087, decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at noon) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar regulations were adopted in England, 1042 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

Truck System of paying workmen's wages in goods (sold at "tommy-shops") instead of money, was prohibited by parliament in 1831. By the Truck act, a commission to inquire into its alleged prevalence was appointed; act passed 10 Aug. 1870.

Trumpet. Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer. First torches, then shells of fish, sounded like trumpets, were the signals in primitive wars.—*Potter*. The Jewish feast of trumpets was appointed 1490 B.C. (Lev. xxiii. 24). Offa, king of Mercia, is said to have had trumpets sounded before him when travelling, about A.D. 790. The speaking-trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 336 B.C.; improved by Kircher in A.D. 1652; by Salland, 1654; and philosophically explained by Morland, 1671.

Trumpet-flower, *Bignonia radiosa*, was brought from North America, about 1640. The Trumpet Hensy-suckle, *Lonicera sempervivens*, came from North America in 1656. The *Bignonia Capensis* was brought to England from the Cape in 1828. The Large-flowered Trumpet-flower, or *Bignonia grandiflora*, was brought from China in 1800.

Truro (W. Cornwall). The town was founded by Richard de Lucy, chief-justice of England in the twelfth century, and chartered by Reginald, earl of Cornwall, illegitimate son of Henry I. An act to provide for the foundation of a bishopric of Truro passed 11 Aug. 1878, and, money sufficient for its endowment having been subscribed, the see was constituted by order in council, 9 Dec. same year. Truro was made a city Aug. 1877.

Foundation of new cathedral (St. Mary's) laid by the prince of Wales 20 May, 1880
(See *Mission-house Fund.*)

BISHOP.

1877. Edward White Benson, consecrated 26 April.

Truss. A transverse spring-truss for ruptures was patented by Robert Brand in 1771, and by many other persons since. The National Truss Society, to assist indigent persons, was established in 1786; and many similar societies since.

Tuam (W. Ireland). St. Jarlath, the son of Loga, who lived about 501, is looked upon as the first founder of the cathedral of Tuam, though the abbey is said to have been founded in 487. The church was anciently called *Tuam-da-Guand*. In 1151, Edan O'Hoisin was the first archbishop, at least the first who received the pall, for some of his predecessors are sometimes called bishops of Connaught, and sometimes archbishops, by Irish historians. The see of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559. Tuam is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28 Eliz., at 50*l.* sterling per annum.—*Beaton.* It ceased to be archiepiscopal, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833; and is now a bishopric only, to which Killala and Achoury, a joint see, has been added; see *Archbishops*. New Protestant cathedral of St. Mary, consecrated by the bishop, the Hon. Dr. Charles B. Bernard, 9 Oct. 1878.

Tubman, see *Postman*.

Tubular Bridges. The Britannia tubular suspension bridge, then the most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, was constructed, 1846-50 (Mr. R. Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn, engineers), about a mile southward of the Menai Strait suspension bridge.*

On the Britannia rock, near the centre of the Menai Strait, the surface of which is about ten feet above low-water level, is built a tower two hundred feet above high-water (commenced building May, 1846), and on which rest two lines of tubes or hollow girders, strong enough to bear their weight and laden trains in addition, the ends resting on the abutments on each shore; each tube being more than a quarter of a mile in length. The height of the tube within is thirty feet at the Britannia tower, diminishing to 23 feet at the abutments. The lifting of these tubes to their places was a most gigantic operation, successfully performed.

27 June, 1849

The first locomotive passed through March, 1850
The Conway tubular bridge, a miniature copy of the Britannia (principal engineers, Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn) erected 1846-48
At Chepstow, a railway tubular bridge 1852
A bridge or viaduct on the tubular principle (called the Albert viaduct) over the river Tamar at Plymouth, opened by the prince consort 2 May, 1859
(See *Victoria Railway Bridge and Tay Bridge.*)

Tudela (N. Spain). Near here marshal Lannes totally defeated the Spaniards, 23 Nov. 1808; see *Ebro*.

Tudor Sovereigns, see *England*, 1485-1603.

Tuesday (in Latin *Dies Martis*, the day of Mars), the third day of the week, so called from *Tuisto*, *Tir*, or *Tuesco*, a Saxon deity, worshipped on this day. *Tuisto* is mentioned by Tacitus; see *Week-days*.

Tugendbund ("League of Virtue"), formed in Prussia soon after the peace of Tilsit, June, 1807, ostensibly for relieving the sufferers by the late wars, and for the revival of morality and patriotism. Its headquarters were at Königsburg. It excited the jealousy of Napoleon, who demanded its suppression in 1809. It was dissolved at the peace in 1815.

Tuileries (Paris), the imperial palace of France.

* The Britannia tubular bridge was intended to supply the place of one of the finest bridges in the kingdom; and the railway, of which the tubular bridge forms a part, is in like manner a substitute for one of the finest and best roads ever constructed. The road from London to Holyhead has been long regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; and the late Mr. Felford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead railway, which he did by erecting a beautiful suspension bridge over the river Conway and over the Menai Strait, commenced in July, 1848, and finished in July, 1855.

commenced by Catherine de Medicis, after the plans of Philibert de l'Orme, 1564; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was stormed by the mob, 10 Aug. 1792; and ransacked in the revolutions of July, 1830, and Feb. 1848. Louis Napoleon made it his residence in 1851, and greatly renovated it. The restoration of the Tuileries (much injured by fire by the Communists, May, 1871) was determined on, Oct. 1872.

Tulchan Bishops. Episcopacy was revived in Scotland by the regent Morton, who, with other nobles, absorbed the larger portion of the revenue, 1572-3.—*Tulchan* was a stuffed calf-skin set before a cow to facilitate milking.

Tulips, indigenous in the east of Europe, came to England from Vienna about 1578. It is recorded in the register of Alkmaar, in Holland, that in 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and that one, called the *Viceroy*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States stopped this ruinous traffic. The *tulip-tree*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, was brought to England from America, about 1603.

Tunbridge Wells (Kent). The springs were discovered, it is stated, by Dudley, lord North, who, when very ill, was restored to health by the use of the waters, 1606. The wells were visited by the queens of Charles I. and II., and by queen Anne, and soon became fashionable.

Tungsten (also called *wolfram* and *scheelium*), a hard, whitish, brittle metal. From tungstic acid, whence the brothers De Luyart, in 1786, obtained the metal. In 1859 it was employed in making a new kind of steel.

Tunis (N. Africa) stands nearly on the site of Carthage. Tunis was besieged by Louis IX. of France, who died near it, 25 Aug. 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, for Solymann the Magnificent, 1531. Barbarossa was expelled by the emperor Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, June, 1535. The country was recovered by the Turks under Selim II., 1575. The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1574. Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1655. The Hussein dynasty was founded 1705. In July, 1856, the bey agreed to make constitutional reforms. He died 22 Sept. 1859; and his brother and successor, Mohamed-es-Sadok, took the oath of fidelity to the constitution.

Insurrection, 18 April; ships of war sent to protect Europeans May, 1864
Tunis decreed to be an integral part of the Turkish empire 25 Oct. 1871
A dispute with France settled by submission of the bey, Jun. 1879
The bey embarrassed by debt (5,000,000*l.*), his finances in hands of an international commission 1890
Disputes between France and Italy respecting railway concessions Aug. "
Dispute between a British subject here and a French company respecting purchase of the Enfidu estate; decision left to the legal tribunals Feb. 1881
Dispute with France; predatory incursions of the Kroumirs, nomadic shepherd tribes, on Algerian territory, March; military expedition sent from France; lands in Takarka, 25 April; bombards fortress, and occupies Bizerta 30 April, "
The bey appeals to Turkey, 11 April; and the Great Powers 27 April, "
The Kroumirs said to be enclosed by the French; the bey's army retreats early May, "
Alleged battle with the Kroumirs about 2 May, "
The French approach Tunis, alleging the object to be to restrain warlike tribes and protect their frontier, 11 May, "
Treaty with France signed; it assures to France the right to occupy the positions which the French military authorities might deem necessary for the maintenance of order and the security of the frontier and the coast, and to send a resident minister to the capital. The French government guarantees to the bey the security of his person, his states, and his dynasty, and the maintenance of existing treaties with the European powers; while the bey undertakes not to conclude any international convention without a previous under-

standing with the French government, and to prevent the introduction of arms into Algeria through Tunis. The financial system of the regency to be regulated by France in concert with the bey. . . . 12 May, 1881
Reported conflict between the French under gen. Bréart and the Arabs; the French enter Mater. . . . 18 May, "
The Sultan of Turkey protests against the treaty. . . . May, "
M. Seguin, a news correspondent, murdered at Beja by a fanatic (who is executed). . . . 28 May, "
M. Brangard, inspector of telegraphs, and assistants, murdered by Arabs, near Oran. . . . about 5 June, "
M. Roustan, the consul, appointed French resident minister (said to be virtual ruler, replacing bey); French army returning home. . . . June, "
Mustapha Ben Ismail, the bey's chief minister, received by president Grevy, at Paris. . . . 21 June, "
Insurrection at Sfax, revolt of great chief, Ali Ben Khalifa, announced. . . . 30 June, "
Europeans attacked, nearly all flee to ships; alleged massacres. . . . 31 July, "
Sfax bombarded by the French, 5 July et seq.; captured after severe conflict. . . . 16 July, "
Arabs revolting; anarchy reported. . . . 20 July, "

Tunnage and **POUNDAGE** were ancient duties levied on every tun of wine and pound of other goods, imported or exported, and were the origin of our "customs." They commenced in England about 1346, and were granted to the kings for life, beginning with Edward IV. Charles I. gave great offence by levying them on his own authority, 1628. They were granted to Charles II. for his lifetime, 24 June, 1660. By the act 27 Geo. III. c. 13, these and other duties were repealed, 1787, and a new arrangement of excise and customs was introduced.

Tunnels, for drainage, are ancient. The earliest tunnel for internal navigation was executed by M. Riquet, in the reign of Louis XIV., at Beziers, in France. The first in England was by Mr. Brindley, on the duke of Bridgewater's canal, near Manchester, about 1766. Project of the Gravesend tunnel, 1800; the report upon it, 1801. The Thames Tunnel was projected by Mr. Brunel in 1823, and opened for foot-passengers, 25 March, 1843; see *Thames Tunnel*. Innumerable tunnels have been made for railways. The railway tunnel at Liverpool was completed in the middle of 1829, lit up with gas, and exhibited once a week. On the London and Birmingham railway there are eight tunnels (the Primrose Hill, Watford, Kilsby, etc.), their total length being 7336 yards.—*Smiles*. It was computed by Mr. Fowler that there were 80 miles of tunnels in the United Kingdom in 1865, which cost about 6,500,000*l.*, at the average of 45*l.* a yard; see *Alps* and *Thames*.

Tunnel between Dover and Calais, suggested by M. Mathieu. . . . about 1802
Tunnel for a railway beneath the Channel from Dover to Calais, proposed by Messrs. J. F. Bateman and J. Revy, 30 Aug. 1809

M. Thomé de Gamond, after many years' study, exhibited his plans in Paris, 1867; his scheme revived in France, July, 1871, and Nov. 1873; a convention in its favor was signed for France by M. Michel Chevalier, Jan. 1875; engineers, sir John Hawkshaw and M. Lavally; monopoly for thirty years granted; chairman for English company, lord Richard Grosvenor; plan of boring through twenty miles chalk by Mr. D. Brunton.

M. Thomé de Gamond died. . . . Feb. 1876
Boring at Sangatte, near Calais, begun 25 Feb.; 200 feet deep. . . . 3 June, "
Memorandum of basis of proposed treaty between England and France issued. . . . Aug. "
Other plans have been proposed by G. Remington, P. J. Bishop, A. Austin, etc.

The French government's concession for preliminary works granted in 1875; renewed for three years from 2 Aug. 1880

Experimental boring going on. . . . April, 1881
Joseph H. mining adit, "Schemnitz, begun 1872; after many delays, finished, 16,538 metres long. . . . 5 Sept. 1878
The Hoosac tunnel, in Massachusetts, is the longest in the United States, its length being 4½ miles.
The tunnel was proposed for a canal route. . . . 1825
Surveys were made. . . . 1828
Act authorizing construction and lending state credit, passed. . . . 1864
Work begun. . . . 1855
The state took charge of the work. . . . 4 Sept. 1862
Work, which had been suspended, resumed. . . . Oct. 1863
Fire in the shaft; 13 lives lost. . . . Oct. 1867
Tunnel finished; cost more than \$14,000,000. . . . 1875
The tunnel under Lake Michigan at Chicago, designed to supply that city with water, was the first structure of

its kind ever built, and is regarded by engineers as a work of great originality. It extends two miles under the lake, ending in a crib, from which pure water flows to the land terminus. The work was begun March, 1864; finished. . . . March, 1867
A tunnel is now (1882) in process of construction under the Hudson River at New York, intended for railway traffic. By the caving of a part of the work twenty lives were lost. . . . 31 July, 1880
(For Mont Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels, see *Alps*.)

Turan, see *Turkestan*.

Türkheim, see *Türkheim*.

Turin, the ancient Augusta Taurinorum in Piedmont, capital of the Sardinian states, and of the kingdom of Italy, till 1864, when it was superseded by Florence. Its importance dates from the permanent union of Savoy and Piedmont in 1416. The French besieged this city; but prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege, 7 Sept. 1706. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799 the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French, June, 1800. In May, 1814, it was restored to the king of Sardinia; see *Italy*, 1864. Here prince Humbert was married to his cousin Margherita amid great rejoicing, 22 April, 1868. The monument to Cavour was inaugurated 8 Nov. 1878. An exhibition opened by the king, 25 April, 1880; see *Treaties*.

Turkestan, called by the Persians Turan, Independent Tartary, the original country of the Turks, in Central Asia, was reached by Alexander, 331 B.C. The Russians are gradually encroaching on this country; on 14 Feb. 1865, a new province, Turkestan, was created by decree, and gen. Kauffmann made governor, 26 July, 1867.

Turkey. The Turks were originally a tribe of Tartars; but, by incorporation with the peoples they have conquered, have become a mixed race. About 760, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They gradually extended their power; but in the thirteenth century, being harassed by other Tartar tribes, they returned to Asia Minor. The Turkish empire till 1878 comprehended the almost independent principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, the hereditary viceroyalty of Egypt and Tunis. The Turkish quadrilateral fortresses were Shumla, Varna, Silistria, and Rustchuk. The population of the empire was estimated at 43,600,000 (1871); 47,660,000 (1877). By the treaty of Berlin (13 July, 1878) Turkey is said to have

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mahomedans.
Ceded to Roumania.	5,935	248,000	142,000
" " Servia.	4,396	264,000	75,000
" " Montenegro.	1,549	40,000	9,000
" " Austria.	15	2,000	
" " Greece (?).	5,300	750,000	40,000
To be occupied and administered by Austria.	28,125	1,061,000	513,000
Formed into the principality of Bulgaria.	24,404	1,773,000	681,500
Included in eastern Roumelia.	13,646	748,000	265,000

If we exclude the provinces "indefinitely" to be occupied by Austria, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia, there remain to Turkey in Europe only 74,790 square miles, with 4,779,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,521,500 are Mahomedans. In Armenia Russia takes 10,000 square miles, with about 850,000 inhabitants. Cyprus, intrusted to the keeping of England, has an area of 2288 square miles, and about 150,000 inhabitants. Thessaly ceded to Greece by convention, 24 May; treaty signed 2 July, 1881.

Alp Arslan and the Turks conquer Armenia and Georgia, 1065-8
Asia Minor conquered, 1074-84; Jerusalem taken. . . . 1076
Solyman Shah drowned in the Euphrates, while on the march; his son Ertogul, granted territories near Angora, dies. . . . 1288
Othman, his son, emir of the sultan of Iconium, founded the Ottoman empire at Prusa, Bithynia, by policy and conquest, in. . . . 1299

Organization of Janissaries by Orcan about	1330	Dardanelles blockaded	1 Oct. 1826
Nicaea conquered, 1330; and the Morea	1346	Surrender of Varna	11 Oct. "
The Turks penetrate into Thrace, and take Adrianople	1361	Russians retreat from Shumla	16 Oct. "
Amurath I. remodels the Janissaries	1362	Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French	30 Oct. "
Bajazet I. overruns provinces of the Eastern empire	1390 et seq.	Siege of Silistria raised by Russians	10 Nov. "
He defeats Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis	28 Sept. 1395	Victory of the Russians at Kulefucha, near Shumla	11 June, 1829
He besieges Constantinople; but is interrupted by the approach of Tamerlane (or Timour), by whom he is defeated and made prisoner, at Ancyra	28 July, 1402	Battle near Erzeroum	2 July, "
Macedonia annexed	1430	Adrianople is entered by the Russians, 20 Aug.; armistice agreed on	29 Aug. "
Ladislaus of Hungary defeated and slain at Varna by Amurath	10 Nov. 1444	Treaty of peace at Adrianople	14 Sept. "
Amurath defeats John Hunniades at Kossova	7 Oct. 1448	Fire at Constantinople; extinguished by the men of H.M.S. <i>Blonde</i>	22 Jan. 1530
The Turks, invading Hungary, repelled by Hunniades	1450	The porte acknowledges the independence of Greece	25 April, "
Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II., which ends the Eastern Roman empire	29 May, 1453	Treaty with America	7 May, "
Belgrade relieved by Hunniades' victory over the Turks	July, 1456	Great fire at Pera; British embassy destroyed	2 Aug. 1831
Greece subjected to the Turks (see <i>Greece</i>)	1458-60	New military "order of glory" (Nischan) founded	19 Aug. "
The Turks take Otranto, diffusing terror throughout Europe	1480	St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali	3 July, 1822
Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janissaries; murders his father, brothers, etc.	1512	He defeats the army of the sultan at Konieh	21 Dec. "
He takes the islands of the Archipelago	1514	Ibrahim Pacha marches within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan asks the aid of Russia	Jan. 1833
He overruns Syria	1515	The Russians enter Constantinople	3 April, "
Gains Egypt by defeat of Mamelukes	Aug. 1516	Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive	8 July, "
Solyman takes Belgrade, Aug. 1521; and Rhodes	Dec. 1522	Office of grand-vizier abolished	30 March, 1838
Defeats Hungarians at Mohatz	29 Aug. 1526	Treaty of commerce with England, concluded by lord Ponsonby, ratified	16 Aug. "
Repulsed before Vienna	Oct. 1529	[For the events of 1839 and 1840 in relation to Syria, see <i>Syria</i> .]	
Peace with Austria	1533	Christians admitted to office in Turkey	June, 1849
Cyprus taken from the Venetians	Aug. 1571	The Turkish government refuses to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint demand of Russia and Austria	16 Sept. "
Great battle of Lepanto (<i>which see</i>)	7 Oct. "	[The porte (countenanced by England) firmly resists this demand.]	
Treaty of commerce with England	1579	Russia suspends intercourse with the porte	12 Nov. "
Turks driven out of Persia by Shah Abbas	1585	The British fleet, under sir W. Parker, anchors in Besika bay	13 Nov. "
Great fire in Constantinople	1606	Diplomatic relations between Russia and the porte resumed, 31 Dec.; the latter sending the refugees to Konieh	Jan. 1850
War with the Cossacks, who take Azof	1637	Turkish Croatia in a state of rebellion	Jan. 1861
The Turks defeat the Persians and take the city of Bagdad	1638	Treaty with France respecting the Holy Places (<i>which see</i>)	13 Feb. 1862
Candia (Crete) taken from Venice, after a twenty-five years' siege	1669	Imperial order of Medjidie founded	Aug. "
Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV., but relieved by John of Poland	12 Sept. 1683	Prince Menschikoff repairs to Constantinople as Russian negotiator, 28 Feb.; his peremptory demands rejected	19 April, 1853
Peace of Carlowitz	26 Jan. 1699	Reschid Pacha becomes foreign minister; the ultimatum being rejected, Menschikoff quits Constantinople	21 May, "
Mustapha II. deposed by Janissaries	1703	Hatti-scheriff issued, confirming the rights of the Greek Christians	6 June, "
The Morea retaken by the Turks	1715	Russian manifesto against Turkey	26 June, "
The Turks defeated at Peterwardein	1716	Russian army crosses the Pruth	2 July, "
They lose Belgrade, and their power declines	1717	Grand national council—war to be declared if the principalities are not evacuated	26 Sept. "
Peace of Erivan (with Persia)	1732	War declared against Russia	5 Oct. "
Belgrade taken from Austria, and Russia relinquishes Azof	1739	(See <i>Russo-Turkish War</i> .)	
The Turks defeated at Kars	1745	Commencement of national debt (see <i>Loans, 1854</i>)	1854
Insurrection of Wahabees	1749	Insurrection in Epirus and Albania favored by the Greek government at Athens—Hellenic empire proclaimed	27 Jan. "
Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio; the Russian fleet defeats the Turkish	1770	Volunteers from Athens join it	14 March, "
The Crimea ceded to Russia	Jan. 1784	Rupture between Greece and Turkey	28 March, "
Disasters won by Russia and Austria; the Turks lose more than 200,000 men	1787-91	[Several conflicts ensue with varied success.]	
Cession of Orzaczow	1791	Osman Pacha storms Peta, the central point of the insurrection	25 April, "
War with the French, who invade Egypt	1798	English and French governments, after many remonstrances, send troops, which arrive at the Piræus; the king of Greece submits, and promises strict neutrality; the Greek volunteers are recalled	25 and 26 May, "
Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo	1803	Convention between Turkey and Austria	14 June, "
War against Russia and England	7 Jan. 1807	Abdi Pacha and Fuad Effendi take the intrenched camp at Kolompaka, and the insurrection shortly after ceases	18 June, "
Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss; see <i>Dardanelles</i>	19 Feb. "	Reschid Pacha, having retired (3 June), resumes his office	1 July, "
Murder of Hali Aga	25 May, "	The Russians retire from the principalities, which are thereupon occupied by the Austrians	Sept. "
The Janissaries massacre the newly disciplined troops	1808	Turkish loans	Aug. 1855
The Russians defeated at Silistria	1809	(See <i>Loans, 1854-5</i> .)	
Treaty of Bucharest (<i>which see</i>)	28 May, 1812	Firman authorizing free exercise of religion	18 Feb. 1856
A caravan consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 20 saved	9 Aug. "	Peace with Russia by treaty of Paris	30 March, "
Subjugation of the Wahabees (<i>which see</i>)	1818-19	Great Britain, France, and Austria guarantee integrity of Turkish empire	15 April, "
Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent	1820	Austrians quit the principalities, and powers respecting Moldavian elections, which are annulled	July, "
Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia	6 March, 1821	Death of Reschid Pacha	7 Jan. 1858
Persecution of Christians, 6 March; the Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople	23 April, "	Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English ambassador at Constantinople, returned to England, Jan.; he is succeeded by sir H. Lytton Bulwer; accredited	12 July, "
[For the events in connection with the independence of Greece, see <i>Greece</i> .]		Indecisive conflicts in Montenegro between the natives and the Turks	July, "
Horrible massacre at Scio (see <i>Chion</i>)	23 April, 1822	Massacre of Christians at Jedda (<i>which see</i>)	15 June, "
Sea-fight near Mytilene: Turks defeated	6 Oct. 1826	Turkish financial reforms begun	Aug. "
Snow Mahometan army organized	29 May, "		
Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople; they are suppressed and massacred	14-16 June, "		
6000 houses burned at Constantinople	30 Aug. "		
Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia (see <i>Navarino</i>)	20 Oct. 1827		
Banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian settlers from the empire	5 Jan. 1828		
War with Russia	26 April, "		
The czar Nicholas takes the field	20 May, "		
Capitulation of Brailow	19 June, "		
Surrender of Anapa	23 June, "		
Emmenes of Shumla taken by Russians	20 July, "		
The czar arrives before Varna	5 Aug. "		
Battle of Akhalzic	24 Aug. "		
Fortress of Bajazet taken	9 Sept. "		
The sultan proceeds to the camp with the sacred standard	26 Sept. "		

The first Turkish railway opened (from Aidan to Smyrna), 19 Sept.	1858	Meeting of the new council of state (including Jews and Christians), with legislative, but not executive, functions. 18 May, 1868	
Base coinage called in; a fictitious Turkish coinage begun at Birmingham suppressed. Oct.		Arrival of prince Napoleon Jerome at Constantinople, 26 June, "	
The allied powers determine the Montenegrin boundaries. 8 Nov.		Arrests on account of a supposed plot against the sultan, 30 Sept. "	
Prince Alexander Cousa elected hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia. 5 and 7 Feb.	1859	Dispute with Greece for intervention in the Cretan insurrection; see <i>Greece</i> Dec.	
[The porte at first objects, but afterwards accedes to the double election.]		Fuad Pacha dies. Feb. 1859	
Electric telegraph completed between Aden and Suez, May, "		The prince and princess of Wales's visit. April, "	
Great fire at Constantinople; 1000 houses destroyed, 10-14 Sept.		Memorial of the porte to the European powers desiring the abolition of the consular jurisdictions termed "capitulations". June, "	
Conspiracy against the sultan, 17 Sept.; his brother implicated; several condemned to die; reprieved, Sept. and Oct.		The khedive or viceroy of Egypt censured for assuming sovereign powers encroaching on those of the sultan, Aug. "	
Great agitation for financial reform. Oct.		System of compulsory education promulgated. Oct.	
Alleged ill-treatment of Christians in Turkey; proposed intervention of the Great Powers, 5 May; the Turkish government promises investigation and redress, 30 May; all the powers satisfied except Russia. June, 1860		Arrival of the empress of the French at Constantinople, 15 Oct. "	
War between the Druses and Maronites in Lebanon; massacres (see <i>Druses</i>). June, "		Inauguration of the Suez canal. 17 Nov. "	
Massacre of Christians at Damascus (see <i>Damascus and Syria</i>). 9-11 July, "		The khedive submits to the sultan. Dec. "	
Convention on behalf of the Great Powers at Paris; armed intervention of the French agreed to. 2 Aug.		Modification of the "capitulations". April, 1870	
Inundations at Galatz; loss about 175,000. 24 Feb.		Great fire at Pera; British embassy and about 7900 houses destroyed; great loss of life. 5 June, "	
Christians revolt in the Herzegovina, aided by the Montenegrins. March, "		Another fire at Constantinople; about 1500 houses burned, 11 July, "	
Great need of financial reform; the British ambassador, sir H. Lytton Bulwer, proposes a scheme. April, "		Change in the cabinet; Mustapha Fazyl, finance minister, 14 Aug. "	
Discussion respecting the French occupation of Syria; it ceases. 5 June, "	1861	Reported treaty between Turkey and Greece to resist European aggression in the East. 21 Oct. "	
Death of the sultan, Abdul-Medjid; accession of Abdul-Aziz, his brother. 25 June, "		Russia repudiates the treaty of Paris, 1856. 31 Oct. "	
Economical reforms begun; Fuad Pacha made president of the council. July, "		A note delivered to the porte (see <i>Russia</i>). 15 Nov. "	
The late sultan's jewels sold in London. Aug.		The sultan agrees to a conference on the Black Sea question alone. about 3 Dec. "	
Imperial order of knighthood (Osmanieh) to include civil as well as military persons, founded. Sept.		Mustapha Fazyl replaced by Mehemed Ruchdi, about 15 Jan. 1871	
Imperial guard reorganized. Oct.		The Black Sea question settled by the conference at London (see <i>Russia</i>). 13 March, "	
Fuad Pacha made grand-vizier. 22 Nov.		Omar Pacha, general, dies. 18 April, "	
He puts forth a budget; treaties of commerce with Sweden, Spain, etc. March, "		Insurrection in Yemen subdued. May, "	
A Turkish loan (8,000,000 <i>l.</i>) taken up in London. May, "		Great fires at Constantinople. 7 June, "	
Secularization of the property of the mosques (value about 3,000,000 <i>l.</i>) said to be determined on. Oct.		Aali Pacha, grand-vizier, an able statesman, dies. 6 Sept.	
Insurgents in Herzegovina subunit; peace made with Montenegro. 23 Sept.		Mahmoud Pacha, grand-vizier. Sept.	
Dispute with Servia (<i>which see</i>) settled. 7 Oct.		Tunis made an integral part of the empire, by decree, 23 Oct. "	
Ministerial crisis through the sultan's attempt at reaction; Fuad Pacha and others resign, but resume office, 7 Jan. 1863		Political reforms inaugurated by the new ministry. Nov. "	
A new bank established. 28 Jan.		Important speech of the sultan to his council respecting the finances. 16 May, 1872	
Fuad Pacha becomes seraskier. 12 Feb.		Mahmoud Pacha, grand-vizier, having made enemies through dismissing foreign employes, etc., is dismissed and replaced by Midhat Pacha. about 30 July, "	
The sultan visits Egypt. 7-17 April,		Midhat Pacha, who favored Austria, dismissed; replaced by Mehemed Ruchdi. 19 Oct. "	
Fuad Pacha made grand-vizier. 1 June,		Essad Pacha, grand-vizier, 15 Feb.; Mehemed Ruchdi again. April, 1873	
Exhibition of the produce of the empire opened in March; closed. 26 July,		The Roumelian railway connecting Constantinople, Adrianople, etc., opened. 17 June, "	
Great immigration of the Caucasian tribes. April, 1864		The sultan's jewels, etc. (valued at 8,000,000 <i>l.</i>) exhibited at Vienna. Aug. "	
Financial reforms; conversion and verification of the Turkish debt. Aug.		The shah of Persia arrives at Constantinople. 19 Aug. "	
Cholera rages at Constantinople; nearly 50,000 deaths, Aug.; cholera subsides, Sept.; great fire there, about 2500 buildings (mosques, dwellings, etc.) destroyed, 6 Sept.	1865	Inability to raise a loan; the sultan gives up a large sum; great financial reforms proposed. Oct. "	
Fuad Pacha proposes confiscation of the property of the mosques; opposition of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. 21 Sept.		Turkish aggressions on South Arabia checked by Great Britain. Nov. "	
Lord Lyons ambassador at Constantinople. Oct.		Great improvements in the army; formation of reserves, Hussein Avni, pacha, made grand-vizier. Feb. 1874	
Revolt of the Maronites under Joseph Karam. 30 Dec.		Improved financial arrangements reported. April, "	
The grand-vizier, Fuad Pacha, superseded by Ruchdi Mehemed Ali. 5 June, 1866		The sultan ill; he recognizes his nephew Murad as successor. about 5 Oct. "	
Revolution in Bucharest (see <i>Danubian Principalities</i>). Insurrection in Candia (<i>which see</i>). Aug.		Austria, Germany, and Russia inform Turkey that they consider they have the right to conclude separate treaties with Roumania. 20 Oct. "	
International conference respecting cholera at Constantinople. 13 Feb.-26 Sept.		<i>Mésondiyé</i> or <i>Mésoudiyé</i> , Turkish iron-clad, launched at Blackwall. 28 Oct. "	
European Turkey very unsettled. Jan. 1867		Turkish debt 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> in 1854; 180,000,000 <i>l.</i> Oct.	
Ministerial changes; Ali Pacha becomes grand-vizier; Fuad Pacha foreign minister. 11 Feb.		Budget: estimated receipts, 21,711,764 <i>l.</i> ; expenditure, 26,299,178 <i>l.</i> June, 1875	
Maronite revolt under Joseph Karam suppressed; his flight, Jan.; Turks leave. 28 March,		Insurrection in Herzegovina (<i>which see</i>); great excitement in Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro. July-Aug.	
The recommendation of the European powers to the sultan to give up Candia finally declined. 31 March,		Mahmoud Pacha made grand-vizier, with a strong ministry, about. 25 Aug. "	
Omar Pacha commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, April,		Decree (in consequence of the deficit of 5,000,000 <i>l.</i> in the budget) that for five years half the interest on the debt be paid in cash and half in five per cent. bonds, 6 Oct. "	
Destruction of the dock-yards in the Golden Horn by fire, 2 April,		Circular note, remitting taxes and promising economical and commercial reform, 7 Oct.; another, stating object of the government to stop onerous loans, develop the resources of the empire, etc. 20 Oct. "	
The sultan, with his son and nephew, visits Paris, 1-12 July; arrives at Buckingham Palace, London, 12 July; entertained by the queen at Windsor, 13 July; by the lord mayor, 18 July; at a ball at New India House, 19 July; gives 2500 <i>l.</i> to the poor of London, 22 July; sails from Dover, 23 July; at Vienna, 27 July-1 Aug.; returns to Constantinople. 7 Aug.		Remonstrance of British and Russian ambassadors with the government respecting expenditure and treatment of Christian subjects. Sept.-Nov. "	
The sultan declines the proposition of Russia for the suspension of hostilities in Crete, and an international commission. 4 Sept.		Raschid Pacha new foreign minister. Nov. "	
Ministerial crisis; Fuad Pacha resigns, but resumes his office. Jan. 1868		Midhat Pacha, reformer, resigns. 4 Dec. "	
		Firman issued, ordering great reforms, equality of rights to Christians, etc. Dec. "	
		Note of Andrassy, Austrian minister, respecting reforms, 30 Dec.; adopted by Germany and Russia, Jan.; by Great Britain, 18 Jan.; transmitted to the porte about 7 Feb.; agreed to. 10 Feb. 1870	
		Payment of April dividends deferred to July. 11 April, "	

Insurrection in Bulgaria, promoted by foreign agitators, 1, 2 May; quickly suppressed by troops sent, 7 May; about 65 villages burned by the Bashi-bazouks, and other Turkish troops; several towns destroyed; about 16,000 persons killed; atrocious cruelties to women and children; a few Turks killed by Bulgarians in self-defence (report by Mr. Schuyler, *see below*) May, 1876

Riots at Constantinople; the *softas*, fanatical students, and others, demand reforms; their cry, "Turkey for the Turks;" ministerial changes; Mahmoud Pacha, the grand vizier, replaced by Mehemet Ruchdi; Europeans much alarmed 10 May et seq.

British fleet arrives in Besika Bay 26 May.

Meeting at Berlin of ministers of Austria, Germany, and Russia; they agree to a note to Turkey, requiring an armistice of two months, and other measures, 11, 12 May; the note accepted by France and Italy, not by Great Britain, 19 May; not presented, through the revolution 30 May.

The grand-vizier Mehemet Ruchdi, Hussein Avni, and Midhat Pacha request the sultan to give up some of his treasure to save the nation from ruin; he refuses, and is deposed, 29 May; his nephew proclaimed as Murad V.; joyfully accepted by the people, and recognized by the Western powers 30 May et seq.

Manifesto recognizing the danger of the empire through misgovernment, and promising amendment 2 June.

Abdul-Aziz recognizes Murad; said to have committed suicide by cutting arteries in the arm; said to be insane (decided, by trial, to have been murdered; *see below*, June, 1881) 4 June.

Assassination of Hussein Avni, the war minister, Raschid Pacha, the foreign minister, and others, by Hassan, a disgraced Circassian officer, 15 June; who is hanged, 17 June.

Declaration of war by Servia, 1 July; by Montenegro, 2 July.

Tchernayeff and Servians enter Turkey; battle at Sait-char, or Zalcir; Turks said to have the advantage 3 July.

Severe conflict of Turks with Servians at Yavor, near Novi Bazar, 6 July; with Montenegrins at Nevesinje, 27 July.

League in aid of Turkish Christians formed in London, 27 July.

Mukhtar Pacha defeated by prince Nikita, at Urba or Urbizta, in Herzegovina 28 July.

Issue of paper money announced 28 July.

Several days' conflict; the Turks enter Servia, and capture Gurgosavatz, Servians retreat 7 Aug.

Turkish barbarities in Bulgaria reported by *Daily News* correspondent; substantiated by Mr. Schuyler, the American commissioner from Constantinople, dated, 10 Aug.

Asserted victory of prince Nikita at Medun, near Kutchik, about 14 Aug.

Advance of the Turks under Abdul-Kerim Pacha upon Alexinatz; severe fighting, 9 Aug. 19-30 Aug.

Servia invites the mediation of the guaranteeing powers, about 24 Aug.

Murad V. deposed on account of bad health; his brother, Abdul-Hamid II., proclaimed 31 Aug.

The Great Powers propose an immediate armistice, the restoration of the *status quo ante bellum*, payment of an indemnity by Servia, etc.; memorandum presented, 3, 4 Sept.

Servians said to be severely beaten before Alexinatz, 1, 2 Sept.; continued indecisive fighting

Armistice till 25 Sept. agreed to about 17 Sept.

Prince Milan proclaimed king by the army at Deligrad; disapproved 16 Sept.

Report of Mr. Baring, the British commissioner in Bulgaria, published 19 Sept.

[It establishes the facts that a ferocious Mussulman soldiery, in revenge for a feeble and abortive insurrection, were let loose on the inhabitants of a large province; that the population were barbarously massacred, men, women, and children included; and that during the storm of savage fury crimes of all descriptions, and outrages unmentionable, were perpetrated on the inhabitants.]—*Times*]

Firm, incise despatch from Lord Derby to Sir H. Elliot, referring to Mr. Baring's report, proposing longer armistice, etc. 21 Sept.

The porte receives the propositions of the six Great Powers 26 Sept.

Lord Derby informs the deputation from the city of London that, in regard to the Eastern question, the government is laboring for local self government for the Turkish provinces in Europe, equal treatment of Mahometans and Christians, better administration for both, security for life and property, and effectual guarantees against repetition of outrages 27 Sept.

Servia rejects the renewal of the armistice; Tchernayeff and army dominant; fighting renewed 26, 27 Sept.

Servian attacks on the Turks near Alexinatz severely repulsed 28, 29 Sept.

In reply to the Great Powers, the porte declines an armistice, opposes administrative autonomy to the provinces as impracticable, proposes a senate, and guarantees inclusive reforms 2 Oct.

Mukhtar Pacha said to defeat Montenegrins 7 Oct. 1876

Montenegrin victory at Danilograd 13 Oct. "

Turkey's proposal of an armistice for six months, 10 Oct.; declined by Russia, who proposes four to six weeks, longer being injurious to commerce, etc. 14 Oct. "

Continued fighting, generally unfavorable to Servians, 15-19 Oct. "

Alexinatz bombarded 16-19 Oct. "

Medun surrenders to Montenegrins 20 Oct. "

Krevet taken by Turks 21 Oct. "

Result of fighting very favorable to Turks 19-24 Oct. "

Alleged conspiracy at Constantinople against the reform ministry; many arrests about 23 Oct. "

Important Turkish successes in the valley of the Morava, 19-24 Oct. "

Servians and Russians defeated; armies under Tchernayeff and Horvaritch divided, 19-24 Oct.; Djunis taken by Turks; Deligrad untenable; severe Russian loss 29 Oct. "

Neutral despatch of lord Derby dated 30 Oct. "

Alexinatz captured by Turks; Russian ultimatum given, demanding six weeks' armistice within forty-eight hours dated 31 Oct. "

Armistice for two months signed 1 Nov. "

Deligrad captured by Turks, now virtually masters of Servia 1 Nov. "

Pacific declaration of the czar to lord Augustus Loftus, 2 Nov. "

Deligrad evacuated by Turks; farewell address of Tchernayeff to officers, exhorting to constancy 4 Nov. "

Czar's speech at Moscow; he will act independently if guarantees are not obtained 10 Nov. "

Marquess of Salisbury appointed special ambassador for conference at Constantinople; he arrives at Paris, 19 Nov.; Berlin, 20 Nov.; Vienna, 24 Nov.; Rome, 29 Nov.; Constantinople 5 Dec. "

Alleged abortive conspiracy to restore Murad, about 8 Dec. "

Preliminary meetings of conference of representatives of six great powers begin (Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Germany, France, and Italy) 12 Dec. "

Ruchdi Pacha, grand-vizier, replaced by Midhat Pacha, a reformer 19 Dec. "

Armistice extended to Feb. 1877 Dec. "

New political constitution proclaimed (chief provisions: indivisibility of the empire; the sultan supreme; individual liberty; freedom of all creeds, of the press, and of education; equal legal taxation; a senate and two chambers; general elections by ballot every fourth year; irremovable judges, etc.) 23 Dec. "

Opening of the conference 23 Dec. "

Financial decree of 6 Oct. 1875, abrogated 27 Dec. "

Armistice extended to 1 March 28 Dec. "

The great national council of Turkey rejects the propositions of the conference, 18 Jan.; it closes, 20 Jan.; chief ambassadors leave soon after 22 Jan. 1877

Negotiations for peace opened with Servia and Montenegro about 28 Jan. "

Midhat Pacha, the grand-vizier, dismissed and banished; succeeded by Edhem Pacha (educated at Paris); reforms to go on 5 Feb. "

Gortschakoff's circular to great powers, inquiring what they intend to do, signed 19 Jan.; published, about 7 Feb. "

Protocols of the conference published in *Times*, etc., early in Feb. "

In Turkey "there is no aristocracy; no governing class; no organized democracy; no representative government."—*Marquess of Salisbury* 20 Feb. "

Peace with Servia signed 1 March. "

First Turkish parliament opened; 30 senators, 90 deputies; speech from the sultan read 19 March. "

Gen. Ignatieff visits Berlin, Paris, London, Vienna, etc., March. "

Protocol signed for six powers; principles—to wait for Turkish reforms and watch; conditional disarmament in Russia and Turkey (voidable under certain conditions) 31 March. "

Protocol rejected by Turkey, 12 April; justificatory circular sent to the powers; Mr. Layard sent as temporary ambassador to Turkey April. "

Insurrection of Mirdites or Mirdites, April; armistice with Montenegro not renewed 13 April. "

Arrival of Mr. Layard as ambassador, at Constantinople; he affirms the neutrality of Great Britain, about 24 April. "

War declared by Russia (*see Russo-Turkish war, 1877*), 24 April. "

Riotous manifestations by the *softas*, soon subsided, 24 May. "

A *jihad* or holy war against Russia propounded by the Sheikh-ul-Islam about 26 May. "

Suleiman Pacha successful in Montenegro; relieved Nicsica; besieged May et seq. "

Mirdite leaders captured June. "

The parliament closed without a speech 26 June. "

Salvet Pacha, foreign minister, replaced by Aarifi Pacha, about 18 July. "

Other ministerial changes July. "

Protests against alleged Russian atrocities July, Aug. "

Romanian revolt reported to be ended Aug. "

- Proclamation for increase of army by 150,000—Christians and others to serve. 26 Nov. 1877
- Reported intrigues at Constantinople by peace and war parties. Nov. "
- The sultan issues a rather vague proclamation of amnesty to Bulgaria. about 27 Nov. "
- Surrender of Plevna, 10 Dec.; circular note to the great powers requesting mediation. 12 Dec. "
- Parliament opened; the sultan's speech censures the war, and praises his generals and soldiers. 13 Dec. "
- The ministry, censured, resigns; still holds office; Suleiman dismissed; crisis at Constantinople. 5-7 Jan. 1878
- Hamdi Pacha, grand-vizier. 11 Jan. "
- New ministry under Ahmed Nefik; grand-viziership abolished. 4, 5 Feb. "
- British fleet enter the Dardanelles without permission of the sultan. 13 Feb. "
- The parliament dissolved by the sultan. 14 Feb. "
- Insurrection in Crete, Thessaly, Epirus, etc. (see *Greece*), Feb., March, "
- Treaty of peace with Russia signed at San Stefano (see *Stefano*), 3 March; ratified at St. Petersburg, 17 March, Osman Pacha honorably received by the sultan, 24 March, "
- Grand duke Nicholas and the sultan exchange visits at Constantinople. 26 March, "
- Ahmed Nefik replaced by Sadik as prime-minister, about 18 April, "
- Insurrection near Rhodope, in Roumelia, against Russians, going on (see *Rhodope*). April, "
- Insurrection (said doubtfully to be in favor of the ex-sultan Murad) in Constantinople, suppressed; Ali Suavi, a sofia and fanatical reformer, with others, killed. 20 May, "
- Public offices, etc., at Constantinople destroyed by fire; attributed to incendiaries. 22 May, "
- Office of grand-vizier revived for Mehomet Ruchdi, May; soon replaced by Safvet. 29 May, "
- Secret agreement between the marquess of Salisbury and count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador. 30 May, "
- Secret British convention with Turkey (defensive alliance); it, by the treaty of Berlin, Russia acquires Kars, Ardahan, or Batoum, Great Britain is to join the sultan in arms in defending his dominions, he engaging to reform his government; Cyprus to be held by Great Britain till Russia returns its acquisitions. 4 June, "
- Cyprus ceded to Great Britain. 3 July, "
- Berlin conference meets, 13 June; treaty signed (see *Berlin*). 13 July, "
- A conspiracy against the sultan suppressed, about 10 July, "
- A ministerial crisis ends; the vizier Safvet Pacha's policy approved by the sultan, who gives him a present; ratification of the treaty of Berlin announced. 4 Aug. "
- Trial of Suleiman Pacha for misconduct during the war begun. Aug. "
- The Turks said to be grossly ill-treated in Bulgaria, and other surrendered places. Aug. "
- Safvet Pacha's circular to foreign powers refusing to recognize Greek proposal for annexation of Candia, Thessaly, and others. 8 Aug. "
- Murder of Mehemet Ali Pacha at Ipek, near Scutari, by Albanian rioters. 6 Sept. "
- Alleged conspiracies on behalf of the ex-sultan Murad; instigated by the ulemas. about 10 Sept. "
- Albanian leader with 40,000 men said to be ruling from Janina to Montenegro. 12 Sept. "
- German circular to the powers on Turkish delays in carrying out the Berlin treaty. middle Sept. "
- The sultan accepts the reforms proposed by the British government; announced. 24 Oct. "
- Insurrectionary movements in Macedonia. Oct. "
- Midhat Pacha appointed governor-general of Syria to inaugurate reforms. about 11 Nov. "
- Suleiman Pacha sentenced to degradation and imprisonment, 2 Dec.; absolved the sultan. 4 Dec. "
- New ministry; Kheredine Pacha (grand-vizier), Caratheodori, and others. 4 Dec. "
- Macedonian insurrection ended. 3 Jan. 1879
- Definitive treaty of peace with Russia, signed. 8 Feb. "
- British fleet leaves the sea of Marmora. March, "
- Definitive treaty with Austria, published. 26 May, "
- Mahmoud Nedem, old statesman, returns to Constantinople on invitation. 30 June, "
- Kheredine, Caratheodori, and others compelled to resign through opposition of the assembly of ulemas (their policy said to be against the Koran); succeeded by Arifi Pacha. 28, 29 July, "
- The Russians evacuate Turkey. July, Aug. "
- New ministry under Said Pacha. 18, 19 Oct. "
- Pressure for reforms put upon the government by the British; admiral Hornby and the fleet enter Turkish waters; quit. early in Nov. "
- Baker Pacha appointed inspector-general of gendarmerie in Asia Minor. announced 18 Nov. "
- Great financial depression. Nov. "
- Official relations with Great Britain temporarily suspended on account of the imprisonment of Dr. Koller, a German missionary, and Ahmed Tewfik, who assisted him in translations. 31 Dec. "
- Successful intervention of sir A. H. Layard. 1-10 Jan. 1880
- Note of Savas Pacha to the powers acknowledging corruptions in judicial affairs and promising efficient reforms (in *Times*). 30 Jan. 1880
- Col. and Mrs. Synge (distributors of relief to Mussulmans) captured by Greek brigands, near Salonica, about 19 Feb.; released for 10,000l. about 24 March, "
- Mr. Göschen sent as temporary ambassador; arrives at Constantinople. 28 May, "
- New ministry under Kadri Pacha. about 8 June, "
- Identical note from European powers, 11 June; given in 12 June, "
- Osman Pacha, war-minister, dismissed. about 10 July, "
- Naval demonstration by the European powers at Dulcigno, suggested by earl Granville. July, "
- Collective note of the Berlin conference presented, 15 July, "
- Madame Skobeleff, mother of the Russian general, robbed and murdered near Philippopolis by Ouzalis, a Russian. 18 July, "
- Midhat Pacha, governor of Syria, and Hamed Pacha of Smyrna exchange offices. Aug. "
- Collective note from the powers urging cession of Dulcigno, etc., to Montenegro, and proposing to aid the prince in taking possession. 3 Aug. "
- The ministry modified under Said Pacha, premier, 12 Sept. "
- A final note from the powers respecting cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro, delivered. 15 Sept. "
- Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, commander of combined fleet at Ragusa, sent to make a demonstration near Dulcigno. 20 Sept. "
- The sultan refuses to surrender Dulcigno; the French decline to partake in attack on the town, about 27 Sept. "
- Note from the sultan limiting his concessions and resisting coercion; presented. 3 Oct. "
- Immediate cession of Dulcigno ordered by the sultan, about 23 Oct.; effected. 26 Nov. "
- The combined fleet disperses. 4 Dec. "
- Note from the sultan to the powers respecting the Greeks arming. 14 Dec. "
- Circular from the powers recommending arbitration, 24 Dec. 1880; declined by Turkey and Greece, early in Jan. 1881
- Circular from Turkey proposing conference at Constantinople, etc. about 15 Jan. "
- Notes from the powers presented. 21 Feb. "
- Conference at Constantinople; agreement between Turkey and the powers; proposals referred to Athens, 30 March, "
- Mr. Henry Suter, engaged in mines, seized by brigands at Cassandra, in Salonica. about 8 April, "
- Rebellion in Albania (*which see*) suppressed. May, "
- Midhat Pacha's palace surrounded by soldiers; he escapes and appeals to the powers. 17 May, "
- The sultan protests against French invasion of Tunis (*which see*). May, "
- Midhat surrenders, claiming a fair trial. about 17 May, "
- Turkey protests against the Tunis treaty of 12 May. May, "
- Mr. Suter's release for 15,000l. ransom announced, 23 May, "
- Convention between Turkey and Greece arranged at Constantinople, settling frontiers; Thessaly ceded by Turkey. 24 May, "
- Mr. Göschen leaves Constantinople; his mission successful; succeeded by lord Dufferin, 26 May, who arrives at Constantinople. 15 June, "
- Trial of Midhat Pacha and others for murder of the late sultan Abdul-Aziz; convicted; Mustapha Fahri Bey and Hadji Mehmed actual assassins; others, Mahmoud and Nouzi Pachas, the sultan's brothers-in-law, Midhat Pacha, and others, accomplices. 27, 28 June, "
- Sentence, death to all, except two subordinates to imprisonment. 29 June, "
- Turco-Greek convention ceding Thessaly to Greece, signed at Constantinople. 2 July, "
- The trial of Midhat and others said to be a mockery; pardon expected. July, "
- (See *Candia, Egypt, Greece, Montenegro, and Servia.*)

TURKISH SULTANS.

1299. Othman, Osman, or Ottoman, founded the empire, retained the title "emir," but ruled despotically.
1326. Orchan, son, took the title "sultan."
1360. Amurath (or Murad) I.; stabbed by a soldier, of which wound he died.
1389. Bajazet I., Ilderim, son; defeated by Tamerlane, and died imprisoned.
1403. Solyman, son; dethroned by his brother.
1410. Musa-Chelebi; strangled.
1413. Mahomet I., son of Bajazet.
1421. Amurath II., son.
1451. Mahomet II., son; took Constantinople, 1453.
1481. Bajazet II., son.
1512. Selim I., son.
1520. Solyman I. or II., the Magnificent, son.
1566. Selim II., son.
1574. Amurath III., son; killed his five brothers; their mother, in grief, stabbed herself.
1595. Mahomet III., son; strangled all his brothers, and drowned his father's wives.

1603. Ahmed (or Achmet) I., son.
 1617. Mustapha I., brother; deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned.
 1618. Osman II., nephew; strangled by Janissaries.
 1622. Mustapha I. again; again deposed, sent to the Seven Towers, and strangled.
 1623. Amurath IV., brother of Osman II.
 1640. Ibrahim, brother; strangled by the Janissaries.
 1648. Mahomet IV., son; deposed by
 1687. Solyman II. or III., brother.
 1691. Ahmed (or Achmet) II., son of Ibrahim, nephew.
 1695. Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomet IV.; deposed.
 1703. Ahmed (or Achmet) III., brother; deposed, and died in prison in 1736.
 1730. Mahmud I. (or Mahomet V.), son of Mustapha II.
 1754. Osman III., brother.
 1757. Mustapha III., brother.
 1774. Abdul-Ahmed, or Hamid I. (or Achmet IV.), brother.
 1799. Selim III., son of Mustapha III.; deposed by the Janissaries.
 1807. Mustapha IV., son of Abdul-Ahmed; deposed, and, with the late sultan Selim, murdered.
 1808. Mahmud II., or Mahomet VI., brother.
 1839. Abdul Medjid (son), 2 July (born 23 April, 1823); died 25 June, 1861.
 1861. Abdul-Aziz, brother, born 9 Feb. 1830; deposed 29 May; alleged suicide, 4 June, 1876 (see 1881).
 1876. Amurath V. (Murad), son of Abdul Medjid, born 21 Sept. 1840; proclaimed 30 May; deposed for bad health, 31 Aug.
 " Abdul Hamid II., brother, 31 Aug.; born 22 Sept. 1842. ("He is not a tyrant, he is not dissolute, he is not a bigot or corrupt"—*Lord Beaconsfield*, 27 July, 1878.)
 Son: Mehemed Selim, born 11 Jan. 1870.

Turkey Trade, commenced in the year 1550. The Turkey or Levant Company of London was instituted by charter of Elizabeth in 1579.

Turkeys and Guinea Fowls, first brought to England about 1523, and to France in 1570. Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients.

Türkheim (E. France). Here the elector of Brandenburg and the imperialists were defeated by the French under Turenne, 5 Jan. 1675.

Turkish Baths, see *Baths*.

Turkish Compassionate Fund, instituted by the *Daily Telegraph*, and supported by lady Burdett Coutts, the archbishop of Canterbury, and others, to relieve sufferers by the war, Aug. 1877.

Turkomans, see *White Sheep*.

Turner's Act, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 35 (1850), relates to the court of chancery.

Turner's Legacies. Joseph M. W. Turner, a great landscape-painter, was born in April, 1775, and died 19 Dec. 1851. He bequeathed to the nation all the pictures and drawings collected by him and deposited at his residence, 47 Queen Anne street, on condition that a suitable gallery should be erected for them within ten years; and directed his funded property to be expended in founding an asylum at Twickenham for decayed artists. The will was disputed by his relatives, but a compromise was made. The oil-paintings (100 in number) and the drawings (1400) were obtained by the nation, and the engravings and some other property were transferred to the next of kin. The drawings were cleaned and mounted under the careful superintendence of Mr. Ruskin, and the pictures were sent to Marlborough House for exhibition. In 1861, many of the pictures were removed from the South Kensington Museum to the National Gallery, others in 1869. The sketches, plates, etc., of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" were sold for about 20,000*l.*, 28 March, 1873.

Turning, see *Lathe*. In our dock-yards, blocks and other materials for our ships of war are now produced by an almost instantaneous process, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr. (afterwards sir Mark Isambard) Brunel (died 1849); see *Blocks*.

Turnpikes, see *Tolls*.

Turpentine-tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) came from Barbary, before 1656. Spirits of turpentine were first applied with success to the rot in sheep, one third of the spirit diluted with two thirds water, 1772.

Turret Ships, see *Navy of England*.

Tuscan Order of ARCHITECTURE, a debased Doric, used in Tuscany for buildings in which strength is chiefly required.—*Wotton*.

Tuscany, formerly a grand-duchy in central Italy, the northern part of the ancient Etruria (*which see*). It formed part of the Lombard kingdom, after the conquest of which by Charlemagne, 774, it was made a marquiseate for Boniface about 828. His descendant, the great countess Matilda, bequeathed the southern part of her domains to the pope (1115). In the northern part (then called Tuscina), the cities Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Lucca, etc., gradually became flourishing republics. Florence became the chief under the government of the Medici family; see *Florence*. The duchy in that family began in 1531, and the grand-duchy in 1569. After the extinction of the Medicis in 1737, Tuscany was given by the treaty of Vienna (1738) to Francis, duke of Lorraine (married to Maria Theresa of Austria in 1736), who had ceded his hereditary estates to France. Population in 1860, 1,826,830.

The French enter Florence 28 March, 1799
 The grand-duke is dispossessed, and his dominions given to Louis duke of Parma (of the royal house of Spain), with the title of king of Etruria 1801
 Tuscany incorporated with the French empire 1807
 The grand-duchy given to Eliza, sister of Napoleon 1808
 Ferdinand III. restored 1814
 Lucca united to Tuscany 1847
 Leopold II. grants a free constitution 15 Feb. 1848
 Insurrection at Florence; republic proclaimed; the grand-duke flies 11 Feb. 1849
 He is restored by the Austrians July, 1849
 Rigorous imprisonment of the Medici, husband and wife, converts to Protestantism, for reading the Bible May, 1852
 The earls of Shaftesbury and Roden and others in vain intercede for them at Florence Oct. "
 They are released after the intervention of the British government March, 1853
 [An annuity was provided for them by subscription.]
 The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians; the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Bologna; the king of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator, and a provisional government formed 27 April, 1859
 The king assumes the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship 30 April, "
 The Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni invested with the powers of government 11 May, "
 Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscans, and erects his standard 23 May, "
 The grand-duke Leopold II. abdicates in favor of his son Ferdinand 21 July, "
 Tuscan constituent assembly meets 11 Aug. "
 It declares against the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia Sept. "
 Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan elected governor-general of central Italy; he declines, but recommends Buoncompagni, Nov., who is accepted by the Tuscans, 8 Dec. "
 Annexation to Sardinia voted by universal suffrage, 11, 12 March; decreed 22 March, 1860
 Prince Eugene appointed governor 26 March, "
 Florence made the capital of Italy, by decree published 11 Dec. 1864

(See *Italy and Florence*.)

SOVEREIGNS OF TUSCANY.

DUKES.

1531. Alexander I.
 1537. Cosmo I.

GRAND DUKES.

1569. Cosmo I., *Medici*.
 1574. Francis I.
 1587. Ferdinand I.
 1608. Cosmo II.
 1621. Ferdinand II.
 1670. Cosmo III. (visited England, and wrote an account of his travels).
 1723. John Gaston (last of the Medici).
 1737. Francis II. (duke of Lorraine); became emperor of Germany in 1745.
 1765. Leopold I. (emperor in 1790).
 1790. Ferdinand III. (second son of Leopold I.); expelled by the French in 1800.

KINGS OF ETRURIA.

1801. Louis I., duke of Parma.
 1803. Louis II.

GRAND-DUCHESSES.

- 1803-14. Eliza Bonaparte (married to Bacciochi, made princess of Lucca).

GRAND DUCHY.

1814. Ferdinand III. restored.

1824. Leopold II., 18 June (born 3 Oct. 1797; abdicated, 21 July, 1868), died 20 Jan. 1870.

1880. Ferdinand IV., 21 July (born 10 June, 1859; protested against the annexation of his grand-duchy, 26 March, 1890).

See, Leopold Ferdinand, born 2 Dec. 1892.

Tusculum (now *Frascati*), a city of Latium (S. Italy). The Tusculans supported Tarquinius Superbus against the Romans, by whom they were totally defeated, 497 B.C. The Tusculans, on account of their friendship with Rome, suffered much from the other Latins, who took their city, 374, but were severely chastised for it. Here Cicero during his retirement wrote his "Tusculana Disputationes," about 46 B.C.

Twelfth-day, the feast of the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, 6 Jan.; see *Epiphany*.

Twelve Tables, see *Decemviri*.

Twins, joined together, have been born frequently, but seldom lived long. Helen-Judith, joined Hungarian twins, were born in 1715, and died in 1723. Millie-Christine, negro twins, born in North Carolina in 1851, were wholly distinct in the upper part of the body, but one in the lower part of the spinal column and pelvis; the four legs obeying nerves from a common centre. They sang and danced well, and were named the "Two-headed Nightingale." The will, understanding, and conscience were distinct; see *Siamese Twins*.

Twin-ship, see under *Stamm*.

"Tropenny Trash," a term given to W. Cobbett's *Weekly Political Register*, after 2 Nov. 1816, when he reduced the price from 12d. to 2d.; the sale greatly increased.

Tyburn (W. London), at the west end of Oxford road (now street), the chief place in London for the execution of malefactors till 1783. Pennant (who died 1798) remembered Oxford street as "a deep, hollow road, and full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cutthroats."

In conformity with an act passed in 1807 a so-called "Tyburn ticket" was given to the proprietor of a criminal executed at Tyburn. The ticket gave exemption from serving on juries and parochial offices. The act was repealed in 1818.

"Tyburnia" (a N. W. suburb of London) was built between 1839 and 1860, on the green fields and nursery grounds in Paddington belonging to the sea of London.

Tyler's Insurrection, in opposition to the poll-tax imposed on all persons above 15, 5 Nov. 1800. One of the collectors, acting with insolent rudeness to Wm. Tyler's daughter, was struck dead by the father, June, 1301. His neighbors took arms, and in a short time almost the whole of the population of the southern and eastern counties rose, extorting freedom from their lords, and plundering. On 12 June, 1381, they gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 100,000 men, and on 14 June murdered Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and sir Robert Hales, the royal treasurer. The king, Richard II., invited Tyler to a parley, which took place on the 15th at Smithfield, where the latter addressed the king in a menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. On this the mayor, Watworth, stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the king's knights despatched him. Richard temporized with the multitude by promising a charter, and thus led them out of the city, when sir R. Knollys and a band of knights attacked and dispersed them with great slaughter. The insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk was subdued by the bishop of Norwich, and 1500 of the rebels were executed.

Tynemouth (Northumberland). Here are remains of a monastery built by king Edwin, 625; destroyed by the Danes, rebuilt by king Egfrid, 671-86; often ravaged by Danes, 795-993; refounded and made a castle, by Robert de Mowbray, 1090; plundered by Scots, 1316 and 1349; fortified for Charles I., 1642; taken by Scots, 1644; finally ruined, 1665; and made a depot, 1763. The chapel has been restored. Tynemouth was made a borough, returning one member to parliament, 1882. An aquarium, winter-garden, etc., was opened 27 Aug. 1878.

Type-composing Machine. The best-known and most perfect type-composing and distributing machine is that invented by Timothy Alden, of Yarmouth, Mass.; born 1813, died 1858. It was first patented in 1854. This machine was imperfect, and was afterwards much improved by Henry W. Alden, cousin of the inventor. He was assisted in this work by William Machay. The machine, thus improved, was worked in the *Tribune* office during the years 1858-60. The necessity of a "distributor" that would not require the type to be classified had long been felt, and during the trial at the *Tribune* office, John T. Slinger, a practical scientific machinist, discovered a method by which it could be effected. He also remedied several minor defects, which rendered the machine practical and useful. See under *Printing*, 1842-72.

Type-founding, see under *Printing*, 1462, 1726.

Type-writers. M. Foucault sent to the Paris exhibition of 1855 a writing-machine for the blind; and several were invented by Wheatstone. After successive improvements, Messrs. Remington, in America, in 1878, contracted to construct 25,000. The speed is said to have been raised to seventy-five words a minute.

The action of the type-writer somewhat resembles that of a pianoforte. Pressure upon a key marked with a letter raises a hammer with a type-cut letter, which presses upon paper; provision is made for inking the type, shifting, etc.

Tyrant. In early Greek history, the term was applied to any man who governed with irresponsible power. Solon objected to the term, and chose the name *Archon* (ruler), 594 B.C. The earliest tyrants were those at Sicyon, beginning with Cleisthenes, in the seventh century B.C. Tyranny declined in Greece about 480 B.C., and revived after the close of the Peloponnesian war, 404 B.C.; see *Thirty Tyrants*.

Tyre (Phœnicia), a great city, said to have been first built by Agenor. Another city was built 1237 (about 2267, *Hale*) B.C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, who retired from before it, after a siege of upwards of five years, 713 B.C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 573 B.C., and the city demolished, when the Tyrians removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty, after a siege of seven months, July, 332 B.C. He joined the island to the continent by a mole.—*Strabo*. Tyre was captured by the Crusaders, 7 July, 1124; by the French, 8 April, 1799; and by the allied fleet, during the war against Mehemet Ali, 1841.

Tyre, ERA OF, began on 19 Oct. 126 B.C., with the month of Hyperbætanus. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, subtract 124; and if the given year be less than 126, deduct it from 126, and the remainder will be the year before *Christ*.

Tyrol, the eastern part of ancient Rætia, now a province of the Austrian empire, was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1086 by Margaret, the heiress of the last count. It became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II., in 1612. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1805, and united it to Bavaria; but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by Andrew Hofer, an innkeeper, who drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, thoroughly defeated some French detachments, but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of corresponding with the Austrians, captured and sent to Mantua, and there shot by order of the French government, 20 Feb. 1810. The Austrian emperor ennobled his family in 1819, and erected his statue in Innsbruck in 1864. The Tyrolean riflemen were very effective in the Italian war in 1859.

Tyrone (near Ulster, N. Ireland), formerly the territories of the O'Neills, and the seat of the insurrection in 1641.

Tyrrhæni included the ancient Etruscans, and other tribes, said to have come from Lydia, Asia Minor.

U.

Ubiquitarians or **UBIQUARIANS**, a small German sect, originated by John Brentius about 1560, who asserted that the body of Christ was present everywhere (*ubique*).

Uhlan, the German lancers, very effective in the war in 1870.

Ukraine (Polish for a frontier), a vast fertile plain in Russia, ceded to the Cossacks by Poland in 1672, and obtained by Russia in 1682. The country was divided, Poland having the west side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. The whole country was assigned to Russia by the treaty of partition in 1795.

Ulm, in Württemberg, S. Germany, where a PEACE was signed, 3 July, 1620, by which Frederick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously). Ulm was taken by the French in 1796. After a battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under gen. Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss by marshal Ney, Ulm surrendered with 28,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, 17-20 Oct. 1805.

Ulphilas's Bible, see under *Bible*.

Ulster, the N. division of Ireland. After the death of Strongbow, 1176, John de Courcy was made earl of Ulster; Hugh de Lacy was earl, 1243; and Walter de Burgh, 1264; whose descendant, Elizabeth, married Lionel, son of Edward III., 1352. He thus became earl of Ulster. In 1611, the British colonization of the forfeited lands (termed the *Ulster settlements* or *plantations*) began, much land being granted to the corporation of London; see *Irish Society*. The consequent rebellion of the Irish chieftains, Roger More, Phelim O'Neale, McGuire, earl of Inniskillen, and others, broke out on 23 Oct. 1641 (see *Ireland*).—*Ulster King-of-Arms* appointed for Ireland, 1553.—By the ancient "Ulster tenant-right," the outgoing tenant of a farm received from his successor a sum of money for the privilege of occupancy. A modified form of this right was adopted in the Irish land act, passed 8 July, 1870.

Ultramontanists (from *ultra montes*, beyond the mountains), a term originally applied in France to those who upheld the extreme authority of the pope in opposition to the freedom of the Gallican church, which had been secured by various bulls, and especially by the concordat of 15 July, 1801. Ultramontanists now are those who maintain the *official* infallibility of the bishop of Rome.

Ulundi (Zululand, South Africa). On 4 July, 1879, the Zulus, commanded by their king, Cetuywayo, who had refused the conditions of peace, were totally defeated near here by lord Chelmsford, after a severe conflict. Capt. Wyatt-Edgell, 17 lancers, and 9 men were killed, and about 53 wounded. The British were attacked in the open country by the Zulus, who enveloped our hollow square and charged on all sides up to within 60 yards, when they broke and fled under the heavy fire. They were pursued and routed by cavalry. About 23,000 Zulus engaged, 1500 killed. The British showed much firmness and the Zulus displayed great courage. The royal kraal at Ulundi and other military kraals were burned.

Umbrella, described in early dictionaries as "a portable penthouse to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas appear in the carvings at Persepolis. Niebuhr saw a great Arabian prince returning from a mosque, he and each of his family having a large umbrella carried by their side. Old China-ware shows the Chinese shaded by umbrellas. It is said that the first person who generally used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.

John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he brought from Spain; but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out, 'Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?'" The hackney-coachmen and chairmen were clamorous against their rival. The footman says he "persisted for three months, till they took no further notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use theirs; and then the English." 1778.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," a story by Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, published in portions in a newspaper in 1850; complete in March, 1852; setting forth the evils of negro slavery. The sale was enormous, and the translations numerous, and it greatly contributed to emancipation. The rev. Josiah Henson, sometimes improperly called the original "Uncle Tom," was received by the queen at Buckingham palace, 2 March, 1877, and was much benefited by his visit to Britain.

Uunction, EXTREME, see *Anointing*.

Undulatory Theory of LIGHT supposes a progressive wave-like motion between the eye and the luminous body seen. It is said to have been suggested by Francisco Grimaldi about 1665, and was propounded by Robert Hooke and Huyghens, about 1672; opposed by Newton; but confirmed by Thomas Young by experiments in 1801, and is now generally adopted; see *Emission and Light*.

Uniformity Acts. That of 2 and 3 Edward VI., 15 Jan. 1549, ordained that the order of divine worship drawn up by Cranmer and others, "with the aid of the Holy Ghost," should be the only one used after 20 May. The penalties for refusing to use it were fine and imprisonment. This act was confirmed in 1552; repealed by Mary, 1554; and re-enacted by Elizabeth in 1559. The act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II. c. 4, was passed in 1662. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship, and the same book of common prayer. Its enforcement on 24 Aug. 1662, termed Black Bartholomew's day, caused, it is said, upwards of 2000 ministers to quit the church of England. This day was commemorated by dissenters in 1862. The Act of Uniformity Amendment act, whereby shortened services were authorized, and other changes made, was passed 18 July, 1872. The Uniformity of Process act, which made many law changes, was passed 23 May, 1832.

Uniforms. Military uniforms were first used in France "in a regular manner" by Louis XIV. about 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted in the military service, but with little analogy to the modern dress; see under *Navy*.

Unigenitus, see *Bull*.

Uninflammable Salts. At the British Association, 15 Sept. 1859, MM. Versmann and Oppenheim announced their discovery that fabrics steeped in solutions of tungstate of soda, or sulphate or phosphate of ammonia, burn without flame.

Union Chapel, Islington, rebuilt; opened 5 Dec. 1877; was termed a "congregational cathedral." Rev. Dr. H. Allon, minister, 1852.

Union Chargeability Act, providing for the better distribution of the charge for relieving the poor in unions, was passed in June, 1865. One object of the act is the improvement of the dwellings of agricultural laborers.

Union Jack. The original flag of England was the banner of St. George, i. e., white with a red cross, which, 12 April, 1606 (three years after James I. ascended the throne), was incorporated with the banner of Scotland, i. e., blue with a white diagonal cross. This combination obtained the name of "Union Jack," in al-

The following have been added:

Columbia, district of (under the immediate government of congress), contains Washington, the seat of government.	1790-1
Vermont.	1791
Kentucky.	1792
* Tennessee.	1796
Ohio.	1802
* Louisiana (bought from France in 1803).	1812
Indiana.	1816
* Mississippi.	1817
Illinois.	1818
* Alabama.	1819
Maine.	1820
Missouri.	1821
* Arkansas.	1836
Michigan.	1837
* Florida (ceded by Spain, 1820); made a state.	1845
* Texas.	1846
Iowa.	1846
Wisconsin.	1848
California.	1850
New Mexico (territory).	1850
Utah (territory).	1853
Washington (territory).	1853
Minnesota (territory, 1849); state.	1857
Oregon (territory, 1850); state.	1859
Kansas (territory, 1854); state.	1861
Dakota (territory).	1863
Arizona (territory).	1863
Idaho (territory).	1864
West Virginia (from Virginia); state.	1864
Nevada (territory, 1861); state.	1864
Montana (territory).	1867
Nebraska (territory, 1864); state.	1867
Wyoming (territory).	1868
Alaska (territory).	1868
Colorado (territory, 1861); state.	1876

The census report thus classifies the population: Males, 25,520,582; females, 24,632,284. Native born, 43,475,505; foreign born, 6,677,300. Whites, 43,404,877; colored, 6,677,151. The remaining 170,838 are composed of Indians not in tribal relations and under government care, Chinese, and other Asiatics. The Chinese are estimated at 105,363.

The *senate* is composed of two members for each state, elected for six years. The *representatives* in congress are elected for two years. (Formerly five slaves were counted as three persons, but this system ended with the abolition of slavery. In 1872 the number of representatives was raised from 233 to 283, to commence 3 March, 1873. A new ratio of apportionment, usually involving some change in the total number of representatives, is adopted after each census. The exact apportionment, founded upon the census of 1880, has not yet (Jan. 1882) been determined.

For statistics of revenues, expenditures, and public debt, see titles *National Debt of United States*, and *Revenue of United States*.

For statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States, see titles *Exports and Imports of Merchandise*.

ARMY (see title *Army*).—That which achieved independence was disbanded at the end of the war. In 1789, a war department was established, and in 1790 the army consisted of 1216 men for the Indian frontier. In 1808, the militia was newly equipped. When war with Great Britain was declared on 18 June, 1812, 35,000 men were voted; and this army was disbanded at the peace in 1815.

In 1865, Army, 11,658. Militia, 1,873,558. *Fleet*, 72 vessels (2230 guns).

In 1880, the United States militia were 3,070,987. *Fleet*, 92 vessels (of all kinds); in Oct. 1862, 256 vessels of war.

Federal Army, 29 July, 1861, estimated at 660,971. In Dec. 1862, nearly 1,000,000 men. In April, 1865, about 1,500,000, at the end of the war, when the reduction began at once. Number of soldiers in 1867, 54,890; in July, 1871, 32,135; 1875, 27,525 men. Present aggregate strength, 25,000 men.

Fleet, in July, 1867, 261 vessels of all kinds; 2218 guns; Jan. 1871, 179 vessels, 1440 guns; 1875, 155 vessels, 1203 guns. *Railways*, miles: 1830, 23; 1840, 2818; 1850, 9021; 1860, 30,635; 1870, 52,914; 1880, 93,637.

First congress held at Albany. June, 1754

Act of the British parliament, imposing new heavy duties on imports. 11 March, 1764

Obnoxious stamp act passed. 22 March, 1765

Stamp act repealed. 18 March, 1766

British act, levying duties on tea, paper, painted glass, etc. 29 June, 1767

Gen. Gage sent to Boston. Oct. 1768

Boston massacre. 5 March, 1770

840 chests of tea destroyed by the populace at Boston. 16 Dec. 1773

Boston Port bill (port rights annulled). 31 March, 1774

First continental congress met at Philadelphia. 4 Sept. 1774

Declaration of rights adopted. 14 Oct. 1774

First action between the British and Americans at Lexington: British retreat. 19 April, 1775

Capture of Fort Mifflin, 10 May; Crown Point. 12 May, 1775

Act of perpetual union between the states. 20 May, 1775

George Washington appointed commander-in-chief. 15 June; battle of Bunker Hill. 17 June, 1775

Montgomery takes Montreal, 13 Nov.; killed at Quebec. 31 Dec. 1775

British evacuate Boston. 17 March, 1776

Battle of Fort Mifflin. 26 June, 1776

The colonies declared "free, sovereign, and independent." 4 July, 1776

Gen. Howe takes Long Island, 27 Aug.; New York, 18 Sept.; battle of White Plains, 28 Oct.; Howe takes Rhode Island. 8 Dec. 1776

The Hessians at Trenton surrender to Washington. 26 Dec. 1776

Lafayette and other French officers join the Americans. 1777

Battle of Princeton. 3 Jan. 1777

Battle of Bennington. 16 Aug. 1777

Battle of Brandywine. 11 Sept. 1777

Howe takes Philadelphia. Sept. 1777

First battle of Stillwater, 19 Sept.; second battle. 7 Oct. 1777

Battle at Germantown. 3, 4 Oct. 1777

Burgoyne surrounded; capitulates at Saratoga. 17 Oct. 1777

A federal government adopted by congress. 15 Nov. 1777

The states recognized by France. 16 Dec. 1777

Alliance with France. 6 Feb. 1778

Battle of Monmouth. 28 June, 1778

The king's troops quit Philadelphia. June, 1778

Massacre of Wyoming. 3 July, 1778

British capture Savannah. 29 Dec. 1778

Americans defeated at Brier's Creek. 3 March, 1779

Americans capture Stony Point. 15 July, 1779

Paul Jones's victory. 23 Sept. 1779

Charleston surrenders to the British. 12 May, 1780

Cornwallis defeats Gates at Camden. 16 Aug. 1780

Major André hanged as a spy. 2 Oct. 1780

[André (born 1751) was an adjutant-general in the British army, and was taken in disguise on his return from a secret expedition to the traitorous American general Arnold, 23 Sept. 1780. He was sentenced to execution as a spy by a court of gen. Washington's officers at Tappan, New York, and suffered death, 2 Oct. following. His remains were removed to England in a sarcophagus, 10 Aug. 1821, and interred in Westminster Abbey. Impartial judges justify the severity of this punishment.]

Battle of King's Mountain. 7 Oct. 1780

Battle of Cowpens. 17 Jan. 1781

Greene's celebrated retreat. Jan. and Feb. 1781

Articles of confederation adopted, 1 March; congress assembles. 2 March, 1781

Cornwallis defeats Greene at Guilford. 15 March, 1781

Battle of Hobkirk's Hill. 25 April, 1781

New London burned by Arnold. 6 Sept. 1781

Battle of Red Bank. 8 Sept. 1781

Surrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army of 7000 men to gen. Washington and Rochambeau, at Yorktown. 19 Oct. 1781

Arrival of sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace, 5 May; provisional articles signed at Paris by commissioners. 13 Nov. 1782

Savannah evacuated by the British. 11 July, 1783

New York evacuated by the British. 25 Nov. 1783

Washington resigns his commission. 23 Dec. 1783

Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, 3 Sept. 1783; ratified by congress. 14 Jan. 1784

Samuel Seabury consecrated bishop of the Episcopal church in America. 1784

John Adams, first American ambassador's first interview with the king of England. 2 June, 1785

The cotton-plant introduced into Georgia. 1785

Shays's rebellion in Massachusetts. 1787

New constitution adopted in a convention of states. 17 Sept. 1787

The same ratified. June, 1788

New government organized, 4 March; *George Washington*, 1st president, inaugurated 30 April; present departments of state established. 27 July, 1789

Death of Benjamin Franklin. 17 April, 1790

District of Columbia ceded. 1790

Bank instituted; capital, \$10,000,000. 7 June, 1791

City of Washington chosen the capital of the Union. 8 July, 1792

Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin gives an immense impetus to the growth of American cotton. 1793

Reinauguration of gen. Washington as president. 4 March, 1794

Whiskey insurrection. 1794

Washington's last address to congress. 7 Dec. 1796

John Adams, 2d president. 4 March, 1797

Washington dies; universal sorrow. 14 Dec. 1799

The seat of government removed to Washington. 1800

Thomas Jefferson, 3d president. 4 March, 1801

War with Tripoli. 10 June, 1801

Louisiana purchased from the French. 30 April, 1803

Decatur destroys frigate *Philadelphia*. 15 Feb. 1804

Hamilton killed by Burr. 11 July, 1804

Peace with Tripoli. 3 June, 1805

Discussion between England and America respecting the rights of neutrals. 1807

Fulton's first steamboat voyage up the Hudson. 14 Sept. 1807

American ports closed to the British; July; trade suspended. 8 Dec. 1807

Embargo laid by the United States. 22 Dec. 1807

Importation of slaves abolished. 1 Jan. 1808

<i>James Madison, 4th president</i>	4 March, 1809	Mr. Fox, British minister, demands the release of Mr. MacLeod.....	12 March, 1811
Fight between ships <i>President</i> and <i>Little Belt</i>	16 May, 1811	<i>John Tyler, 10th president</i>	6 April, "1841
Battle of Tippecanoe.....	7 Nov. "1811	The case of MacLeod removed to Supreme Court at New York.....	6 May, "1841
Embargo for 90 days laid.....	3 April, 1812	A party of British volunteers from Canada carry off col. Grogan.....	9 Sept. "1841
War with Great Britain.....	19 June, "1812	Resignation of all the cabinet officers, with the exception of Mr. Webster.....	11 Sept. "1841
Surrender of Hull at Detroit.....	16 Aug. "1812	President's proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret lodges, clubs, and associations.....	25 Sept. "1841
Action between the American ship <i>Constitution</i> and the British frigate <i>Guerrière</i>	19 Aug. "1812	Grogan restored to the Americans.....	4 Oct. "1841
Battle of Queenstown.....	13 Oct. "1812	Statue of Washington placed in the capitol at Washington.....	1 Dec. "1841
The British sloop <i>Frolic</i> taken by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	18 Oct. "1812	Affair of the <i>Creole</i> ; dispute with England.....	1 Dec. "1841
The ship <i>United States</i> , of 54 guns (commodore Decatur), captures the British frigate <i>Macedonian</i>	25 Oct. "1813	[This American vessel was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves; they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the governor, considering them passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.]	
Battles of Frenchtown (<i>which see</i>).....	22-24 Jan. "1813	Announcement of Lord Ashburton's mission to the United States.....	1 Jan. 1842
The <i>Hornet</i> captures the British sloop-of-war <i>Peacock</i>	25 Feb. "1813	Dorr's rebellion.....	"1842
Capture of York, Canada.....	27 April, "1813	Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the <i>Caroline</i> affair.....	2 Feb. "1842
Fort Erie and Fort George abandoned by the British.....	27 May, "1813	Lord Ashburton arrives at New York.....	1 April, "1842
The American frigate <i>Chesapeake</i> captured by the <i>Shannon</i> frigate, capt. Broke.....	1 June, "1813	Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British-American possessions, and for suppressing the slave-trade, and giving up fugitive criminals; signed at Washington, by Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster.....	9 Aug. "1842
Battle at Burlington Heights.....	6 June, "1813	The tariff bill is passed.....	Aug. "1842
H. M. sloop <i>Pelican</i> takes the sloop <i>Argus</i>	14 Aug. "1813	Lord Ashburton leaves the United States.....	5 Sept. "1842
Massacre at Fort Mims.....	30 Aug. "1813	<i>James Knox Polk, 11th president</i>	4 March, 1845
Perry's victory on Lake Erie.....	10 Sept. "1813	Resolution of the senate and house of representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon.....	
Battle of the Thames.....	5 Oct. "1813		
Buffalo town burned by the British.....	13 Dec. "1813		
American frigate <i>Essex</i> taken by the <i>Phoebe</i> and <i>Cherub</i>	29 March, 1814		
Battle of Chippewa.....	5 July, "1814		
Battle of Lundy's Lane.....	25 July, "1814		
[Several engagements with various success followed.]			
The British, under Ross, defeat the Americans at Bladensburg; the city of Washington taken and public edifices burned.....	24 Aug. "1814		
The British sloop-of-war <i>Acorn</i> sunk by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	1 Sept. "1814		
The British squadron on Lake Champlain captured.....	11 Sept. "1814		
Attack on Baltimore by the British; gen. Ross killed.....	12 Sept. "1814		
Treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed at Ghent.....	24 Dec. "1814		
		Congress declares war with Mexico.....	11 May, "1846
The British defeated at New Orleans.....	8 Jan. 1815	Mexicans defeated by Taylor at Palo Alto.....	8, 9 May, "1846
The British ship <i>Endymion</i> captures the <i>President</i>	15 Jan. "1815	Battle of Resaca de la Palma.....	9 May, "1846
The Ghent treaty ratified.....	17 Feb. "1815	Treaty fixing the northwest boundary of the United States at the 49th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's island, the free navigation of the Columbia river, etc., signed.....	12 June, "1846
War declared against Algiers.....	3 March, "1815	Monterey captured.....	24 Sept. "1846
<i>James Monroe, 5th president</i>	4 March, 1817	The Mexicans defeated by gen. Taylor at Buena Vista.....	22, 23 Feb. 1847
Centre foundation of the capitol at Washington laid.....	24 Aug. 1818		
Florida purchased from Spain.....	22 Feb. 1819	Vera Cruz taken by storm, 29 March: the Mexicans everywhere worsted. Great battle of Cerro Gordo; the Mexicans signally defeated by gen. Scott.....	18 April, "1847
Steamship <i>Savannah</i> made the first steam voyage across the ocean, going from Savannah, Georgia, to St. Petersburg, Russia, via England.....	"1819	Battle of Chapultepec.....	13 Sept. "1847
The "Missouri Compromise" of Henry Clay, regarding slavery, passed.....	3 March, 1820	City of Mexico taken.....	14 Sept. "1847
Spain cedes Florida to the United States.....	24 Oct. "1820	Treaty between Mexico and the United States.....	2 Feb. 1848
The United States acknowledge the independence of South American republics.....	8 March, 1822	Gold discovered in California.....	2 Feb. "1848
Visit of Lafayette.....	15 Aug. 1824	Gen. Zachary Taylor, 12th president.....	5 March, 1849
Treaty with Colombia.....	3 Oct. "1824	Riot at the theatre, New York, occasioned by the dispute between Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready.....	10 May, "1849
<i>John Quincy Adams, 6th president</i>	4 March, 1825	Proclamation of the president against the marauding expedition to Cuba.....	11 Aug. "1849
Death of the two ex-presidents Adams and Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the United States.....	7 July, 1826	[Lopez, a Spanish adventurer, landed 20 men at Cuba; after a short but obstinate struggle they took the town of Cardenas; and soon after had a land engagement with some Spanish soldiers, in which many of them were killed or taken prisoners; the others embarked with Lopez in the <i>Creole</i> steamer, and thus escaped from a Spanish war-steamer, the <i>Pizarro</i> , May, 1850.]	
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities for war 1812-14.....	13 Nov. "1826		
American tariff bill imposing heavy duties on imported goods.....	13 May, 1828	The French ambassador dismissed from Washington.....	14 Sept. "1850
<i>Andrew Jackson, 7th president</i>	4 March, 1829		
Treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Porte.....	7 May, 1830	Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama (see <i>Buttern</i>), 19 April; ratified.....	4 July, 1850
Ports reopened to British commerce.....	6 Oct. "1830	President Zachary Taylor dies 9 July; death of J. C. Calhoun.....	31 March, "1850
First railway made.....	"1830	<i>Milard Fillmore, 13th president</i>	16 July, "1850
Black Hawk war.....	"1832	Fugitive-slave bill passed.....	Aug. "1850
Nullification excitement.....	"1832	President Fillmore issues a second proclamation against the promoters of a second expedition to Cuba, and the ship <i>Cleopatra</i> , freighted with military stores destined for that island, is seized.....	25 April, 1861
New tariff laws.....	14 July, "1832	Henry Clay, American statesman, dies.....	29 June, "1861
Commercial panic.....	"1832	Failure of the second expedition against Cuba by Lopez and his followers; they are all defeated and taken; 51 are shot by the Cuban authorities, Lopez is garroted, and the rest are sent prisoners to Spain, where, after some negotiation, they are mercifully set at liberty (see <i>Cuba</i>).....	Aug.-Sept. "1861
Great fire at New York; 674 houses and many public edifices burned; loss estimated at \$20,000,000.....	16 Dec. 1835	J. F. Cooper, American novelist, dies.....	14 Sept. "1861
National debt paid off.....	"1836	The president issues a proclamation against the sympathizers with the revolutionary movement in Mexico.....	22 Oct. "1861
<i>Martin Van Buren, 8th president</i>	4 March, 1837		
In the Canadian insurrection, many Americans assist the insurgents.....	Oct. to Dec. "1837	Part of the capitol at Washington, and the whole of the library of the United States congress, destroyed by fire.....	24 Dec. "1861
The American steamboat <i>Caroline</i> is attacked and burned by the British, near Schlosser, to the east of the Niagara, on the territory of the United States.....	29 Dec. "1837	M. Kossuth, the Hungarian chief, arrives at Washington, on the invitation of the United States congress.....	30 Dec. "1861
Proclamation of the president against American citizens aiding the Canadians.....	5 Jan. 1838	Publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe.....	20 March, 1852
The <i>Great Western</i> steamship first sails from Bristol to New York.....	8-15 April, "1838		
American banks suspend cash payments.....	Oct. "1839		
Alexander MacLeod charged with aiding in the destruction of the <i>Caroline</i> ; true bill found against him for murder and arson.....	6 Feb. 1841		
The United States Bank again suspends payment, 7 Feb. <i>Gen. W. H. Harrison, 9th president</i>	4 March, "1841		
Died.....	4 April, "1841		

The dispute with England relating to the fisheries occurs about this time; Mr. Webster's note upon the subject, 14 July, 1852
 Lone Star Society (see *Lone Star*)..... Aug. "
 The United States ship *President* boarded at Havana, and not allowed to land her mails or passengers, 3 Oct. "
 Death of the eminent statesman Daniel Webster, in his 70th year..... 24 Oct. "
 Expedition to Japan..... "
 Address to the women of America on slavery, adopted by the duchess of Sutherland and other ladies (signed afterwards by 376,000 Englishwomen)..... 26 Nov. "
 Gen. *Franklin Pierce*, 14th president..... 4 March, 1853
 Affair of Koszta at Smyrna (see *Koszta*)..... 21 June, "
 Crystal Palace opens at New York..... 14 July, "
 Duel between Mr. Soule (American minister at Madrid) and M. Turgot..... 18 Dec. "
 Great fire at New York; *Great Republic* clipper destroyed, 26 Dec. "
 Astor Library, New York, opened..... 9 Jan. 1854
 William Walker proclaims the republic of Sonora divided into two states, Sonora and Lower California, 18 Jan. "
 American steamer *Black Warrior* seized at Cuba, 28 Feb. "
 The Spanish government remitted the fine, but considered the seizure legal..... April, "
 Commercial treaty concluded between Japan and United States, by commodore Perry (sent there for the purpose)..... 23 March, "
 Kansas-Nebraska bill passed..... May, "
 Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and United States (respecting Newfoundland fishery, international trade, etc.) concluded..... 7 June, "
 Capt. Hollins, in American sloop *Cyane*, bombards San Juan de Nicaragua..... 13 July, "
 Negotiation for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, Oct. "
 Dreadful election riots in Kansas..... March and April, 1855
 Indian war..... 25-29 April, "
 Dispute with British government on enlistment (see *Foreign Legion*)..... July, "
 Gen. Harney gains a victory over the Sioux Indians, 3 Sept. "
 Senator Charles Sumner savagely assaulted by representative Preston S. Brooks, in the senate-chamber, for speaking against slavery..... 2 May, 1856
 Mr. Crampton, British envoy, dismissed..... 28 May, "
 John C. Fremont nominated the "republican" candidate for the presidency..... 17 June, "
 Battle in Kansas; the pro-slavery men (under capt. Reid) defeat Brown and the abolitionists..... 30 Aug. "
 The *Resolute* presented to queen Victoria (see *Franklin*), 12 Dec. "
 James Buchanan, 15th President..... 4 March, 1857
 Lord Napier appointed British envoy to United States (16 Jan.); warmly received..... 18 March, "
 Central American question settled..... March, "
 Judgment given in the "Dred Scott" case in the Supreme Court. (He was claimed as a slave in a free state; two judges declared for his freedom, five against it, which causes great dissatisfaction throughout the free states), March, "
 Disorganized state of Utah; troops march to support new governor..... May and June, "
 Riots in Washington against Irish electors; and in New York on account of changes in the police arrangements, June, "
 Insurrection in Kansas quelled..... July, "
 Commercial panic in New York..... Aug. "
 Outrage at Staten Island; quarantine house burned, 7 Sept. "
 Dispute respecting right of search, settled..... May, 1858
 Tranquillity restored in Utah..... June, "
 Great rejoicing at the completion of the Atlantic telegraph (see *Electric Telegraph*)..... Aug. "
 A measure of emigrants at Mountain Meadows, Utah (Mormons suspected)..... 18 Sept. "
 Lieut. Moffat seizes the American slave ship *Echo* and takes her to Charleston..... Sept. "
 Death of W. H. Prescott, the historian..... 28 Jan. 1859
 Daniel F. Sickles killed Philip Barton Key, for adultery with his wife; acquitted of murder..... 26 Feb. "
 The American commodore Tatnall assists the English at the Chinese engagement on the river Peiho, saying, "Blood is thicker than water"..... 25 June, "
 Gen. Ward, the United States envoy, goes to Peking, but does not see the emperor..... July, "
 Gen. Harney sends troops to San Juan Island, near Vancouver's Island, "to protect the American settlers"; moderation of the British, who have a naval force at hand; governor Douglas also sends troops, 27 July, "
 Insurrection at Harper's Ferry..... 16 Oct. "
 John Brown, called capt. Brown and old Brown, was a prominent leader in the violent conflicts in Kansas, during the agitation respecting the question of its becoming a slave state. He was an enthusiast abolitionist, and contended that all means for annihilating slavery were justifiable. He gathered together a band who so much annoyed Missouri and other slave states,

that a reward was offered for his head. He had arranged for the successful issue of the insurrection above mentioned, so far as to devise a provisional government and a new constitution. On 16 Oct. he and his band seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, a town on the borders of Virginia and Maryland, stopped the railway trains, and cut the telegraph wires; a conflict with the military ensued, and Brown was captured. Temporary panic in southern states.)
 Gen. Harney superseded by gen. Scott at San Juan, who makes conciliatory overtures; accepted by gov. Douglas, Nov. 1859
 Death of Washington Irving..... 28 Nov. "
 John Brown executed..... 2 Dec. "
 Great agitation in congress, Nov. 1859; no speaker elected till..... 1 Feb. 1860
 President Buchanan protests against a proposed inquiry into his acts..... 28 March, "
 Companions of John Brown executed..... March, "
 The national republican convention met at Chicago; Abraham Lincoln chosen as candidate for the presidency..... 16 May, "
 Japanese embassy received by the president at Washington..... 17 May, "
 Fresh disputes at San Juan, through gen. Harney, who is recalled..... May, "
 Samuel G. Goodrich (Peter Parley) dies..... May, "
 The national democratic convention meets in Charleston, S.C., 23 April; southern members secede, 30 April; convention adjourns, 3 May, to meet in Baltimore, 18 June; southern members meet separately in Richmond, 11 June, and resolve to re-enter the convention; convention meets in Baltimore, 18 June; seceding members are refused readmission, 22 June, and a further division follows; the regular convention nominates Stephen A. Douglas for president; adjourns, 23 June; the seceding delegates—including many from the north—meet in separate convention, and nominate John C. Breckinridge..... 23 June, "
 The *Great Eastern* arrives at New York..... 23 June, "
 The prince of Wales arrives at Detroit, 20 Sept.; visits Washington, 3 Oct.; Philadelphia, 9 Oct.; New York, 11 Oct.; Boston, 17 Oct.; embarks at Portland, 20 Oct. "
 Abraham Lincoln, the republican candidate, elected 16th president (see *Southern Confederacy*)..... 6 Nov. "
 [303 electors were appointed to vote for a president; 152 to be a majority. The numbers were, for Abraham Lincoln, 180; John C. Breckinridge, 72; John Bell, 39; Stephen A. Douglas, 12.] "
 Intense excitement at Charleston, South Carolina, and in other southern states..... Nov. "
 South Carolina secedes from the Union..... 20 Dec. "
 Major Anderson, of United States army, occupies Fort Sumter in South Carolina..... 26 Dec. "
 Delegates from South Carolina not received by the president..... 30 Dec. "
 Vacillating policy of president Buchanan; the secretaries Cass, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson resign, Dec. 1860-Jan. 1861
 New York and other northern states protest against the secession; a general fast proclaimed; observed on 4 Jan. "
 Steamer *Star of the West* fired upon in Charleston harbor, 9 Jan. "
 Vicksburg, Mississippi, fortified..... 12 Jan. "
 Secession (by convention) of Mississippi, 8 Jan.; Alabama, Florida, 11 Jan.; Georgia, 19 Jan.; Louisiana, 26 Jan.; Texas (by legislature)..... 1 Feb. "
 Southern confederacy formed at Montgomery, Ala., 4 Feb. "
 Jefferson Davis elected by the six seceding states, 6 Feb.; is inaugurated president of the "Confederate States" at Montgomery, Alabama..... 18 Feb. "
 New (Morrill) tariff bill passed..... 2 March, "
 President Davis prepares for war (100,000 men to be raised)..... March, "
 Abraham Lincoln, inaugurated president at Washington, says, "the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy"..... 4 March, "
 Southern commissioners not received by the president at Washington..... 12 March, 1859
 Gen. Winfield Scott, in a letter to president Lincoln, sets before him four courses; either, I., to surrender to slavery half the territory acquired, or to be acquired; II., to blockade all revolted ports; III., to say to seceding states, "Wayward sisters, gain in peace!" or, IV., to conquer the South, which would require 300,000 men, and afterwards a resident army [the letter became public Oct. 1862]..... March, "
 Great excitement at the operation of the new Morrill tariff, which begins..... 1 April, "
 The war begins: Major Anderson refuses to surrender Fort Sumter, Charleston, when summoned, 11 April; it is taken by the secessionists, after a bloodless conflict, 13 April, "
 President Lincoln summons congress to meet on 4 July; issues a proclamation, calling on the states to furnish a contingent of 75,000 men, etc..... 15 April, "
 Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states zealously respond, with vigorous preparations for war; Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and

- Missouri, decidedly refuse, asserting the proposed coercion to be wicked, illegal, and unconstitutional. April, 1861
- Virginia secedes. 17 April, " "
- The mob in Baltimore, Maryland, attack some Massachusetts regiments on their way to Washington; several persons killed in the conflict. 19 April, " "
- President Davis issues letters of marque, 17 April; president Lincoln proclaims the blockade of the ports of seceding states. 19 April, " "
- U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., fired by command, and 45,000 stand of arms destroyed, 18 April; 9 ships of war and naval stores in the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., burned to prevent them falling into the hands of the southern confederates, who occupy the place. 21 April, " "
- Lincoln calls for 42,034 volunteers for three years, 3 May, and informs foreign powers of his intention to maintain the Union by war. 4 May, " "
- The confederates under Beauregard and Johnston, in Virginia, threaten Washington. May, " "
- The British queen commands her subjects to be neutral in the ensuing war. 13 May, " "
- The federals enter Virginia; Beauregard calls on the Virginians to rise and expel them. 1 June, " "
- Formal secession of Arkansas, 6 May; North Carolina, 20 May; Tennessee (9th, 10th, 11th). 8 June, " "
- Several British vessels seized while endeavoring to break the blockade; the southern privateer *Savannah* captured. June, " "
- Neutrality announced by the French emperor. 10 June, " "
- Fast-day in confederate states. 13 June, " "
- Missouri.—Gen. Lyon raises a federal army, and defeats the state troops, 17 June; the federals successful at Carthage, 5 July; Fremont takes command in West Missouri, 26 July; federals victorious at Athens, 5 Aug.; at Wilson's Creek (gen. Lyon killed), 10 Aug.; Fremont proclaims martial law, and freedom to slaves of rebels, 31 Aug.; Lexington surrenders to confederates, 20 Sept.; Fremont, blamed, retires; succeeded by Hunter, " "
- Virginia.—Federals defeated at Big Bethel, 10 June; occupy Harper's Ferry, evacuated by the confederates, 16 June; col. Pegram and 600 confederates surrender at Beverly. 13 July, " "
- [Very many skirmishes, with various results.]
- Meeting of U. S. congress, 4 July; a loan of \$250,000,000 authorized. 17 July, " "
- McClellan defeats confederates at Rich Mountain, 11 July; action at Blackburn's Ford, near Centerville, " "
- Meeting of confederate congress at Richmond, Virginia, " "
- Battle of Bull Run (which see) or Manassas, Virginia; the federals, seized with panic, flee in utter disorder, " "
- Passport system introduced into the northern states, and the liberty of the press greatly restricted. 21 July, " "
- The charges in the Morrill tariff greatly raised; the confederates prohibit exportation of cotton except by southern ports. Aug, " "
- Battle of Springfield or Wilson's Creek; confederates defeated. 10 Aug, " "
- McClellan assumes command of the army of the Potomac, " "
- Federal general Butler takes Fort Hatteras, North Carolina (700 prisoners and 100 stand of arms). 29 Aug, " "
- Fast-day in federal states. 28 Sept, " "
- Garibaldi declines command in the federal army. Sept, " "
- Battle of Ball's Bluff; federals defeated, and gen. Baker killed, near Leesburg, Va.; hundreds drowned. 21 Oct. The federals and confederates enter Kentucky; the governor protests; many skirmishes. Sept.—Dec, " "
- Resignation of lieutenant-gen. Scott, 31 Oct.; George B. McClellan made commander-in-chief of the federal army. 1 Nov, " "
- The federal general Sherman takes Fort Royal forts, South Carolina. 7, 8 Nov, " "
- Battle of Belmont, Missouri. 7 Nov, " "
- Capt. Wilkes, of federal war steamer *San Jacinto*, boards the Royal British mail packet *Trent*, and carries off Messrs. Mason and Sildell, confederate commissioners, and their secretaries, 8 Nov., and conveys them to Boston. 19 Nov, " "
- Great rejoicings in the northern states at the capture of Mason and Sildell. Nov, " "
- McClellan reviews 70,000 men. 20 Nov, " "
- Capt. Pegram, of confederate steamer *Nashville*, burns the federal ship *Harry Birch*, 19 Nov., and brings the crew on to Southampton. 21 Nov, " "
- A secession ordinance passed by a party in Missouri, 2 Nov.; the same in Kentucky. 30 Nov, " "
- Dissensions increase between the republicans (abolitionists) and the democrats in New York, etc. Nov, " "
- Jefferson Davis elected president of confederate states for six years. 30 Nov, " "
- President Lincoln states that the federal armies comprise 660,971 men. 2 Dec, " "
- Meeting of congress, which votes thanks to capt. Wilkes, 2 Dec.; the foreign envoys at Washington protest against his act. 3 Dec, " "
- The federals commence sinking hulks filled with stones to block up Charleston harbor (South Carolina) [much indignation in England]. 21 Dec, 1861
- Banks at New York, etc., suspend cash payments. 30 Dec. A firm despatch from the British government arrives 18 Dec. 1861; Mason and Sildell, surrendered, sail for Europe. 1 Jan, 1862
- Phelps's fruitless expedition to Ship Island, Mississippi Sound. 3 Dec. 1861-Jan, " "
- Confederate general Zoilkofer defeated by Thomas, and slain at Mill Springs, or Somerset, Ky. 19 Jan, " "
- The federals (Grant) take Fort Henry, 6 Feb.; Fort Donelson, with 15,000 prisoners, 16 Feb.; and Nashville, 23 Feb, " "
- Confederates defeated at Pea Ridge, Ark. 6-9 March, " "
- Confederate iron-plated ship *Merrimac* destroys federal vessels *Cumberland* and *Congress* in Hampton Roads, 8 March; is repulsed by federal iron-clad floating battery *Monitor*. 9 March, " "
- McClellan and his army (100,000) cross the Potomac and find the confederate camp at Bull Run evacuated. 10 March, " "
- Burnside's expedition sails, 11 Jan.; takes Roanoke, North Carolina, 7, 8 Feb.; Newbern. 14 March, " "
- Confederates defeated at Winchester. 23 March, " "
- Gen. Burnside occupies Beaufort and Fort Macon, " "
- Slavery abolished in District of Columbia. 1 April, " "
- McClellan advances into Virginia, with the view of taking Richmond; he besieges Yorktown, held by confederates. 5 April, " "
- Correspondents of English newspapers excluded from federal army. 5 April, " "
- Great battles of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, Tennessee; an indecisive battle, but the confederates lose their able general, Albert Sydney Johnston, Island No. 10 captured, 7 April; they retire. 6, 7 April, Treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave-trade. 7 April, " "
- Federals take Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah, 11 April; and New Orleans. 25-28 April, " "
- Yorktown evacuated by confederates. 8 May, " "
- The Seward-Lyon treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for the suppression of the slave-trade, signed 7 April; ratified. 20 May, " "
- Confederates repulsed at Williamsburg, 6 May; their naval depot at Norfolk, Va., surrenders, 10 May; they burn the *Merrimac*. 11 May, " "
- Commodore Farragut with a flotilla ascends the Mississippi. May, " "
- Little Rock, Ark., taken by federals. May, " "
- Stonewall Jackson defeats Banks at Winchester 18 May, McClellan takes Hanover Court-house. 27 May, " "
- Skirmishes in Virginia; success varying. May, " "
- Severe battles of Fair Oaks, before Richmond, " "
- Beauregard and the confederates retreat from Corinth, Tennessee, 30 May; pursued by Halleck and the federals, " "
- Memphis, on the Mississippi, taken. June, " "
- Federals defeated near Charleston. 16 June, " "
- Federal forces under Fremont, Banks, and McDowell placed under Pope; Fremont resigns. 17 June, " "
- Federals suffer through several severe engagements in Virginia. 25-30 June, " "
- Gen. Butler excites great indignation by his military rigor at New Orleans. May and June, " "
- United States debt estimated at 100,000,000. June, " "
- Seven days' conflict on the Chickahominy before Richmond (see *Seven Days' Battle*). 26 June-1 July, " "
- The tariff still further raised. July, " "
- Many conflicts in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, through confederate guerilla parties. June and July, " "
- Lincoln visits and encourages the army of McClellan, and calls for 300,000 volunteers. July, " "
- Lincoln's assent to a bill confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of all rebels in arms after 60 days. 17 July, " "
- Halleck supersedes McClellan as commander-in-chief, " "
- Slow volunteering; many emigrations to Canada and Europe; habeas corpus suspended; the president ordains a draft if the volunteers are not ready by 15 Aug. July, " "
- Pope takes command in Virginia. 14 July, " "
- Lincoln's proclamation of confiscation of property of rebels. 26 July, " "
- Fierce attack of Breckinridge (confederates) on Baton Rouge; the federals soon after retire. 5 Aug, " "
- Pope's troops ravage Virginia; Banks, his subordinate, attacked at Cedar Mountain by gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. 9 Aug, " "
- [The title "Stonewall" was given to him at the battle of Bull Run, where, in admiration of the firmness with which his brigade held its ground at the time of severest pressure, gen. Lee cried out, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall."] "
- McClellan withdraws from Harrison's Landing (said to have lost 70,000 men, killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters). 16 Aug, " "
- The federals surprised, and Pope loses his baggage. 25 Aug. Jackson turns the flank of Pope's army, and attacks him

at Groveton, 29 Aug.; and when reinforced by Lee, defeats him and McDowell at Bull Run, 30 Aug.; Pope retreats to Centreville. . . . 1 Sept. 1862

The remains of Pope's army flee behind the lines of Washington, 2 Sept.; he is removed to the northwest to act against the Indian insurrection. . . . 3 Sept.

McDowell superseded; charged with treachery, he claims a trial. . . . Sept.

McClellan marches against the confederates under Lee, who have crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. . . . 5, 6 Sept.

Severe conflicts at South Mountain Gap (or Middletown), 14-16 Sept.; confederates, after a great fight near Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg road, retreat. . . . 17 Sept.

Harper's Ferry surrendered to Jackson, 15 Sept.; he crosses the Potomac and joins Lee's army. . . . 17 Sept.

Thanksgiving day in southern states. . . . 18 Sept.

Rosecrans defeats the confederates at Iuka. . . . 19 Sept.

Confederates re-enter Virginia. . . . 22 Sept.

Lincoln proclaims liberty to the slaves in the confederate states on 1 Jan. 1863, if the states have not returned to the Union. . . . 22 Sept.

Secret convention of sixteen governors of states at Altoona, Pa., approves Lincoln's policy. . . . 24 Sept.

Draft of 40,000 men ordered in New York state by 15 Oct. . . . Sept.

Lincoln suspends habeas corpus writ, and authorizes severe measures against disloyal persons. . . . 25-27 Sept.

Desperate conflicts near Corinth, Miss., 3-5 Oct.; and at Perryville, Ky. . . . 8, 9 Oct.

Confederate general Stuart crosses the Upper Potomac and enters Pennsylvania; enters Chambersburg and other places, carrying off horses, ammunition, etc.; rides round the federal army, and returns to his camp, 10-13 Oct.

Gold at 29 premium at New York. . . . Oct.

Great democratic meeting at New York, condemning the president's policy. . . . 12 Oct.

At New Orleans Butler compels all persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to send in their names and register their property to the provost-marshal, 12 Oct.

McClellan's headquarters at Harper's Ferry. . . . 17 Oct.

Raid of confederate general Morgan in Kentucky; he carries off 80 federal wagons of ammunition, etc., 18 Oct.

Ten confederate prisoners at Palmyra shot by order of gen. McNeil in consequence of the disappearance of Abraham Alsman. . . . 18 Oct.

Rosecrans supersedes Buell in the west. . . . 30 Oct.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on behalf of the French government, proposes joint mediation in the American conflict to Great Britain and Russia, 30 Oct.; declined by Gortschakoff, 8 Nov.; by earl Russell. . . . 13 Nov.

The confederate steamer *Alabama*, capt. Semmes, captures many U. S. vessels, and excites much alarm at New York. . . . Oct.-Dec.

Elections for next congress; great majority for the democratic (opposition) candidates in New York and several other states. . . . 4 Nov.

McClellan, while advancing towards Richmond, is superseded by gen. Burnside, 5 Nov. who advances towards Richmond. . . . 7 Nov.

President Davis threatens reprisals if gen. McNeil is not surrendered (see 18 Oct.). . . . 17 Nov.

Burnside summons Fredericksburg to surrender; confederate gen. Lee, with about 80,000 men, near. . . . 22 Nov.

100,000 federal soldiers on the sick list. . . . Nov.

Great honor shown to McClellan; he is proposed as the next president. . . . Nov.

The federal government orders release of disaffected persons in prisons. . . . 25 Nov.

Annual session of U. S. congress; the president recommends compensated emancipation of all slaves in the loyal states before the year 1900. . . . 1 Dec.

Battle of Fredericksburg (which see); Burnside crosses the Rappahannock, 10 Dec.; bombards Fredericksburg, 11 Dec.; a series of desperate attacks on the confederates; Burnside totally defeated, 13 Dec.; recrosses the river. . . . 15 Dec.

First attack on Vicksburg. . . . 29 Dec.

Engagements in Tennessee with varying results. . . . Dec.

Discovery of frauds in the U. S. army financial accounts; public dissatisfaction with the government; secretaries Chase and Seward resign, but resume office. . . . Dec.

Battles near Murfreesborough, or Stone River, between Rosecrans and the federals and Braxton Bragg and the confederates; begin 29 Dec.; severe but indecisive, 31 Dec.; battle continued, 2 Jan.; Bragg defeated, retreats, 3 Jan. 1863

[“There have been about 2000 battles and skirmishes since the commencement of the war.”—*American Almanac*.]

President Lincoln proclaims the freedom of slaves in the rebel states, except in parts held by the U. S. army. . . . 1 Jan.

Burnside superseded by Joseph Hooker in command of army of the Potomac. . . . 26 Jan.

The French government's offer of mediation, 9 Jan., declined. . . . 6 Feb.

The *George Grissold*, a vessel containing provisions and

other relief for the distressed cotton-workers in Lancashire, arrives. . . . 9 Feb. 1863

A conscription bill (for men between 18 and 45) passed, 25 Feb. “

The congress authorizes the suspension of the habeas corpus act, 3 March; and establishes a National Academy of Sciences at Washington. . . . 4 March, “

Confederate loan for 3,000,000, well taken up in Europe, March, “

Charleston, S. C., attacked by monitors and gunboats; the *Krook*, a monitor, sunk. . . . 7 April, “

Battle of Chancellorsville (which see); the federals under Hooker cross the Rappahannock, 29 April; defeated (gen. Stonewall Jackson is mortally wounded), 2-4 May; Hooker recrosses the Rappahannock. . . . 5 May, “

Stonewall Jackson dies. . . . 10 May, “

Grant's successful campaign in Tennessee; he defeats the confederates under Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson, 14 May; and under Pemberton at Champion Hills, 16 May; and invests Vicksburg, Miss., which is strongly fortified, 18 May; a dreadful assault on it repelled, 22 May, “

Confederate invasion under Lee; invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and take various towns, 14 June and seq. “

The federal general Hooker superseded by George H. Meade. . . . 27 June, “

Meade advances against Lee; great battle of Gettysburg; the confederates evacuate Pennsylvania and Maryland, 1-3 July, “

Vicksburg bombarded, 3 July; surrendered by Pemberton to Grant and Porter. . . . 4 July, “

Port Hudson, a confederate fortress on the Mississippi, surrenders. . . . 8 July, “

Fierce riots at New York against the conscription; many negroes murdered and much property destroyed, 13-16 July, “

The Sioux defeated, 7 Aug.; gen. Pope reports that the Indian war is ended. . . . Aug. “

New York rioters tried and convicted, 12 Aug.; conscription going on peacefully. . . . 21 Aug. “

Siege of Charleston; defended by Beauregard—attacks with varied success, July; Fort Sumter bombarded and destroyed (and so-called Greek fire employed); attacks on the ruins repulsed. . . . 21, 22 Aug. “

Capture of Fort Wagner, South Carolina. . . . 7 Sept. “

Knoxville occupied by Burnside. . . . 10 Sept. “

A Russian squadron warmly received at New York, Sept. and Oct. “

Battles of Chickamauga. . . . 19, 20 Sept. “

Mason, the confederate commissioner in England, protests against the mode of his reception, and quits, 22 Sept. “

Confederates defeated at Blue Springs, Tenn. . . . 10 Oct. “

Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers. . . . 17 Oct. “

Rosecrans's command of the federal army in Tennessee superseded by Grant and Thomas and Sherman, 19 Oct. “

The steam rams *El Tousson* and *El Monassar*, built by Mr. Laird at Birkenhead, and suspected to be for the confederates, are placed under charge of a government vessel in the Mersey. . . . 31 Oct. “

British consuls dismissed from southern states. . . . Oct. “

Meade captures a part of Lee's army on the north side of the Rappahannock. . . . 7 Nov. “

Longstreet defeats Burnside, and compels him to retire into Knoxville. . . . 14-17 Nov. “

Sherman and Thomas defeat Bragg at Chattanooga, 24, 25 Nov. “

Longstreet's attack on Knoxville, defended by Burnside, fails, and he retreats into Virginia, 29 Nov. and 1 Dec. “

The confederate general Bragg superseded by Hardee, 2 Dec. “

Lincoln's message to congress warlike; he professes anxiety to all except heads of governments, etc., 4 Dec.; Davis's message firm, but acknowledging reverse, 7 Dec. “

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston takes command of the confederate army in Georgia. . . . 27 Dec. “

President Lincoln orders a draft of 500,000 men for three years. . . . 1 Feb. 1864

Federal expedition into Florida; defeated at Olustee, 20 Feb. “

Failure of attack of Kilpatrick and Daligren on Richmond, 27 Feb.-4 March, “

Ulysses S. Grant made commander-in-chief, succeeding Halleck. . . . 3 March, “

Confederate raids into the western states. . . . March, “

Sherman's expedition against Mobile, 2 March; defeated by Kirby Smith. . . . 5 April, “

Capture of Fort Pillow. . . . 12 April, “

James E. B. Stuart, the celebrated confederate cavalry officer, killed. . . . 11 May, “

Campaign in Virginia: the army of the Potomac crosses the Rapidan; advance of Lee (now supported by Longstreet), 2 May; severe battle in the “Wilderness” (near Chancellorsville), indecisive, 5, 6 May; battle of Spotsylvania, much carnage. . . . 10-12 May, “

Sherman (in Georgia) beats the confederates at Resaca, 14 May, and at Dallas. . . . 21 May, “

Fugitive slave act repealed by the house of representatives. . . . 13 June, “

Grant assaults Lee's intrenchments at Cold Harbor, and is repulsed with a loss of about 10,000 men; the confederates losing 1000. . . . 3 June, 1864

After a succession of attacks on both sides, Grant by a flank movement marches to the other side of Richmond, and faces Petersburg. 18 June; where, having taken the first intrenchments after desperate assaults, he is repulsed with considerable loss. . . . 18 June, "

The confederate steamer *Alabama* (capt Semmes) attacked and sunk by the U. S. corvette *Kearsarge* (capt Winslow) near Cherbourg, France. . . . 19 June, "

Mr. Chase, secretary of the treasury, resigns; succeeded by Mr. Fessenden. . . . July, "

Part of Lee's army invades Maryland. 5 July; defeats Wallace near Monocacy river. 9 July; threatens Baltimore and Washington, and retreats. . . . 12, 19 July, "

Sherman's three battles at Atlanta (Ga.), 20, 22 July; victory remains with the federals. . . . 26 July, "

Confederates again invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and destroy Chambersburg. . . . 30 July, "

Grant orders the explosion of a mine at Petersburg, whereby 250 confederates are killed; but the assault following is repulsed with great slaughter. . . . 30 July, "

The *Taliskasse* confederate steamer (built in London) destroys many U. S. merchantmen. . . . July-Aug. "

Severe conflicts in the Shenandoah valley; the federals victors. . . . Aug. "

The confederate flotilla near Mobile destroyed by Farragut, 5 Aug.; Fort Gaines taken. . . . 8 Aug. "

McClellan nominated for the presidency by the "democratic" Chicago convention. . . . 1 Sept. "

Sherman occupies Atlanta; the confederate general Hood retreats. . . . 2 Sept. "

Sherman orders the depopulation of Atlanta. . . . 7 Sept. "

McClellan declares for maintaining the Union; the democratic party divided. . . . 13 Sept. "

Sheridan (federal) defeats Early at Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley, but with very great loss. 15 Sept. "

The confederates drive back the federals at Cedar Creek; Sheridan arrives, rallies his troops, and defeats the confederates. . . . 19 Oct. "

St. Alban's raid.—Between 20 and 30 armed men enter St. Alban's, Vt.; rob the bank, and carry off horses and stores; fire on and kill several persons, and flee to Canada, 19 Oct.; where 13 of them are arrested. 21 Oct. "

Lincoln re-elected president; McClellan resigns his command in U. S. army. . . . 8 Nov. "

Sherman begins his march through Georgia to Savannah, 16 Nov. "

Hood's attack on Thomas (federal), at Franklin, repulsed with severe loss. . . . 30 Nov. "

Lincoln's message to congress considered "bold". . . . 6 Dec. "

The *St. Alban's* raiders discharged by Judge Coutsol; gen. Dix issues an order for reprisals (annulled by the president). . . . 14 Dec. "

Hood defeated by Thomas (federal) near Nashville. . . . 14-16 Dec. "

Sherman storms fort McAllister, 13 Dec.; enters Savannah. . . . 21 Dec. "

Wilmington bombarded; the attack of gen. Butler and admiral Porter repulsed. . . . 24, 26 Dec. "

The *St. Alban's* raiders recaptured and committed for trial, 27 Dec. et seq. 1865

Fort Fisher taken. . . . 15 Jan. "

Columbia, S. C., taken. . . . 17 Feb. "

Charleston, S. C., taken. . . . 18 Feb. "

Fruitless meeting of president Lincoln and secretary Seward with the confederate vice-president Stephens and two commissioners, to treat for peace in Hampton Roads. . . . 2, 3 Feb. "

The Canadian government surrenders Burley, a raider, to the federals. . . . 3 Feb. "

Lee takes the general command of the confederate armies; he recommends enlistment of negroes. 18 Feb. "

Wilmington captured by Schofield. . . . 22 Feb. "

The confederate congress decrees the arming of the slaves. . . . 22 Feb. "

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson inaugurated as president and vice-president. . . . 4 March, "

A new stringent tariff comes into operation. . . . 1 April, "

Three days' sanguinary conflict at Five Forks, began 31 March; Sheridan turns Lee's flank, and totally defeats him, 1 April; Lee retreats. . . . 2 April, "

Richmond and Petersburg evacuated by the confederates and occupied by Grant. . . . 2, 3 April, "

Sheridan overtakes and defeats Lee at Sailor's Creek, 6 April; Lee surrenders with the army of Northern Virginia to Grant, at Appomattox court-house. . . . 9 April, "

Mobile evacuated by the confederates. . . . 12 April, "

The Union flag replaced at Fort Sumter, Charleston, 14 April, "

President Lincoln shot in the head at Ford's theatre, Washington, about 11 o'clock P. M., 14 April, by J. Wilkes Booth, who escapes; Mr. Seward, the secretary of state, and his son, wounded in his own house by an assassin about the same time; Lincoln dies at 7.30 A. M., 15 April; Andrew Johnson, vice-president, sworn in as seventh president. . . . 15 April, "

The convention between Sherman and Johnston (favorable to confederates), 18 April, disavowed by the gov-

ernment, 21 April; Johnston surrenders on same terms as Lee. . . . 26 April, 1865

J. Wilkes Booth shot, and his accomplice Harold captured, in a farm-house. . . . 26 April, "

The confederate general Richard Taylor (near Mobile) surrenders. . . . 4 May, "

President Jefferson Davis captured at Irwingsville, Georgia, imprisoned. . . . 11 May, "

President Johnson proclaims the opening of the southern ports, 22 May; and an amnesty with certain exemptions. . . . 29 May, "

Solemn fast observed for death of president Lincoln, 1 June, "

The armies rapidly disbanding; fierce riots at New York between whites and negroes. . . . June, "

Galveston, Texas, the last seaport held by the South, surrendered. . . . 5 June, "

The British and French governments rescind their recognition of the confederates as belligerents. 2, 6 June, "

President Johnson, uniting with the democrats, and acting leniently towards the South; reorganization of the state governments. . . . June, "

Close of the long trial of the assassination conspirators, 29 June; execution of Payne, Atzerott, Harold or Herold, and Mrs. Surratt. . . . 7 July, "

The president declines recognition of the emperor of Mexico. . . . 18 July, "

All southern prisoners of war to be released on parole on taking the oath of allegiance. . . . 29 July, "

The confederate privateer *Shenandoah* (capt Waddell) captures and destroys many federal vessels (about 30), Aug. "

Pacific policy of president Johnson; he declares himself opposed to centralization and in favor of state rights; and is bitterly opposed. . . . Sept. "

Correspondence between earl Russell and Mr. Adams (U. S. minister, London) respecting the *Alabama*, confederate privateer; proposal of a commission to whom claims for reparation shall be referred, 7 April-18 Sept. "

Alex. H. Stephens and other southern officials pardoned, 11 Oct. "

Great meeting of Fenians at Philadelphia; the Irish republic proclaimed. . . . 16-24 Oct. "

Much public discussion respecting equal negro suffrage, July-Oct. "

Gen. Robert E. Lee becomes president of Washington College, Virginia. . . . 2 Oct. "

Several southern states pass ordinances annulling secession, abolishing slavery, and renouncing confederate debt. . . . Sept., Oct., Nov. "

National thanksgiving for the peace. . . . 2 Nov. "

Capt. Waddell arrives at Liverpool, 6 Nov.; surrenders the *Shenandoah* to the British government, stating that he had not heard of the end of the war till 2 Aug.; he and his crew paroled, 8 Nov.; the vessel given up to the American consul. . . . 9 Nov. "

Capt. Wirz, after a long military trial, executed for cruelty to the federal prisoners at Andersonville. . . . 10 Nov. "

A negro convention at Charleston appeals for justice and generosity. . . . 26 Nov. "

Ex-president Buchanan publishes his justification, Nov. "

Habeas corpus act restored in northern states. . . . 1 Dec. "

Close of correspondence between the British and United States governments respecting depredations of *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, etc. The earl of Clarendon maintains that "no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port, to cruise against the commerce of the United States". . . . 2 Dec. "

Congress and government protest against the French intervention in Mexico, Nov. . . . 6, 16 Dec. "

Opening of 39th congress; president Johnson's message conciliatory and firm (he requires from the southern states—repeal of their acts of secession, abolition of slavery, and repudiation of confederate debt). . . . 4 Dec. "

The republican party, opposed to the president, predominate in the congress, and move resolutions against restoration of southern states to the Union. . . . Dec. "

Eighty-five members for southern states excluded from congress; congress refuses to recognize the state governments instituted at the South, and insists upon a plan of reconstruction different from that of the president; beginning of the contest between the president and congress. . . . 29 Dec. "

The republicans demand for the negroes personal civil, and political rights, equal to those of the whites; the president proposes gradual enfranchisement, in separate states. . . . Feb. 1866

The president vetoes the Freedman's Bureau bill, 21 Feb., and the bill for the civil rights of the blacks, 27 March, "

The president fiercely opposed by the republicans; the conservatives and democrats unite to support him, March, "

He proclaims the rebellion at an end. . . . 3 April, "

The Civil Rights bill passed in spite of the veto. 9 April, "

Fenian raids in Canada. . . . 31 May-7 June, "

Death of gen. Winfield Scott, aged 80, 29 May; and of Lewis Cass, aged 83. . . . 17 June, "

Continued dissension between the president and congress. . . . July, "

The representatives of Tennessee readmitted to congress (10 states still excluded).....	July, 1865
The Atlantic telegraph completed (see <i>Electric Telegraph</i>),	27 July, "
Congress adjourns.....	28 July, "
Great meeting at Philadelphia of the National Union Convention, consisting of delegates (men of all parties, in every state, north and south, now termed the conservative party), whose object is declared to be to establish the national union, restore the South to its place in the Union, and vindicate the president's policy,	14 Aug. "
Tour of the president; he visits Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, etc.; he is very enthusiastically received; and speaks warmly, and often indelicately: 24 Aug.-18 Sept. Elections for congress go in favor of the republicans, Oct. Death of Martin Van Buren, ex-president.....	Oct. "
Trial of Jefferson Davis deferred till spring.....	Oct. "
Elections in all the states except Delaware and Maryland in favor of the republicans (about 2,200,000 to 1,800,000),	Oct.-Nov. "
Meeting of congress; president's message; he declares that he adheres to his policy.....	3 Dec. "
Bills to provide territorial governments in southern states; and restriction of president's appointing powers proposed.....	3 Dec. "
The president charged with being "silent and motionless".....	Dec. "
A bill admitting negroes to the suffrage in District of Columbia passed.....	13 Dec. "
Veto of president set aside.....	1867 Jan. "
Supreme Court decides that congress has not power to appoint military tribunals.....	Jan. "
Impeachment of president agreed to in committee, 7 Jan. Nebraska admitted as the 37th state, over president's veto.....	9 Feb. "
Bill for establishing military government in the southern states, divided into five districts, discussed,	13-15 Feb. "
Modified and passed, 20 Feb.; vetoed by the president,	28 Feb. "
Mr. Peabody gives \$1,000,000 to promote education in the South.....	Feb. "
Fortieth congress opened.....	4 March, "
Supplementary reconstruction bill for the South passed,	20 March, "
Tenure of Office act passed.....	March, "
Russian America purchased for \$7,000,000; treaty ratified by the senate.....	9 April, "
Many strikes among operatives.....	April, "
Jefferson Davis released on bail, 13 May; proceeded to New York, and thence to Canada.....	20 May, "
Supplementary reconstruction bill adopted over the president's veto.....	15 July, "
Long trial of John H. Surratt for complicity in assassination of president Lincoln; jury not agreed on verdict (discharged, 6 Nov. 1868).....	10 Aug. "
E. M. Stanton, secretary of war, refuses to resign at the requisition of the president, 5 Aug.; suspended; succeeded by gen. Grant.....	12 Aug. "
General amnesty proclaimed by the president.....	9 Sept. "
Removal of gen. Sheridan from the government of Louisiana, and of Sickles from North Carolina, for insubordination to the president.....	Aug.-Sept. "
National cemetery at Antietam (<i>which see</i>) dedicated in presence of the president.....	17 Sept. "
Sir Frederick Bruce, British ambassador, died at Boston,	9 Sept. "
Russian America ceded.....	8 Oct. "
Jefferson Davis's trial adjourned.....	26 Nov. "
Elections in the South give supremacy to the negroes; in some parts of the north great majorities for the democrats.....	Oct.-Nov. "
President's message, maintaining his principles on reconstruction.....	3 Dec. "
Proposed impeachment of the president negatived in congress (108 to 57).....	8 Dec. "
Treaty for purchase of Danish West Indies (St. Thomas and St. John), for \$7,500,000, signed.....	Dec. "
Great general storm of snow and sleet; many perish; many wrecks.....	11-15 Dec. "
President Johnson censured, and gen. Sheridan thanked by house of representatives (see Aug. 1867).....	4 Jan. 1868
Stanton restored to war department.....	14, 15 Jan. "
The house of representatives declare that there is no valid government in the south; and transfer the jurisdiction from president Johnson to Grant, as general of the army.....	21 Jan. "
Great commercial depression; Mr. Wells, the revenue commissioner, recommends "peace, retrenchment, and reform".....	Jan. "
The inland cotton tax repealed.....	about 1 Feb. "
Edward Thornton, new British ambassador, and Charles Dickens received by the president.....	7 Feb. "
Angry correspondence between the president and gen. Grant.....	28 Jan.-14 Feb. "
President Johnson orders dismissal of Stanton, and appoints gen. Thomas secretary of war, 21 Feb.; declared illegal by the senate.....	22 Feb. "
The impeachment of the president voted by house of representatives (126 to 47), 24 Feb.; reported at the	
bar of the senate by Thaddeus Stevens and Bingham,	25 Feb. 1868
Nine articles of impeachment (for issuing order for removal of E. M. Stanton from war office, and following proceedings) adopted by the house of representatives (127 to 47).....	2 March, "
Bill of impeachment of Johnson sent up to the senate by the house of representatives.....	4 March, "
Judicious speech of lord Stanley in the British house of commons on the <i>Alabama</i> claims.....	6 March, "
Trial of president Johnson comes before the senate,	23 March, "
Impeachment opened by gen. Butler.....	30 March, "
Mr. Dickens sails from New York, after most affectionate parting.....	22 April, "
National republican convention at Chicago; announce their "platform"; approving the congress reconstruction policy; severely condemning president Johnson; denouncing repudiation of the debt; declaring for protection of naturalized citizens, etc., 20 May; and proposing gen. Ulysses S. Grant as the next president, and Mr. Colfax as vice-president.....	21 May, "
The senate reject the 11th article of the impeachment,	16 May, "
Reject 2d and 3d articles, and adjourn <i>sine die</i> ; intense excitement among republicans.....	26 May, "
Mr. Stanton resigns, 27 May; succeeded by gen. Schofield,	30 May, "
Death of the ex-president James Buchanan.....	1 June, "
Chinese embassy received by the president.....	5 June, "
Bill for readmitting North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama, to representation in congress, passed by the senate.....	11 June, "
Mr. Reverdy Johnson nominated ambassador to Great Britain.....	12 June, "
Arkansas readmitted over the president's veto, 20 June, The democratic convention nominate Horatio Seymour for president, and Francis P. Blair for vice-president,	4-7 July, "
General amnesty (with exceptions) issued.....	4 July, "
Wyoming territory organized.....	22 July, "
Act for protection of naturalized citizens abroad passed,	27 July, "
Thaddeus Stevens dies.....	12 Aug. "
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant elected 18th president.....	3 Nov. "
Gen. Sheridan's victory over insurgent Indians; a village burned.....	27 Nov. "
Any repudiation of debt renounced by the house of representatives (154 to 6).....	14 Dec. "
Cornell university (<i>which see</i>) founded.....	Dec. "
Convention respecting <i>Alabama</i> claims signed by lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson.....	14 Jan. 1869
Prosecution of Jefferson Davis dropped; a <i>nolle prosequi</i> entered.....	6 Feb. "
Indian war reported over.....	Feb. "
<i>Alabama</i> treaty rejected by committee of senate, 18 Feb. Fifteenth article of amendment to the constitution passed,	26 Feb. "
Gen. Schenck's bill, declaring that all national obligations shall be paid in coin, passed.....	3 March, "
Adjournment of 40th congress; meeting of 41st congress; president Grant assumes office.....	4 March, "
Schenck's bill for cash payments passed by senate,	15 March, "
Act authorizing the Mexican claims commission passed,	7 April, "
Convention respecting <i>Alabama</i> claims rejected by the senate.....	13 April, "
John Lothrop Motley appointed minister at London,	April, "
Naturalization treaty with Great Britain ratified by senate,	15 April, "
Great peace jubilee held at Boston; colossal concert (10,371 voices, 1094 instruments, with anvils, bells, etc.) began.....	15 June, "
William Pitt Fessenden, financier, died.....	8 Sept. "
Gold panic, New York.....	24 Sept. "
Steamboat <i>Stonewall</i> burned on the Mississippi; about 200 persons perish.....	27 Oct. "
Admiral Charles Stewart, "Old Ironsides," aged 92, died,	6 Nov. "
Correspondence respecting <i>Alabama</i> claims, etc., between lord Clarendon and Mr. Hamilton Fish (June-Oct. 1869) published.....	Dec. "
Renewal of the reciprocity treaty with Canada rejected by senate.....	13 Dec. "
U. S. corvette <i>Onيدا</i> sunk by collision with British P. & O. steamer <i>Bombay</i> ; 112 lives lost.....	24 Jan. 1870
[Capt. Eyre, of the <i>Bombay</i> , severely censured for not waiting to give succor.]	
Darien canal scheme approved by congress, Jan.; treaty signed.....	26 Jan. "
Prince Arthur presented to president Grant, 24 Jan.; attended Mr. Peabody's funeral.....	8 Feb. "
Virginia (15 Jan.) and Mississippi readmitted to congress,	3 Feb. "
Bill for purchase of St. Thomas's Isle rejected by senate,	23 March, "
Fifteenth amendment proclaimed.....	30 March, "
Texas (15 March) and Georgia readmitted to congress,	20 April, "

The tariff bill opposed by free-traders	May, 1870	indirect damages by <i>Alabama</i> and other vessels; much excitement in England	Jan. 1872
Non recognition of Cuba affirmed	June	Serious political disturbances in New Orleans	1-15 Jan.
San Domingo annexation treaty sent to senate	10 Jan.	Despatch from the British minister sent 2 Feb.; reply received (not divulged to parliament)	14 March
rejected	30 June	Formation of Yellowstone National Park (<i>which see</i>) authorized by congress	March
Admiral J. A. Dahlgren died	12 July	Mayor Hall's trial begins	1 March
Session of congress closed	15 July	Garvey makes exposures of "ring" frauds	8 March
J. L. Motley, minister to Great Britain, recalled	July	Further correspondence (see <i>Alabama</i>)	March, April
First through car from the Pacific coast arrives in New York	24 July	Horace Greeley, editor of the New York <i>Tribune</i> , nominated for president by the liberal republicans	4 May
New tariff bill passed (new rates take effect 1 Jan. 1871)	14 Aug.	New tariff, reduced duties to begin from 1 Aug.; passed	4 June
Admiral David G. Farragut died, aged 70	14 Aug.	Gen. Grant nominated for re-election as president by the republicans at Philadelphia	6 June
Strict neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war proclaimed	Aug.	Continued negotiations respecting the <i>Alabama</i> affair, May; nothing settled; congress adjourns to Dec.	10 June
Senator Oliver P. Morton accepts the embassy to Great Britain	23 Sept.	Dispute with Spain respecting unjust imprisonment of Dr. Howard, an American citizen, in Cuba, since 13 Dec. 1870; settled; Dr. Howard released	June
Great loss of life and property through floods in Virginia and Maryland	end of Sept.-2 Oct.	General labor strike in New York; 100,000 workmen cease work	June
Great reduction of the heavy internal taxation begins	1 Oct.	Great international musical peace jubilee at Boston	17 June-4 July
Meeting of the southern convention at Cincinnati for political and commercial affairs	4 Oct.	Coalition between the democrats and the liberal republicans at Baltimore to support Greeley	10 July
Gen. Robert E. Lee dies, aged 62	12 Oct.	Trial of Edward S. Stokes for murder of James Fisk of the Erie ring (see <i>New York</i> , 1872)	15 July
President Grant issues a proclamation against Fenianism and attacks on Cuba	13 Oct.	United States squadron at Southampton, England, visited by the prince of Wales	13 Aug.
Mr. Morton declines the embassy to Great Britain for party reasons	about 25 Oct.	Judge Baruard convicted of corruption, and removed from office and disqualified	19 Aug.
The republican majority in congress greatly reduced by the autumn election (the first in which all races are duly represented)	Nov.	Sinking of steamer <i>Motis</i> in Long Island Sound; 48 lives lost	31 Aug.
Gen. Cox, secretary of interior, dismissed; quarrel between him and the president	Nov.	The "straight-out democrats" nominate Charles O'Connor for president	Sept.
Annual message of the president; he regrets failure of proposal for annexing St. Domingo; and of the non-settlement of the <i>Alabama</i> claims; and complains of Canadian aggression	5 Dec.	Announcement of the award of the Geneva arbitration on the <i>Alabama</i> , etc. (about 3,229,166 <i>l.</i>)	Sept.
Population: 33,581,680 whites; 4,879,923 colored; Indians, 25,733; Chinese, 63,196; Japanese, 55; total, 38,549,987	Dec.	Wm. Henry Seward, statesman, died	10 Oct.
Mr. Motley terms his recall "an outrage"	7 Dec.	The emperor of Germany, arbitrator in the San Juan difficulty, awards the island to the United States	23 Oct.
Steamer <i>Nick Wall</i> sinks on the Mississippi; 100 lives lost	lost	Gen. Grant re-elected president (by 300 electoral votes; 68 for Greeley)	5 Nov.
Gen. Robert Schenck appointed minister to Great Britain; accepts	21 Dec.	Great fire in Boston; loss \$70,000,000	9, 10 Nov.
San Domingo commission appointed	11 Jan.	Death of Horace Greeley, aged 61	29 Nov.
Statue of Abraham Lincoln in the capitol at Washington unveiled	25 Jan.	Gen. Grant, in his message, says that the results of the arbitration leave Great Britain and the United States without a shadow upon their friendly relations	2 Dec.
George Ticknor, historian, dies	26 Jan.	Serious political disturbances in Louisiana	Nov. and Dec.
President signs bill giving District of Columbia a territorial government	4 March	Beginning of the Credit Mobilier scandal in Congress	19 Dec.
42d congress meets (senate, 47 republicans; 15 democrats)	4 March	Modoc Indians defeat troops sent to expel them	17 Jan. 1873
Proclamation against the Ku-Klux in South Carolina	6 March	Visit of prof. Tyndall: he lectures in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, etc.	Sept. 1872-Feb.
San Domingo commissioners report to the senate	4 April	Civil war in Louisiana; fighting at New Orleans	Feb.
Miners' riots in Scranton, Pa.	7 April	The congress opened; great Credit Mobilier scandal, members accused of bribery	March
Supreme Court decides the Legal-tender act to be constitutional	1 May	Death of chief justice Chase	7 May
Commission to settle disputes with Great Britain respecting the <i>Alabama</i> , etc. fishery question, and the San Juan affair: for the British the earl de Gray (since marquis of Ripon), sir Stafford Northcote, and others; for the Americans, secretary Fish, gen. Schenck, and others; announced 10 Feb.; meet at Washington, 27 Feb.; sign treaty, agreeing to arbitration at Geneva, etc. (see <i>Alabama</i> and <i>San Juan</i>), 8 May; ratified	26 May	Gen. Canby and others massacred (see <i>Indians</i>), 11 April; capt. Jack and others captured; end of the war	1 June
Gen. Schenck warmly received at Liverpool	3 June	Hiram Powers, sculptor of "the Greek Slave," died at Florence	27 June
An American fleet, accompanied by English and French and German ships, arrives at Corea to conclude a treaty for protection of mariners; on attempting to explore the peninsula the Europeans are assailed from masked batteries; the Korean forts are then attacked and destroyed; and negotiations renewed	June	Steamer <i>Wauasset</i> takes fire on the Potomac; about 70 perish	8 Aug.
Explosion of steamer <i>Westfield</i> at New York; 100 lives lost	30 July	Great financial panic in New York; Stock Exchange closed and many great banking-houses failed	19 Sept. et seq.
Explosion of steamer <i>Ocean Wave</i> at Mobile; 60 lives lost	27 Aug.	Great excitement through the execution of Americans taken in the <i>Virginis</i> (see <i>Cuba</i>)	Nov.
Great excitement in New York over the frauds of the Tweed "ring;" committee of 70 appointed, 4 Sept.; great frauds discovered and exposed, Sept.; Tweed arrested, 28 Oct.; Connolly arrested	25 Nov.	President Grant's message (calm)	2 Dec.
Chicago destroyed by fire; great exertions to relieve the sufferers; see <i>Chicago</i> ; about 2000 lives lost by fires in N.W. forests	8-11 Oct.	Great deficiency in the revenue (about 17,000,000 <i>l.</i>) announced	Dec.
Col. Hodge, paymaster of the regular army, confesses great defalcations since 10 Sept. 1864; condemned to long imprisonment	Nov.	Alex. H. Stephens, the great confederate leader, returns to political life and congress	Dec.
European and North American railway opened at Bangor, Me., by lord Lisgar and gen. Grant	18 Oct.	Women's whiskey-war in Ohio; endeavor to suppress the liquor traffic by prayers, singing, etc., opposite the shops, Feb.; in New York	27 Feb. 1874
Dispute between the U. S. secretary of state, Hamilton Fish, and the Russian envoy Kataskazy (for undue interference); Kataskazy dismissed	Nov.	Ex-president Fillmore died	8 March
Grand duke Alexis of Russia warmly received at New York	18 Nov.	Charles Sumner, senator, died	11 March
Congress opened; president in his message refers to peace abroad and prosperity at home	4 Dec.	Women's whiskey-war resisted; subsidies	March, April
Formal meeting of the <i>Alabama</i> arbitration commission at Geneva (adjourned to 15 June)	18 Dec.	President Grant's veto of the currency bill for creating inconvertible paper money, advocated by the Butler party	22 April
Gen. Halleck died	Jan. 1872	Fierce white and black riots at Austin, Miss., quelled by the military (after loss of 15 lives)	12 Aug.
General amnesty bill passed	16 Jan.	Great excitement respecting the Beecher-Tilton scandal; the rev. H. W. Beecher, a great preacher, accused of adultery with Mrs. Tilton, July; acquitted by a committee of his church	27 Aug.
American case under the treaty of Washington; claims		Insurrection of negroes at Trenton, Tennessee; suppressed; leaders hanged	Aug.
		Centenary of the meeting of delegates at Philadelphia celebrated	Sept.
		Insurrection of whites at New Orleans against W. P. Kellogg, the governor of Louisiana, whom they depose,	

15 Sept.; they submit to the president; and Kellogg is restored. 18 Sept.
 Great fire at Fall River cotton-mills, Massachusetts; about 60 lives lost. 19 Sept.
 Lincoln monument, Springfield, Ill., inaugurated. 15 Oct.
 Triennial convention of the Episcopal church; canon passed against ritualism. 27 Oct.
 Majority for democratic party in elections for congress reported. 4 Nov.
 President Grant's message, moderate. 7 Dec.
 Congress passes a bill for the resumption of cash payment, 1 Jan. 1879.
 Disturbances in New Orleans; government troops eject conservative members from the legislative assembly as unduly elected. 4 Jan.
 Senate rejects new reciprocity treaty with Canada. 4 Feb.
 Civil rights (of negroes) bill passed. Feb.
 The 44th congress comes into office, 4 March; (to meet on 6 Dec.).
 Centenary of battle of Lexington celebrated. 19 April.
 Centenary of battle of Bunker Hill celebrated. 17 June.
 Trial of Tilton v. Beecher ends; jury disagreeing, discharged. 2 July.
 Andrew Johnson, ex-president, dies. 31 July.
 Democratic conventions of New York declare in favor of hard money and resumption of cash payments. 16 Sept.
 John McCloskey, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, made the first North American cardinal, received in his church at Rome. 30 Sept.
 President Grant, in addressing the Tennessee army in Iowa, protests against Roman Catholic aggression. 30 Sept.
 Democratic inflationists defeated at elections for governor in Ohio and Iowa. about 12 Oct.
 Virginia city destroyed by fire (see Nevada). 26 Oct.
 State official elections give large majority for republicans. about 2 Nov.
 President Grant's message; alludes to attacks on, and defends, unsectarian education; notices unsatisfactory state of Cuba, and hints at ultimate intervention. 7 Dec.
 Centennial year begun with great demonstrations at Philadelphia, etc. 1 Jan.
 Gen. Babcock, secretary to president accused of complicity in "whiskey frauds"; resigned. 24 Feb.
 Mr. Belknap, secretary of war, accused of selling official places; resigns; impeached by congress. 2 March.
 Salary of next president proposed to be reduced from \$50,000 to 25,000 dollars. March.
 Increased opposition to Chinese immigration. March.
 Dana's appointment as British minister rejected by the senate. about 5 April.
 Lincoln monument, Washington (erected by colored people), unveiled. 14 April.
 Other scandals in government offices reported. April.
 The president vetoes the bill for reduction of president's salary. 19 April.
 Issue of silver coin for small notes. May.
 Dispute with Great Britain respecting the extradition of Winslow, an American forger. March-May.
 International exhibition opened (see Philadelphia). 10 May.
 Political conferences at Philadelphia urge reforms. May.
 Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, nominated for president, and William A. Wheeler for vice-president, by the republican convention, Cincinnati. 16 June.
 The arrangements for surrendering fugitive criminals in the treaty of 1842 nullified by the release of Winslow and Brent (see Extradition). June.
 Massacre of gen. Custer and his command by Indians under Sitting Bull. 25 June.
 Mr. Tilden nominated for president by the democratic convention, St. Louis. 29 June.
 Centenary of the foundation of the republic. 4 July.
 Massacre of negro militiamen by whites at Hamburg, S. C. 11 July; 53 whites indicted for murder. Aug.
 Mr. Belknap's case in the senate; 35 vote him guilty of official corruption; 25 not; acquitted. 1 Aug.
 Death of gen. Braxton Bragg. Sept.
 Reefs at Hell gate blown up. 24 Sept.
 The president's proclamation against unlawful combinations (of whites) in South Carolina. 17 Oct.
 He declines to receive a centennial address from Irish home rulers. Oct.
 Election of electors for the president. 7 Nov.
 International exhibition at Philadelphia closed. 10 Nov.
 President Grant's message; he declares the electoral system to have failed. 5 Dec.
 Election for president by delegates; Mr. Tilden, 184; Mr. Hayes, 185 (some votes challenged). 6 Dec.
 End of dispute with the British government announced (see Extradition). Dec.
 Brooklyn theatre burned; about 300 lives lost. 5 Dec.
 Electoral tribunal (to settle the election for president) chosen in congress. 30 Jan.
 President in his message urges a speedy return to cash payments. 3 Feb.
 Rutherford B. Hayes's election confirmed; William A. Wheeler, vice president, 2 March; sworn, 4 March;

1874 inaugurated; in his message he professes impartial devotion to the public good. 5 March.
 Gen. Grant visits Britain. 28 May et seq.
 "Molly Maguire," murderous terrorist rioters in Pennsylvania coal fields, subdued; several executed. June.
 Strike of railway servants on Baltimore and Ohio railway through reduced pay; violent riots in West Virginia; reign of terror; successful resistance to the military; many killed and wounded at Pittsburgh; held by rioters; sheriff killed; cannon used. 16-22 July.
 Strike extending to New York railways (not in New England). 24 July.
 Mob (many foreign communists) beaten by military at Chicago (15 killed, about 100 wounded). 26 July.
 Gen. Sheridan sent to Pittsburgh, 22 July; damage about 8,000,000; tranquillity restored. about 4 Aug.
 President Hayes warmly received in the South. Sept.
 Formation of a Cuban league on behalf of insurgents, announced. Sept.
 The new congress opened (democratic majority in the house of representatives); Samuel J. Randall, democrat, re-elected speaker. 15 Oct.
 Many suspicious failures of commercial companies and others. Sept., Oct.
 Reduction of the federal army from 25,000 to 20,000, voted by house of representatives; refused by senate. Oct., Nov.
 Anti-resumption bill passed by house of representatives. 23 Nov.
 President Hayes's message; recommends resumption of cash payments on 1 Jan. 1879; pacification of the South; good treatment of the negroes. 3 Dec.
 Bland's "silver bill," making silver legal-tender money (injurious to fundholders, etc.), passed by congress; veto of the president. 16 Feb. 1878
 Committee appointed to investigate charges of corruption against boards returning delegates to elect the president. June.
 Gen. Butler secedes from the republicans, and joins a new "national party" connected with Kearney, a violent agitator from California (they are popularly termed "greenbackers," as contending for soft money, and opposing return to cash payments). Aug. et seq.
 Desire expressed for a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Aug.
 Many deaths by yellow fever (which see) in southern states. Aug., Sept., Oct.
 Autumn elections. mostly on 5 Nov.
 46th congress elected; 149 democrats, 130 republicans. Nov.
 10 greenbackers. 16 Dec.
 Gold at par (first time since 1862). 18 Dec.
 Resumption of cash payments. 1 Jan. 1879
 Death of Caleb Cushing, U. S. minister at Madrid, aged about 79. 11 Jan.
 Meeting of 46th congress. 4 March.
 Great emigration of negroes from the southern to the western states. March, April.
 Largest grain crops for many years. autumn.
 Elections specially favor republicans. Oct.
 Much distress of freed negroes in Kansas, etc. 1 Jan. 1880
 The republican convention at Chicago nominate gen. James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur as president and vice-president, 9 June; the democratic convention at Cincinnati nominate gen. Winfield Scott Hancock and William H. English. 24 June.
 Gen. Garfield sets forth his proposed policy in a letter; says, "We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world." 12 July.
 Gen. Garfield elected president; Mr. Arthur vice-president (213-156). 2 Nov.
 Garfield inaugurated. 4 March. 1881
 Dispute between the president and senator Conkling respecting appointment of collector of customs at New York; Conkling resigns. May.
 Attempted assassination of president Garfield by Charles Jules Guiteau, a lawyer of Chicago, at railway station, Washington; two pistol-shots; ball enters the body. 2 July.
 President Garfield, after much suffering, died. 19 Sept.
 Gen. Arthur sworn in as president. 20 Sept.
 Guiteau convicted of murder, 26 Jan. 1882; sentenced, 2 Feb. to be hanged; executed. 30 June, 1882

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1789 & 1793. Gen. George Washington elected first president. 6 April.
 1797. John Adams. 4 March.
 1801 & 1805. Thomas Jefferson. 4 March.
 1809 & 1813. James Madison. 4 March.
 1817 & 1821. James Monroe. 4 March.
 1825. John Quincy Adams. 4 March.
 1829 & 1833. Gen. Andrew Jackson. 4 March.
 1837. Martin Van Buren. 4 March.
 1841. Gen. William Henry Harrison. 4 March. Died 4 April; succeeded by
 1841. John Tyler (formerly vice president).
 1845. James Knox Polk. 4 March.
 1849. Gen. Zachary Taylor. 4 March. Died 9 July, 1850, succeeded by the vice-president.

1850. Millard Fillmore.
 1853. Gen. Franklin Pierce. 4 March.
 1857. James Buchanan. 4 March.
 1861 & 1865. Abraham Lincoln. 4 March. Shot 14 April; died 15 April, 1865; succeeded by vice-president,
 1865. Andrew Johnson. 15 April.
 1869 & 1873. Ulysses S. Grant. 4 March.
 1877. Rutherford Birchard Hayes. 4 March.
 1881. Gen. James Abram Garfield. 4 March.
 " Gen. Chester A. Arthur. 19 Sept.

Unity, see Christian.

Universal Suffrage (*Plebiscitum*), one of the six points of the charter (see *Chartists*), was adopted by the French in their constitution of 1791, and used in the election of their president in 1851 and of their emperor in 1852, and by the Italian states in voting for annexation to Sardinia in 1860, 1861, 1866, and 1870.

Universalists, who believe in the final salvation of all men. This doctrine, declared in the Talmud, and ascribed to Origen about 230, was advocated by other early fathers, but opposed by St. Augustine, about 420; and condemned by the 5th general council at Constantinople, May, June, 553. It was received by the Unitarians in the seventeenth century, and avowed by numerous clergymen of the Church of England. James Kelly, who published his "Union" in 1760, founded the sect of Universalists in Britain; and John Murray, in America, about 1770. The sect barely exists in Britain, but flourishes in America.

Universities. The most ancient in Europe are those of Bologna, Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and Salamanca. In old Aberdeen was a monastery, in which youths were instructed in theology, the canon law, and the school philosophy, at least 200 years before the university and King's College were founded; see *Degrees*. The following dates are generally given:

Aberdeen founded.....	1494
Abo, Finland.....	1640
Adelaide, Australia.....	1876
Andrews, St., Scotland.....	1411
Angers, chiefly law.....	1364
Anjou, 1349; enlarged.....	
Athens.....	1836
Barcelona, revived.....	1841
Basle, Switzerland.....	1460
Berlin.....	1810
Berne.....	1834
Besançon, Burgundy.....	1076
Bologna, Italy.....	1116
Bonn.....	1784, 1818
Bordeaux.....	1472
Bourges.....	1465
Breslau.....	1702
Bruges, French Flanders.....	1665
Brussels.....	1834
Caen, Normandy, 1436; revived.....	1803
Cambridge, began about 635 (?); re- vived.....	1109
Cambridge, New England, pro- jected.....	1630
Christiania.....	1811
Cologne, in Germany, refounded.....	1346
Compostella, Spain.....	1517
Coimbra, Portugal.....	1279
Copenhagen.....	1476
Cordova, Spain.....	968
Corfu.....	1823
Cracow, Poland, 700; revived.....	1364
Dijon, France.....	1722
Dillingen, Swabia.....	1565
Dole, Burgundy.....	1422
Dorpat.....	1632
Douay, French Flanders.....	1568
Dresden, Saxony.....	1094
Dublin (see <i>Trinity College</i>).....	1591
Dublin College (Catholic).....	1831
Durham.....	1831
Edinburgh, founded by James VI.....	1582
Erfurt, Thuringia; enlarged.....	1390
Erlangen.....	1743
Evora, Portugal.....	1533
Florence, Italy, enlarged.....	1439
Frankfort-on-the-Oder.....	1506

Franker.....	1585
Fribourg, Germany.....	1480
Geneva.....	1368
Ghent.....	1816
Glasgow.....	1450
Göttingen.....	1736
Granada, Spain.....	1537
Gripeswald.....	1647
Groningen, Friesland.....	1614
Halle, Saxony.....	1694
Harvard, U.S.....	1038
Heidelberg.....	1386
Helmstadt.....	1675
Ingolstadt, Bavaria.....	1673
Irish, new.....	1879
Jena, or Sala, Thuringia.....	1647
Kiel, Holstein.....	1666
King's College, London (<i>which</i> <i>see</i>).....	1829
Königsberg, Prussia.....	1644
Leipsic, Saxony.....	1409
Leyden, Holland.....	1575
Liege.....	1816
Lima, in Peru.....	1614
Lisbon, 1290; removed to Coim- bra.....	1391
London University (<i>which see</i>).....	1826
Louvaine, Flanders, 926; en- larged.....	1426
Lyons, France.....	830, 1300
Madrid.....	1836
Mantua.....	1625
Marburg.....	1527
Mechlin, Flanders.....	1440
Melbourne, Victoria.....	1856
Mentz.....	1477
Milan.....	1565
Montpellier.....	1289
Moscow, 1754; again.....	1803
Munich.....	1826
Munster.....	1491
Nancy.....	1769
Nantes.....	1460
Naples.....	1224
Orange.....	1365
Orleans, France.....	1305
Oxford (see <i>Oxford</i>).....	879

Paderborn.....	1592
Padua, Italy.....	1228
Palenza, 1209; removed to Sala- manca.....	1249
Palermo.....	1447
Paris, 792; renovated.....	1200
Parma.....	1482
Pau.....	1722
Pavia, 1360; enlarged.....	1599
Perpignan.....	1349
Perugia, Italy.....	1307
Petersburg, St., 1747; again.....	1819
Pisa, 1343; enlarged.....	1552
Poitiers.....	1431
Prague.....	1348
Queen's University (Ireland).....	1850
Rhelsa, 1145; enlarged.....	1648
Rome.....	1245
Rostock, Mecklenburg.....	1419
Salamanca.....	1230
Salerno.....	1233
Salzburg.....	1623
Saragossa, Aragon.....	1474
Seville.....	1504
Sienna.....	1380
Siguenza, Spain.....	1517
Sorbonne, France.....	1253
Strasbourg.....	1538
Stuttgart.....	1775
Sydney, N.S.W.....	1852
Toledo, Spain.....	1490
Toulouse.....	1229
Treves, Germany.....	1473
Tübingen, Württemberg.....	1477
Turin.....	1405
Upsal, Sweden.....	1476
Utrecht, Holland.....	1634
Valence, Dauphiné.....	1454
Valencia.....	1200
Valladolid.....	1346
Venice.....	1592
Victoria, North of England.....	1840
Vienna.....	1365
Wittenburg.....	1502
Würzburg.....	1408
Wilna.....	1803
Zurich.....	1822

(For leading American universities, see *Colleges in the United States*.)

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Royal commission appointed to inquire into their income and property, in 1872; reported in Oct. 1874 that the united income for 1871 was 754,405*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; see

Cambridge and Oxford. The Universities act, passed 10 Aug. 1877, appoints commissioners with power to make statutes and other provisions.

University Boat-race. The contest between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at first near Oxford, afterwards on the river Thames, began 10 June, 1829, and has been annual since 1856. In 1864, after 20 contests, the opposing parties were equal; but on 8 April, 1865, 24 March, 1866, 13 April, 1867, 4 April, 1868, and 17 March, 1869, Oxford won, the last time being the 9th in succession. Cambridge won, 6 April, 1870, 1 April, 1871, 23 March, 1872, 29 March, 1873, and 28 March, 1874. Oxford won, 20 March, 1875; Cambridge won, 8 April, 1876. Dead heat, neither won, 24 March, 1877; Oxford won, 13 April, 1878; Cambridge won, 5 April, 1879; Oxford won on Monday, 22 March, 1880, and Friday, 8 April, 1881. In the international boat-race between the universities of Oxford and Harvard, Massachusetts, U.S., Oxford won, 27 Aug. 1869.

University College (London), see *London University and Oxford*.

University Education Act (Ireland), 42 & 43 Vict. c. 85, passed 15 Aug. 1879. It provides for the dissolution of the "Queen's University" and the foundation of the "Royal University of Ireland," the charter of which was signed by the queen, 19 April, 1880.

University Elections, see *Dodson's Act*.

University Teaching, society for its extension, formed in London, and supported by Cambridge, Oxford, and London universities; great meeting for its support at the Mansion house, 19 Feb. 1879. Courses of lectures given in various parts of London, Oct. 1879.

University Tests (Religious). A bill for their

abolition was rejected by the lords, 19 July, 1869, and 14 July, 1870; passed, and received royal assent, 16 June, 1871. A similar act for Trinity College, Dublin, was passed in May, 1873. In April, 1878, on trial it was

affirmed that an endowment with a religious test at Hertford College, Oxford, was valid.

Unknown Tongues, see *Irringites*, note.

Unlearned Parliament, see *Parliament*, 1404.

Unseaworthy Ships Commission, see *Seamen and Merchant Shipping Act*.

Upsal (Sweden). The Swedish rulers were kings of Upsal till 1001. The university was founded in 1476, by Sten Sture, the "protector," and opened 21 Sept. 1477. Celebration of foundation of university, Sept. 1877.

Uranium, a brittle gray metal discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral pitchblende. It has lately been employed in the manufacture of glass for certain philosophical purposes.

Uranus, a planet with eight satellites, was discovered by William Herschel, 13 March, 1781; first called Georgium Sidus, after George III.; next Herschel; and finally Uranus. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn. The anniversary of its first revolution (in 84 years 7 days) since its discovery, was celebrated on 20 March, 1865. Its perturbations led to the discovery of Neptune in 1846. Uranus has 8 satellites; 6 discovered by Herschel, 2 in 1787, 2 in 1790, 2 in 1794; 1 by Lassell, and 1 by Struve, in 1847.

Urbanists, see *Clementines* and *Clare*.

Urbino, the ancient Urbinum Hortense, central Italy, capital of a duchy created for Malatesta, 1474. It was treacherously seized by Caesar Borgia, 1502; captured by Julius II., 1503, and given to Borgia, 1504; given to Lorenzo de' Medici by Leo X., 1516; after many vicissitudes recovered by the duke Francesco, 1522; on the duke's resignation annexed to the Papal States, 1631; annexed to Italy, 1860.

Urgency, see *Parliament*, 1881.

Uriconium, see *Wrorester*.

Urim and Thummim, LIGHT AND PERFECTION. (Exod. xxviii. 30), words connected with the breastplate worn by the high-priest when he entered into the holy place, with the view of obtaining an answer from God (1490 B.C.).

Ursuline Nuns (so called from St. Ursula), founded originally by St. Angela of Brescia, about 1537. Several communities existed in England, and some still exist in Ireland.

Uruguay, BANDA ORIENTALE, a republic in South America, formerly part of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; declared its independence, 25 Aug. 1825; recognized, 4 Oct. 1828; constitution proclaimed, 18 July, 1830. Population about 450,000.

The president of the executive, G. A. Pereyra, elected in 1856; succeeded by B. P. Berro. 1860
Civil war broke out in consequence of the invasion of the ex president, gen. Venancio Flores, 26 June, 1863
The vice president Aguirre became president.

1 March, 1864
He refused to modify his ministry according to the desire of gen. Flores, who marched towards the capital.

June, 1865
Flores became provisional president. Feb. 1866
F. A. Vidal elected president. 1 March, 1866

During an insurrection of the Blanco party (headed by Berro) at Montevideo, gen. Flores was assassinated; the troops remained faithful; insurrection soon suppressed and Berro shot. 19 Feb. 1868
Gen. Lorenzo Battle elected president. 1 March, 1868
Blanco insurrection repressed, July, 1871; ended. Jan. 1872
Revolution at Montevideo, Ellazzo's government overthrown; Pedro Varela provisional president, about 15 Jan. 1875

Col. J. Latorre, president. 11 March, 1876
Dr. F. A. Vidal, president. 17 March, 1880

Useful Knowledge Society, see *Diffusion*.

Uses, STATUTE OF, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10 (1535-6); see *Charitable Uses*.

Ushant, an island near Brest, N.W. France, near which two naval battles were fought between the British and French fleets.

(1.) On 27 July, 1778, after an indecisive action of three hours, the French, under cover of the night, withdrew into the harbor of Brest. Admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet; the count d'Orvilliers the French. The failure of a complete victory was attributed to admiral Sir Hugu Palliser's non compliance with the admiral's signals. Palliser preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was tried and acquitted, and the charge against him declared to be "malicious and ill founded."

(2.) Lord Howe with 25 ships signally defeated the French fleet (26 ships, under Villaret-Joyeuse), taking six ships of the line, and sinking one (the *Vengeur*), 1 June, 1794. While the two fleets were engaged in this action, a large fleet of merchantmen, on the safety of which the French nation depended for its means of prosecuting the war, got safely into Brest harbor, which gave occasion to the enemy to claim the laurels of the day, notwithstanding their loss in ships and in killed and wounded, which was very great. The day was long termed in England "the glorious first of June."

Usury from a stranger was permitted to the Jews, but forbidden from their brethren, 1491 B.C. (Exod. xxii. 25; Deut. xxiii. 13). This law was enforced by Nehemiah, 445 B.C. (Neh. v.). Usury was prohibited by the English parliament, 1341. Until the fifteenth century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted; see *Jews*. By 37 Hen. VIII. the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent., 1545. This statute was repealed by Edward VI., but re-enacted 13 Eliz. 1570. For later legislation, see *Interest*.

Utah, a western territory of North America, was organized 9 Sept. 1850; the capital, Great Salt Lake City, is the chief seat of the Mormons (*which see*).

Utica (N. Africa), an ancient Tyrian colony, an ally of Carthage, named in the treaty with the Romans, 348 B.C. Here Cato the Younger, after the defeat of the partisans of Pompey at Thapsus, committed suicide, 46 B.C. Utica flourished greatly after the fall of Carthage, and was made a Roman city by Augustus on account of its favoring Julius Caesar. It suffered by the invasion of the Vandals, 439, and of the Saracens, about 700.

Utilitarianism, termed the "greatest happiness principle," the philosophy which proposes the attainment of the greatest happiness of the greatest number; a doctrine ascribed to Priestley by Bentham. The doctrine is found in the writings of Locke, Hartley, Hume, and Paley; but was chiefly propounded by Jeremy Bentham in his "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," 1780-9, and by John Stuart Mill, who died 9 May, 1873. Mill founded a small "utilitarian society" in 1822. He took the name from an expression in Galt's "Annals of the Parish."

Utraquists, see *Calixtins*.

Utrecht (the Roman *Trajectum ad Rhenum*) became the seat of an independent bishopric about 695. The last prelate, Henry of Bavaria, weary of his turbulent subjects, sold his temporal government to the emperor Charles V. in 1528. The union of the seven united provinces began here (see *United Provinces*), signed 23 Jan. 1579; 300th anniversary celebrated 23 Jan. 1879. The treaty of Utrecht, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, and all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire, 11 April, 1713. This treaty secured the Protestant succession in England, the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of the works of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, 9 May, 1787; was acquired by the French, 18 Jan. 1795; and restored at the peace, 1814.

Uxbridge (W. Middlesex). On 30 Jan. 1645, com-

* Various French histories, on the authority of the French demagogue Barrere, state that the English had 36 ships of the line, and the French only 26; and that the crew of the *Fengar* sang the *Marseillaise* while the ship sank, displaying the tricolor flag. All this was denied in 1802, and disproved by rear admiral Griffith in Nov. 1834. The *Fengar* surrendered to the British, who exerted themselves to save the crew. The French statement was accepted by Alison, and at first by Carlyle, but afterwards contradicted by both.

missioners met here to discuss terms of peace between Charles I. and the parliament; they separated without

effect, 22 Feb. The latter required absolute control of the army and navy, the abolition of the episcopacy, liturgy, etc.

V.

Vacations, see *Terms*.

Vaccination (from *Variola vaccina*, the cow-pox), discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner. He was born in 1749, and educated for the medical profession, partially under John Hunter. Having heard that milkmaids who had had the cow-pox never took the small-pox, he, about 1780, conceived the idea of vaccination. He made the first experiment by transferring to a healthy child on 14 May, 1796, the pus from the pustule of a milkmaid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows. He announced his success in a memoir published 1798, and vaccination, begun 21 Jan. 1799, soon became general, after much opposition. For this Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* from parliament, 2 June, 1802, and 20,000*l.* in 1807. The first national institution for vaccination, the Royal Jennerian Institution, was founded 19 Jan. 1803. The emperor Napoleon valued Dr. Jenner so highly that he liberated Dr. Wickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently whole families of English, making it a point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Vaccination, although much opposed, was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816. Dr. Jenner died suddenly, 26 Jan. 1823.

Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, founded 1802
The Vaccination act, 3 & 4 Vict. passed.....23 July, 1840
Mr. John Badoock, of Brighton, began to inoculate cows with small-pox to produce new lymph for vaccination, about “

An important blue-book, entitled “Papers on the History and Practice of Vaccination,” edited by Mr. John Simon, was published by the board of health in.....1857
A statue, subscribed for by all nations, was erected to Jenner's memory in Trafalgar square.....30 April, 1858
It was removed to Kensington in.....1862
Vaccination was made compulsory in England in 1863, and in Ireland and Scotland.....1863
A statue was erected by the French at Boulogne, and inaugurated.....11 Sept. 1865
These laws were consolidated and amended by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84, 12 Aug. 1867 (see *Small-pox* and *Inoculation*), and amended in.....13 Feb. “
Much opposition to vaccination; an anti-vaccination society formed, 1870-1; a parliamentary commission appointed.....13 Feb. “
A government bill respecting punishment for compulsory vaccination dropped.....Aug. 1880
Vaccination direct from the cow or calf advocated and practised in Brussels, etc.....1879-81

Vadimonis Lacus, the Vadimonian lake, Umbria, central Italy, near which the Etruscans were totally defeated in two severe engagements by the Roman consuls—1, by Fabius Maximus, 309 B.C.; 2, by Cornelius Dolabella, 283.

Vagrants. By law, after being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted was to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 1535; a third time convicted, death. A vagabond to be branded with a V, and be a slave for two years, 1547. If he absconded and was caught, he was to be branded with S, and be a slave for life. Vagrants were punished by whipping, jailing, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 1572. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II.; 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III. The present Vagrant act (5 Geo. IV. c. 83) was passed in 1824. There were about 33,000 tramps in England and Wales in 1865. For vagrants in London, see under *Poor*.

Waldenses, see *Waldenses*.

Valençay, a château near Châteauroux, central France, where Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand of Spain from 1808 to 1813. His kingdom was restored to Ferdinand by a treaty signed 8 Dec. 1813.

Valencia (E. Spain), the *Valentia Edetanorum* of

the Romans, became the capital of a Moorish kingdom, 1000; annexed to Aragon, 1238. Its university, founded, it is said, in the thirteenth century, was revived in the fifteenth. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but submitted to the Bourbons after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707. It resisted the attempts made on it by marshal Moncey, but was taken from the Spaniards with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, by the French under Suchet, 9 Jan. 1812.

Valenciennes (N. France). This city (the Roman *Valentianæ*), after many changes, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677, and annexed 1678. It was besieged from 23 May to 28 July, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, 27-30 Aug. 1794; on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants were made prisoners, with immense stores.

Valentia, a Roman province, including the country between the walls of Severus and Adrian, was reconquered from the Picts and Scots by Theodosius, and named after Valentinian I., the reigning emperor, 368.

Valentine's Day (14 Feb.). Valentine is said to have been a bishop, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome; others say under Aurelian, in 271. 618,000 letters passed through the post-office on 14 Feb. 1856. 530,300 was the estimated number of valentines delivered in 1864; in 1870, 1,545,755. The origin of the ancient custom of “choosing a valentine” has been much controverted; see *Post*.

Valentinians, followers of Valentine, a priest, who, on being disappointed of a bishopric, forsook the Christian faith, declaring there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called *Æones*, or *Ages*. He taught in the second century, and published a gospel and psalms: his followers added other errors.

Valladolid (Spain), the Roman *Pintia* and the Moorish *Belad Walid*; was recovered for the Christians by Ordoño II., the first king of Leon, 914-23. It became the capital of Castile in the fifteenth century. It was taken by the French, Jan. 1808; and captured by the English, 4 June, 1813. Here died Christopher Columbus, 20 May, 1506.

Vallambrosa (central Italy). A Benedictine abbey was founded here by John Gualbert, about 1038. The monks were termed *Vallambrosians*.

Valmy (N.E. France). Here the French, commanded by Kellermann, defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, 20 Sept. 1792. The victory was of immense moral advantage to the republicans; and Kellermann was made duke of Valmy in 1808.

Valois, a county (N. France) given by Philip III. to his younger son Charles, whose son Philip became king as Philip IV. in 1328; see *France*.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, a report of the annual value of church property, made by order in 1534, was published by the Record Commission in 1810-34.

Valparaiso, principal port of Chili, South America, was bombarded by the Spanish admiral Mendez Nuñez, on 31 March, 1866, when much property was destroyed. It suffered by earthquakes in 1822, 1829, and 1851.

Valtelline (N. Italy), a district near the Rætian Alps, seized by the Grison league, 1512, and ceded to it, 1530. At the instigation of Spain, the Catholics rose and massacred the Protestants, 19-21 July, 1620. After much contention between the French and Austrians, the

neutrality of the Valtelline was assured in 1639. It was annexed to the Cisalpine Republic in 1797; to Italy, 1807; to Austria, 1814; to Italy, 1860.

Valuation of Property Act, to provide for the uniform assessment of ratable property in the metropolis, was passed 9 Aug. 1869.

Valvasor, or VAVASSOR. The first dignity beneath a peer was anciently that of *vidames, vice-domini, or valvasors*. Valvasors are mentioned by our ancient lawyers as *viri magnæ dignitatis*, and sir Edward Coke speaks highly of them. Now, the first personal dignity after the nobility is a knight of the Garter.—*Blackstone*.

Vanadium (from *Vanadis*, the Scandinavian Venus), metal discovered by Sefström, in 1830, combined with iron ore. A similar metal, discovered in lead ore by Del Rio in 1801, and named *Erythronium*, was proved by Wöhler to be vanadium. Vanadium was discovered in the copper-bearing beds in Cheshire, in 1865, by H. E. Roscoe, by whom its peculiarities were further studied, and published in 1867-8. It is likely to be useful in photography and dyeing.

Vancouver's Island, North Pacific Ocean, near the mainland. Settlements were made here by the English in 1781, which were seized by the Spaniards in 1789, but restored. By a treaty between the British government and that of the United States, in 1846, this island was secured to the former. It has become of much greater importance since the discovery of gold in the neighboring mainland in 1858, and the consequent establishment of the colony of British Columbia (*which see*). Victoria, the capital, was founded in 1857. The island was united with British Columbia by act passed in Aug. 1866; and on 24 May, 1868, Victoria was declared the capital. Lord Dufferin, governor-general of Canada, was warmly received here, 15 Aug. 1876; see *Juan, Son*. Chinese immigrants are virtually excluded by a poll-tax, 1878.

Vancouver's Voyage. Capt. Vancouver served as a midshipman under capt. Cook, and was appointed to command during a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. He sailed 7 Jan. 1791, and returned 24 Sept. 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the northwest coast of America, and died in 1798.

Vandals, a Germanic race, attacked the Roman empire in the third century, and began to ravage Germany and Gaul, 406-14; their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411; under Genseric, they invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, 429, and took Carthage Oct. 439. They were subdued by Belisarius in 534. They were driven out by the Saracen Moors. The dukes of Mecklenburg style themselves princes of the Vandals.

VANDAL KINGS IN AFRICA.

429. Genseric (see <i>Mecklenburg</i>)	496. Thrasmund.
477. Hunneric, his son	523. Hilderic.
484. Gundamund.	531. Gelimer

Van Diemen's Land (called Tasmania since 1853), was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, 24 Nov. 1642, and named after the governor of the Dutch East Indies.

Visited by Furneaux, 1773; Cook	1777
Proved to be an island by Flinders, who explored Bass's Strait	1799
Taken possession of by lieutenant Bower	1803
Arrival of Col. Collins, the first governor, with convicts; Robert Town founded	1801
Bishopric of Tasmania founded	1802
Transportation abolished	1853
Col. Thomas Gore Brown, governor	1862
Visited by the duke of Edinburgh	7-18 Jan. 1868
Population, 1857, 81,492; 1865, 95,201 (only four remained of the aborigines); 1870, 99,329	
Charles Ducane, governor	Aug. ..
Frederick Aloysius Weld, governor	1874
Gen. sir John Henry Leffroy, governor	21 Aug. 1880

Vanguard, see *Wrecks*, 1875.

Varangians, or VARAGIANS, a name given to northern pirates, who invaded Flanders, about 813; France, about 840; Italy, 852. Their leader, Ruric, invited by the Novgorodians to help them, founded the Russian monarchy, 862.

Varennes, a town in N.E. France, is celebrated for the arrest of Louis XVI., his queen, sister, and two children. They fled from the Tuileries on 21 June, 1791; were taken here the next day, and conducted back to Paris, mainly through Drouet, the postmaster, who at an intermediate town recognized the king.

Variable Stars. The variation of brightness in certain stars is said to have been first observed in a small star of Cetus, or the Whale, by Daniel Fabricius, 13 Aug. 1596. In October of same year the star had vanished. Since then many similar variations have been observed by Goodricke, Herschel, and other astronomers; and Mr. Pogson has constructed a table of thirty-eight variable stars. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the phenomena.—*Engl. Cyc.*

Varna, a fortified seaport in Bulgaria, formerly European Turkey. A great battle was fought near this place, 10 Nov. 1444, between the Turks under Amurath II., and the Hungarians under their king Ladislaus and John Hunniades. The latter were defeated with great slaughter: the king was killed, and Hunniades made prisoner, who had opposed the Christians breaking the truce for ten years, recently made at Segedin. The emperor Nicholas of Russia arrived before Varna, the headquarters of his army, then besieging the place, 5 Aug. 1828. The Turkish garrison made a vigorous attack on the besiegers, 7 Aug.; and another on the 21st, but were repulsed. Varna surrendered, after a sanguinary conflict, to the Russian arms, 11 Oct. 1828. It was restored to the peace in 1829; its fortifications were dismantled, but have since been restored. The allied armies disembarked at Varna, 29 May, 1854, and sailed for the Crimea, 3 Sept. They suffered severely from cholera. In conformity with the treaty of Berlin, Varna was evacuated by the Turks, and occupied by Russians, autumn, 1878.

Vassalage, see *Feudal Laws and Slavery*.

Vassar College (on the east bank of the Hudson, United States), for the higher education of women, was founded by Matthew Vassar in 1861.

Vassy (N.E. France). The massacre of the Protestants at this place by the duke of Guise, on 1 March, 1562, led to desolating civil wars.

Vatican (Rome), the ancient Mons Vaticanus, a hill of Rome. The commencement of the palace is ascribed to Constantine, Liberius, and Symmachus. It became the residence of the pope at his return from Arignon, 1377. The palace is said to contain 7000 rooms, rich in works of art, ancient and modern. The library, founded by pope Nicholas V., 1448, is exceedingly rich in printed books and MSS.—Pistolesi's description of the Vatican, with numerous plates, was published 1829-38.—The phrase "Thunders of the Vatican" was first used by Voltaire, 1748.—the ancient Vatican Codex of the Old and New Testament in Greek was published at Rome in 1857. For "Vatican Decrees," see *Councils*.

Vaud, a Swiss canton, after having been successfully held by the Franks, the kings of Burgundy, emperors of Germany, dukes of Zähringen, and dukes of Savoy, was conquered by the Bernese, Jan. 1536, and annexed, 1554. Vaud, made independent in 1798, joined the confederation in 1815. A new constitution was obtained in 1830, after agitation.

Vaudouis, see *Waldenses*.

Vauxhall Bridge, constructed of iron, under the direction of Mr. Walker, at an expense of 150,000*l.* (to be defrayed by a toll). The first stone was laid 9 May, 1811, by prince Charles, eldest son of the duke of Brunswick; and the bridge was opened on 4 June, 1816; freed from toll, 24 May, 1879.

Vauxhall Gardens (London), were so denominated from the manor of Vauxhall, Falkeshall, Fox-hall, or Faukeshall, said to have been the property of Fulke de Breauté about 1282. The tradition that this house, or any other adjacent, was the property of Guy Fawkes is erroneous. The premises were the property of Jane Vaux in 1615, and the mansion-house was then called Stockden's. From her it passed through various hands, till it became the property of Mr. Tyers in 1782. There is no certain account of the time when these premises were first opened for the entertainment of the public; but the New Spring Gardens at Vauxhall are mentioned by Pepys 1665, Wycherley 1672, and in the *Spectator* 1711, as a place of great resort. The gardens were opened for a "ridotto al fresco," 7 June, 1782, by Jonathan Tyers, who spared no pains or expense to maintain his success. The greatest season was in 1823, when 133,279 persons visited the gardens, and the receipts were 29,500*l.* The greatest number of persons in one night was 2 Aug. 1833, when 20,137 persons paid for admission. The number on the then supposed last night, 5 Sept. 1839, was 1069 persons. Vauxhall was sold by auction, 9 Sept. 1841, for 20,200*l.*, and again 20 Aug. 1850. The last performances at Vauxhall took place on 25 July, 1859. The ground has been sold for building purposes. Six persons killed and many injured by fall of stack of wood at Buckley's saw-mills, 25 Feb. 1880.

Vedas, the sacred books of the Hindoos, in Sanscrit, were probably written about 1000 *a.c.* Veda means knowledge. These books comprise hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulae. The edition by prof. Max Müller printed under the patronage of the East India Company appeared in 1849-74. Four volumes of a translation by H. H. Wilson appeared in 1850-67.

Vegetables for the table were brought from Flanders about 1520; see *Gardening*.

Vegetarian Society, founded 1847, whose members restrict themselves to a vegetable diet, held their fifteenth anniversary in London, 4 Sept. 1862.

Meetings held at Manchester, 14 Oct. 1874, et seq., 22 Oct. 1879.
"Fraternitas," a settlement of vegetarians, existed in California in 1880.

Vehmio Tribunal: *Vrämgerichte, Främgerichte*, or *Femgerichte*, were secret tribunals established in Westphalia to maintain religion and the public peace, had their origin in the time of Charlemagne, and rose to importance in 1182, when Westphalia became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. Persons of the most exalted rank were subjected to their decisions, being frequently seized, tried, and executed. The emperors endeavored to suppress them, but did not succeed till the sixteenth century. Their last court, it is said, was held in 1568. Sir W. Scott has described them in "Anne of Geierstein." A remnant of this tribunal was abolished by Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, in 1811.

Vell, an independent Latin city near Rome. Between the Romans and Veientes frequent wars occurred, till Vell was utterly destroyed, after ten years' siege, 396 *a.c.* The Roman family, the Fabii, who had seceded from Rome for political reasons, were surprised and destroyed at the river Cremera by the Veientes, 477 *a.c.*

Vellore (S.E. India) became the residence of the family of the dethroned sultan of Mysore, and was strongly garrisoned by English troops, 1799. The revolt of the sepoys, in which the family of the late Tipoo took an active part, took place 10 July, 1806. The mairaguts were subdued by col. Gillespie, and mostly put to the sword; about 800 sepoys were killed.

Velocipedes. A machine of this kind was invented by Blanchard the aeronaut, and described in the *Journal de Paris*, 27 July, 1779, and one was invented by Niephore Niepce in 1818. The "dandy-horse," or "Draisiana," a machine called a velocipede, was patented for the Baron von Drais, in Paris and London, in 1818, and described in "Ackerman's Repository," Feb. 1819. These machines came again into use in 1861; and since

1867 have been very common under various forms, termed bicycles and tricycles; the chief inventor of which, James Starley, an ingenious mechanic of Albourne, Sumex, was buried at Coventry, June, 1881. Velocipede races took place at the Crystal Palace, 28 May, 1869, and frequently since. Mr. John Mayall and two friends travelled to Brighton on velocipedes, 17 Feb. 1869.

Mr. Stanton went from London to Bath, 106 miles, on a bicycle in 8 h. 28 min. 17 Aug. 1874
Similar feats since performed. Ordinary speed with bicycles, 8 miles an hour, with tricycles, 10 miles may be attained.—*Field* Oct. "

A gentleman said to have travelled 1000 miles in Ireland and Wales, expenses, 2*5s.* "

Bicycle clubs formed in London, etc. 1875

Bicycle Union formed, published rules. 1877

Above 1600 velocipedes at a meeting at Hampton Court, 26 May, "

Middlesex magistrates decide that a bicycle is a carriage, and fine a rider for damage. 31 July, 1878

John Hankin went from Kilmarnock to London and back to Glasgow, with stoppages (112 miles in one day), 28 July-10 Aug. "

Six days' contest, Agricultural Hall, London, Mr. George Waller won prize belt (100*l.*) and 106*l.*, rode 1172 miles, 26 April-3 May. Mr. Waller again won, rode 1404 miles (6 days of 18 hours) 1-6 Sept. 1879

Ivan Zmertych, Hungarian, travelled on his velocipede from Ostend to Pesh (about 1200 miles) 10-30 June, 1880

Velvet. The manufacture, long confined to Genoa, Lucca, and other places in Italy, was carried to France, and thence to England, about 1685. Velvet is mentioned by Joinville in 1272; and our king Richard II., in his will, directed his body to be clothed "in velvet," 1399. Jerome Lanyer in London patented his "velvet paper" in 1634.

Venaisain Comtat, or COMTAT (S. France), after various changes, was ceded to pope Gregory X. 1274, and retained by his successors till 1791, when, with Avignon, it was reunited to France.

Vendée, see *La Vendée*.

Vendôme Column (182 feet 3 inches high), erected in the Place Vendôme, Paris, by Napoleon I. in 1806 to commemorate his successful campaign in Germany in 1805. On its side were bas-reliefs by Lamoignon. It was pulled down by the communists "in the name of international fraternity," 16 May, 1871; restored by the national assembly, 31 Aug. 1874; statue of Napoleon I. on the top replaced, 28 Dec. 1875.

Venet, maritime Gauls inhabiting Armorica, N.W. France. They rose against the Romans 57 *a.c.*, and were quelled by Julius Cæsar, who defeated their fleet, 56, and cruelly exterminated an active commercial race.

Venetia, see *Venice*.

Venezuela, the seat of a South American republic. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Corn, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state, in July, 1814, declared in congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, which was recognized in 1818. It formed part of the republic of Colombia till it separated from the federal union, Nov. 1829.

Its independence was recognized by Spain. 1846

Gen. D. F. Monagas was elected president. 1866

A new constitution promulgated. Dec. 1868

A revolution, don José Castro became president, March, 1868, compelled to resign in Aug. 1869; and Dr. Pedro Gual assumed the government. Aug. 1869

The population about 1,668,000. 6 Sept. 1881

Gen. José Páez elected president. 17 June, 1863

He resigned, and Juan E. Falcon succeeded. 17 June, 1863

Gen. Febores Cordero protested, and set up a rival government at Porto-Cabello. Oct. "

Marshal J. C. Falcon proclaimed president. 16 March, 1866

A revolution in Caracas; president Falcon fled. 23-26 June, "

The president Monagas died, 18 Nov., and Fulgar became provisional president. Dec. "

Caracas captured by gen. Guzman Blanco, after three days' conflict. 27 April, 1870

He is made president, virtually dictator. 13 July, 1870

A rebel general, Salazar, tried and shot. about 17 May, 1873

Blanco re-elected president. 20 Feb. 1873

Severity towards the church for opposition to civil marriages; bishop of Merida expelled..... July, 1874
Renunciation of papal authority announced..... Sept. 1876
Gen. F. L. Alcantara, president, elected..... 27 Feb. 1877
Gen. A. Guzman Blanco president, elected..... 1879
(See *Colombia*.)

"Vengeur Story," see *Ushant*, note.

Veni, vidi, vici, "I came, I saw, I conquered;" see *Zela*.

Venice (N. Italy). The province of Venetia, held by the Veneti, of uncertain origin, was invaded by the Gauls about 350 B.C. The Veneti made an alliance with the Romans, 215 B.C., who founded Aquileia, 181, and gradually acquired the whole country. Under the empire, Venetia included Padua, Verona, and other important places. Population of the city of Venice in 1857, 118,173; in 1871, 128,094. New line of steamers for the East started from Venice by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, July, 1872.

Venice founded by families from Aquileia and Padua fleeing from Attila..... about A.D. 452
First doge (or duke) chosen, Anafesto Paulinio..... 697
Bishopric founded..... 733
The doge Orso slain; an annual magistrate (*maestro di militi*, master of the militia) appointed..... 737
Diodato, son of Orso, made doge..... 742
Two doges reign: Maurizio Galbaio and his son Giovanni, The Rialto made the seat of government..... 777
811
Venice becomes independent of the Eastern empire, and acquires the maritime cities of Dalmatia and Istria..... 997
Its navy and commerce increase..... 1000-1100
The Venetians aid at the capture of Tyre and acquire the third part, 1124; and ravage the Greek archipelago, 1125
Bank of Venice established..... 1157
Ceremony of wedding the Adriatic instituted..... about 1177
Zara captured by the Venetians..... 24 Nov. 1202
The Venetians aid the crusaders with men, horses, and ships..... "
Crete purchased..... 1204
Venice helps in the Latin conquest of Constantinople, and obtains power in the East..... 1204-5
The four bronze horses by Lysippus, brought from Constantinople, placed at St. Mark's by the doge Pietro Ziani, who died..... 1229
The Venetians defeat the Genoese near Negropont..... 1263
War with Genoa..... 1293
The Venetian fleet severely defeated by the Genoese in the Adriatic, 8 Sept. 1298; peace between them..... 1299
Louis of Hungary defeated at Zara..... 1 July, 1346
Severe contest with Genoa..... 1350-81
The doge Marino Faliero, to avenge an insult, conspires against the republic; beheaded..... 17 April, 1355
The Venetians lose Istria and Dalmatia..... 1358
War with the Genoese, who defeat the Venetians at Pola, and advance against Venice, which is vigorously defended..... 1377
The Genoese fleet is captured at Chiozza..... 1380
And peace concluded..... 1381
Venice flourishes under Antonio Vernieri..... 1382-1400
War with Padua; conquest of Padua and Verona..... 1404
War against Milan; conquest of Brescia, 1423; of Bergamo..... 1428
The city suffers from the plague..... 1447
War against Milan, 1430; conquest of Ravenna..... 1454
War with the Turks; Venice loses many of its Eastern possessions..... 1461-77
The Venetians take Athens, 1466; and Cyprus..... 1475
Venice excommunicated, 1483; joins league against Naples, 1493; helps to overcome Charles VIII. of France, injured by the discovery of America (1492) and the passage to the Indies..... 1497
The Venetians nearly ruined by the League of Cambray formed against them..... 1508
They assist in defeating the Turks at Lepanto..... 7 Oct. 1571
The Turks retake Cyprus..... "
Destructive fire at Venice..... 1577
The Rialto bridge and the Piazza di San Marco erected, about..... 1592
Paul V.'s interdiction on Venice (1606) contemptuously disregarded..... 1607
Naval victories over the Turks; at Scio, 1651; and in the Dardanelles..... 1653
The Turks take Candia after 24 years' siege..... 1669
Venice recovers parts of the Morea, 1683-99; loses it, 1715-39
Venice occupied by Bonaparte, (who, by the treaty of Campo Formio, gives part of its territory to Austria, and annexes the rest to the Cisalpine republic..... 1797
The whole of Venice annexed to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Presburg..... 26 Dec. 1805
All Venice transferred to the empire of Austria..... 1814
Venice declared a free port..... 24 Jan. 1830
Insurrection begins 22 March, 1848; the city, defended by Daniel Manin, surrenders to the Austrians after a long siege..... 22 Aug. 1849
[During the Italian war in 1859, the country was much disorganized, and many persons emigrated in 1860-1.]

Venetian deputies will not attend the Austrian parliament at Vienna..... May, 1861
Venetia surrendered to France for Italy by the treaty of Vienna, signed 3 Oct., and transferred to Italy, 17 Oct. 1866
Plebiscitum: 651,758 votes for annexation to Italy; 69 against..... 23 Oct. "
Result reported by Venetian deputies, and the iron crown given to the king at Turin..... 4 Nov. "
He enters Venice..... 7 Nov. "
Masterpiece of Titian ("Death of Peter Martyr") destroyed at the burning of a chapel..... 15 Aug. 1867
The remains of Daniel Manin (brought from Paris) buried in St. Mark's..... 23 March, 1868
His statue unveiled..... 22 March, 1875
The emperor of Austria and king of Italy at Venice, 5-7 April, "
[Venice has had 122 doges: Anafesto, 697, to Luigi Manin, 1797.]

Venloo (Holland) surrendered to the allies under Marlborough, 23 Sept. 1702; and to the French under Pichegru, 26 Oct. 1794.

Venner's Insurrection, see *Anabaptists*, 1661.

Ventilators were invented by the rev. Dr. Halse, and described to the Royal Society of London, May, 1741; and the ventilator for the use of ships was announced by Mr. Triewald in Nov. same year. The marquess of Chabannes's plan for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for audiences was applied to those of London about 1819. The systems of Dr. Reid (about 1834) and others followed, with much controversy. Dr. Arnott's work on this subject was published in 1838. A commission on warming and ventilation issued a report in 1859.

New air-machine in the house of commons started, 5 June, 1874
Mr. Tobin's plan, a horizontal tube from without communicating with vertical tube inside; successful at Leeds; described (in *Times*)..... 12 April, 1875

Ventriloquism (speaking from the belly) is evidently described in Isa. xxix. 4 (about 712 B.C.). Among eminent ventriloquists were baron Menges and M. Saint Gille, about 1772 (whose experiments were examined by a commission of the French Academy); Thomas King (about 1716), Charles Mathews (1824), and M. Alexandre (1822).

Venus, the Roman goddess of love and beauty (the Greek *Aphrodite*). The transit of the planet Venus over the sun was predicted by Kepler, but not observed. The first transit observed was by the rev. Jeremiah Horrox, or Horrocks, and his friend William Crabtree, on 24 Nov. 1639, as predicted by Horrox in 1633. The astronomer-royal Maskelyne observed the transit at St. Helena, 6 June, 1761. Capt. Cook made his first voyage in the *Endeavour* to Otaheite to observe a transit of Venus, 3 June, 1769; see *Cook's Voyages*. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1667. The transit, 6 Dec. 1882, may be observed in Eastern Europe, Asia, New Zealand, Australia, the Mauritius, etc.; see *Sun*, note.

Halley suggested the observation of the transit as a means of estimating the distance of the earth from the sun, and devised a method for this purpose..... 1716
Another method was invented by Delisle..... about 1743
Both plans were used in..... Dec. 1874
Expeditions for the accurate observation of the phenomena on 8 Dec. astronomical day (ordinary day, 9 Dec.), 1874, were sent to different parts of the globe by all the great powers, and favorable results have been reported..... 1874-6

Vera Cruz (Mexico), built about 1600, was taken by the Americans in 1847, and by the allies on 17 Dec. 1861, during the intervention; retaken by the liberals under Juarez, 27 June, 1867.

Vercelli (the ancient Vercellæ), Piedmont, near which Marius defeated the Cimbri, 101 A.C. It was the seat of a republic in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It was taken by the Spaniards, 1630; French, 1704; and allies, 1706; and afterwards partook of the fortunes of Piedmont.

Verden (Hanover). Here Charlemagne massacred about 4500 Saxons, who had rebelled and relapsed into idolatry, 782.

Verdun (the ancient Verodanum), a first-class fortress on the Meuse, N.E. France, made a magazine for his legions by Julius Caesar. It was acquired by the Franks in the sixth century, and formed part of the dominions of Lothaire by the treaty of Verdun, 843, when the empire was divided between the sons of Louis I. It was taken and annexed to the empire by Otto I. about 939. It surrendered to France in 1552, and was formally ceded in 1648. It was taken and held by the Prussians 43 days, Sept. Oct. 1792. Gen. Beaurepaire, the commandant, committed suicide before the surrender, and 14 ladies were executed on 28 May, 1794, for going to the king of Prussia to solicit his clemency for the town. Verdun surrendered to the Germans 8 Nov. 1870, after a brave defence, two vigorous sallies being made 28 Oct. Above 4000 men were captured, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition. It was the last place held by the Germans, and was given up 15, 16 Sept. 1873, and the troops retired.

Vergara (N. Spain). Here the Carlist general Martore made a treaty, termed "The Pacification of Vergara," with Espartero, 31 Aug. 1839. The monument to celebrate it was destroyed by the Carlists in Aug. 1873.

Vermandois (N. France), a county given by Charlemagne to his second son Pepin, whose family held it till the eleventh century. In 1156 it came by marriage to the counts of Flanders, and in 1185 it was seized by Philip II., and incorporated with the monarchy in 1215.

Vermont, a northern state of the United States, was settled by the French, 1724-31, and ceded to Great Britain in 1763. It was freed from the authority of New York, and admitted as a state of the Union in 1791.

Vernouil (N.W. France), the site of a battle fought 17 Aug. 1424, between the Burgundians and English under the regent duke of Bedford, and the French, assisted by the Scots, commanded by the count de Narbonne, the earls of Douglas and Buchan, etc. The French at first were successful, but some Lombard auxiliaries who had taken the English camp commenced pillaging. Two thousand English archers came then fresh to the attack, and the French and Scots were totally defeated and their leaders killed.

Vernon Gallery. The inadequate manner in which modern British art was represented in the National Gallery was somewhat remedied in 1847 by the munificent present to the nation by Mr. Robert Vernon of a collection of 157 pictures, all but two being by first-rate British artists. They were first exhibited at Mr. Vernon's house in Pall Mall, next in the vaults beneath the National Gallery, afterwards at Marlborough house, and are now at the South Kensington Museum. In 1857 Mr. John Sheepshanks followed Mr. Vernon's example; see *Sheepshanks's Donations*.

Verona (N. Italy) was founded by the Gauls or Etruscans, see *Campus Raudius*. The amphitheatre was built by Titus, A.D. 82. Verona has been the site of many conflicts. It was taken by Constantine, 312; and on 27 Sept. 489, Theodoric defeated Odovacer, king of Italy. Verona was taken by Charlemagne 774. About 1260 Mastino della Scala was elected podestà, and his descendants (the Scaligeri) ruled till subdued by the Visconti, dukes of Milan, 1387. Verona was conquered by the Venetians 1405, and held by them, with some intermissions, till its capture by the French general Massena, 3 June, 1796. Near to it Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated the Austrians, 6 May, 1848. Verona is one of the four strong Austrian fortresses termed the Quadrangle, or Quadrilateral (*which see*), and here the emperor Francis Joseph, on 12 July, 1859, in an order of the day, announced to his army that he must yield to circumstances unfavorable to his policy, and thanked his people and army for their support. It was surrendered to the Italian government, 16 Oct. 1866; and the king was received by 70,000 persons in the amphitheatre, 18 Nov. 1866. Above 50,000 coins of Gallienus and

other emperors, chiefly bronze, discovered near Verona, Jan. 1877.

Versailles (near Paris) was a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit, where Louis XIII. built a hunting-seat about 1632. Louis XIV., between 1661 and 1687, enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which became the usual residence of the kings of France. By the treaty between Great Britain and the revolted colonies of British North America, signed at Paris, the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state, 8 Sept. 1783. On the same day a treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain, by which Pondicherry and Cancale, with other possessions in Bengal, were restored to France, and Trincomalee restored to the Dutch. Here was held the military festival of the royal guards, 1 Oct. 1789, which was followed (on the 6th and 6th) by the attack of the mob, who massacred the guards and brought the king back to Paris. Versailles became the residence of Louis Philippe in 1830. The historical gallery was opened in 1837. Versailles, with the troops there, surrendered to the Germans 19 Sept. 1870, and the crown-prince of Prussia entered the next day; and on 26 Sept. he awarded the iron cross to above 80 soldiers at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV. The palace was converted into a hospital. The royal headquarters were removed here from Ferrières 5 Oct. After the peace Versailles became the seat of the French government (see *France*), March, 1871.

Verse, see *Poetry, Hexameter, Elegy, Iambic*, etc. Surrey's translation of part of Virgil's "*Æneid*" into blank verse is the first English composition of the kind, omitting tragedy, extant in the English language (published in 1547). The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the *ottava rima* (as adopted, with the addition of one line, by Spenser in his "*Fæerie Queene*," who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso). Boccaccio introduced it into Italy in his "*Teseide*," having copied it from the old French *chansons*. Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1508.—*Voanias*.

Verulam, see *Alban's, St.*

Vervins (N. France). Here was concluded the peace between Philip II. of Spain and Henry IV. of France, with mutual concessions, 2 May, 1598.

Veseronce (S.E. France), near Vienne. Here Gondegar, king of the Burgundians, defeated and killed Clodomir, king of Orleans, and revenged the murder of his brother Sigismund and his family, 524. This conflict is called also the battle of Voiron.

Vespers, see *Sicilian Vespers*. In the house of the French ambassador at Blackfriars, in London, a Jesuit was preaching to upwards of three hundred persons in an upper room, the floor of which gave way with the weight, when the whole congregation was precipitated to the street, and the preacher and more than a hundred of his auditory, chiefly persons of rank, were killed. This catastrophe, termed the *Fatal Vespers*, occurred 26 Oct. 1623.—*Stow*.

Vesta. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Olbers of Bremen on 29 March, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.

Vestals, virgin priestesses, took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to Vesta. The mother of Romulus was a vestal. Numa is said to have appointed four, 710 B.C., and Tarquin added two. Minutia was buried alive for breaking her virgin vow, 657 B.C.; Sextilia, 278 B.C.; and Cornelia Maximiliana, A.D. 92; see *Chastity*. The order was abolished by Theodosius, 399.

"**Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation**," a work which upholds the doctrine of progressive development as an hypothetic history of organic creation, ascribed to Robert Chambers and other persons, first appeared in 1844, and occasioned much controversy; see *Origin of Species*.

Vesuvius. By an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum (*which see*) were overwhelmed, 24 Aug. A.D. 79, and more than 200,000 persons perished, among them Pliny the naturalist. Numerous other disastrous eruptions have occurred. Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, was destroyed, 17 Dec. 1631. There was a dreadful eruption took place suddenly, 24 Nov. 1759, and another 8 Aug. 1767. The violent burst in 1767 was the 34th from the time of Titus. One in June, 1794, was most destructive: the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. A great eruption in Oct. 1822, and others in May, 1855, May and June, 1858, caused great destruction. A series of violent eruptions, causing much damage, occurred in Dec. 1861, and in Feb. 1865. Torre del Greco was again destroyed in Dec. 1861. Another eruption began 12 Nov. 1867, and continued increasing in grandeur and danger, March, 1868. The phenomena were observed by professors Tyndall and Miller, sir John Lubbock, and other scientific men, in April, 1868. A great eruption began 8 Oct. 1868, and continued, causing much destruction, 19, 20 Nov. A severe eruption began 23 April and ended about 3 May, 1872; above 60 lives were lost. The mountain was disturbed in 1876, and another eruption began about 20 Sept. 1878; lava was spouted to the height of 300 feet. An eruption began 11 June, 1879. Prof. John Phillips's "Vesuvius" was published 1869.

Veterinary College (London), was established at Camden-town, 1791; and Albert Veterinary College was opened in 1865. Veterinary College of New York, incorporated 1857.

Vice, or **VISE,** an instrument of which Archytas of Tarentum, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the inventor, along with the pulley and other implements, 420 B.C.

Vice-SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF, established 1802.

Vice-admiralty Courts Act, 1863, was extended and amended in 1867.

Vice-chancellor of England, an equity judge, appointed by parliament, first took his seat 5 May, 1813. A new court was erected for him about 1816 contiguous to Lincoln's-inn hall. Two additional vice-chancellors were appointed under act 5 Viet., Oct. 1841. The office of vice-chancellor of England ceased in August, 1850, and a third vice-chancellor was appointed in 1851, when two more equity judges, styled *lords justices*, were appointed.

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

1813. Sir Thomas Plumer, 13 April.
1818. Sir John Leach, 13 Jan.
1827. Sir Anthony Hart, 4 May.
1827-50. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, 1 Nov. THE LAST.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1852. Sir John Stuart, sat last, 27 March, 1871.
1453. Sir William Page Wood, made a justice of appeal, 1864; lord chancellor Dec 1868.
1868. Sir George Markham Giffard, died 1870.
1869. Sir William M. James, Jan.; made a lord justice of appeal, June, 1870.
1871. Sir John Wickens, April; died 23 Oct. 1873.
1866. Sir Richard Malins, resigned 1881.
1870. Sir James Bacon. } now included in the chancery
1873. Sir Charles Hall, Nov. } division.

Vicenza (the ancient Vicentia, N. Italy) was the seat of a republic in the twelfth century. It greatly suffered by the ravages of Alaric, 401, and Attila, 452. Having joined the Lombard league, it was sacked by Frederic II. 1236. After many changes it was subjected to Venice, and with it fell under the French domination, 1796; and was given to Austria in 1814. Having revolted, it was retaken by Radetzky, 11 June, 1848. It was annexed to the kingdom of Italy, Oct. 1866.

Vice-president of the Board of Trade. This office was abolished in 1867, and a secretary with a seat in parliament substituted.

Vice-president of the United States. The vice-president of the United States is president of the senate, and in the event of the death, resignation, or disability of the president the vice-president succeeds him. Four vice-presidents have in this way become presidents, as follows: John Tyler, succeeding William Henry Harrison, who died 4 April, 1841; Millard Fillmore, succeeding Zachary Taylor, who died 9 July, 1850; Andrew Johnson, succeeding Abraham Lincoln who died 15 April, 1865; and Chester A. Arthur, succeeding James A. Garfield, who died 19 Oct. 1881.

Vicksburg (Miss.). CAMPAIGN FOR THE POSSESSION OF, 18 May, 1862-4 July, 1863. Vicksburg lies on the east bank of the Mississippi, 400 miles above New Orleans, and about the same distance from Cairo. It is connected with Jackson, the state capital, by railroad; and from De Soto, on the opposite bank, a railroad running to Monroe drains the land-commerce of northern Louisiana. It was the most important and the most defensible military position on the Mississippi. The town, before the war, had a population of about 5000; it is situated on the shelving declivity of high hills, and, with its dwellings scattered in groups on the terraces, presents a very picturesque appearance. The high bluffs upon which the town stands extend southward along the river to Warrenton, and northward till they touch the Yazoo, about 15 miles from Haines's Bluff. Between these bluffs—which were in time strongly fortified by the confederates—and the Yazoo is a low country, full of swamps, lagoons, sloughs, and bayous. It was in this sort of country that Sherman landed his troops (Dec. 1862), and sustained a repulse. The country in the rear of Vicksburg is very rough, and broken by abrupt ravines. The following are the remarkable incidents of the Vicksburg campaign in their chronological order:

S. P. Lee, commanding the advanced naval division of Farragut's squadron, demanded the surrender of Vicksburg, and was refused. M. L. Smith at this time commanded the military defences of Vicksburg with 10,000 men. 18 May, 1862
Gen. Thomas Williams, with four regiments and eight guns, occupies the peninsula opposite Vicksburg. 24 June, "
Farragut runs the Vicksburg blockade to join Davis, and bombards Vicksburg. 26 June, "
Van Dorn takes command at Vicksburg. 28 June, "
Expedition up the Yazoo to destroy the ram *Arkansas*, meets the ram coming down, and retires; the ram passes out into the Mississippi, and takes refuge under the guns of Vicksburg. 15 July, "
Ellet and W. D. Porter, with the *Queen of the West* and *Essex*, attack the ram, are repulsed, and with difficulty escape. 22 July, "
Williams's canal begun upon his arrival on the peninsula, proves a failure. 22 July, "
Williams's force leaves for Baton Rouge. 24 July, "
Destruction of the ram *Arkansas*, after Breckinridge's defeat at Baton Rouge. 6 Aug. "
Vicksburg defences strengthened, and a line of works thrown up on the bluffs south of the Yazoo, Aug.-Dec. "
Gen. J. C. Pemberton supersedes Van Dorn. Oct. "
Grant, moving upon Jackson and the rear of Vicksburg, is compelled to retreat by the surrender of Holly Springs. 30 Dec. "
Sherman embarks from Memphis with 30,000 men 20 Dec.; is re-enforced by 12,000 men at Helena; conveyed up the Yazoo by Porter's fleet 26 Dec.; lands near Chickasaw Bayou 27 Dec.; advances against the northern defences of Vicksburg 28 Dec.; assaults and is repulsed with a loss of 2000 men. 29 Dec. "
Withdrawal of Sherman's expedition from the Yazoo. 2 Jan. 1863
Grant meets Sherman, McClelland, and Porter at the mouth of White River, and consults with them as to further operations against Vicksburg. 18 Jan. "
Occupation of Young's Point, 9 miles above Vicksburg, on the opposite bank. 21 Jan. "
The *Queen of the West* captured in the Red River by the confederates. 15 Feb. "
Confederates destroy the *Indianola* below Vicksburg. 24 Feb. "
Porter sends his "Dummy" past Vicksburg; in the panic which follows the confederates destroy the *Queen of the West*, and annihilate the *Indianola*, which they had raised. 24 Feb. "
Grant arrives at Young's Point, 2 Feb.; resumes the work on Williams's canal; the levee breaks, and the project is abandoned. 8 March. "
The Lake Providence route (for getting below Vicksburg

on the west bank) opened, but immediately abandoned, 16 March, 1863

The Yazoo Pass route (for obtaining a foothold on the high land above Haines's Bluff) abandoned, 23 March, 1863

The Steele's Bayou route (for turning Fort Pemberton by way of Cypress Bayou, Steele's Bayou, Big Sunflower River, and Deer Creek, thus reaching the rear of Vicksburg) tried and abandoned, Feb.

After the failure of these experiments, Grant advances to New Carthage, 29 March, and sends transports past the Vicksburg batteries, 10-22 April, Grierson's raid from Le Grange, Tennessee, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 17 April-2 May.

Porter attacks Grand Gulf, but the troops fail to make a landing, 29 April, 1863

McClernand lands at Bruinsburg, below Vicksburg, 30 April, followed by M'Pherson, and defeats two confederate brigades under Bowen at Port Gibson, 2 May, 1863

Confederate evacuation of Grand Gulf, 3 May, 1863

Sherman reaches Hard Times, and joins Grant's army, 6-8 May, 1863

Battle of Raymond; M'Pherson defeats Gregg and Walker. National loss, 410; confederate, 823, 12 May, 1863

Capture of Jackson, after a brief conflict, by Sherman and M'Pherson. National loss, 255; confederate, 845, 14 May, 1863

Battle of Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek. Pemberton crossed the Big Black, and took position on Baker's Creek, about 25 miles west of Jackson; here he was defeated by Grant, 16 May, 1863

Battle of the Big Black; on the banks of this river Pemberton made a brief stand, and was defeated by McClernand, 17 May, 1863

Pemberton enters the fortifications of Vicksburg 17 May, 1863

Grant invests Vicksburg; Sherman establishes himself on the Yazoo; Porter opens communications for Grant's army by the Yazoo, 18 May, 1863

First assault on Vicksburg repulsed, 19 May, 1863

Second assault on Vicksburg repulsed, 22 May, 1863

Grant's army re-enforced to nearly 70,000 men, June, 1863

Surrender of Vicksburg, with 27,000 men, 128 pieces of artillery, and 80 siege guns, 4 July, 1863

[In the battles around Vicksburg before its surrender, the confederate loss in killed, wounded, and captured was about 10,000; Grant estimates his loss as 8755. After the capture of Vicksburg, Sherman, with the bulk of Grant's army, advanced against Johnston, and compelled the latter to evacuate Jackson, 16 July, 1863. Johnston, after the first battle of Jackson (14 May), had in vain endeavored to induce Pemberton to join him and fight a decisive battle outside of Vicksburg.]

Victoria, formerly Port Phillip (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia. In 1798, Bass, in his whale-boat expedition, visited Western Port, one of its harbors; and in 1802 Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay.

Colonel Collins lands with a party of convicts with the intention of founding a settlement at Port Phillip, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land, 1804

Messrs Hume and Hovell, two stock-owners from New South Wales, explore part of the country, but do not discover its great advantages, 1821

Mr. Edward Henty (of a Sussex family), comes from Tasmania with cattle, sheep, shepherds, etc., and settles in Portland Bay; his brothers, Stephen, George, and John, follow soon, 1832

Mr. John Batman enters between the heads of Port Phillip, and purchases a large tract of land from the aborigines for a few gewgaws and blankets; he shortly after, with fifteen associates from Hobart, took possession of 600,000 acres in the present Geelong country, 1835

The Launceston associates, and Mr. John Pascoe Falkner, ascend the Yarra-Yarra (or overflowing) river, and encamp on the site of Melbourne, 1835

The colonists (450 in number) possess 140,000 sheep, 2500 cattle, and 150 horses; sir R. Bourke, governor of New South Wales, visits the colony, determines the sites of towns, and causes the land to be surveyed and resold, setting aside many contending claims; he appoints capt. Lonsdale chief-magistrate (see Melbourne), 1837

The colony named Victoria, 1839

Mr. C. J. La Trobe appointed lieutenant-governor under sir G. Gipps, 1841-2

Its prosperity brings great numbers to it, and induces much speculation and consequent embarrassment and insolvency, 1841-2

The province declared independent of New South Wales; a reward of 200*l.* offered for the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne, and was profitably worked, Aug. 1851

7000 persons were at Ballarat, Oct.; 10,000 round Mount Alexander, Nov. 1851

From 30 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1851, 30,311 ounces of gold were obtained from Ballarat; and from 29 Oct. to 31 Dec. 94,524 ounces from Mount Alexander—total 124,835 ounces.

Immense immigration to Melbourne (see Melbourne), 1852

Sir Charles Hotham, governor, June, 1864

A representative constitution granted, 1855

Sir Henry Barkly appointed governor, 1856

The parliament was opened, 26 Nov. 1857

The production of gold was still very great, 1859

Four administrations had been formed in, 1857-1860

Exhibition of the products of the colony opened by the governor, 1 Oct. 1861

Sir Charles Darling appointed governor, May; arrives, 10 Sept. 1863

Great opposition to reception of convicts in any part of Australia; a ship containing them sent back, Oct. 1854

Important land act passed, 22 March, 1855

The assembly passes the new government tariff, Jan., which is rejected by the legislative council; the governor raises money for the public service irregularly, July, 1863

The crisis still continues; appeal to the queen proposed, Oct. 1863

Parliament prorogued, Dec. 1863

Sir Charles Darling recalled, 26 Feb. 1866

Ministerial difficulties: Mr. M'Culloch becomes premier, April, 1866

The assembly votes 20,000*l.* to Lady Darling; sir Charles departs, May, 1866

New governor, sir John H. T. Manners Sutton (viscount Canterbury in 1869), arrived, 13 Aug. 1866

Intercolonial exhibition opened, 25 Oct. 1866

Vote of 20,000*l.* to Lady Darling rejected by legislative council, 20 Aug. 1867

Ministerial crisis; dispute continues between the assembly and the council, Oct. 1867

Duke of Edinburgh arrives; great rejoicings, 23 Nov. 1867

An address presented to him by Mr. Edward Henty, the first settler, and others, 1867

Parliament dissolved, 30 Dec. 1867

New parliament; ministry resigned because the governor objected to insertion of the Darling grant in the appropriation bill, 12 March, 1868

First woollen and paper manufactories established, May, 1868

The M'Culloch ministry arrange the Darling affair, July, 1868

The M'Pherson ministry announced, Oct. 1868

Mr. M'Culloch forms a ministry including Mr. M'Pherson, April; is knighted, 1870

Mr. M'Culloch resigns, 14 June, 1870

The federation of the Australian colonies, proposed by Mr. Gavan Duffy in 1857, revived by him and discussed in the legislative assembly, June, 1870

Industrial Museum at Melbourne, opened, 8 Sept. 1871

Mr. Duffy minister, July, 1871

He resigns on a vote against him, 29 May, 1872

Mr. Francis forms a ministry, June, 1872

Payment (300*l.* a year) to members of parliament begins, 1873

Sir George Ferguson Bowen succeeds viscount Canterbury, Feb. 1873

Ministerial crises: Mr. Kerford premier, Mr. Service's budget; expenditure, 4,500,000*l.*; deficit, about 340,000*l.*; he proposes a moderate free-trade policy; reduction of taxation and a loan; rejected by the parliament; Mr. Kerford resigns, as sir William Stowell, the acting governor, would not dissolve, Aug. 1875

Mr. Graham Berry, premier; would continue protection and tax the richer colonists heavily (a financial *coup d'état*); defeated; resigns, Oct. 1875

Sir James M'Culloch forms a coalition ministry, Oct.; proposing tax on income, land, and realized property, Nov. 1875

Passes his income-tax bill with a majority of three, announced June, 1876

Dispute of government with Messrs. Stevensons, respecting their alleged undervaluing goods for payment of duties; their letters opened, March-June, 1876

Elections; triumph of protectionists; sir James M'Culloch resigns; Mr. Berry again premier, May; a land-tax enacted, Oct. 1877

Legislative council rejects Mr. Berry's appropriations, defence, and exhibition bills, end of Oct. 1877

County court and other judges dismissed by the council; sir G. Bowen, the governor, supports the ministry, Jan. 1878

The lower house overrules the council; orders public creditors to be paid on its sole vote, about 13 Feb. 1878

Berry ministry and the lower house predominant, March-Aug. 1878

The marquess of Normanby appointed governor, Feb. 1879

Mr. Berry's fruitless visit to England, Feb. 1879

He introduces a reform bill, Sept.; which is withdrawn, Dec. 1879

Parliament dissolved about 9 Feb.; elections give majority against Mr. Berry, 24 Feb.; his cabinet resign, 2 March; new ministry under Mr. James Service, 3 March, 1880

Mr. Service's Reform bill rejected, 24 June; dissolution of the assembly, 29 June; the ministry resigns, 14 July, 1880

Mr. Berry forms a cabinet, 28 July, 1880

Ned Kelly and some of his gang of bush-rangers after committing many murders and robberies (since autumn of 1878) captured and sent to Melbourne, 27, 28 June, 1880

International exhibition at Melbourne, opened, 1 Oct. 1880

Kelly hanged, 11 Nov. 1880

Population of the colony in 1836, 224; in 1841, 11,738; in 1846, 32,879; in 1861, 77,345; 31 Dec. 1882, about 200,000; in March, 1887, there were 258,116 males and

145,403 females; in all 403,519. In 1859, in all 517,366; in 1861, 540,322; Dec. 1865, 626,639; in 1871, 729,054; 1877, 849,021.

Chinese immigrants are now virtually excluded.

Victoria, see *Hong-Kong, Vancouver's Island, Docks, Thames* 1870, *Wrecks* 1852.

Victoria Cross, a new order of merit, instituted to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, 5 Feb. 1856. It is a Maltese cross made of Russian cannon from Sebastopol. The queen conferred the honor on 62 persons (of both services) on Friday, 26 June, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, 2 Aug. 1858.

Victoria Institute, or **PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**, established 22 June, 1865; its primary object being the attempt to reconcile apparent discrepancies between Christianity and science.

Victoria Park (E. London) was originated by an act passed in 1841, which enabled her majesty's commissioners of woods and forests to purchase certain lands for a royal park, with the sum of 72,000*l.* raised by the same act, by the sale of York house to the duke of Sutherland. The act described the land to be so purchased, containing 290 acres, situate in the parishes of St. John, Hackney; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; and St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow. The park was completed and opened to the public in 1845. Lady (then Miss) Burdett-Coutts presented a handsome drinking-fountain, and was present at its inauguration, 28 June, 1862. The park was visited by the queen, 2 April, 1873; and, in memory of her reception, she presented a clock and peal of bells to St. Mark's church; recognition service, 21 May, 1874.

Victoria Railway Bridge (tubular), over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, erected by Mr. James Hodges, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. A. M. Ross, engineers, was begun 21 May, 1854, and formally opened by the prince of Wales, 25 Aug. 1860. It forms part of the Grand Trunk railway, which connects Canada and the seaboard states of North America. The length is about sixty yards less than two English miles, and about 7½ times longer than Waterloo bridge, and ten times longer than new Chelsea bridge; the height sixty feet between the summer level of the river and the under surface of the central tube. It is supported by 24 piers. The cost was 1,700,000*l.* On 5 Jan. 1855, while constructing, the bridge was much injured by floating ice, but the stonework remained firm.

Victoria Regia, the magnificent water-lily brought to this country from Guiana by sir Robert Schomburgk, in 1838, and named after the queen. Fine specimens are at the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Regent's Park, etc. It was grown in the open air in 1855, by Messrs. Weeks, of Chelsea.

Victoria Steamer sunk; see *Wrecks*, 24 May, 1881.

Victoria University constituted; is to consist of Owen's College, Manchester, and others; the charter was granted in April; the first council met, 14 July, 1860.

Victory, MAN-OF-WAR of 100 guns, the finest first-rate ship in the navy of England, was lost in a violent tempest near the Race of Alderney, and its admiral, sir John Bache, and 100 gentlemen's sons, and the whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, perished, 8 Oct. 1744.—The *Victory*, the flag-ship of Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805, is kept in fine preservation at Portsmouth.

Victuallers, an ancient trade in England. The Vintners' company of London was founded 1137; their hall rebuilt in 1823.

None shall sell less than one full quart of the best beer or ale for 1*l.* and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1*l.* 1693
The power of licensing public houses was granted to sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchell, 1621
The number in England then was about 13,000,
In Great Britain about 75,000 public houses, 1790
Licensed Victuallers' School established, 1863
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum established, 22 Feb. 1827

Public houses allowed to be opened on Sundays from 1 o'clock till 3, and from 5 till 11 P.M. 1828
England, 69,335; Scotland, 16,061; Ireland, 14,080; total, 89,496 in. 1850
The prescribed time enlarged, 1863
127,352 licenses were issued for the sale of beer, cider, and perry in the united kingdom, producing a revenue of 304,688*l.* and 93,936 licenses for the sale of spirits; revenue, 560,657*l.* 1868
Between 100,000,000*l.* and 150,000,000*l.* said to be invested in the liquor trade. The licensed victuallers actively opposed Mr. Bruce's licensing bill, which was withdrawn, summer of 1871
Licensed victuallers in the United Kingdom, 99,465, 1872
New licensing act, regulating hours of opening and shutting, etc., passed and came into execution, 10 Aug. 1873
[It caused much irritation, and was said to have contributed to the fall of the Gladstone ministry, 1874.]
Public houses in Ireland closed on Sundays, by act passed, 18 Aug. 1878

Payment for licenses raised, June, 1880

Victualling Office (London), for managing the victualling of the royal navy, was instituted Dec. 1663. The number of commissioners was five, afterwards seven, and then reduced to six. The various departments on Tower hill, St. Katherine's and Rotherhithe, were removed to Deptford in Aug. 1785, and the office to Somerset house, 1783. In 1832 the office of commissioners was abolished, and the victualling office made one of five departments under the lords of the admiralty.

Vienna (the Roman *Vindobona*), was capital of the margraviate of Austria, 984; virtual capital of the German empire, 1273; since 1806, capital of the Austrian dominions only. Population in 1857, 476,222; 1872, 501,000; see *Austria*.

Vienna made an imperial city, 1136
Walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, 40,000*l.* 1194
Besieged by the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men; but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops, 1529
Besieged by the Turks, July, 1683
The siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who defeats the Turkish army of 100,000, 12 Sept. 1683
Vienna taken by the French under prince Murat, 14 Nov. 1805; evacuated, 13 Jan. 1806
Captured by Napoleon I., 12 May, 1809
Restored on the conclusion of peace, 14 Oct. "
Congress of sovereigns at Vienna, Nov. 1814
Imperial Academy of Sciences founded, 1846
The revolt in Hungary induces an insurrection in Vienna, 13 March, 1848

The emperor retires, 17 May; returns, Aug. "
A second insurrection: Count Latour, the war minister, is murdered, 6 Oct. "
The emperor again takes flight, 7 Oct. "
Vienna is bombarded by Windischgrätz and Jellachich, 28 Oct.; its capitulation, 30 Oct. "
Conferences respecting the Russo-Turkish war held at Vienna *, 1853-5
The fortifications demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified, 1857-8
The imperial parliament (Reichsrath) assembles here, 31 May, 1860

The Prussians encamp near Vienna; state of siege proclaimed, July, 1866
Visited by the sultan, 27 July, 1867
New palace of the fine arts founded by the emperor, about 18 Sept. 1868
The great international exhibition opened by the emperor; the prince of Wales and many dignitaries present, 1 May, 1873

* A conference of the four great powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, was held 24 July, when a note was agreed on and transmitted for acceptance to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, 31 July. This note was accepted by the czar, 10 Aug., but the sultan required modifications, which were rejected by Russia, 7 Sept. The sultan's note (31 Dec.) contained four points: 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definite settlement of the convention respecting the holy places. It was approved by the four powers, and the conferences closed on 16 Jan. 1854. A new conference of plenipotentiaries, from Great Britain (lord John Russell), France (M. Drouyn de L'Huys), Austria (count Buol), Turkey (Arif Effendi), and Russia (count Gortchakoff), took place, March, 1854. Two points, the protectorate of the principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, were agreed to; but the proposals of the powers as to the reduction of the Russian power in the Black Sea were rejected by the czar, and the conference closed, 5 June, 1854. The English and French envoy's assent to the Austrian propositions was not approved of by their governments, and they both resigned their official positions.

[The enormous building with annexes was designed by Mr Scott Russell, most ably supported by the Austrian engineers, the grand central rotunda, 312 feet in diameter, with lofty dome, is an exaggerated Pantheon, suspended on iron girders in place of masonry, and dwarfs St Peter's at Rome.]

Great financial failures, affect all Europe.....9 May, 1873
 Visit of the emr. 1-7 June, of the shah of Persia. 20 July, "
 Prizes to exhibitors presented by the archduke Albert, 16 Aug. "
 Visit of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, 17-22 Sept. of "
 the emperor of Germany17-22 Oct. "
 Water works inaugurated by the emperor.....24 Oct. "
 The exhibition closed 3 Nov. "
 New bed of the Danube inaugurated.....30 May, 1879
 Ring Theatre burned, 600 lives lost.....8 Dec. 1881
 International art exhibition to be opened.....1 April, 1882

TREATY OF VIENNA.

1. The treaty between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other each parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of, and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction. 30 April, 1725.
2. Treaty of alliance between the emperor of Germany, Charles VI., George II., king of Great Britain, and the states of Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated. (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 23d of July.) Signed 16 March, 1731.
3. Treaty of peace between the emperor Charles VI. of Germany and the king of France, Louis XV., by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France. Signed 16 Nov. 1738; see *Pragmatic Sanction*.
4. Treaty between Napoleon I. of France and Francis (II. of Germany) I. of Austria, by which Austria ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaged to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia. 14 Oct. 1809.
5. Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, 1 March, 1814. Signed 26 March, 1818.
6. Treaty between the king of the Netherlands on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, agreeing to the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange. 21 May, 1818.
7. Treaty by which Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg, 4 June, 1818.
8. Commercial treaty for twelve years between Austria and Prussia. Signed at Vienna, 19 Feb. 1820.
9. Treaty for the maintenance of Turkey, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Russia. Signed 9 April, 1824.
10. Treaty between Austria and Prussia and Denmark, by which Denmark ceded the duchies. 30 Oct. 1824.
11. Treaty of peace between Austria and Italy, Venetia given up to Italy. 3 Oct. 1866.

Vienna, the ancient *Vinna Aulobogum* (A.E. France). Here the emperor Valentinian II. was put to death by Arbogastes, 15 May, 392, and a short reaction in favor of paganism followed. Vienna was capital of the kingdom of Burgundy in 452 and 679, and sometimes gave its name to the kingdom. A general council was held here in 1311. Vienna was annexed to the French monarchy, 1448.

Vigo (N.W. Spain) was attacked and burned by the English, under Drake and Norris, in 1599. Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, when several men-of-war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors, 12 Oct. 1702. Vigo was taken by lord Cobham in 1719, but relinquished after raising contributions. It was again taken by the British, 27 March, 1809.

Vikings. Scandinavian chiefs, Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, who in the fourth century migrated—eastward, to the countries beyond the Baltic; westward and southward, chiefly to the British Isles.

Villafranca. Near here, and Llerena, Spain, the British cavalry, under sir Stapleton Cotton, defeated

French cavalry under marshal Soult, 21 April, 1812.—**VILLAFRANCA**, a small port on the Mediterranean, near Genoa, was bought for a steam-packet station by a Russian company, about Aug. 1855, which caused some political excitement.—At **VILLAFRANCA**, in Lombardy, the emperors of France and Austria met, on 11 July, 1859 (after the battle of Solferino), and on 12 July signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the treaty of Zurich (which see).

Villa Viciosa. 1. In Portugal. Here the Portuguese, under the French general Schomberg, defeated the Spaniards, 1685.—2. In Castile, Spain. Here the struggle for the Spanish crown was decided in favor of Philip V. by Vendôme's victory over Starobinski and the Austrians, 10 Dec. 1710.

Villain, or **VILLAIN**, see *Slavery in England*.

Ville de Havre, French Atlantic mail steamer, 6100 tons, sailed from New York for Havre, 16 Nov. 1878; was run into by a Glasgow clipper, *Leckmere*, about 2 A.M., 22 Nov., and sank in twelve minutes; 236 out of 313 persons perished.

The crew of the *Leckmere* rescued 87, who were conveyed to Cardiff by the American vessel *Princeton*, capt. Drygalski, arriving there.....1 Dec. 1898
 The *Leckmere*, beginning to sink, 22 Nov., was abandoned by her crew, who were rescued by the British Queen, and brought to Plymouth.....4 Dec. "
 On judicial examination, the *Leckmere* was exonerated in England, but censured in France.....Jan. 1904

Villeta (Paraguay, South America). Here Lopes and the Paraguayans were totally defeated by the Brazilians and their allies, 11 Dec. 1868. Lopes and 300 men fled; 3000 prisoners were made; and the war was considered to be ended.

Vimiera (in Portugal), where the British and Spanish forces, under sir Arthur Wellesley, defeated the French, under marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, 21 Aug. 1808. The attack, made with great bravery, was gallantly repulsed, it was repeated by Kellermann at the head of the French reserve, which was also repulsed. The French, charged with the bayonet, withdrew on all points in confusion, leaving many prisoners.

Vincennes, a strong castle near Paris; a residence of the French kings from the twelfth to the fourteenth century. Henry V. of England died at the Bois de Vincennes, 31 Aug. 1422. At the fane of the castle, Louis duc d'Anguien was shot by order of Napoleon, after a hasty trial, early on the morning of 23 March, 1804.

Vincent, CAPE ST. (S.W. Portugal); see *Cape St. Vincent* and *Rodney's Victory*.

Vincent de Paul, St. CHARITABLE SOCIETY, founded in 1625, in France, by twelve young men. It extends its extremely beneficial operations into Britain. Its power excited the jealousy of the French government, which suppressed its central committee of Paris in Oct. 1861. St. Vincent de Paul was born 1578; established the congregation of Lazarists, or Vincentians, 1625; *Sisters of Charity*, 1684; a foundling hospital, 1648. He died 1660.

Vincent, St. (West Indies), long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763 the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter soon after engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to assent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. In 1779 the Caribs greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1788. In 1796 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Soufriere mountain, some 400 years of more than a century, occurred in

Vincy (N. France). Here Charles Martel defeated the Neustrians, 21 May, 717, and acquired their country.

Vine. The vine was planted by Noah, 2347 B.C. (Gen. ix. 20). A colony of vine-dressers from Phoece, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B.C. Some think that vines are aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily; and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, by the emperor Probus, about A.D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe; see *Grapes* and *Wine*. The Tokay vines were planted in 1350.

Vine disease. In the spring of 1845, Mr. E. Tucker, of Margate, observed a fungus (since named *oidium Tuckeri*) on grapes in the hot houses of Mr. Slater, of Margate. It is a whitish mildew, and totally destroys the fruit.

The spores of this *oidium* were found in the vineries at Versailles in 1847. The disease soon reached the trellised vines, and in 1850 many lost all their produce.

In 1852 it spread over France, Italy, Spain, Syria, and in Zante and Cephalonia attacked the currants, reducing the crop to one twelfth of the usual amount.

Through its ravages, the wine manufacture in Madeira ceased for several years.

Many attempts have been made to arrest the progress of this disease, but without much effect. Sulphur-dust is the most efficacious remedy.

The disease had much abated in France, Portugal, and Madeira, in 1863. In 1862 Californian vines were introduced into the two latter.

New malady (microscopic insect, *phyloxera vastatrix*) in S. France, observed..... 1865

Remedy, sulphuret of carbon, recommended by M. Dumas..... 1873

Not successful; great destruction; 12,000*l.* offered for a remedy..... July, 1876

Phylloxera prevalent in Malaga and France; reported July, Aug. 1878; Portugal, Italy, Spain, Sept.-Nov. 1879; appears in Victoria, Australia..... Nov. 1880

Vinegar. The ancients had several kinds, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their march. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers (1312 B.C.), a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy.

Vinegar Hill (near Enniscorthy, in Wexford, S.E. Ireland). Here the Irish rebels, headed by father John, a priest, encamped and committed many outrages on the surrounding country. They were gradually surrounded by the British troops, commanded by Lake, 21 June, 1798; and after a fierce struggle, with much slaughter, totally dispersed.

Vintners, see *Viticultors*.

Viol and Violin. The lyre of the Greeks became our harp, and the viol of the middle ages became the violin. The violin is mentioned as early as 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II. Stradivarius (or Stradivari) of Cremona, was a renowned violin-maker (1700 to 1722). The eminent violinist Paganini visited England, 1831; died at Nice, 27 May, 1840.

Virgin Islands (West Indies), an eastern group discovered by Columbus (1494): Virgin Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, etc., and the Danish isles, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John.

Tortola settled by Dutch buccaneers about 1648; expelled by the English (who have held it since)..... 1666

St. Thomas settled by Danes 1672, and St. John a few years after; held by the British 1801-2, 1807-15; proposed sale to the United States for 1,500,000*l.* to be made a "territory." Danish proclamation, 25 Oct. 1857; purchase declined by United States senate.

23 March, May, 1870

By a dreadful hurricane off St. Thomas, the royal mail steamers *Rhone* and *Wye* were entirely wrecked; the *Conway* and *Derwent*, and above 60 other vessels, driven ashore; about 1000 persons said to have perished.

Much suffering occasioned in Tortola; houses blown

down or unroofed, etc. (a report reached London that the isle was submerged)..... 29 Oct. 1867

Earthquake at St. Thomas and other isles; much damage; few lives lost..... Nov. "

Santa Cruz. A negro insurrection, in which M. Fontaine, a planter, was killed; Frederickssted and 36 out of 50 sugar plantations were burned, and about 3000 whites rendered homeless. During the suppression by col. Garde, the governor, about 200 negroes were killed..... 1-5 Oct. 1878

Virgin Mary. The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honor of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, 15 Aug. A.D. 45. The Presentation of the Virgin is a feast celebrated 21 Nov., said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the eleventh century; its institution in the West is ascribed to pope Gregory XI., 1872; see *Annunciation*, and *Conception*, *Immaculate*.

Virginals; an early keyed instrument of the kind termed clavichords; used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; played on by queen Elizabeth and Mary queen of Scots. According to Johnson, it owed its name to young women being the usual performers. Tallis, Morley, Purcell, Gibbons, and Bull composed for this instrument.

Virginia, see *Rome*, 449 B.C.

Virginia, one of the original states of the United States. The name was given by Raleigh, 13 July, 1584, to the whole region from the Cape Fear river to Halifax, discovered by Cabot in 1497. Vain attempts to plant colonies were made in 1585, at Roanoke, N. C. The first permanent English settlement in America was made at Jamestown, Virginia, 23 May, 1607. Virginia was made a royal province 1624; Bacon's Rebellion, 1676. Virginia seceded from the Union, 17 April, 1861 (see *West Virginia*). Virginia readmitted to representation in congress, 1870. During the civil war, 1861-5, Virginia was a principal theatre of operations. Richmond was made the capital of the Southern Confederacy, May, 1861, and from that time it was the objective point of the operations of the national army. The principal battles fought in Virginia were: Bull Run, 21 July, 1861; Ball's Bluff, 21 Oct. 1861; Hampton Roads (*Monitor and Merrimac*) 9 March, 1862; Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, 31 May-1 June, 1862; Seven Days' Battle, 25 June-1 July, 1862; Cedar Mountain, 9 Aug.; Second Bull Run, 29-30 Aug. 1862; Fredericksburg, 13 Dec. 1862; Chancellorsville, 2-3 May, 1863; Wilderness, 5-6 May, 1864; Spottsylvania, 8-12 May, 1864; New Market, 15 May, 1864; Cold Harbor, 3 June, 1864; mine explosion at Petersburg, 30 July, 1864; Winchester, 19 Sept. 1864; Fisher's Hill, 22 Sept. 1864; Five Forks, 1 April, 1865; Petersburg and Richmond taken, 3 April, 1865; Lee's surrender, 9 April, 1865. See *United States*, *Richmond*, *Grant's Virginia Campaign*, *Peminsular Campaign*, etc.

Virginia City, see *Nevada*.

Virgilius, American blockade-runner, see *Cuba*, 1873.

Virtue, LEAGUE OF, see *Tugendbund*.

Visconti, the name of a noble Italian family, which ruled in Milan from about 1277 to 1447; the heiress of the family was married to Francesco Sforza, who became duke 1450.

Viscount (*Vice Comes*), anciently the name of the deputy of an earl. The first viscount in England created by patent was John, lord Beaumont, whom Henry VI. created viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence above all barons, 10 Feb. 1440.—*Ashmole*. This title is of older date in Ireland and France. John Barry, lord Barry, was made viscount Buttevant, in Ireland, 9 Rich. II. 1385.—*Benton*.

Visible Speech, a term applied by Mr. Alex. Melville Bell to his "Universal Self-Interpreting Physiological Alphabet," comprising thirty symbols representing the conformations of the mouth when uttering

sounds. He stated that about fifty different types would be required to print all known languages with these symbols. He expounded his system to the Society of Arts, London, 14 March, 1866; and published a book in 1867.

Visigoths, separated from the Ostrogoths about 330; see *Goths*. The emperor Valens, about 369, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies; and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own officers. In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They founded their kingdom of Toulouse, 414; conquered the Alans, and extended their rule into Spain, 414; expelled the Romans in 469; and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens under Muza, in 711, when their last king, Roderic, was defeated and slain; see *Spain* for a list of the Visigothic kings. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouglé, in 507.

Visitations, see *Heralds*.

Vital Force, defined by Humboldt "as an unknown cause preventing the elements from obeying their primitive affinities." This theory is now opposed by many physiologists, and animal motion is attributed to muscular and nervous irritability, illustrated by the researches of Galvani, Humboldt, sir Charles Bell, Marshall Hall, and others. The subject has been much discussed recently by Huxley and other eminent physiologists.

Viti Isles, see *Fiji*.

Vittoria (N. Spain), the site of a victory obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, and marshal Jourdan, 21 June, 1813. The hostile armies were nearly equal, from 70,000 to 75,000 each. After a long and fearful battle, the French were driven, towards evening, through the town of Vittoria, and in their retreat were thrown into irretrievable confusion. The British loss was 22 officers and 479 men killed; 167 officers and 2640 men wounded. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 431 wagons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his baton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun.

Vivarium, see *Aquarivarium*.

Vivisection. Physiological experiments upon living animals having much increased, the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Dresden and Paris in 1859 requested the opinion of a committee of eminent scientific men on the merits of the knowledge thus acquired. Their judgment was not unanimous. The London society took up the question in 1860, and printed a pamphlet by Mr. G. Macilwain against vivisection. In Aug. 1862, an international conference to discuss the question was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The subject was discussed in 1866, and a prize awarded by the London society. Sir Charles Bell's opinion of vivisection was that it either obacured the subject it was meant to illustrate, or misled men into practical errors of the most serious character.

Discussion revived in consequence of the prosecution of Dr. Schiff in Florence, who justified vivisection when chloroform or any other anæsthetic is used. 1873-4
Rival societies. 1. Society for the abolition of vivisection. 1875. 2. International Association for total suppression of vivisection. 1876
Commission (vicecount Cardwell, prof. Huxley, and others) to inquire into the practice appointed 23 June, 1875, report signed 8 Jan., published March, 1876; a bill to regulate vivisection (*Cruelty to Animals act*) brought into parliament, strongly opposed by the medical profession in general, June, July, passed, 15 Aug. 1876. Vivisectioners are to have a license or certificate.

Vizier, **GRAND**, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, said to have been first appointed by Amurath I., about 1386.

The office was abolished in 1838, but has since been frequently revived and suppressed.

Vladimir (central Russia), a city founded in the twelfth century, and the capital of a grand-duchy from 1157 to about 1328.

Voiron, see *Veserence*.

Volcanoes. In different parts of the earth there are above 200 volcanoes which have been active in modern times; see *Etna*, *Vesuvius*, and *Island*. In Mexico, a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano, in 1759. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out 18 Sept. 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discolored the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, 1 May, 1808.

Volhynia, a Polish province, annexed to Russia 1795.

Volsci, an ancient Latin people, frequently at war with the Romans. From their capital, Corioli, Caius Martius (who defeated them about 490 B.C.) derived his name Coriolanus. The story of his banishment by his ungrateful countrymen, of his revenge on them by bringing the Volsci to the gates of Rome, yet afterwards sparing the city at the entreaties of his mother, Volturna (487 B.C.), is considered by many as a poetical legend. The Volsci and their allies were totally defeated at Sutrium by the consul Valerius Corvus (346), and incorporated with the Roman people about 338.

Volturni, the inhabitants of an Etrurian city, who, after a sharp contest, were completely overcome by the Roman consul Titus Coruncanius, 280 B.C.

Voltaic Pile or BATTERY was constructed by Galvani; see *Galvanism* in article *Electricity*. The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), for thirty years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honored. While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1826, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric-acid battery of sir W. R. Grove was constructed in 1839; Alfred Smee's battery in 1840; the carbon battery of prof. Robert Bunsen in 1842. The first is very much used in this country; that of Bunsen on the continent; see *Copper-zinc Couple*.

Volturno, a river in S. Italy, near Capua, near to which Garibaldi and his followers held a strong position. This was furiously assailed by the royal troops on 1 Oct. 1860, who were finally repulsed after a desperate struggle, the fiercest in which Garibaldi had yet been engaged. He was aided greatly by a band of Piedmontese from Naples. On 2 Oct. gen. Bixio completed the victory by capturing 2500 fresh Neapolitan troops and dispersing others.

Voluntary Contributions. Public contributions for the support of the British government against the policy and designs of France amounted to two millions and a half sterling in 1798. About 200,000*l.* were transmitted to England from India in 1799. Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, among other contributions of equal amount, subscribed 10,000*l.*—*Annual Register*. See *Patriotic Fund*. In 1862 nearly a million pounds were subscribed in the British empire for the relief of the Lancashire cotton-spinners; see *Cotton* and *Mansum-house*, where voluntary contributions for beneficent purposes are continually received.

Volunteers were enrolled in England for the American war, 1778, and especially in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1793-4. Besides our large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, we subsidized 40,000 Germans, raised our militia to

100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers; the yeomanry formed cavalry regiments. Between 1798 and 1804, when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000, of which 70,000 were Irish.* On 26 Oct. 1803, king George III. reviewed in Hyde Park 12,401 London volunteers, and on 28 Oct. 14,676 more. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on 1 Jan. 1804; see *Naval Volunteers*. In May, 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of volunteer corps of riflemen commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom. The volunteers were said to be "a force potentially the strongest defence of England," 19 April, 1870: see *Artillery Association and Naval Artillery Volunteer Force*.

YKOMASRY were enrolled by lord Chatham in 1761. The present 49 regiments of cavalry (about 300 each) cost 80,000. 1870

[The first Middlesex volunteers were formed in 1803 as the duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters. They retained their organization as a rifle club when other volunteers were disbanded. In 1835 they were permitted by the duchess of Kent to take the name of the Royal Victoria Rifle Club.]

Circular letter from col. Jonathan Peel proposing organization of *National Volunteer Association* for promoting the practice of rifle-shooting, 12 May, 1859. It was established in London, under the patronage of the queen and prince-consort, Mr. Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, secretary at war, president, and the earl of Derby and other noblemen vice-presidents. (Annual subscription one guinea, or a composition for life of ten guineas.) 16 Nov. 1859

2800 volunteer officers presented to the queen; a dinner followed, with the duke of Cambridge in the chair, and a ball. 7 March, 1860

The queen reviews about 18,450 volunteers in Hyde Park, 23 June, "

[Mr. Tower, of Wexhall, Essex, aged 80, was present as a private; he had been present as an officer in a volunteer review in 1803.]

First meeting of the National Association for rifle-shooting held at Wimbledon; capt. Edward Ross (North York) obtained the queen's prize of 250l. and the gold medal and badge of the association. 2-7 July, "

[M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtained a prize.]

Successful sham-fight at Bromley, Kent. 14 July, "

Above 20,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Edinburgh. 7 Aug. "

Above 10,000 Lancashire volunteers reviewed by the earl of Derby at Knowsley. 1 Sept. "

Lord Herbert stated that the association had a capital of 3000l. and an annual income of 1300l. 16 Feb. 1861

Volunteers in Britain estimated at about 160,000. May, "

Second meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Jopling (S. Middlesex) gains the queen's prize and the association medal. 4-10 July, "

Review of 11,504 volunteers at Wimbledon, 13 July; of 9000 at Warwick. 24 July, 1862

Registered number of volunteers, 162,681. 1 April, 1862

20,000 volunteers reviewed by lord Clyde at Brighton, 21 April, "

Third meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Pixley (S. Victoria) gains the queen's prize, etc. 1-14 July, "

A commission recommends that an annual grant of either 20s., 30s., or 34s. be given to each volunteer according to circumstances. Oct. "

Fourth meeting at Wimbledon, 7 July, etc.; the queen's prize, etc., won by sergeant Roberts (12th Shropshire), 14 July, 1863

An act to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the volunteer force of Great Britain was passed, 21 July, "

22,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales in Hyde Park (great improvement noticed). 28 May, 1864

Fifth meeting at Wimbledon, 11 July, etc.; the queen's prize, etc., won by private John Wyatt (London rifle brigade). 23 July, 1864

Volunteers estimated at 165,000 in. "

Sixth meeting at Wimbledon, began 11 July; the queen's prize was won by private Sharman (4th West York), 18 July; the meeting ended with a review by the duke of Cambridge. 22 July, 1865

Seventh meeting at Wimbledon, began 9 July; queen's prize won by Angus Cameron (6th Inverness), 17 July; the value of about 7000l. distributed in prizes, and review by duke of Cambridge. 21 July, 1866

The volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales at Brighton, 2 April; at York, 11 Aug.; by duke of Cambridge at Hyde Park. 23 June, "

Estimate of volunteers: 135,000 infantry, 27,000 artillery, and 4000 engineers (*Times*). 9 Oct. "

About 1100 volunteers visit Brussels, headed by col. Loyd Lindsay; warmly received; first prize gained by Curtis, of the 11th Sussex rifles. 11-22 Oct. "

Parliamentary vote for volunteers, 361,000l. 6 June, 1867

Metropolitan and Berkshire volunteers reviewed in Windsor great park. 10 June, "

Eighth meeting at Wimbledon, began 8 July; Belgian Garde Civique and volunteers (above 2000) received by prince of Wales, 13 July; resignation of lord Elcho, chairman of the council; succeeded by earl Spencer, 18 July; grand review by prince of Wales, the sultan, etc.; the queen's prize given to sergeant Lane (Bristol) by the princess of Teck. 20 July, "

Grand review in New Sefton park, Liverpool. 8 Oct. "

About 28,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Windsor. 20 June, 1868

Review of regulars and volunteers at Edinburgh. 4 July, "

Ninth meeting at Wimbledon, 13 July; the queen's prize gained by lieut. Carslake (5th Somerset), 25 July, "

Lord Elcho re-elected chairman of the council (earl Spencer resigned). Feb. 1869

Memorial to government respecting the capitation grant; signed by noblemen and gentlemen. 19 Feb. "

Volunteers reported to number 170,000. 19 Feb. "

Review of volunteers of southern and western counties at Portsmouth. 26 April, "

Tenth meeting at Wimbledon, 3 July; queen's prize gained by corporal Angus Cameron (6th Inverness), 2d time, 13 July; grand review. 24 July, "

Volunteers' act, 1863, amended. 9 Aug. "

"Army Service Corps" to be composed of volunteers; established by royal warrant. 12 Nov. "

Eleventh meeting at Wimbledon, 11 July; queen's prize won by corporal Humphries (6th Surrey). 19 July, 1870

Letter from the lord mayor recommending the enlargement of the volunteer system, and its greater efficiency. 22 Sept. "

Establishment of an extensive rifle range, drill-ground, armory, etc., for the London volunteers, resolved on, 3 Oct. "

Distribution of breech-loaders commenced. Nov. "

Lord Elcho (chairman) resigned; succeeded by the earl of Ducie. June, 1871

Twelfth meeting at Wimbledon, 8 July; queen's prize won by ensign A. P. Humphry, undergraduate (Cambridge university), aged 19. 18 July, "

Vote for volunteer force, 1872-3, 473,200. 24 June, 1872

Thirteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 8 July; queen's prize won by color-sergeant Michie (London Scottish). 16 July, "

The Elcho shield, the International trophy, and the Irish International trophy (all won by the English) placed in the custody of the lord mayor. 27 July, "

Some volunteers visit Ghent. 14-21 Sept. "

Fourteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 7 July; queen's prize won by sergeant Robert Menzies (1st Edinburgh). 15 July, 1873

Volunteers visit Havre; shoot for prizes; 50 obtain prizes, end of May; given. 29 June, 1874

Fifteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 6 July; queen's prize won by private W. C. Atkinson (1st Durham). 14 July, "

An "efficient volunteer" defined by order in council (substitute for schemes of 27 July, 1863, and 15 Oct. 1872). Aug. "

Resignation of earl of Ducie as chairman. April, 1875

Sixteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 12 July; queen's prize won by capt. George Pearce (15th Devon). 20 July, "

175,387 enrolled volunteers, 1874; 181,080. "

30,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales in Hyde Park ("complete success." - *Times*). 1 July, 1876

Seventeenth meeting at Wimbledon, 10-22 July; queen's prize won by sergeant Pullman, 2d (South) Middlesex, 18 July, "

185,501 enrolled volunteers. 18 July, "

Eighteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 9-21 July; queen's prize won by private George Jamieson (a Scot), of 15th Lancashire corps (Liverpool). 17 July, 1877

193,026 enrolled volunteers. Jan. 1878

Nineteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 8-20 July; queen's prize won by private Peter Hay (a Scot), 11th Stirling, 16 July, "

203,213 enrolled volunteers. Nov. "

Twentieth meeting at Wimbledon, 14-26 July; queen's prize won by corporal George Taylor, 47th Lancashire, 22 July, 1879

* The first regiment of Irish volunteers was formed at Dublin, under command of the duke of Leinster, 12 Oct. 1779. They armed generally to the amount of 20,000 men, and received the unanimous thanks of the houses of lords and commons in Ireland, for their patriotism and spirit, for coming forward and defending their country. At the period when the force appeared, Irish affairs bore a serious aspect; manufactures had decreased, and foreign trade had been hurt by a prohibition of the export of salted provisions and butter. No notice of the complaints of the people had been taken in the English parliament, when, owing to the alarm of an invasion, ministers allowed the nation to arm, and an immense force was soon raised. The Irish took this occasion to demand a free trade, and government saw there was no trilling with a country with arms in its hands. The Irish parliament unanimously addressed the king for a free trade, and it was granted, 1779.

International trophy won by England. 19 July, 1879
 Standard of efficiency: 69 per cent. 1863; 85 per cent.
 1868; 96 per cent. 1880
 Earl Stanhope elected chairman in room of earl Wharncliffe. May, "
 Twenty-first meeting at Wimbledon, 12-24 July: Queen's prize won by Alexander Ferguson, private 1st Argyll, 21 July, "
 East York volunteer artillery corps resign on account of dismissal of col. Humphrey (through continued personal disagreements), 16 June; resignations said to be illegal, 29 June, "
 Sergeant William Marshman, tried by court-martial for alleged fraudulent marking at the rifle meetings, 1878, 1879, 1880, acquitted. 13 Aug.-16 Sept. "
 Earl Stanhope, chairman, succeeded by earl Brownlow, 4 May, 1881
 Twenty-second meeting at Wimbledon, 11-23 July; queen's prize won by private Thomas Beck, 3d Devon, 19 July, "

RANSTER-MONDAY REVIEWS AND SHAM FIGHTS.

Brighton. 21 April, 1862, and 5 April, 1863
 Guildford. 28 March, 1864
 Brighton. 17 April, 1865, and 2 April, 1866
 Dover. 22 April, 1867
 Portsmouth (the most successful hitherto, 29,490 volunteers present). 13 April, 1868
 Dover (bad weather). 29 March, 1869
 Brighton, 18 April, 1870 (considered a failure). 10 April, 1871
 " Mock battle between sir Arthur Horsford (12,180 men, 22 guns) and gen. Lysons (11,082 men, 20 guns), 1 April, 1872
 Small reviews at Wimbledon and other places, 14 April, 1873; 6 April, 1874; 29 March, 1875; at Tring, etc., 17 April, 1876; at Dunstable, etc., 2 April, 1877; at Staines, etc., 22 April, 1878; at Dover, Ryegate, Wimbledon, etc., 14 April, 1879; Brighton, battle, successful, 29 March, 1880. 18 April, 1881
 Above 52,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Windsor, 9 July. ["A magnificent success; the crowning achievement of the volunteer movement."—*Times*, 11 July]. "
 ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD, shot for by teams, and kept by the winning nation:
 Won by England: 1862, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1876, 1881 (July 22).
 Scotland: 1864, 1866, 1869, 1874, 1879 (July 24).
 Ireland: 1873, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1880 (July 22).

Vossem, PEACE OF, between the elector of Brandenburg and Louis XIV. of France; the latter engaged not to assist the Dutch against the elector; signed 6 June, 1673.

Voting Papers, see *Dodson's Act*. The proposal to use them was negatived in the debates on reform in 1867; adopted by the Ballot act in 1873.

Vouglé, or **VOUILLÉ** (S.W. France, near Poitiers), where Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of France, 507, who subdued the whole country from the Loire to the Pyrenees. A peace followed between the Franks and Visigoths, who had been settled above one hundred years in that part of Gaul called Septimania. Clovis soon afterwards made Paris his capital.

Voyages. By order of Pharaoh-Necho, of Egypt, some Phœnician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabian gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Strait of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B.C.—*Herodotus*. The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine islands in a skirmish) in 1519-20; see *Circumnavigators* and *North-west Passage*.

Voysey Establishment Fund. The rev. Charles Voysey having been deprived for heresy (see *Church of England*, 1871), began a series of services at St. George's hall, Langham place, 1 Oct. 1871. The fund for their maintenance was supported by bishop Hinds of Norwich (retired), sir John Bowring, and other eminent liberals. He termed his congregation a "Theistic Church."

Vulcan, see *Planets*. The Greek god *Hephaistos* answered to the Roman Vulcan.

Vulcanite (vulcanized india-rubber), also termed *Ebonite*.

Vulgate (from *vulgatus*, published), a term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures which is authorized by the council of Trent (1546), and which is attributed to St. Jerome, about 384. The older version, called the *Italic*, is said to have been made in the beginning of the second century. A critical edition was printed by order of pope Sixtus V. in 1590, which, being considered inaccurate, was superseded by the edition of pope Clement V. in 1592. The earliest printed vulgate is without date, by Gutenberg and Fust, probably about 1455; the first dated (Fust and Schœffer) is 1462.

W.

Wacht des Deutschen Vaterland ("Watch of the German Fatherland"). German national hymn, by Reichardt, first performed 2 Aug. 1825. Very popular during the war 1870-1.

Wadham College (Oxford). Founded by Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy his wife, in 1613. In this college, in the chambers of Dr. Wilkins (over the gateway), the founders of the Royal Society frequently met prior to 1658.

Wager of Battle, see *Appeal*.

Wages in England. The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of parliament 25 Edw. III. 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master-carpenters, masons, tilers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3d. per day (about 9d. of our money); and their servants, 1½d.—*Viner's Statutes*.

By the 23 Henry VI. the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s., with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s.; common servant of husbandry, 15s., clothing, 40d.; woman-servant, 10s., clothing, 4s. 1444
 By the 11 Henry VII. a like rate of wages with a little advance; as, for instance, a freeman, master-carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master-tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a day without meat and drink; or, with meat and drink, 4d.; from Michaelmas to

Easter, to abate 1d. A master having under him six men was allowed 1d. a day extra. 1495
 In 1866 the annual amount of wages paid in the United Kingdom was estimated by Mr. Gladstone at 250,000,000l.; by Mr. Bass at 350,000,000l.; and by prof. Leone Levi at 418,300,000l., earned by 10,697,000 workers, ages 20 to 60.
 In 1872-8 many trades struck for increase of wages, and frequently were successful; in 1877-9, unsuccessful.
 In 1878 prof. Levi estimated that 503,000,000l. were earned (by men, 390,000,000l.; by women, 113,000,000l.); after deducting for holidays, etc., 422,700,000l.
 He says that "in no other country are wages more liberal, but in no other country are they more wastefully used." See *Strikes*.

	Laborers' wages per week.		Corn per quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1824	7	7	62	0
1837	8	0	55	10
1860	9	6	53	3
1869	11	0	48	2
1872	11	9	67	1

WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Year.	s.	d.
1350	per diem	0 1
1450	"	0 2
1558	"	0 4
1632	"	0 6
1698	"	0 8
1716	"	0 9

WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS—continued.

Year.	s. d.
1740.....	per diem 0 10
1749.....	" 1 0
1788.....	" 1 4
1794.....	" 1 6
1800.....	" 2 0
1811.....	" 2 1½
1850.....	" 3 0
1857.....	" 5 0

Since then increased.

Waghorn's New Overland Route to India.

Lieut. Waghorn devoted a large portion of his life to connect India with England. On 31 Oct. 1845, he arrived in London by a new route, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month. His despatches reached Suez on the 19th, and Alexandria on the 20th, whence he proceeded by steamboat to a place twelve miles nearer London than Trieste. He hurried through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, and reached London at half-past four on the morning of the first-mentioned day. The authorities of the different countries through which he passed eagerly facilitated his movements. The ordinary express, by way of Marseilles, reached London 2 Nov. following. Mr. Waghorn subsequently addressed a letter to the *Times* newspaper, in which he stated that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in 21 days. He died 8 Jan. 1850.

The Overland Mail, which had left Bombay on 1 Dec. 1845, arrived early on the 30th in London, by way of Marseilles and Paris. The speedy arrival was owing to the great exertions made by the French government to show that the route through France was shorter and better.

Wagnerism, see under *Music*.

Wagons were rare in the last century. They, with carts, etc., not excepting those used in agriculture, were taxed in 1783. The carriers' wagons are now nearly superseded by the railways.

Wagram, a village near Vienna, where Napoleon I. totally defeated the archduke Charles, 5, 6 July, 1809. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful; 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia. An armistice was signed on the 12th; and on 24 Oct., by a treaty of peace, Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France; the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense; part of Poland in Galicia was ceded to Russia; and Joseph Bonaparte was recognized as king of Spain.

Wahabees, or WAHABITES, a warlike Mahometan reforming sect, considering themselves the only true followers of the prophet, established themselves in Arabia about 1750, under the rule of Abd-el-Wahab, who died 1787. His grandson, Saoud, in 1801, defeated an expedition headed by the caliph of Bagdad. In 1803 this sect seized Mecca and Medina, and continued their conquests, although their chief was assassinated in the midst of his victories. His son, Abdallah, long resisted Mahomed Ali, pacha of Egypt, but in 1818 was defeated and taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha, who sent him to Constantinople, where he was put to death. The sect, now flourishing, is well described by Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave, in his "Journey and Residence in Arabia in 1862-3," published in 1865. It is influential in India, and is suspected of a tendency to insurrection.

Wahlstatt, see *Katbach*.

Waits, the night minstrels who perform shortly before Christmas. The name was given to the musicians attached to the king's court. We find that a company of waits was established at Exeter in 1400 to "pipe the watch." The waits in London and Westminster were long officially recognized by the corporation.

Wakefield (W. Yorkshire), an ancient town. Near it a battle was fought between the adherents of Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the duke of York, in which the latter was slain, and 3000 Yorkists fell upon the field, 31 Dec. 1460. The earl of Warwick supported

the cause of the duke's son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the civil war was continued. An art and industrial exhibition was opened at Wakefield, 30 Aug. 1865. The Bishoppes act, authorizing the establishment of a see at Wakefield, was passed 16 Aug. 1878.

Wakes, the ancient parish festivals on the saint's day to commemorate the dedication of the church; regulated in 1536, but gradually became obsolete.

Walbrook Church (London), a masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren, completed in 1679. There was a church here in 1135, and a new church was erected in 1429.

Walcheren (an island at the mouth of the Scheldt, Holland). The unfortunate expedition of the British to this isle in 1809 consisted of 35 ships of the line, and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports, and 40,000 land forces, the latter under the command of the earl of Chatham, and the fleet under sir Richard Strachan. For a long time the destination of the expedition remained secret; but before 28 July, 1809, when it set sail, the French journals had announced that Walcheren was the point of attack. Flushing was invested in Aug.; a dreadful bombardment followed, and the place was taken 15 Aug.; but no suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urging on the part of the officers, could induce the earl to vigorous action until the period of probable success was gone, and necessity obliged him to return with as many of the troops as disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The place was evacuated 23 Dec. 1809. The house of commons instituted an inquiry, and lord Chatham resigned his post of master-general of the ordnance, to prevent greater disgrace; but the policy of ministers in planning the expedition was, nevertheless, approved. The following epigram, of which various readings exist, appeared at the time:

"Lord Chatham [or the warrior earl] with [his] sabre drawn,
Stood waiting for sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, longing [or eager] to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the earl of Chatham."

Waldeck and Pyrmont, united German principalities, established in 1682. The late reigning family claim descent from the Saxon hero, Witikind, who flourished about 772. Prince George Victor, born 14 Jan. 1831, succeeded his father, George, 15 May, 1845. Heir: Frederic, son, born 20 Jan. 1865. On 22 Oct. 1867, the states approved a treaty of annexation, and the administration was transferred to Prussia, 1 Jan. 1868. Population in Dec. 1871, 56,218; 1873, 57,743.

Waldenses (also called Valdenses, Vallenses, and Vaudois), a sect inhabiting the Cottian Alps, derive their name, according to some authors, from Peter de Waldo, of Lyons (1170). They had a translation of the Bible, and allied themselves to the Albigenses, whose persecution led to the establishment of the Holy Office or Inquisition; see *Albigenses*. The Waldenses settled in the valleys of Piedmont about 1375, but were frequently dreadfully persecuted, especially in the seventeenth century, when Charles I. of England interceded for them (1627-9), and Oliver Cromwell by threats (1655-6) obtained them some degree of toleration. They were permitted to have a church at Turin, Dec. 1853. In March, 1868, it was stated that there were in Italy 28 ordained Waldensian ministers, and 30 other teachers.

Wales, Cambria, Cymru, the land of the Cymry, called by the Romans *Britannia Secunda*. Welsh and Wales are corruptions of Teutonic epithets applied to foreigners, especially Gauls. After the Roman emperor Honorius gave up Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South Britain. He invited the Saxons over to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain. Many of the Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons in their inaccessible mountains, about 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II.

subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, an end being put to its independence by the death of Llewelyn, the last prince.* In 1284 the queen gave birth to a son at Caernarvon, whom Edward styled prince of Wales, now title of the heir to the crown of Great Britain. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 1536; see *Britain and Bards*.

Ostorius Scapula, proprietor of Britain, defeats the Cymry..... A.D. 50

The supreme authority in *Britannica Secunda* entrusted to Suetonius Paulinus, who caused desolating wars..... 58-61

Conquests by Julius Frontinus..... 70

The Silures totally defeated..... 78

The Roman, Julius Agricola, commands in Britain..... 78

Bran ab Llŷr, the Blessed, dies about..... 80

The Druidical class gradually dissolved by the influence of Christianity in..... 300-400

The Britons defeat the Saxons..... 447-448

Vortigern king..... 448

The renowned Arthur elected king..... about 500

Defeats Saxons..... about 527

Cadwalwallan, king of Gwynedd, defeated and slain by the Saxons at Denishorn..... about 634

Dynwal Moelmud, said to have come from Armorica, and to have established his authority west of the Tamar and Severn as king of the Cymry..... about 640

Reign of Roderic the Great..... 844

He unites the petty states into one principality; his death..... 877

Division of Wales—into north, south, and central (or Powysland)..... 885

The Welsh princes submit to Alfred..... 900

The Danes land in Anglesey..... 920

Laws enacted by Howel Dha, prince of all Wales..... about 933

Athelstan subdues the Welsh..... about 948

Civil wars at his death..... 954

Great battle between the sons of Howel Dha and the sons of Idwal Vool; the latter victorious..... 973

Edgar invades Wales..... about 980-1000

Devastations committed by Edwin, the son of Eineon..... 1000

Danes invade Wales; lay Anglesey waste, etc..... 1015

The country reduced by Aedun, prince of North Wales..... 1063

Aedun, the usurper, slain in battle by Llewelyn..... 1070

Part of Wales laid waste by the forces of Harold..... 1077

Will am I. claims feudal authority over Wales..... 1077

Rhys ab Owain kills king Bleddyn, 1073; defeated and slain..... 1077-80

Ravaging invasion of Hugh, earl of Chester..... 1080

Invasion of the Irish and Scots..... 1081

William I. invades Wales..... 1087

Battle of Llechryd..... 1087

[In this conflict the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn were slain by Rhys ab Tewdwr, the reigning prince.]

Rhys ab Tewdwr slain; S. Wales conquered by the English..... 1095-7

Invasion of the English under William II..... 1106

The settlement in Wales of a colony of Flemings..... 1108

Violent seizure of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor, by Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn..... 1109

Cadwgan conquered by Strongbow..... 1112

Cadwgan assassinated..... 1113

Gruffydd ab Rhys lays claim to the sovereignty..... 1113

Another body of Flemings settle in Pembrokehire..... 1113

[The posterity of these settlers are still distinguished from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs.]

Civil war in South Wales and Powysland leads to the subjugation of the country by the English; Henry I. erects castles in Wales..... 1114 et seq.

Owain killed in battle with Gerald de Windsor..... 1116

Revolt of Owen Gwynedd on the death of Henry I.; part of South Wales laid waste..... 1135

The English defeated in several battles..... 1136

Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count palatine in Pembroke..... 1138

Henry II. invades Wales, receives a stout resistance from Owen Gwynedd, but subdues South Wales..... 1157

Confederacy of the princes of Wales for the recovery of their independence..... 1164

Prince Madoc said to have emigrated to America..... about 1169

Anglesey devastated..... 1173

The crusades preached in Wales by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury..... 1188

The earl of Chester's inroad into North Wales..... 1210

King John invades Wales, laying waste a great part of the principalities; exacts tribute and allegiance..... 1211

The pope incites the Welsh to resist John..... 1212

Revolt of the Flemings..... 1220

Llewelyn, prince of North Wales, commits great ravages; overcomes Henry III..... 1228

The earl of Pembroke and other nobles join Llewelyn against Henry III. 1233; a truce..... 1234

Prince David ravages the marches, etc..... 1244

Invasion of Henry III..... 1245

Anglesey cruelly devastated by the English..... Sept. 1246

Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince..... 1246

Welsh princes combine against the English..... 1256

Great invasion of the English; threatened extermination of the Welsh, compelled to retreat with loss..... 1257

Welsh offers of peace refused..... 1257-62

Llewelyn's incursions into English territory..... 1263

Reported conference between him and Simon de Montfort against the Plantagenets..... 1266

Llewelyn does homage to Henry III. for a treaty..... Sept. 1267

Edward I. summons Llewelyn to Westminster; on his refusal to come, deposes him, 1276; and invades Wales, June, 1277

Llewelyn submits and obtains good terms..... 10 Nov. 1277

He marries Eleanor de Montfort..... 13 Oct. 1277

The sons of Gruffydd treacherously drowned in the river Dee, by the earl Warrenne and Roger Mortimer; great insurrection..... 1281

Hawarden castle taken by surprise by Llewelyn and his brother David, 21 March; they destroy Flint and Rhuddlan castles. Fruitless negotiations..... Nov. 1282

Battle between Llewelyn and the English near Aber Edw; Llewelyn slain, after the battle, by Adam Frankton, 11 Dec. 1283

Prince David surrenders, and is executed..... 1283

Wales finally subdued by Edward I..... 1283

The first English prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Caernarvon castle (see *Princes of Wales*, p. 736), 25 April, 1284

Statute of Wales (see *note* above) enacted..... 19 March, 1284

Many insurrections suppressed and the leaders executed..... 1287-1320

Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, or Owen Glendower (descendant of the last prince, Llewelyn), commences..... 1400

Radnor and other places taken by Owain Glyndwr..... 1401

Allies with the Scots and the Percies; besieges Caernarvon..... 1402

And seizes Harlech castle..... 1404

Makes a treaty with France..... 10 May, 1407

Harlech castle retaken by the English forces..... 1408

Loses his allies by their defeat at Branham moor, 19 Feb. 1409

Ravages the English territories..... 1409

Refuses to ask for terms or submit; dies..... 21 Sept. 1415

His son submits..... 24 Feb. 1416

Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., takes refuge in Harlech castle..... 1450

Town of Denbigh burned..... 1460

The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., lands in Pembroke, and is aided by the Welsh..... Aug. 1485

Palatine jurisdictions in Wales abolished by Henry VIII. Monmouth made an English county; counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed..... 1535

Act for "laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England," 27 Hen. VIII..... 1536

Wales incorporated into England by parliament..... 1536

Divided into twelve counties..... 1543

Dr. Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burned at the stake for heresy..... 1553

Lewis Owain, baron of the exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour..... 1553

The Bible and prayer-book ordered to be translated into Welsh, and divine service to be performed in that language..... 1562

Welsh Bible printed..... 1588

First congregation of dissenters assembled in Wales; Vavasour Powel apprehended while preaching..... 1620

Beaumaris castle garrisoned for king Charles I..... 1642

Powys castle taken by sir Thomas Myddelton..... Oct. 1614

Dr. Land, formerly bishop of St. David's, beheaded on Tower hill..... 10 Jan. 1645

Surrender of Hawarden castle to the parliament general Mytton..... 1647

Charles I. takes refuge in Denbigh..... 1647

Rhuddlan castle surrenders..... 1647

Harlech castle surrenders to Cromwell's army under Mytton..... 1647

Battle of St. Fagan's; the Welsh defeated by col. Horton, Cromwell's lieutenant..... 8 May, 1648

Beaumaris castle surrenders to Cromwell..... 1648

Pembroke castle taken; colonel Poyer shot..... 25 April, 1649

† At the commencement of the civil war, Pembroke castle was the only Welsh fortress in the possession of the parliament, and it was intrusted to the command of col. Langhorne.

In 1648, he, and colonels Powel and Poyer, embraced the cause of the king, and made Pembroke their headquarters; after the defeat at St. Fagan's they retired to the castle, followed by an army led by Cromwell. They capitulated, after having endured great sufferings from want of water. Langhorne, Powel, and Poyer were tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death; but Cromwell having been induced to spare the lives of two of them, it was ordered that they should draw lots for the favor, and three papers were folded up, on two of which were written the words, "Life given by God;" the third was left blank. The latter was drawn by col. Poyer, who was shot in London accordingly on the above-mentioned day, after long imprisonment.—*Pennant*.

* The statute of Wales, enacted at Rhuddlan, 19 March, 1284 (or March, 1283), alleges that "Divine Providence has now removed all obstacles, and transferred wholly and entirely to the king's dominion the land of Wales and its inhabitants, heretofore subject unto him in feudal right." The ancient laws were to be preserved in civil causes; but the law of inheritance was to be changed, and the English criminal law to be put in force.—*Annals of England*.

- The lords marchers' court suppressed..... 1683
 "Charitable Society of Ancient Britons" and Welsh charity schools, established (now at Ashford)..... 1715
 Cymrodorion Society (for charitable purposes) established..... 1751-81
 The French land in Pembrokeshire, and are made prisoners..... Feb. 1797
 Rebecca or "Reeca" riots broke out against toll-gates, Feb.; an old woman, a toll-keeper, was murdered, 10 Sept.; many persons were tried and punished..... Oct. 1843
 Cambrian Archeological Association founded..... 1846
 Subscriptions begun for a university in Wales..... Dec. 1863
 A national unsectarian university college at Aberystwyth opened..... 9 Oct. 1872
 Great strike of colliers in South Wales, 1 Jan.; ends about..... 27 March, 1873
 Cymmrodorion Society, to promote literature and art, re-established..... 1877
 Great distress in South Wales through decay of coal trade by strikes and commercial depression..... 1877-8
 "Rebecca" riots; people of Rhayader on the Wye capture fish out of season illegally; and resist the water bailiffs..... Dec. 1878-Jan. 1879

SOVEREIGNS OF WALES.

630. Cadwallawn, king of Gwynedd.
 634. Cadwaladr, his son.
 661. Idwal, son.
 728. Rhodri, or Roderic; heroic defender.
 758. Cynan and Howel, sons; incessant war.
 818. Mervyn; son-in-law, and Essyt (wife).
 844. Roderic the Great, son.

PRINCES OF GWYNEDD, OR NORTH WALES, AND FREQUENTLY OF ALL WALES.

877. Anarawd, son of Roderic.
 916. Idwal Voel.
 943. Howel Dda the Good, prince of all Wales.
 948. Iefan and Iago; sons of Idwal.
 972. Howel ap Iefan, the Bad.
 984. Cadwallon, brother.
 985. Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dda.
 992. Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel; able, brave.
 998. Aedan, a usurper.
 1015. Llewelyn ap Sitelyt; good sovereign.
 1023. Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric.
 1039. Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitelyt; killed.
 1067. Bleddyn.
 1073. Trahaearn ap Caradoc.
 1079. Griffith ap Cynan; able, warlike, generous.
 1137. Owain Gwynedd; energetic, successful warrior.
 1169. Howell, son.
 "David ap Owain Gwynedd, brother; married sister of Henry II.
 1194. Llewelyn, the Great.
 1240. David ap Llewelyn.
 1246. Llewelyn ap Griffith, last prince of the blood; slain after battle, 11 Dec., 1282.

ENGLISH PRINCES OF WALES.*

1284. Edward Plantagenet (afterwards king Edward II.) son of Edward I., born in Caernarvon castle on 25 April, 1284. It is asserted that immediately after his birth he was presented by his father to the Welsh chieftains as their future sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language, "*Eich Dyn*," literally in English, "This is your man," but signifying, "This is your countryman and king." See, however, "*Ich Dien*."
 1301. Edward of Caernarvon, made prince of Wales and earl of Chester.
 1343. Edward the Black Prince.
 1376. Richard, his son (afterwards Richard II.).
 1389. Henry (afterwards Henry V.), son of Henry IV.
 1454. Edward, son of Henry VI.; slain at Tewkesbury, 4 May, 1471.
 1471. Edward (afterwards Edward V.), son of Edward IV.
 1483. Edward, son of Richard III.; died in 1484.
 1489. Arthur, son of Henry VII.; died in 1502.
 1503. Henry his brother (afterwards Henry VIII.).
 Edward, his son (afterwards Edward VI.) was duke of Cornwall, and not prince of Wales.
 1610. Henry Frederic, son of James I.; died 6 Nov. 1612.
 1616. Charles, his brother (afterwards Charles I.).
 Charles, his son (afterwards Charles II.), never created prince of Wales.
 1714. George Augustus (afterwards George II.).
 1720. Frederic Lewis, his son; died 20 March, 1751.
 1751. George, his son (afterwards George III.).
 1762. George, his son (afterwards George IV.); born 12 Aug.

* **WALES, PRINCESS OF.** This title was held, some authors say, during the early period of her life, by the princess Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and afterwards queen Mary I. She was created, they state, by her father princess of Wales, in order to conciliate the Welsh people and keep alive the name, and was the only princess of Wales in her own right; a rank she enjoyed until the birth of a son to Henry, who was afterwards Edward VI., born in 1537. This is denied by Banks

1841. Albert Edward, son of queen Victoria; born 9 Nov. Baptized, king of Prussia's sponsor, 15 Jan. 1842. Travelled on the continent, and studied at Oxford and Edinburgh, in 1859.
 Visited Canada, with the dignity of a viceroy, and the United States, 1860.
 Entered the university of Cambridge in Jan.; attended the camp at the Curragh, Kildare, July to Sept.; opened New Middle Temple Library, 31 Oct. 1861.
 Ordered to be prayed for as Albert Edward, 8 Jan.; visited the continent, Syria, and Egypt, March-June; Germany and Italy, Aug.-Dec. 1862.
 Admitted to the house of peers, 5 Feb.; a privy councillor, 8 Dec. 1863.
 Married to princess Alexandra of Denmark, 10 March, 1863.
 Visited Denmark and Sweden, Sept.-Oct. 1864; Russia, Nov.-Dec. 1866.
 Visited International exhibition, Paris, May, 1867.
 Visited Ireland; arrived at Dublin, 15 April, 1868.
 Installed knight of St. Patrick, 18 April, 1868.
 Opened Leeds Fine Arts exhibition, 19 May, 1868.
 With the princess at Glasgow, laid foundation of new university, 8 Oct. 1868.
 Sailed for the continent, 17 Nov.; called at Paris; arrived at Copenhagen, 29 Nov.; visited Berlin, Vienna, and arrived at Cairo, 3 Feb. 1869.
 Examined the Suez canal, Feb.; arrived at Constantinople, 1 April; at Sebastopol, 13-17 April; at Athens, 19-24 April; landed at Dover, 13 May, 1869.
 Inaugurated Victoria embankment (Thames), 13 July, 1870.
 Opened Workmen's International exhibition, Islington, 16 July, 1870.
 Attacked with typhoid fever, about 19 Nov.; greatest danger, 6-13 Dec.; amendment began 14 Dec. 1871.
 Went to St. Paul's with the queen for thanksgiving, 27 Feb.; visited for the continent, 11 March; visited the pope, 27 March; opened new grammar school at Yarmouth, 6 June; the East London Museum, 24 June, 1872.
 At the opening of the great exhibition at Vienna, 1 May, 1873.
 At the duke of Edinburgh's wedding at St. Petersburg, 23 Jan.; visit to France, entertained by the duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, duc d'Aumale, and others, about 17 Oct.; at Birmingham, 3 Nov. 1874.
 Installed grand-master of the Freemasons of England, 28 April, 1875.
 112,000 voted for his visit to India (more than sufficient), July, 1875.
 Sailed from Dover, 11 Oct.; warmly received at Athens, 18 Oct.; at Cairo, invested Mohammed Tewfik, the son of the khedive, with the Star of India, 25 Oct. 1875.
 Arrived at Bombay, 8 Nov.; Poona, 13 Nov.; Goa, 27 Nov.; Colombo, Ceylon, 1 Dec.; Madras, 13 Dec.; Calcutta, 23 Dec. 1875.
 At Benares, 6 Jan.; Lucknow, 6 Jan.; Delhi, 11 Jan.; Lahore, 18 Jan.; Jummoo, Cashmere, 20 Jan.; Agra, 25 Jan.; Gwalior, 31 Jan.; in Nepal, 12 Feb.; at Allahabad, 7 March; sailed from Bombay, 13 March; arrived in Malta, 6 April; Gibraltar, 15 April; Seville, 21 April; Madrid, 25 April; Lisbon, 1 May; London, with about 500 animals for the zoological gardens, 11 May; banquet at Mansion-house, 19 May; reviewed 30,000 volunteers in Hyde park, 1 July, 1876.
 President of the British commissioners at the Paris exhibition, 1878.
 Presided at National Water Supply conference, 21 May; laid foundation of St. Mary's, Wilberforce memorial church, Southampton, 12 Aug. 1878.
 Laid foundation of new hospital, Norwich, 27 June; opened new dock at Great Grimsby, 22 July, 1879.
 Laid foundation of new cathedral at Truro, 20 April; opened new dock at Holyhead, 17 June, 1880.
 Laid foundation of central Institution of City and Guilds of London Institute, South Kensington, 18 July, 1881.
 Issue: Albert Victor; born 8 Jan. 1864.
 George Frederic; born 3 June, 1865.
 Louise Victoria; born 20 Feb. 1867.
 Alexandra; born 6 July, 1868.
 Maud; born 26 Nov. 1869.
 Alexander John; born 7 April, died 8 April, 1871.

Walhalla, or VALHALLA (the Hall of Glory), a temple near Ratisbon, erected by Louis, king of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany, commenced 18 Oct. 1820, and inaugurated 18 Oct. 1842. The name is derived from the fabled meeting-place of Scandinavian heroes after death.

Walking, see *Pedestrianism*.

Walking-sticks, a term satirically applied to candidates for the house of commons nominated by political associations, and subject to them in their parliamentary votes, 1878.

Wallace Monument, at Abbey Craig, near Stirling.

ling, was inaugurated 27 Aug. 1869, and soon after given into the charge of the magistrates of Stirling. It cost about 13,000*l*. The telescope there was presented by the Scotch inhabitants of Ipswich, 24 June, 1865.

Wallachia, see *Danubian Principalities*. On 28 Dec. 1861, the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, under the name of Roumania, was proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest.

Waller's Plot. Edmund Waller, the poet, and others, conspired to disarm the London militia and let in the royalists, May, 1643. The plan was detected and punished, June-July, 1643. Waller betrayed his confederates, and was suffered to emigrate.

Wallis's Voyage. Capt. Wallis sailed from England on his voyage round the world, 26 July, 1766; and returned to England, 19 May, 1768.

Walloons, descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the Low Countries. Some of them fled to England from the persecution of the duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II. of Spain, 1566. A church was given to them by queen Elizabeth at Sandwich, and they still have one at Canterbury. Their language is considered to be based on that of the ancient Gauls.

FOREIGN WARS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

War with		Peace.	War with		Peace.	War with		Peace.
Scotland.....	1068	1092	France.....	1422	1471	Spain.....	1588	1604
France.....	1116	1118	Scotland.....	1480	1486	Spain.....	1624	1629
Scotland.....	1138	1139	France.....	1492	1493	France.....	1627	1629
France.....	1161	1186	France.....	1512	1514	Holland.....	1651	1654
France.....	1194	1195	France.....	1522	1527	Spain.....	1655	1660
France.....	1201	1216	Scotland.....	1522	1542	France.....	1666	1668
France.....	1224	1234	Scotland.....	1542	1546	Denmark.....	1666	1668
France.....	1294	1299	Scotland.....	1547	1550	Holland.....	1666	1668
Scotland.....	1296	1323	France.....	1549	1550	Algiers.....	1669	1671
Scotland.....	1327	1328	France.....	1557	1559	Holland.....	1672	1674
France.....	1339	1360	Scotland.....	1557	1560	France.....	1689	1697
France.....	1368	1420	France.....	1562	1564	Peace of Ryswick, 30 Sept. 1697		

Walls, see *Roman Walls and China*.

Walnut-tree has long existed in England.* The black walnut-tree (*Juglans nigra*) was brought to this country from North America before 1629.

Walpole's Administrations. Mr. Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Oxford) was born in 1676; became secretary at war in 1708; was expelled the house of commons on a charge of misappropriating the public money, 1711; committed to the Tower, 17 Jan. 1712; became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in Oct. 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking-fund bill on the day of his resignation. On the earl of Sunderland retiring in 1721, he resumed his office, and held it till Feb. 1742. He died 18 March, 1745.

SECOND WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION (APRIL, 1721).

Sir Robert Walpole, *first lord of the treasury*.

Thomas, lord Parker, created earl of Macclesfield, *lord-chancellor*.

Henry, lord Carleton (succeeded by William, duke of Devonshire, *lord-president*).

Evelyn, duke of Kingston (succeeded by lord Trevor), *privy seal*.

James, earl of Berkeley, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Charles (viscount Townshend), and John, lord Carteret (the latter succeeded by the duke of Newcastle), *secretaries of state*.

Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by the earl of Cadogan), *ordnance*.

George Treby (succeeded by Henry Pelham), *secretary at war*. Viscount Torrington, etc.

Walrus. One placed in the Zoological Gardens in 1853 lived a few days only; another was placed there in the autumn of 1867, and died 25 Dec.

* Near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, there was the largest walnut-tree on record; it was felled in 1627, and from it were cut nineteen loads of planks; and as much was sold to a gunsmith in London as cost 10*l*. carriage; besides which there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing it covered 76 poles of ground; a space equal to 2299 square yards, statute measure.

Waltz, the popular German national dance, was introduced into England by baron Neuman and others in 1813.—*Ruikes*.

Wandewash (S. India). Here the French, under Lally, were severely defeated by col. Eyre Coote, 22 Jan. 1760.

Wandsworth, near London. Here was organized a "presbytery," 20 Nov. 1572. In Garratt lane, near this place, a mock election of a mayor of Garratt was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, to which Foote's dramatic piece, "The Mayor of Garratt" (1763), gave no small celebrity. The iron bridge here was opened 26 Sept. 1873.

War, called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Ozymandias of Egypt, the first warlike king, passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B.C.—*Usher*. He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. It is computed that, up to the present time, no less than 6,860,000,000 men have perished on the field of battle; see *Battles, Secretaries, Neutral Powers*. An international conference on "usages of war" began at Brussels, 27 July, 1874, and closed without important results; see *Brussels Conference*. In 1880, about 4,000,000 men in arms; annual cost, 500,000,000*l*.

War of the *Succession*, commenced 4 May, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, 13 March, 1713.

War with Spain, 16 Dec. 1718. Peace concluded, 1721.

Spain's War, 23 Oct. 1739. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 30 April, 1748.

War with France, 31 March, 1744. Closed also on 30 April, 1748.

Seven Years' War, 9 June, 1756. Peace of Paris, 10 Feb. 1763.

War with Spain, 4 Jan. 1762. General peace, 10 Feb. 1763.

War with the United States of North America, 14 July, 1774. Peace of Paris, 30 Nov. 1782.

War with France, 6 Feb. 1778. Peace of Paris, 20 Jan. 1783.

War with Spain, 17 April, 1780. Closed same time, 20 Jan. 1783.

War with Holland, 21 Dec. 1780. Peace signed, 2 Sept. 1783.

War of the French Revolution, 1 Feb. 1793. Peace of Amiens, 27 March, 1802.

War against Bonaparte, 29 April, 1803. Finally closed, 18 June, 1815.

War with America, 18 June, 1812. Peace of Ghent, 24 Dec. 1814.

War with Russia, 27 March, 1854. Peace of Paris, 31 March, 1856.

For the wars with India, China, Persia, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, and Zululand, see those countries respectively.

War Affairs. On account of the war with Russia, the duke of Newcastle, previously colonial secretary, was appointed a secretary for war affairs, and a cabinet minister, 9 June, 1854; see *Secretaries*. War-office act, passed 20 June, 1870, appoints a financial secretary (who may sit in parliament) and other officers. An act for the protection of war-department stores was passed in 1867. By the warrant abolishing purchase in the army, in 1871, Mr. Cardwell became virtually uncontrolled minister of war. For WAR-OFFICE CHARGE, see under *Army and Admiralty*.

War, GAME OF (German, *Kriegspiel*), invented by a civilian in Germany (after the war which ended 1815), and completed by a Prussian officer about 1824. A society (including Von Moltke) was formed at Magdeburg to study it. Prince Arthur lectured on this game at Dover, 13 March, 1872.

Warbeck's Insurrection. Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had

stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to personate her nephew Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492. The imposture was discovered by Henry VII., 1493. Some writers consider that Warbeck was not an impostor.

Warbeck attempted to land in Kent, with 600 men; 169 were taken prisoners, and executed, July, 1495.

Recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, when he assumed the title of Richard IV. James IV. invaded England in his favor, 1496.

Left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, Sept. 1497.

On the approach of Henry took sanctuary at Beaulieu; surrendered; taken to London, Oct. 1497.

Said to have been set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheap-side, and sent to the Tower, June, 1499.

Accused of plotting with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, Aug.; the plot failed, and he was hanged at Tyburn, 23 Nov.; the earl beheaded, 28 Nov. 1499.

Warburg (N. Germany). Here the French were defeated by the duke of Brunswick and the allies, 31 July, 1760.

Wardian Cases. In 1829, Mr. N. B. Ward, from observing a small fern and grass growing in a closed glass bottle, in which he had placed a chrysalis covered with moist earth, was led to construct his well-known *closely glazed cases*, which afford to plants light, heat, and moisture, and exclude deleterious gases, smoke, etc. They are particularly adapted for ferns. In 1833 they were first employed for the transmission of plants to Sydney, etc., with great success, and prof. Faraday lectured on the subject in 1838.

Wardmotes, meetings of the citizens of London in their wards, where they elect annually their common-councilmen. The practice is said to have begun in 1386. They had previously assembled in Guildhall.

Warrants General, do not specify the name of the accused. They were declared to be illegal by lord chief-justice Pratt, 6 Dec. 1763, in relation to the seizure and committal of Mr. Wilkes for a libel on the king; see *North Britain*.

Warrior, see under *Navy of England*, 1860.

Warsaw, the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow in 1566, and it became the seat of government in 1689. Population in 1859, 162,777.

The Poles defeated in three days' battle by the Swedes, 28-30 July, 1656

Alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (September following); signed, 31 March, 1683

Warsaw surrenders to Charles XII. 1703

Treaty of Warsaw between Russia and Poland, 24 Feb. 1768

The Russian garrison here expelled with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 pieces of cannon, 17 April, 1794

The Poles defeated by the Russians at Maciejowice, 4 Oct. " The king of Prussia besieges Warsaw, July; compelled to raise the siege, Sept.; it is taken by the Russians, Nov. "

Suwarrow, the Russian general, after the siege and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered 30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood, 4 Nov. " Warsaw constituted a duchy, and annexed to the house of Saxony, Aug. 1807

The duchy overrun by the Russians; Warsaw made the residence of a Russian viceroy, 1813

The last Polish revolution commences at Warsaw, 29 Nov. 1830

Battle of Grochow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 7000 men, 25 Feb. 1831

Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians; and great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin, 6-8 Sept. "

The czar meets the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia; no result, 20-25 Oct. 1860

(See *Poland*, 1861-5.)

Wartburg, a castle in Saxony (N. Germany), where Luther was conveyed for safety after the diet of Worms,

April, 1521, and where he translated the Bible into German.

Warwick Castle (Warwickshire), the seat of the Beauchamps, Nevilles, Plantagenets, Dudleys, Riches, and Grevilles, successively, and frequently besieged; suffered much by fire, 3 Dec. 1871, some of the more ancient parts being destroyed.

Wash-houses, see *Baths*.

Washing-machines. Several have been invented by Americans. At a hotel in New York, hundreds of garments are washed in a few minutes by steam, and dried by a centrifugal machine (1862). The ingenious machines of Messrs. Hornsby, of Norwich, appeared in the great exhibition of London, 1862.

Washington (in the District of Columbia), the capital of the United States, founded in 1791, and made the seat of government in 1800.

The house of representatives opened, 30 May, 1808

Washington was taken by the British forces under gen.

Ross, after his victory at Bladensburg; its superb

structures and national library burned, 24 Aug. 1814

Gen. Ross killed by some American riflemen, in a desperate engagement at Baltimore, 12 Sept. "

Naval observatory founded, 1842

Smithsonian Institute (which see) founded, 1846

Part of the capitol and the whole of the library of the

United States congress destroyed by fire, 24 Dec. 1851

The prince of Wales entertained by the president here, Oct. 1860

Washington fortified in, April, 1861

President Lincoln shot by Booth in Ford's theatre, 14

April; died, 15 April, 1865

(See *United States*.)

IMPORTANT TREATIES OF WASHINGTON.

Fixing northwest boundary of British America and

United States, etc., 12 June, 1846

"Reciprocity" treaty regulating trade with Canada, 7 June, 1854

Referring the *Alabama* claims and the San Juan bound-

ary question to arbitration; settling disputes respect-

ing fisheries (see *Alabama* and *San Juan*), and laying down

three rules; asserting that it is the duty of a neutral

state, which desires to remain at peace with belliger-

ents, and to enjoy the rights of neutrality, to abstain

from taking any part in the war by affording military

aid to one or both of the belligerents; and to take care

that no acts which would constitute such co-operation

in the war be committed by any one within its terri-

tory, 8 May, 1871

Washington, Fort, CAPTURE OF. This fort, on the highest point of Manhattan Island, was built in 1776; taken by British and Hessians, 16 Nov. 1776.

Wassium (named from the royal house of Wassa or Vasa), a supposed new metal, discovered by F. Bahr, of Stockholm, in 1862. In Nov. 1863, Nicklès declared it to be a compound of didymium, yttrium, and terbium.

Waste Lands. The enclosure of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion, 1549. Enclosures were again promoted by the authority of parliament, 1785. The waste lands in England were estimated in 1794 to amount to 14,000,000 acres, of which there were taken into cultivation 2,857,476 acres before June, 1801. In 1841 there were about 6,700,000 acres of waste land, of which more than half was thought to be capable of improvement; see *Agriculture*.

Wat Tyler's Insurrection, see *Tyler*.

Watch of London, at night, appointed 1258, proclaimed the hour with a bell before the introduction of public clocks.—*Hardie*. The old watch was discontinued, and a new police (on duty day and night) commenced, 29 Sept. 1829; see *Police*.

Watches are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, 1447; although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about 1810.

Watches first used in astronomical observations by Par-

bach, 1660

Authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first

who had anything that might be called a watch,

though some call it a small table-clock, 1660

Watches first brought to England from Germany in.... 1577
 A watch which belonged to queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institution, London.
 Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huyghens by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his "Artificial Clockmaker," says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watch about 1658; manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II.: "Rob. Hooke, inven. 1658; T. Tompion, fecit, 1676."
 Repeating watches invented by Barlowe..... 1676
 Harrison's first timepiece produced (see *Harrison*)..... 1735
 Watches and clocks were taxed in..... 1797
 The tax was repealed in..... 1798
 (See *Clocks*.)

Water. Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, considered water to be the original principle of everything, about 594 B.C.—*Stanley*. In the Roman Church water was first mixed with the sacramental wine, A.D. 122.—*Leaglet*.

Cavendish and Watt demonstrated that water is composed of 8 parts of oxygen and 1 part of hydrogen... 1781-4
 Water was decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen gases by Lavoisier, 1783; by the voltaic battery by Nicholson and Carlisle, 1800; by the heat of the oxy-hydrogen flame by W. R. Grove..... 1846
 In freezing, water contracts till it is reduced to 42° or 40° Fahr.; it then begins to expand till it becomes ice at 32°.
 Water was first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Hen. III., 1237.—*Stowe*. It took nearly fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in..... 1285
 The New River water brought to London from Chadwell and Amwell in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by sir Hugh Myddleton, in..... 1609-13
 The city was supplied with its water by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company was incorporated, 1620. So late as queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate pump.
 The water-works at Chelsea completed, and the company incorporated..... 1723
 London-bridge ancient water-works destroyed by fire, 29 Oct. 1779

An act to supply the metropolis with water, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 84, was passed 1 July, 1852. This act was amended by an act passed 21 Aug. 1871. The companies were bound to provide a constant supply when required; the owner or occupier of the house to provide the prescribed fittings.

[The supply is now considered to be much improved in quality and quantity.]

A company was formed to carry out Dr. Normandy's patent for converting salt water into fresh, in.... Jan. 1857
 Commissioners for metropolitan water supply appointed, 27 April, 1867; report signed..... 9 June, 1869
 London supplied by nine companies: the New River (the best), East London, Chelsea, Grand Junction, Southwark and Vauxhall, Kent, West Middlesex, Lambeth, and South Essex; who deliver about 108,000,000 gallons daily, 1867; about 116,250,000 gallons..... 1877
 New schemes for supplying London with water, 1867:
 1. Mr. Bateman; from the sources of the Severn.
 2. Messrs. Hemans and Hassard; from the Cumberland lakes.
 3. Mr. Telford Macneill; Thames water filtered through Bagshot sand.
 4. Mr. Bailey Denton; storage reservoirs near the sources of the Thames.
 5. Mr. Remington; from the Derbyshire and Staffordshire hills.

The water from the first two sources analyzed and highly approved by profs. Frankland and Odling.... April, 1868
 Water from the chalk districts softened by Homersham's process strongly recommended, Jan. 1871..... Aug. 1878
 Conference on the national water supply at Society of Arts (suggested by the prince of Wales, president), 21, 22 May, "
 Letter from the prince of Wales to the earl of Beaconsfield suggesting the appointment of a commission on water supply, dated..... 24 March, 1879
 National Water Supply Exhibition, Alexandra Palace; opened..... 14 Aug. "
 Government proposal to buy companies' works for 34,398,700*l.* (New River Company, 9,146,000*l.*), spring; dropped..... April, 1880
 (See *Artesian Wells* and *London Water*.)

Water Tofana, see *Poisoning*.

Water-bed, Clocks, see *Beds, Clocks*.

Water-color Painting was gradually raised from the hard dry style of the last century to its present brilliancy, by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley Fielding, Sandby, Varley, the great Turner, Pyne, Cattermole,

Prout, etc., within the present century. The Water-color Society's exhibition was begun in 1806.

Waterford (S. Ireland), built about 879, was totally destroyed by fire in 981. Rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still further in the reign of Henry VII., who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399; in 1690, James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. Memorable storm here, 18 April, 1792. The cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was first built by the Osmen, and by Malchus, the first bishop of Waterford, after his return from England from his consecration, 1096. This see was united with that of Lismore in 1868. It was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII., at 72*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Irish per annum. By stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 87 (the Irish Church Temporalities act), the see of Waterford and Lismore was united with the see of Cashel and Emly, 14 Aug. 1833. The interior of the cathedral, organ, etc., were destroyed by fire, 25 Oct. 1815.

Water-glass, a name given to a liquid mixture of sand (silicx) and one of the alkalis (potash or soda). Glauber (*De Lithiæ*) mentions a similar mixture in 1644. Dr. Von Fuchs, the modern inventor, gave an account of his process in 1825; and Mr. Frederick Ransome, of Ipswich, ignorant of Von Fuchs's discovery, patented a mode of preparing water-glass in 1845, which he has since greatly improved upon. In 1857, M. Kuhlmann, of Lille, published a pamphlet setting forth the advantageous employment of water-glass in hardening porous stone and in stereochromy (*which see*). It has been applied to the exterior of many buildings in France and England. The memoirs of Von Fuchs and Kuhlmann were translated and printed in England, in 1850, by direction of the prince-consort.

Watering Streets. Mr. Cooper's plan for using solutions of chloride of lime or of sodium (which dry slowly and attract moisture and ammonia and other gases, and combine them with the material of the road) was partially used in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone in 1868, and also in Liverpool, Boston, and other towns. The plan was ordered to be tried in Westminster in July, 1870.

Waterloo, in Belgium, the site of the great battle, on Sunday, 18 June, 1815, between the French army of 71,947 men and 246 guns, under Napoleon, and the allies commanded by the duke of Wellington; the latter, with 67,661 men and 156 guns, resisted the various attacks of the enemy from about ten in the morning until five in the afternoon. About that time 16,000 Prussians reached the field of battle; and by seven, the force under Blücher amounted to above 50,000 men, with 104 guns. Wellington then moved forward his whole army. A total rout ensued, and the carnage was immense. Of the British (28,991), 98 officers and 1916 men were killed and missing, and 868 officers and 4560 men wounded—total, 6982; and the total loss of the allied army amounted to 4206 killed, 14,539 wounded, and 4281 missing, making 22,976 *hors de combat*. Napoleon, quitting the wreck of his army, returned to Paris; and, finding it impossible to raise another, abdicated.—*P. Nicolau*.

By the side of the chapel of Waterloo, which was uninjured by shot or shell on 18 June, 1815, Marlborough cut off a large division of the French forces, 17 Aug. 1706. The conquerors on the same field are the only British commanders whose careers brought them to dakedoma.

Waterloo Bridge (London). A bridge over this part of the Thames was repeatedly suggested during the last century, but no actual preparations to carry it into effect were made till 1806, when Mr. G. Dodd procured an act of parliament, and gave the present site, plan, and dimensions of the bridge; but, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee, he was superseded by Mr. John Rennie, who completed this noble structure. It was commenced 11 Oct. 1811, and opened 18 June,

1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the prince-regent, the duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages were present. Its length within the abutments is 1242 feet; its width within the balustrades is 42 feet; and the span of each arch, of which there are nine, is 120 feet. Bought for 475,000*l.* by Metropolitan Board of Works; opened toll-free, 5 Oct. 1878; lit by electric light from 10 Oct. 1879.

On 9 Oct. 1857, two youths named Kilsby found on one of the abutments of the bridge a carpet-bag containing human bones and flesh, which had been cut up, salted, and boiled, and some foreign clothes. No crew could be found respecting these remains, which were interred in Woking cemetery.

Waterloo Cup, see *Dogs*.

Water-mills, used for grinding corn, are said to have been invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 553. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labor; yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water; see *Telo-dynamic transmitter*.

Water-spout. Two water-spouts fell on the Glatz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hautenbach and many other villages; many persons perished, 13 July, 1827. A water-spout at Glanlesk, near Killarney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, destroying farm-houses and other buildings; seventeen persons perished, 4 Aug. 1831. The estimated length of one seen near Calcutta, 27 Sept. 1855, was 1000 feet. It lasted ten minutes, and was absorbed upwards. One seen on 24 Sept. 1856, burst into heavy rain. The town of Miskolcz, Hungary, destroyed by a water-spout; great loss of life and property, 30 Aug. 1878.

Watling Street, see *Roman Roads*.

Wattignies (N. France). Here Jourdan and the French republicans defeated the Austrians under the prince of Coburg, and raised the siege of Maubeuge, 14-16 Oct. 1793.

Wave Principle (in accordance with which the curves of the hull of a ship should be adapted to the curves of a wave of the sea) formed the subject of experiments begun by Mr. John Scott Russell in 1832, with the view of increasing the speed of ships. Col. Beaufoy is said to have spent 30,000*l.* in researches upon this matter. It was also taken up by the British Association, who have published reports of the investigations. The principle has been adopted by naval architects; see *Undulatory Theory* and *Facht*.

Waverley Novels. The publication of the series began with "Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since," in 1814, and closed with "Tales of my Landlord," fourth series, in 1831. The authorship was acknowledged by sir Walter Scott, at a dinner, 23 Feb. 1827. The original MSS. of several of Scott's poems and novels were sold by auction by Christie and Manson for 1255 guineas, 6 July, 1867.

Wawz, or **WAWER** (Poland). The Poles under Skrzynecki attacked the Russians at Wawz, and after two days' hard fighting all the Russian positions were carried by storm, and they retreated, with the loss of 12,000 men and 2000 prisoners, 31 March, 1831. The loss of the Poles was small, but their triumph was soon followed by defeat and ruin.

Wax came into use for candles in the twelfth century; and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1300, being but little used. In China, caniles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries; see *Candleberry*. The wax-tree, *Ligustrum lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794. **SEALING-WAX** was not brought into use in England until about 1556. Its use has been much superseded by the introduction of adhesive envelopes, about 1844.

We. Sovereigns generally use *we* for *I*, which style began with king John, 1199.—*Coke*. The German emperors and French kings used the plural about 1200.

Weald of Kent and Sussex, the site of very large, ancient forests; St. Leonard's still remaining; near which, in the Wealden formation, Dr. G. A. Mantell discovered the remains of huge extinct animals, 1825 et seq. Mr. R. Furley published an exhaustive "History of the Weald of Kent," 1871-4.

Weather, see *Meteorology*.

Weaving appears to have been practised in China more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. The Egyptians ascribed the art to Isis, the Greeks to Minerva, and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Capac. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout, in one whole piece. The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in Calmet's "Dictionary" under the word *Vestments*. Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects" (1331). Flemish dyers, cloth-drappers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, etc., settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567; see *Loom* and *Electric Loom*.

Wedding-rings were used by the ancients, and put upon the wedding-finger, from a supposed connection with a vein there with the heart. According to Pliny, they were made of iron; in the time of Tertullian of gold. Wedding-rings are to be of standard gold by statute, 1855; see *Adriatic*.

Weddings. Silver weddings are celebrated after a union of 25 years, golden weddings after a union of 50 years, and diamond weddings after a union of 60 years. John, king of Saxony, celebrated his golden wedding 10 Nov. 1872.

Wedge-like Characters, see *Cuneiform*.

Wedgwood Ware, pottery and porcelain produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood of Staffordshire in 1762. His potteries, termed Etruria, were founded in 1771. Previous to 1763 much earthenware was imported from France and Holland.

Wednesday, the fourth day of the week, so called from the Saxon idol Woden, or Odin, worshipped on this day. Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans.

Weedon Inquiry (Northamptonshire). Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the accounts of Mr. Elliot, superintendent of the great military clothing establishment at this place, in July, 1858, and commenced sitting in September. Many of the statements were afterwards disputed, and caused much dissatisfaction.

Week, the space of seven days, supposed to have been first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day. They had three sorts of weeks—the common one of seven days; the second of years, seven years; the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon:

<i>Latin.</i>		<i>French.</i>
Dies Solis,	Day of the Sun,	Dimanche.
Dies Lunæ,	Day of the Moon,	Lundi.
Dies Martis,	Day of Mars,	Mardi.
Dies Mercurii,	Day of Mercury,	Mercredi.
Dies Jovis,	Day of Jupiter,	Jeudi.
Dies Veneris,	Day of Venus,	Vendredi.
Dies Saturni,	Day of Saturn,	Samedi.
<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>	<i>German.</i>
Sunday,	Sun's day,	Sonntag.
Monday,	Moon's day,	Montag.
Tuesday,	Tiw's day,	Dienstag.
Wednesday,	Woden's day,	Mittwoch.
Thursday,	Thor's day,	Donnerstag.
Friday,	Friga's day,	Freitag.
Saturday,	Saturn's day,	Samsdag, or Sonnabend.

Weekly Dispatch, liberal weekly Sunday paper, established 1801.

Weights and Measures. These and the stamping of gold and silver money are attributed to Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 835 B.C.; see *Arundelian Marbles*. Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain.—*Chalmers*. See *Critik*.

Much information is given by Mr H. W. Chisholm in his work "On the Science of Weighing and Measuring," 1877.

The Jews ascribed weights and measures to Cain; the Egyptians to Theuth, or Thoth, the Greeks to Hermes (the Roman Mercury).

The basis of ancient measures was the natural proportions of the human body, the digit, or breadth of the middle part of the first joint of the forefinger, being the lowest unit of the scale.

The Egyptian cubit (six palms), under the Pharaohs, was about 18.24 English inches, the cubit of Ptolemy about 21.87 inches, he determined the length of a stadium and of a degree.

The sacred cubit of the Jews (Newton), 24.7 inches. Assyrian weights are described by Mr Layard in his "Nineveh."

The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of King Edgar. 972

Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London 9 Rich. I. 1197

A public weighing machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh master who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II.—*Stow* 1300

Edward III. ordered that there should be "one weight, measure and yard" throughout the kingdom. 1263

First statute directing the use of avoirdupois weight, of 24 Hen. VIII. 1532

Weights and measures ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1795

Again regulated. 1800

Statute for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures, 1824, took effect throughout the United Kingdom. 1826

New acts relating thereto passed in 1834, 1835, 1855, and in 1860

16 & 17 Vict. c. 29, regulates the weights to be used in the sale of bullion, and adopts the use of the Troy ounce. 1852

A commission (consisting of Mr G. H. Airy, gen. R. Sabine, Lord Ross, Mr T. Graham, and others) appointed to examine the standards. 1867

Third report of the standards commission states that errors exist in official standards, dated. 24 July, 1868

A new Weights and Measures act passed, to enforce uniformity in all markets in the United Kingdom and abolish local measures, 8 Aug. 1878, came into operation, 1 Jan. 1879

Specific gravities (unt pure water): Iridium, 22.38, platinum 21.45, osmium 21.4, gold, 19.32, lead, 11.35, silver, 10.51, copper, 8.94, iron, 7.87, tin, 7.29, zinc, 7.12, sodium, 4.35, carbon, 3.82, aluminium, 2.65, sulphur 2, and um, 0.97, lithium, 0.86, oxygen, 0.001431, nitrogen, 0.001257, hydrogen, 0.000898.—*Dr O. S. Bruck*. 1878

(See *Standard and Metrical System*.)

Weimar, capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar (which see).

Weinsberg, see *Guelphs*.

Weissenburg, see *Wassemburg*.

Wellington Administration succeeded that of viscount Goderich, Jan. 1828. The duke resigned 10 Nov. 1830.

Duke of Wellington *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.

Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Bathurst, *president of the council*.

Lord Eldon, *prize and*.

Mr (afterwards sir) Robert Peel, earl Dudley, and Mr. William Huskisson, *home foreign and colonial secretaries*.

Vice-chancellor Melville, *board of control*.

Mr Charles Grant, *board of trade*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary of war*.

J. A. Horne, *master of the mint*.

Earl of Aberdeen, *duchy of Lancaster*.

Mr Huskisson, earl Dudley, viscount Palmerston, and Mr Grant quitted the ministry and various changes followed in May and June same year.

The earl of Aberdeen and sir George Murray became, respectively, *foreign and colonial secretaries*.

Sir Henry Hardinge, *secretary at war*.

Mr Vesey Fitzgerald (afterwards lord Fitzgerald), *India board*.

Lord Louth, *first commissioner of land revenues*, etc., May and June 1828.

Mr Anthonot, Mr Vesey Fitzgerald, etc.

Wellington College (Sandhurst) was erected by

subscription in memory of the great duke of Wellington for the support and education of orphan sons of commissioned officers. The first stone was laid by the queen on 2 June, 1856; and the building was opened by her majesty on 29 Jan. 1859. Out of the 159,000L subscribed, 55,000L were expended on the building, and the rest invested for the maintenance of the institution.

A controversy respecting its management, certain charges explained or rebutted. Aug.-Oct. 1878
Proposal for royal commission of inquiry negatived in the commons. 1 April, 1879
Commission appointed. Lord Penance, bishop of Exeter, Mr R. Lowe (since lord Sherbrooke), col. Chesney, etc., June 1879, report recommending greater economy and improvement of income. Aug. 1880

Wellingtonia Gigantea, the largest tree in the world, a native of California, was discovered by W. Whitehead, June, 1850; a specimen first gathered by Mr. W. Lobb in 1853, and described by Dr. John Lindley. When grown it is about 450 feet high, and 116 feet in circumference. The prince consort (5 June, 1861) and the queen (24 July, 1861) planted Wellingtonias at the new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Wellington's Victories, etc. For details, see separate articles.

Arthur Wellesley was born, according to some authorities, in March or April (baptized 30 April); incorrectly said by others. 1 May, 1760

Appointed to command in the Mahratta war in India, takes Poona and Ahmednuggur, 12 Aug., gains his first victory at Assaye, 23 Sept.; defeats Scindiah at Argum, Nov., and at Gawalghur. 13 Dec. 1800

Becomes secretary for Ireland. 1807

Takes the command in Portugal, defeats Junot at Vimiera. 21 Aug. 1808

Defeats Victor at Talavera, 26 July, created viscount Wellington. 4 Sept. 1809

Repulses Marmora at Busaco, 27 Sept., and occupies the lines at Torres Vedras. 10 Oct. 1810

Defeats Marmora at Fuentes de Onoro, 5 May, takes Almeida. 10 May, 1811

Passes the Douro and defeats Soult. 12 May, 1812

Storms Ciudad Rodrigo, 19 Jan., and Badajoz, 6 April, defeats Marmont at Salamanca, 23 July, enters Madrid, 19 Aug. " 1812

Defeats Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan at Vittoria, 21 June, storms St. Sebastian, 31 Aug., enters France, 8 Oct. 1813

Defeats Soult at Orthes, 27 Feb., and at Toulouse. 10 April, 1814

Created duke of Wellington, with an annuity of 12,000L, and a grant of 300,000L. May, " 1814

First appeared in the house of lords; his patents of creation as baron, earl, marquis, and duke being read at the same time. 28 June, " 1814

Commands the army in the Netherlands, repulses an attack of Ney at Quatre Bras, 16 June, defeats Napoleon at Waterloo, 18 June, invests Paris. 3 July, 1815

Commands the army of occupation in France. July, 1815, till Nov. 1816

His assassination attempted by Castillon, who escaped, 20 Feb. " 1819

Appointed master general of the ordnance. 1819

The Wellington shield and supporting columns designed by Stothard, commemorating all the above mentioned victories, presented to the duke by the merchants and bankers of London. (It was manufactured by Green and Ward, and cost 11,000L) 16 Feb. 1823

The duke appointed commander in chief, 23 Jan.; resigns. 30 April, 1827

Becomes first minister. 8 Jan. 1828

Aids in carrying the Catholic Emancipation bill. April, 1829

Asserts that no reform in parliament is needed, 3 Nov.; resigns. 16 Nov. 1830

Transmits all the business of the country, after the resignation of lord Melbourne, till the arrival of sir R. Peel from Italy, Nov., and becomes foreign secretary under sir R. Peel, Dec. 1834, resigns. April, 1835

Again commander in chief. 15 Aug. 1842

Dies at Walmer castle. 14 Sept. 1852

Removed to Chelsea hospital, where he lay in state, 10 Nov. " 1852

Removed to the Horse Guards. 17 Nov. " 1852

Public funeral at St. Paul's cathedral. 18 Nov. " 1852

A multitude of all ranks, estimated at a million and a half of persons, were congregated in the line of route, a distance of three miles, to witness and share in the imposing spectacle. The military consisted of the household regiments of horse and foot guards, the 2d battalion of the rifles, a battalion of the Royal Marines, the 33d regiment, the 17th Lancers, the 14th Light Dragoons, the regiment of Scots (Groya), a body of Chelsea pensioners, and men of different arms of the Indian army.

The body was placed upon a sumptuous funeral-car, drawn by twelve horses richly caparisoned, and the coffin was thus seen by the whole of the crowd.

The procession moved about seven o'clock, and it was three o'clock before the body was lowered into the vault beside the remains of Nelson, under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral.

Memorial by Marochetti erected by the present duke, his son, and tenants at Strathfieldsaye, July, 1866.

WELLINGTON MONUMENT IN ST. PAUL'S.

A number of models exhibited in Westminster hall; none chosen, 1857.

The execution of the monument intrusted to Mr. A. Stevens, sculptor, and Mr. Penrose, architect. The stone sarcophagus was completed in 1858.

In Aug. 1870, above 17,000*l.* had been expended, and it was stated that 15,000*l.* more were required. Parliament had granted 30,000*l.* Fresh arrangements were made with Mr. Stevens. He died 1 May, 1875. Monument reported complete, 1 Feb.; uncovered 20 April, 1878.

Wells were dug by Abraham, 1892 B.C., and Isaac, 1804 (Gen. xxi. 30, and xxvi. 19). Danaus is said to have introduced well-digging into Greece from Egypt. Norton's "tube-well," patented Oct. 1867, is said to be the invention of Hiram J. Messenger, Stephen Brewer, and Byron Mudge, Americans, of the state of New York. The apparatus consists of an iron tube perforated with holes at the lower end, and shod with a steel point, which readily enters the hardest soil when forcibly driven. It was used with great advantage during the civil war, 1861-4; by the British in their campaign in Abyssinia in 1867-8; and by the Russians in Khiva, 1873.

Messrs. Meux, brewers, New Oxford street, London, boring, found water beneath the green-sand, about 1000 feet deep, April, 1877.

Wells (Somerset). The cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Other West Saxon kings endowed it, and it was erected into a bishopric in 909, during the reign of Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, 18th bishop of this see, and completed by his immediate successor. The first bishop was Æthelm, or Adelmus (afterwards bishop of Canterbury). The see was united with Bath (*which see*) in 1088.

Welsh Charity Schools; established in Gray's Inn road, London, 1715; removed to Ashford, near Staines, Middlesex, 1852.

Wends, a branch of the Slavonic family which spread over Germany in the sixth century, and settled especially in the northeastern parts.

Wesleyan Methodists, a sect founded by John Wesley (born 1703, died 1791) and his brother Charles, who in 1727, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification by religious exercises. From their strictness of life they were called *Methodists*, in 1729. John Wesley went to Georgia, in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, in 1738, he commenced itinerant preaching, and gathered many followers. On finding many churches shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with George Whitefield; but, differing with him respecting the doctrine of election, they separated in 1741; see *Whitefield*. Wesley was almost continually engaged in travelling through the United Kingdom. His two leading doctrines were the instantaneousness of conversion and Christian perfection, or deliverance from all sin. His society was well organized, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. "His genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu."—*Macaulay*. The deed of declaration establishing the conference is dated 28 Feb. 1784. In 1851 there were 428 circuits in Great Britain, with between 13,000 and 14,000 local or lay preachers, and about 920 itinerant preachers, and 6579 chapels.

The Conference, the highest Wesleyan court, till lately composed of 100 ministers, who meet annually. It was instituted by John Wesley in 1739. 1784
At the centenary of the existence of Methodism 215,000*l.* were collected, to be expended on the objects of the Society. 1839

An ecumenical conference to be held in the autumn of 1881, settled 31 July, 1880
138th annual conference opened 19 July, 1881
Out of the original connection have seceded:

	<i>Chapels in 1881</i>
New Connection in 1796	301
Primitive Methodists (1810)	2871
Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1815)	493
Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834)	329
Wesleyan Methodist Reformers (1849)	2000

The last arose out of the publication of "Fly Sheets," advocating reform in the body (1844-8). The suspected authors and their friends were expelled. By these disruptions the main body is thought to have lost 100,000 members.—This sect in America numbered about a million in 1844, when a division took place on the slavery question.

Wesleyan Methodist church members in Great Britain in 1668, 342,380; in 1872, 346,500; in 1874, 337,645; in 1876, 372,638; in 1878, 380,867 (1412 ministers); in 1880, 376,678.

Letter from Dr. Pusey, requesting aid in opposing Coleridge's bill for admitting dissenters to the universities, read at the conference, but not received. 13 Aug. 1868

The establishment of a high-school for Wesleyans at Cambridge (to prepare for the university) proposed, May, 1872

The chapel in the City road, London, founded by John Wesley, 1 April, 1777, was nearly destroyed by fire, 7 Dec. 1879

Wessex, see *Britain*.

West African Settlements—Sierra Leone, Gambia, etc. Governor, sir Arthur E. Kennedy, 1867; sir Garnet Wolseley, Aug. 1873; Cornelius H. Kortright, 1875; Dr. Samuel Rowe, 1876; see *Ashantees*.

West Indies, islands discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the New World, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct. 1492. The largest are Cuba, Hayti (or St. Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Guadaloupe; see the *Islands respectively*.

West Saxons, see *Wessex*, in *Britain*.

West Virginia, a state of the United States, formed by separation from Virginia in consequence of the secession of the latter. Convention of West Virginia repudiated the act of secession, 11 June, 1861; elected governor, 20 June. At an election held for that purpose, the people voted to set up the new state of Kanawha, 24 Oct. 1861. Constitution adopted in convention, Nov. 1861; ratified by the people, 3 May, 1862, the name having been changed to West Virginia 3 Dec. 1861. State admitted to the Union, 20 April, 1863.

Western Australia, formerly SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT, which was projected by col. Peel in 1823. Regulations issued from the colonial office, and capt. Stirling, appointed lieutenant-governor Jan. 17, 1829, arrived at the appointed site in August following. The three towns of Perth, Fremantle, and Guildford were founded the same year. In March, 1830, fifty ships, with 2000 emigrants, with property amounting to 1,000,000*l.*, had arrived before hardly any dwellings had been erected or land surveyed. The more energetic settlers left for home or the neighboring colonies, and the colony languished for twenty years for want of suitable inhabitants—the first settlers, from their previous habits and rank in life, proving unfit for the rough work of colonization. In 1848 the colonists requested that convicts might be sent out to them, and in 1849 a band arrived, who were kindly received and well treated. The best results ensued. By 1853 2000 had arrived, and the inhabitants of Perth had requested that 1000 should be sent out annually. The reception of convicts is to cease in after-years, in consequence of the energetic opposition of the other Australian colonies (1865).—The settlement of King George's Sound was founded in 1826 by the government of New South Wales. It was used as a military station for four years. In 1830 the home government ordered the settlement to be transferred to Swan River. Since the establishment of steam communication, the little town of Albany here, employed as a coal-ing-station, has become a thriving seaport. It possesses an excellent harbor, used by whalers. A journal called the *Fremantle Gazette* was published here in March,

1831. Population of Western Australia in 1859, 14,887; Jan. 1862, 15,555; Jan. 1877, about 27,821. Governor John Stephen Hampton, appointed 1861; sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, May, 1868; Frederick A. Weld, 1869; William C. F. Robinson, 1874; major-gen. sir Harry St. George Ord, 1877; sir W. F. Robinson, 1880.

Western Church (called also the **LATIN** or **ROMAN**) broke off communion with the Greek or Eastern Church, 658; see *Greek Church*. Its history is mainly comprised in that of the popes and of the European kingdoms; see *Popes*. This church was disturbed by the Arian heresy about 345 and 500; by Pelagianism, about 409; by the introduction of image-worship about 600; by the injunction of the celibacy of the clergy and the rise of the monastic orders, about 649; by the contests between the emperors and the popes respecting ecclesiastical investitures, between 1073 and 1178; by the rise and progress of the Reformation in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; by the contests between the Jesuits and Jansenists in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and by the progress of modern philosophy and rationalism, and by ultramontaniam, in the nineteenth; see *Roman Catholics*.

Western Empire. The Roman empire was divided into Eastern and Western by Diocletian in 296; but was reunited under Constantine in 340. It was again divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, the former having the Western portion, or Rome, 364; see *Eastern Empire, Italy, and Rome*.

EMPERORS.

364. Valentinian, son of Gratian, takes the Western, and his brother Valens the Eastern empire.
367. Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government by his father.
375. Valentinian II., another son, also very young, is, on the death of his father, associated with Gratian, who is assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 383. Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 392.
392. Eugenius, a usurper, assumes the imperial dignity; he and Arbogastes are defeated by
394. Theodosius the Great, who becomes sole emperor. [Andragathius threw himself into the sea, and Arbogastes died by his own hand.]
395. Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his father's death, in the West, and his brother Arcadius in the East. Honorius dies in 423.
423. Usurpation of John, the Notary, defeated and slain near Ravenna.
425. Valentinian III., son of the empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great; murdered at the instance of his successor,
455. Maximus: he marries Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, who, to avenge the death of her first husband and the guilt of her second, invites the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death.
455. Marcus Aetilius Avitus; forced to resign, and dies in his flight towards the Alps.
457. Julius Valerius Majorianus; murdered at the instance of his minister, Ricimer, who raises
461. Libius Severus to the throne, but holds the supreme power; Severus poisoned by Ricimer.
465. [Interregnum. Ricimer retains the authority, without assuming the title of emperor.]
467. Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army; murdered by Ricimer, who dies soon after.
473. Flavius Aetilius Olybrius; slain by the Goths soon after his accession.
473. Glycerius; forced to abdicate by his successor,
474. Julius Nepos; deposed by his general, Orestes, and retires to Salona.
475. Romulus (called Augustulus, or Little Augustus), son of Orestes. Orestes is slain, and the emperor deposed by
476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli; takes Rome, assumes the style of king of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western empire.

(See *Italy, Rome, and Germany*.)

Westminster, so called on account of its western situation with regard to St. Paul's cathedral, or from there being formerly a monastery named *East Minster* on the hill now called Great Tower-hill. This city joins London at Temple Bar. Formerly Westminster was called Thorney, or Thorney Island; and in ancient times Canute had a palace here, burned in 1263. Westminster and London were one mile asunder in 1608, when the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand. It is said that the great number

of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I. occasioned the building of Westminster, and united it with London.—*Howell's Londinopolis*. See *Palace of Westminster and Parliament*.

Earl Grosvenor created marquis of Westminster, 1831; the marquis created duke..... 1874
Westminster Industrial Exhibition, opened 24 May; closed..... 9 Aug. 1879

Westminster Abbey. Christopher Wren, in his survey of the present edifice, found nothing to countenance the belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. The erection of the first abbey, in the seventh century, is ascribed to St. Sebert, king of Essex.

The church becoming ruinous, splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor (1065-66) and filled with monks from Exeter (Pope Nicholas II. constituted it the place for the inauguration of the kings of England); dedicated..... 28 Dec. 1065
Rebuilt in a magnificent style by Henry III..... 1220-69
In the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., the great cloisters, abbot's house, and principal monastic buildings, erected..... 1300-1400
The western parts of the nave and aisles rebuilt between 1340 and 1493

The west front and the great window built by Richard III. and Henry VII.; the latter commenced the chapel which bears his name; the first stone laid... 24 Jan. 1502-3
The abbey dissolved and made a bishopric..... 1540
Made a collegiate church by Elizabeth..... 1580
Made a barrack for soldiers (*Mercarius Rusticus*)... July, 1643
The great west window and the western towers rebuilt in the reigns of George I. and II..... 1714-60
The choir injured by fire..... 9 July, 1803
Mr. Wyatt commenced restoring the dilapidated parts, at an expense of 42,000*l.*, in..... 1809
A fire, without any serious injury..... 27 April, 1829
The evening services for the working classes, when a sermon was preached by the dean, Dr. Trench, commenced on..... 3 Jan. 1868
The 800th anniversary of the foundation celebrated,..... 28 Dec. 1868

7000*l.* voted by parliament to restore the chapter-house (G. Gilbert Scott employed), 1 May, 1866; re-opened,..... 29 April, 1872
Lectures in the Abbey on foreign missions; prof. Max Müller, a layman, 3 Dec. 1873; principal Caird, of Scotch church, 30 Nov. 1874; rev. Robert Moffat, father-in-law of Livingstone..... 30 Nov. 1875
Sir Charles Lyell, sir Wm. Sterndale Bennett, and bishop Connop Thirlwall buried in the Abbey..... 1875

Westminster Aquarium, see *Aquarium*.

Westminster Bishopric and Deanery. At the dissolution of monasteries, Westminster Abbey was valued at 3977*l.* per annum; king Henry VIII., in 1539, erected it into a deanery, and in 1540 into a bishopric, and appointed Thomas Thirlby prelate. He was translated to Norwich in 1550, and with him ended the bishopric of Westminster; Middlesex, his diocese, being restored to London. The dean presided until the accession of Mary, who restored the abbot. Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate church of a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues. On the revival of the order of the Bath, in 1725, the dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order, which honor has been continued. Dr. Nicholas Wiseman was created *archbishop of Westminster* by the pope Pius IX., 30 Sept. 1850; see *Papal Aggression*. Dr. Wiseman died 8 Feb. 1865; Henry Manning was consecrated his successor 8 June following. Dr. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, an eminent dean, died 18 July, and was buried in the abbey, 25 July, 1881.

Westminster Bridges. The handsome old bridge was begun (after a design of M. Labeley), 13 Sept. 1738; the first stone laid, 29 Jan. 1738-9; opened for passengers, 18 Nov. 1750; cost 428,650*l.* It was built of Portland stone, and crossed the river where the breadth is 1223 feet.

Owing to the sinking of several of its piers, most of the balustrades on both sides were removed, to relieve the structure of its weight.
By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 44, the estates of its commissioners were transferred to her majesty's commissioners of works, who were empowered to remove the then existing bridge, and build a new narrow (near the old one),..... 4 Aug. 1858
The contract required the completion of the works by 1 June, 1897

The works were suspended for a time in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Marc, the contractors. The government eventually undertook the building, which they intrusted to Mr. Thomas Page, the engineer. One half of the new bridge was opened for use early in 1860; the whole on.....24 May, 1862

Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms were drawn up by the "Assembly of Divines" (partly consisting of laymen), who sat by authority of parliament, in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, from 1643 to 1647. These have ever since been the doctrinal standards of Scotch Presbyterians.

Westminster Hall (London), first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banqueting-hall; and here, in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." The hall became ruinous before the reign of Richard II., who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings. In 1236, Henry III., on New Year's Day, caused 6000 poor persons to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of queen Eleanor's coronation; and here Richard II. held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000.—*Stow*. The courts of law were established here by king John.—*Idem*. Westminster Hall was stated to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars (except a hall of justice at Padua); it is 270 feet in length, 74 feet broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802. Concurrently with the erection of the palace of Westminster, many improvements and alterations have lately been made in this magnificent hall. The Volunteer Rifle Corps were drilled in the hall in the winter of 1859, and since.

Westminster Hospital, founded 1719; chartered, 1836.

Westminster Palace, see under *Palace of Westminster*, and *Parliament*.

"**Westminster Review**," liberal in religion and politics, first appeared, 1824, as the organ of the philosophic radicals, termed the Westminster school, friends of Jeremy Bentham; see *Utilitarianism*.

Westminster School, or **St. Peter's College**, was founded by queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the education of forty boys, denominated the queen's scholars, who are prepared for the university. It is situated within the abbey enclosure. Besides the scholars on the foundation, many of the nobility and gentry send their sons to Westminster for instruction. A proposal in 1860 to remove the school was disapproved of in 1861.

Westminster Schools, United, comprise Emanuel and St. Margaret's hospitals, and rev. James Palmer's and Emery Hill's school charities, which were abolished by the endowed school commissioners, 27 June, 1873. New schools are to be erected.

Westminster, STATUTES OF, are 3 and 13 Edward I., 1275-90; see *Acts of Parliament*.

Westmoreland. This county and Cumberland were granted as a fief to Malcolm of Scotland by Edward the Elder in 945; but resumed by Henry III. in 1237. Neville, earl of Westmoreland, revolted against Elizabeth in 1569, and was attainted in 1570.

Westphalia (German). This duchy belonged in former times to the dukes of Saxony, and afterwards became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. On the secularization, in 1802, it was made over to Hesse-Darmstadt; and in 1814 was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of the Elbe, was created by decree 18 Aug. 1806, and Jerome Bonaparte appointed king 1 Dec. 1807. Hanover was annexed to it, 1 March, 1810. The kingdom was abolished in 1813, and the countries were restored to their former rulers.

Westphalia, or MUNSTER, PEACE OF, the treaties signed at Osnaburg, 6 Aug., and at Munster, 24 Oct.

1648, between France, the emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace (ending the Thirty Years' war) the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognized; Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the Lower Palatinate restored to the elector palatine; the religious and political rights of the German states established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognized by Germany.

Weymouth (Dorsetshire) was given by Henry I. to St. Swithin's, Winchester. Taken from Charles I. by the parliamentarians, 1644; visited and brought into note by George III., 1789. First Dorset industrial exhibition was opened here, 25 July, 1878.

Whale-fishery, it is said, was first carried on by the Norwegians in the ninth century.—*Lenglet*. Whales were killed at Newfoundland and Iceland, for their oil only, 1578; the use of their fins and bones was not yet known, consequently (a writer adds) no stays were worn by the ladies. The English whale-fishing commenced at Spitzbergen in 1598; but the Dutch had been previously fishing there. The fishery was much promoted by an act of parliament passed in 1749. From 1800 to 2000 whales have been killed annually on the coast of Greenland, etc. The quantity of whale-oil imported in 1814 was 33,567 tuns; in 1826, when gas-light became general, 25,000 tuns; in 1840, about 22,000 tuns; in 1850, 21,360 tuns; in 1861, 19,176 tuns; in 1864, 14,701 tuns; in 1867, 15,945 tuns; in 1871, 24,679 tuns; in 1872, 18,719 tuns; in 1877, 19,365 tuns. A living whale from Labrador, 9 feet 6 inches long, placed in the Westminster Aquarium, 26 Sept.; died 29 Sept. 1877. White whale (Beluga), arrived 28 May; died in the latter part of June.

Wharnccliffe Meetings of public companies (held to give enlarged powers under certain prescribed conditions) are so called because the standing orders of the house of lords, under which they are held, were introduced by Lord Wharnccliffe, about 1846.

Wheat. The Chinese ascribe to their emperor Ching-Noung, who succeeded Fohi, the art of husbandry, and method of making bread from wheat, about 2000 years before the Christian era. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the sixth century, by Coll ap Coll Frewi.—*Roberts*. The first wheat imported into England of which we have a note was in 1347. Various statutes have regulated the sales of wheat, and restrained its importation, in order to encourage its being raised at home. In 1862 attention was drawn to the probable utility of considering the pedigree of wheat. In 1871 it was estimated that 3,571,894 acres in the United Kingdom were devoted to wheat: in 1876, 3,124,342; see *Bread* and *Corn Laws*. Greatest producers (in order), United States, Russia, France, Great Britain, etc. The wheat crop of the United States for 1880 was 480,849,723 bushels. The following table shows the value, in dollars, of the exports of wheat and flour from the United States in the several years named:

Year.	Flour.	Wheat.
1821.....	\$4,298,043	\$178,314
1830.....	6,088,983	.....
1840.....	10,143,615	1,683,488
1850.....	7,098,870	643,748
1860.....	15,448,507	4,078,704
1870.....	21,169,593	47,171,229
1879.....	29,567,713	120,701,079

IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.		
Year.	Wheat.	Flour.
1854.....	2,656,455 qrs.	6,329,038 cwts.
1861.....	29,955,532 "	6,182,938 "
1862.....	41,033,508 "	7,507,113 "
1864.....	23,196,714 cwts.	4,512,381 "
1865.....	23,186,329 "	4,972,280 "
1868.....	32,639,768 "	3,083,022 "
1871.....	39,389,808 "	3,877,989 "
1872.....	42,127,726 "	4,388,138 "
1874.....	41,827,638 "	6,286,044 "
1877.....	54,269,800 "	7,877,303 "
1878.....	49,008,494 "	7,828,079 "
1879.....	59,591,795 "	10,788,592 "

VALUES OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1864	£11,085,731	1866	£12,082,000
1865	9,679,678	1867	94,946,096
1866	12,718,549	1868	22,059,563
1867	9,663,099	1869	19,515,754
1868	9,050,467	1870	16,264,077
1869	8,718,632	1871	23,318,483
1870	16,864,085	1872	26,169,196
1871	19,081,464	1873	26,834,746
1872	23,309,800	1874	25,291,932
1873	12,015,008	1875	27,510,409
1874	10,674,684	1876	23,174,011
1875	9,775,618	1877	23,965,437

Average Annual Price per Quarter in England and Wales.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
1801	119	6	1835	38	4	1869	69	11	1873	56	8
1805	39	9	1840	38	4	1877	64	8	1874	56	8
1810	106	8	1845	30	10	1880	69	9	1875	56	3
1815	65	7	1850	40	3	1885	68	2	1876	56	2
1820	87	10	1855	74	8	1870	66	10	1877	56	9
1825	88	6	1860	74	8	1871	66	8	1878	56	6
1830	86	4	1865	41	10	1872	87	6	1879	63	10

Wheel, BREAKING ON THE. A barbarous mode of death, of great antiquity, ordered by Francis I. for robbers, about 1535; see *Rouillac*.

Wheel-work, see *Spinning, Looms, Automaton*.

Whigs. In the reign of Charles II. the name *Whig* was a term of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for holding the principles of the "whigs," or fanatical Covenanters in Scotland; and in return the name *Tory* was given to the court party, comparing them to the Tories, or popish robbers in Ireland.—*Ruber*. The distinction arose out of the discovery of the Meal-tub plot (which see) in 1678. Upon bringing up the meal plot before parliament, two parties were formed: those who doubted the plot styled those who believed in it *Whigs*; these styled their adversaries *Tories*. In time these names, given as marks of opprobrium, became honored distinctions.—*Hume*. The Whigs brought about the revolution of 1688-9, and established the Protestant succession. They were chiefly instrumental in obtaining the abolition of the slave-trade and slavery, the repeal of the Test and Corporation act, Catholic emancipation, parliamentary and municipal reform, the repeal of the corn laws, and similar measures. The Whig Club was established by Charles James Fox; one of its original members was the great Francis, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802. For the principal Whig ministries, see *Godolphin, Halifax, Walpole, Rockingham, Grenville, Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Palmerston, and Gladstone*.

Whip, the popular title of the patronage secretary of the treasury, whose duty it is to collect members to make a house on important occasions, etc. Sir Wm. Hayter, the Liberal "whip," 1850-8, received a testimonial for his energetic services, early in 1861. The right hon. Wm. P. Adams, an able whip, died governor of Madras, 24 May, 1881.

The management of the house of commons by bribery is said to have begun with Clifford of the "Cabal" ministry and continued by Whigs and Tories. Mr Roberts (under Henry Pelham), is said to have paid members sums of 1000l. 500l., etc. to each at the close of a session for their support.—*Wrasell*.

Whiskey, the spirit distilled from malt and other corn in Scotland and Ireland, of which about eight millions of gallons have been distilled annually in the former, and upwards of nine millions of gallons in the latter. The duty upon this article once produced annually about three millions. The distillation of whiskey is referred to the sixteenth century; but some authors state it to have been earlier; see *Distillation*. In 1855 the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland were equalized with those distilled in England. *Woman's Whisky War*, see *United States*, 1874.

Whiskey Insurrection, a popular outbreak in Western Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1794, on account of the imposition of duties on domestic distilled spirits. The people of Western Pennsylvania, where large quantities of whiskey were manufactured, resisted the collection of the revenue by excise officers with

force of arms. The insurrection became general in several counties. Many outrages were committed. Buildings were burned, the mails were rifled, and government officers were insulted and abused. At one time there were 6000 or 7000 insurgents under arms, and 7000 or 8000 more in reserve. The president of the United States (Washington) finally called out the military force of the country to put down the insurgents, and was successful. Great leniency was shown to the offenders, and the excitement died away.

Whist, a game at cards, became general at the end of the seventeenth century.

"Whist," a poem 1781
Laws by "Cavendish," compiled about 1801
Edmund Koye, who published his "Short Treatise," about 1742, died in 1768, aged 97; lord Peterborough introduced short whist early in the present century; the laws were revised in 1885
James Clay, M.P., an eminent player, died 26 Sept. 1871

White Dove, a South Russian religious sect, said to be wealthy and superstitious, strongly advocating celibacy; under a chief named Koudrine. Members were tried for moral offenses about April, 1876.

White Flag, see *Flag*.

White Friars, see *Carmelites, Whites*.

White Hata, a party in the Low Countries formed about 1577, against Louis, count of Flanders. The struggle lasted till 1664, when it was settled by Philip, duke of Burgundy.

White Hoods, see *Catechumens*.

White Horse, see *Ashdown*.

White House (Washington), the residence of the president, gives name to the United States government, as St. James's palace does to that of Great Britain. The corner-stone was laid 1792; building first occupied, by president Adams, 1800; burned by the British, 1814; restoration completed, 1818.

White League, formed in Louisiana and other southern states of North America, to resist the aggressions of the emancipated negroes and their friends, termed "carpet-baggers;" see *New Orleans*, 1874.

White Plains (New York state, U. S.), where a battle was fought 28 Oct. 1776, between the revolted Americans and the British forces under sir William Howe. It terminated in the defeat of the Americans, both sides suffering considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

White Sheep, a name given to the Turcomans who conquered Persia about 1468, and persecuted the Shiites, but were expelled by Ismail, who founded the Sophi dynasty in 1501.

White Tower, the keep or citadel in the Tower of London, a large, square, irregular building, erected in 1070 by abbot Gundulph, afterwards bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 96, and is 93 feet in height; the walls, which are 11 feet thick, having a winding staircase continued along two of the sides, like that in Dover Castle. It contains an extensive armory. Within this tower is the ancient chapel of St. John, originally used by the English monarchs. The turret at the northeast angle, the highest of the four by which the White Tower is surmounted, was used for astronomical purposes by Flamsteed previous to the erection of the royal observatory at Greenwich.

Whitebait Dinner, when the cabinet ministers met at the end of each session, is said to have begun at the end of the last century, through sir Robert Prentiss and Mr. George Ross inviting Mr. Pitt and his colleagues to dine at Dagenham, and afterwards at Greenwich. Another account dates its origin in 1721. The annual whitebait dinner, stopped by the Gladstone ministry, was revived by the Disraeli ministry, 1 Aug. 1874, and continued by the Gladstone, 1 Sept. 1880. The whitebait (*clupea alba*) is a subject of controversy. Albert Günther, of the British Museum, in his "Catalogue of Fishes," says the whitebait is "a purely nominal spe-

cies," and that all the examples which he has examined were young herrings (1868).

At the inquiry in June, 1878, James Henry Cannon, fisherman, claimed the discovery of the fish for his grandfather, Richard, who named it 1780. It was mentioned in a letter in the life of lord Malmesbury, 2 July, 1783.

Whiteboys, a body of ruffians in Ireland, so called on account of their wearing linen frocks over their coats. They committed dreadful outrages in 1761, but were suppressed by a military force, and their ringleaders executed in 1762. They rose and were again suppressed in 1786-7. The Insurrection act was passed on their account in 1822.

Whitechapel, a parish in East London, was part of Stepney till 1329. The church, built in 1673, was replaced by one consecrated 2 Feb. 1877, which was burned 26 Aug. 1880.

Whitechapel Murder. Henry Wainwright, a brushmaker, murdered Harriet Lane, his mistress, on his premises, 215 Whitechapel road, and buried the body, Sept. 1874.

While conveying the mutilated remains to be concealed in his cellars in Southwark, Wainwright and Alice Day were apprehended, through the courage and activity of Alfred Philip Stokes, 11 Sept. Day was discharged; Henry and his brother Thomas were committed for trial.

13 Oct. 1875
Nine days' trial before chief justice Cockburn: Henry convicted of murder; Thomas as accessory after the fact (seven years' penal servitude), 22 Nov.-1 Dec.; Henry executed, 21 Dec. 1875
1292l. subscribed for Henry's family.
30l. awarded to Stokes.

Whitefieldites. George Whitefield, the founder of the "*Calvinistic Methodists*," born 1714, was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester, where he received his first education. He was admitted a servitor at Oxford in 1732, became a companion of the Wesleys there, and aided them in establishing Methodism. He parted from them in 1741, on account of their rejection of the doctrine of election. He was the most eloquent preacher of his day. His first sermon was preached in 1736, and he commenced field-preaching in 1739. He is said to have delivered 18,000 sermons during his career of 34 years. He visited America in 1787, 1739, and 1744. His followers are termed "the countess of Huntingdon's connection," from his having become her chaplain in 1748, and from her energetic support of the sect by establishing a college at Trevecca, 1767. There were 109 chapels of this connection in 1851; but many of his followers have joined the Independents. He died 30 Sept. 1770, and the countess died 17 June, 1791; see *Tabernacle*.

Whitehall (London), built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the thirteenth century. It afterwards devolved, by bequest, to the Black Friars of Holborn, who sold it to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till taken by Henry VIII. from cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond in 1603, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, Camden informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written:

"The queen was brought by water to Whitehall,
At every stroke the oars did *fears* let fall.
More clung about the barge: fish under water
Wept out their *eyes* of pearl, and swam blind after.
I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs,
Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes;
For howsoever thus much my thoughts have scanned,
She had come by *water*, had she come by *land*."

Whitehall was partly burned, 9-10 April, 1691; totally destroyed by fire, 4 Jan. 1697-8, except the banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded, 30 Jan. 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel, 1723-4. The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833.

Whitsuntide, a festival appointed to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles: the newly baptized persons, or catechumens, are said to have worn white garments on Whit-Sunday. This feast is movable, being always exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation week (*which see*) is the week before Whit-Sunday. Whit-Sunday, 1881, 5 June; 1882, 28 May; 1883, 13 May; 1884, 1 June; 1885, 24 May.

Whitsuntide, a Scotch quarter-day, is always on 15 May, as settled by an act of 1693, but local usage varies.

Whittington's Charities. Sir Richard Whittington, a citizen and mercer of London, served the office of lord mayor three times, the last in 1419. Many false stories are connected with his name, and his munificent charities are little known. He founded his college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, in 1424; and his almshouses in 1429; the latter, originally built in London, now stand on Highgate hill (built 1808) near the supposed site of the supposed famous stone which commemorated the legend of his return to London, after leaving it in despair.

Whitworth Foundations. Mr. (afterwards sir) Joseph Whitworth, the eminent engineer, in a letter to the first lord of the treasury, dated 18 March, 1868, offered to found 30 scholarships of the annual value of 100l. each, to be applied for the further instruction of young men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by open competition for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of engineering and mechanical industry in this country; and he expressed hopes that means might be found for bringing science and industry into closer relation with each other than at present obtains here. This offer was accepted by the lords of the committee of the privy council, 28 March, 1868. In 1875, sir Joseph assigned an estate to support these scholarships.

Who? Who? Administration, Derby's, earl of, Feb. 1852 (*which see*).

"Whole Duty of Man" (the authorship doubtfully attributed to archbishops Sancroft, Frewen, and Sterne; to bishops Fell and Chapel; to Dorothy, lady Packington, and others); first published, 1659.—*Locusts*. It is attributed by some to John Ischam.

Wickliffites, the followers of John Wickliffe (born 1324), a professor of divinity in the university of Oxford and rector of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. He was a forerunner of the reformation of the English church from popery, being among the first who opposed the authority of the pope, transubstantiation, the celibacy of the clergy, etc. Wickliffe, protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, was virulently persecuted by the church, and only saved from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, 31 Dec. 1384, in his 60th year. The Council of Constance, in 1414, decreed his bones to be disinterred and burned, which was done by the bishop of Lincoln, and his dust was cast into the river Swift, 1415. Wickliffe's English version of the Bible was commenced in 1380; a noble edition of it was printed at Oxford in 1850; see *Lollards*.

Widows. The Jewish law required a man's brother to marry his widow (1490 B.C.). For the burning of widows in India, see *Suttles*. Among the numerous associations in London for the relief of widows are, one for the widows of musicians, instituted in 1788; for widows of naval men, founded in 1789; for widows of medical men, 1788; a law society, for widows of professional gentlemen, 1817; and a society for artist's widows, 1827.—Widowkns were taxed in England as follows: a duke, 12l. 10s.; lower peers, smaller sums; a common person, 1s.; 7 Will. III. 1695.

Wien, see *Vienna*.

Wife, see *Wires*.

Wig, see *Peruke*.

Wigan (Lancashire). The king's troops, command-

ed by the earl of Derby, were defeated and driven out of the town in 1648 by the parliamentary forces under sir John Smeston. The earl was again defeated by col. Ashton, who raised the fortifications of Wigton to the ground, same year; and once more, by a greatly superior force commanded by col. Lilburne, 1651. In this last engagement, sir Thomas Tildesley, an ardent royalist, was slain; a pillar was erected to his memory in 1678. The colliers in the neighborhood struck, and acting riotously 17, 18 April, 1868, were quelled by the military. Arrangements were soon after made with the employers. The prince and princess of Wales at their visit, 4 June, 1878, opened a new hospital, etc., and received a hearty welcome; see *Railway Accidents*, 2 Aug. 1878.

Wight, Isle of, the Roman *Vedra*, or *Victis*, was conquered by Vespasian in the reign of Claudius. It was conquered by the Saxons under Cerdic about 580; by the Danes, 787, and in 1001, when they held it for several years. It was invaded by the French, July, 1377, and has several times suffered from invasion by them. In 1442, Henry VI. alienated the isle to Henry de Beauchamp, first premier earl of England and then duke of Warwick, and afterwards crowned him king of the Isle of Wight, with his own hands; but dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordship of the isle returned to the crown. Charles I., after his flight from Hampton court, was a prisoner in Carisbrooke castle, in 1647. In the time of Charles II. timber was very plentiful. In this isle is the queen's marine residence, Osborne house.

Wild Birds' Protection Act, passed 10 Aug. 1872, 24 July, 1876, and 7 Sept. 1880.

Wilderness Battles, see *United States*, May, 1864, and *Grant's Campaign in Virginia*.

Wilhelmshafen, at Hipsens, bay of Jade, Oldenburg, the first German military port, was inaugurated by William, king of Prussia, 17 June, 1880. Since 1871, it has become the Chatham of Germany. By explosion of a gun on the *Mars*, eight men killed and twenty injured, 27 April, 1881.

Wilkes's Number 45, see *North Briton*, and also *Warrants, General*.

Williams's Library, see *Libraries*.

Willie's Rooms, see *Alcock's*.

Willow-leaves, see *Sen*.

Wills and Testaments are of very high antiquity (see Gen. xlviii.). Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 a.c. There are regulations respecting wills in the Koran. Trebatius Testa, the civilian, introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 81 a.c. The power of bequeathing lands by the last will and testament of the owner was confirmed to English subjects 1 Hen. I. 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system, which were taken off by the statute of 82 Hen. VIII. 1541.—*Blackstone's Commentaries*. The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II. 1399; Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066. Various laws have regulated the wills and testaments of British subjects. All previous statutes were repealed by the "Wills act," 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, and the laws with relation to wills amended.* The present PROBATE COURT (which see) was established in 1857. An office for the reception of the wills of living persons was opened in Jan. 1861; see *Thelluson's Will*. In 1869 twenty probates of wills or letters of administration were stamped for personal property, each exceeding a quarter of a million; one had a stamp of £1,000. The Wills Office, removed

* By this act the testator must be above 21, not a lunatic or idiot, not deaf and dumb, not drunk at the time of signing, not an outlawed or unpardoned felon. All kinds of property may be devised. The will must be written legibly and intelligibly and signed by the testator, or by his direction, in the presence of two or more witnesses, who also must sign. A married woman may bequeath only her pin-money or separate maintenance, without the consent of her husband.

from Doctors' Commons to Somerset House, was opened 24 Oct. 1874.

The will of Peter the Great, described in the "*Minutary de la Chancellerie d'Etat*" as a "plan for composing European supremacy" left for his uncomprehending and dependent in the archives of the palace of Peterhof near St. Petersburg. It advocated "approach as near as possible to Constantinople, and towards the Indies, wars with Turkey and Persia; possession of the shores of the Black Sea, and the Baltic," etc. The existence of the will (denied by the emperors), was first announced by M. Lottin in his "*Progrès de la Puissance Russe*," published at Paris in 1813. In 1828, Dr. Berthold of Riga asserted that the will was a forgery, probably dictated by Napoleon I. Mr W. J. Thoms, the antiquary, and others, contend for the genuineness of the will, June, 1836.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST WILL OF NAPOLEON I., EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

[He died 5 May, 1821, eleven days after he had signed these documents. The original in French occupies about twenty-six pages in Faguet's "*Testaments Remarquables*," 1881.]

"This day, 26 April, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will."

"I leave the counts de Montholon 2,000,000 francs as a proof of my satisfaction for the attention he has paid to me for these 2 years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him. I leave to the countess Bertrand 800,000 francs. I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 500,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard. To St. Denis, 100,000 francs. To Novère, 100,000 francs. To Pijeron, 100,000 francs. To Archambaud, 50,000 francs. To Cuvier, 50,000 francs. To Chaudelle, 50,000 francs. To the Abbé Vigiani, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Forte Neve de Roncione. To the countess Las Cases, 100,000 francs. To countess Lavalette, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon-in-chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known. To gen. Brayer, 100,000 francs.

"To gen. Laffitte Dumesnil, 100,000 francs. To gen. Drouot, 100,000 francs. To gen. Camille, 100,000 francs. To the children of gen. Wion Duvivier, 100,000 francs. To the children of the brave Labédoyère, 100,000 francs. To the children of gen. Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs. To the children of gen. Chartrand, 100,000 francs. To the children of the virtuous gen. Travot, 100,000 francs. To gen. Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs. To gen. Clausel, 100,000 francs. To Costa Bastillon, also 100,000 francs. To the baron de Montvalle, 100,000 francs. To Arnault, author of "*Martin*," 100,000 francs.

"To col. Marbot, 100,000 francs; I request him to continue to write for the defense and glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates. To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs, I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1772 to 1818. To Faggi de Talara, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon Emery, 100,000 francs.

These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1814, and from the interest at the rate of 6 per cent. since July, 1818; the amount of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the counts Montholon and Bertrand and by Marchand.

"These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital. I institute the counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors. This present testament written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms."

"NAPOLEON."

"24 April, 1821, Longwood."

The following are part of the eight codicils to the preceding will of the emperor:

On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, cabinets of which the victuaries in the depository, and which belong to me—I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that without their showing any enmity, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (paraph) of his mother's inheritance.

From the funds reunited to paid to the empress Marie Louise, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814 there remains due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I desire recommended to the protection of my dear Marie Louise. I leave 200,000 francs to count Montholon 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer (Las Cases) for the same purpose as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions in legacies of consolation.

"10,000 francs to the sub-officer Cantillon (died July, 1805), who has undergone a privation, being accused of a desire to assassinate lord Wellington, of which he has been declared innocent. Cantillon had as much right to assassinate that of garb, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena, etc., etc., etc."

† These documents, dated from 15 to 24 April, deposited since 1831 in England, have been given up to the authorities at Paris, at the request of the French government.

LETTER TO M. LAFITTE.

"MONSIEUR LAFITTE.—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may, after my death, deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of five per cent., from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order. I have also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to comte Montholon.

"This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

"NAPOLEON.

"Longwood, in the Island of St. Helena, 25 April, 1821."

The following WILL of NAPOLEON III. was published in the *Times*, 30 April, 1873:

"April 24, 1865.

"This is my will. I commend my son and my wife to the high constituted authorities of the state (*aux grands corps de l'Etat*), to the people, and the army. The empress Eugénie possesses all the qualities requisite for conducting the regency well, and my son displays a disposition and judgment which will render him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the motto of the head of our family, 'Everything for the French people.' Let him fix in his mind the writings of the prisoner of St. Helena; let him study the emperor's deeds and correspondence; finally, let him remember, when circumstances so permit, that the cause of the peoples is the cause of France. Power is a heavy burden, because one cannot always do all the good one could wish, and because your contemporaries seldom render you justice, so that, in order to fulfil one's mission, one must have faith in, and consciousness of, one's duty. It is necessary to consider that from heaven on high those whom you have loved regard and protect you; it is the soul of my illustrious uncle that has always inspired and sustained me. The like will apply to my son, for he will always be worthy of his name. I leave to the empress Eugénie all my private property. It is my desire that on the majority of my son she shall inhabit the Elysée and Biarritz. I trust that my memory will be dear to her, and that after my death she will forget the griefs I may have caused her. With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother; let him carefully preserve everything that comes to me from the emperor, my uncle, and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him. I make no mention of my faithful servants. I am convinced that the empress and my son will never abandon them. I shall die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, which my son will always honor by his piety. Done, written, and signed with my hand at the palace of the Tuilleries, the 24th of April, 1865.

"NAPOLEON."

The WILL of PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON was written with his own hand, and signed 25 Feb. 1879, the night before he sailed for South Africa (where he was killed while on a reconnoitring party, 1 June, 1879). He states that he dies in the Catholic religion; expresses his love for his country, his mother the empress, and his friends; and his gratitude to the queen and royal family of England, and to the English people for their cordial hospitality. He constitutes his mother sole legatee; bequeaths legacies and memorials to prince J. N. Murat, M. F. Pietri, baron Corswart, M. Rouher, and others; and assigns to Victor, the eldest son of prince Napoleon Jérôme, the task of continuing the work of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. Executors, MM. Rouher and Pietri.

Willughby Society, devoted to the study of birds; founded in 1879; was named after Francis Willughby (1635-72), who wrote "Ornithologia," published 1676.

Wilmington (N. Carolina, U. S.) was held by the confederates; resisted severe attacks of the federals in Dec. 1864. Fort Fisher was taken by assault on 15 Jan., and Wilmington was evacuated by the confederates, 22 Feb. 1865.

Wilmington Administration, succeeded that of sir Robert Walpole, Feb. 1742.

Earl of Wilmington, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.

Earl of Harrington, *president of the council*.

Earl Gower, *lord privy seal*.

Mr. Sneyd, *clerk of the exchequer*.

Lord Carteret and the duke of Newcastle, *secretaries of state*.

Earl of Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Duke of Argyll, *commander of the forces and master-general of the ordnance*.

Mr. Henry Pelham, *paymaster of the forces*.

With several of the household lords.

[On lord Wilmington's death, 26 July, 1743, Mr. Pelham became prime minister; and in Nov. 1744, he formed the "Broad bottom" administration; see Pelham.]

Wilmot Proviso. When a bill was pending in congress to authorize the president to purchase territory in connection with negotiations for peace with Mexico, David Wilmot of Pennsylvania offered an amendment, 8 Aug. 1846, providing, "that as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the republic of Mexico, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist in any part of said territory." This "proviso" was adopted by the house of representatives, but rejected by the senate. It became the doctrinal foundation of the free-soil party in 1848, and of the republican party in 1856.

Wilmot's Act (sir E.), 3 & 4 Vict. c. 77 (1840) relates to schools.

Winchester (Hampshire), a most ancient city, whose erection may reasonably be ascribed to the Celtic Britons, with the fabulous date 392 B.C. It was made the capital of the West Saxon kingdom under Cerdic, about 520; and of England by Egbert, 827; it became the residence of Alfred, 879-991. In the reign of William I. London began to rival it; and the destruction of religious houses by Henry VIII. almost ruined it. Several kings resided at Winchester, and many parliaments were held there. Memorials of its ancient superiority exist in the national denomination of measures of quantity, as Winchester ell, Winchester bushel, etc., the use of which has but recently been replaced by imperial measures. The cathedral church was first founded and endowed by Cynegils, or Kenegilsus, the first Christian king of the West Saxons. Becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by bishop Walkelyn, the 34th bishop, 1073. The church was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, and afterwards to St. Swithin, once bishop here. Dedicated to the Holy Trinity by Henry VIII. St. Birinus was the first bishop of the West Saxons, his seat Dorchester, 636; Wins, in 660, was the first bishop of Winchester. The see is valued in the king's books at 279*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* annually. Present income, 10,500*l.*

Taken by the Danes, 871-3; ravaged by Sweyn..... 1013
William Rufus buried here..... 1108
Hospital of Holy Cross, founded by bishop Henry de Blois..... 1132
Winchester school, founded by bishop William of Wykeham..... 1362-7
Winchester several times taken and retaken, 1641-3;
taken by Cromwell and the castle dismantled..... 1645
Charles II. began a palace here by Wren..... 1663
Charitable Society of Natives founded..... 1699
Winchester Cross restored..... 1866
New Guildhall opened by lord-chancellor Selborne,

11 May, 1873

RECENT BISHOPS (*prelates of the Order of the Garter*).

1781. Brownlow North; died 13 July, 1820.

1820. George Pretyman Tomline; died 1827.

1827. Charles Richard Sumner; resigned 1869; died 15 Aug. 1874.

1869. Samuel Wilberforce; elected Nov.; killed, through the fall of his horse, 19 July, 1873.

1873. Edward Harold Browne; translated from Fly, Aug.

Winchester (Va.). This town is situated in the Shenandoah valley. During the American civil war there were several conflicts here of greater or less importance. Here, on 23 March, 1862, gen. Shields repulsed "Stonewall" Jackson. Jackson attacked gen. Banks at this place, 25 May, and forced him to retreat. Gen. Milroy held the town with 7000 men at the time of Lee's invasion, June, 1863. On the approach of the confederates he retreated 15 June, and a column of the enemy gaining his rear, while another attacked in front, he was defeated, his whole force dispersed, and 2300 captured. In the autumn of 1864, gen. Sheridan, commanding the army of the Upper Potomac, held a strong position near the railroad from Harper's Ferry towards Winchester. The confederate general Early commanded a large force in the valley of the Shenandoah, and on 18 Sept. was posted on the Opequan Creek near Winchester. Sheridan gained the rear of the confederates, and on 19 Sept. defeated them, capturing 4500 prisoners. On the confederate side gens. Rodes and Gordon were killed; on the national, gen. D. A. Russell was killed, and gens. Upton, McIn-

tosh, and Chapman were wounded. The national loss was over 3000. The confederate loss in killed and wounded was 3500.

Winchester School, the oldest of our great schools, "Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre," the charter of which is dated Oct. 1882, was founded in 1387 by William (Long) of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, who had established a school here in 1373. The ancient statutes were revised in 1855; and still further altered by the Public Schools act of 1868. In Nov.-Dec. 1872 there was much published correspondence respecting the *tunding*—the excessive punishment of the boys by *boy prefects*.

Winding-up Acts (to facilitate the winding-up the affairs of joint-stock companies which are unable to meet their engagements) were passed in 1848, 1849, 1857, and 1862.

Windmills are of great antiquity, and stated to be of Roman or Saracen invention. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades.—*Baker*. Windmills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299.—*Anderson*. Wind saw-mills were invented by a Dutchman in 1633, when one was erected near the Strand, in London.

Windows. There were glass windows in Pompeii, A.D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the third century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Benedict Biscop, about 650. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported, 1177.—*Anderson*. In England, in 1851, about 6000 houses had fifty windows and upwards in each; about 275,000 had ten windows and upwards; and 725,000 had seven windows, or less than seven.

Window tax first enacted in order to defray the expense of and delinquency in the recoinage of gold. 1695
The tax increased, 5 Feb. 1746-7; again in 1778; and again on the commutation-tax for tea. 1 Oct. 1784
The tax again increased in. 1797, 1802, and 1808
Reduced. 1823
The revenue derived from windows was in 1840 about a million and a quarter sterling; and in 1850 (to 5 April), 1,832,654.
The tax repealed by act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (which act imposed a duty upon inhabited houses in lieu thereof).
24 July, 1851

Windsor Castle (Berkshire), a residence of the British sovereigns, begun by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. about 1110. Edward III., who was born here, 13 Nov. 1312, caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken down, and re-erected the whole castle under the direction of William of Wykeham, 1356, and built St. George's chapel. He assessed every county in England to send him workmen. James I. of Scotland was imprisoned here, 1406-23. Several additions were made by Henry VIII. Elizabeth made the grand north terrace; and Charles II. repaired and beautified it, 1676-80.

The chapel repaired and opened. Oct. 1790
The castle repaired and enlarged, 1824-8; George IV. took possession. 8 Dec. 1828
Royal stables built. 1839
A serious fire in the prince of Wales's tower, owing to some defect in the heating apparatus. 19 March, 1853
Our sovereigns have here entertained many royal personages, as the emperor and empress of the French, in April, 1855
Here died the prince consort. 14 Dec. 1861
The Albert memorial chapel, on the site of Wolsey chapel, was opened. 30 Nov. 1875
Windsor Forest, situated to the south and west of the town of Windsor, was formerly 120 miles in circumference; in 1867 it was 77½ miles round, but it has since been reduced in its bounds to about 56 miles. It was surveyed in 1789, and found to contain 59,600 acres.
Virginia Water and the plantations about it were taken out of the forest.

The marshes were drained and the trees planted for William, duke of Cumberland, about 1746; and much was done by George IV., who often resided at the lodge.

On the south side is Windsor Great Park; it contains about 3800 acres.

The Little Park, on the north and east sides of the castle, contains about 500 acres. The gardens are elegant, and have been considerably improved by the addition of the house and gardens of the duke of St. Albans, purchased by the crown.

Cumberland Lodge partially destroyed by fire; pictures burned. 14 Nov. 1869
Albert Institute, Windsor, opened by the prince of Wales. 10 Jan. 1880
About 62,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen. 9 July, 1881

Windsor Knights, see *Poor and Knights*.

Windward Isles (West Indies)—Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia (*which see*). Governor, Rawson W. Rawson, 1868; J. Pope Hennessy, Feb. 1875; capt. Strahan, Nov. 1876; sir Henry Bulwer, April, 1880.

Wine. "Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine," 2347 B.C. (Gen. ix. 20); see *Vine*. Ching-Noung, emperor of China, is said to have made rice-wine, 1998 B.C. The art of making wine is said to have been brought from India by Bacchus. Christ changed water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee, A.D. 30 (John ii. 3-10).

Wine sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in 1300, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of "wine for the king" so early as John.

The price regulated by statute, 5 Richard II. 1381
The price was 12s. the pipe in. 1400

A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned, for being adulterated, to be staved and emptied into the channels of the streets by Rainwell, mayor of London (*Stow's Chron.*) 1427

An act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed, 25 April, 1661

By the Methuen treaty, Portuguese wines were highly favored, and French wines discouraged by heavy duties. 1703

Wine duties to be 2s. 9d. per gallon on Cape wine, and 6s. 6d. on all other wines. 1831

In the year ending 31 March, 1856, the customs duties on wines produced 1,856,120l.; in 1858, 1,733,729l.; 1867, 1,391,192l.; 1876, 1,755,710l.

By the French treaty of commerce, the duty on wines was much reduced. Jan. 1830

Licenses granted to refreshment houses by an act passed in. "

The Oporto Wine Company (a monopoly) established in 1756, and abolished. 1865

Commission on the wine duties appointed by the commons. April, 1879

WINE IMPORTED INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1800.....	3,307,460	1861.....	11,052,436
1815.....	4,306,528	1864.....	15,451,593
1830.....	6,879,558	1868.....	16,963,429
1839.....	9,909,066	1869.....	17,184,330
1845.....	8,469,776	1870.....	17,774,782
1850.....	9,304,312	1871.....	18,224,899
1854.....	10,875,855	1875.....	18,429,305
1857.....	10,336,485	1876.....	19,950,723
1859.....	8,195,513	1879.....	15,162,857

Winter, see *Frosts*.

Winter Assizes Act, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 57 (11 Aug. 1876), gives power, by order in council, to unite counties for the purpose of winter assizes, for more speedy trials of prisoners.

Wire. The invention of drawing wire is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, about 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1563. The first wire-mill in England was erected in Mortlake in 1663.—*Mortimer*.

Wirtemberg, see *Württemberg*.

Wisconsin, a northwestern state of the United States was organized as a territory in 1836; and received into the Union 29 May, 1848.

Wissembourg, or **WEISSENBURG**, N. E. France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situate on the right bank of the river Lauter, the boundary of France and the Palatinate. It was formerly an imperial city of Alsace, and was seized by Louis XIV. in 1673, and annexed to France by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697. The "lines" of Wissembourg, erected by Villars 1705, were taken by the Austrians and retaken by the French 1793, after Hoche's victory at Geisberg. On 4 Aug. 1870, the

crown-prince of Prussia crossed the Lauter and gained a brilliant but bloody victory over the French (a part of MacMahon's division), storming the lines, and the Geisberg. Gen. Abel Douay was mortally wounded, and about 500 prisoners were made. The killed and wounded on both sides appear to have been nearly equal. The German army, composed of Prussians, Bavarians, and Württembergers, were, it is said, about 40,000 against about 10,000 French, who fought with desperate bravery.

Witchcraft. The Jewish law (Exodus xxii. 18), 1491 B.C., decreed, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Saul, after banishing or condemning witchcraft, consulted the witch of Endor, 1056 B.C. (1 Sam. xxviii.). Bishop Hutchinson's historical "Essay on Witchcraft" was published in 1718. Pope Innocent VIII. issued a bull against witchcraft in 1484. Thousands of innocent persons were burned, and others killed by the tests applied.

Many Templars burned at Paris for witchcraft, etc., 1309.

Joan of Arc burned at Rouen as a witch, 30 May, 1431.

About five hundred witches burned in Geneva in three months, 1515.

Many burned in the diocese of Como in a year, about 1524.

A great number in France, about 1520, when one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates.

Nine hundred burned in Lorraine, 1580-1595.

One hundred and fifty-seven burned at Würzburg, old and young, learned and ignorant, between 1627 and 1629.

Grandier, the parish priest at Loudon, burned on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634.

In Bretagne, twenty poor women put to death as witches, 1654.

Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in America, in Massachusetts, 1648-9; and persecutions raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1683; see *infra*.

At Salem, in New England, nineteen persons hanged (by the Puritans) for witchcraft, eight more condemned; fifty confessed themselves to be witches and were pardoned, 1692; see *infra*.

Marin Roneta burned at Würzburg in 1749.

At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women, charged with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the lands belonging to that palatinate, were burned 17 Jan. 1775.

Five women condemned to death by the Brahmins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed, 15 Dec. 1802.

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

A statute enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541. Again, 5 Eliz. 1562, and 1 James I. 1603.

The 73d canon of the church prohibits the clergy from casting out devils, 1603.

Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30,000.

Matthew Hopkins, the "witch-finder," causes the judicial murder of about 100 persons in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 1645-7.

Sir Matthew Hale burned two persons for witchcraft in 1664. Seventeen or eighteen persons burned at St. Oystins, in Essex, about 1676.

Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1705, and five others seven years afterwards.

In 1716, Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon.

Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than other counties.

In Scotland, thousands of persons were burned in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an acquittal. The king published his *Demonologie* in Edinburgh, 1597. The last sufferer in Scotland was at Dornoch in 1722.

The lives against witchcraft had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person attempting to revive them (by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft), they were *revived*, 10 Geo. II. 1736.

Credulity in witchcraft still abounds in the country districts of England. On 4 Sept. 1863, a poor old paralyzed Frenchman died in consequence of having been ducked as a wizard at Castle Hedingham, Essex, and similar cases have since occurred.

Ann Turner, old; killed as a witch by a half-insane man at Long Compton, Warwickshire, 17 Sept. 1875.

Witchcraft, SALEM. A curious chapter in the history of popular delusions is the record of that which is known in American history as *Salem witchcraft*. The people of Massachusetts, from the rulers to the most humble, generally believed in witchcraft. It had taken strong hold upon their feelings, and in the early spring of 1692 excitement suddenly broke out at Danvers (part of Salem), Mass., and spread like an epidemic. It commenced in the family of the parish minister. His

niece or daughter acted strangely, and an old Indian servant-woman was accused of having bewitched her. Fasting and prayer were resorted to, to break the "spell." The malady increased. The alarm spread over the whole community, and the idea seized the colonists that evil spirits, having ministering servants among them, overshadowed the land. Old and ill-favored women were suspected and accused of practicing sorcery. Even the lady of governor Phipps did not escape suspicion. Many excellent persons, suspected, were imprisoned, and Mr. Burroughs, a minister, was executed. Men of strong minds and scholarly attainments were thoroughly deluded. For six months the dreadful delusion prevailed, and during that time 20 persons suffered death, 55 were tortured or frightened into a confession of witchcraft, and when a special court was convened in October, 1692, no less than 150 accused persons were in prison. A sudden reaction took place, and many of the accusers shrunk abashed from the public gaze.

Witena-mot, or WITENA-GE MOT, the assembling of the wise men, the great council of the Anglo-Saxons. A witena-mot was called in Winchester by Egbert, 800, and in London, 833, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes; see *Parliament*.

Witapak (in Russia), where a battle was fought between the French under marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, and the Russians, commanded by gen. Wittgenstein. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of about 3000 men on both sides, 14 Nov. 1812.

Witnesses. Two or more witnesses were required by the law of Moses, 1451 B.C. (Deut. xvi. 6), and by the early Christian church in cases of discipline (2 Cor. xiii. 1), A.D. 60. The evidence of two witnesses required to attain for high-treason, 25 Edw. III. 1352. In civil actions between party and party, if a man be subpoenaed as a witness on a trial, he must appear in court on pain of 100*l.* to be forfeited to the king, and 10*l.*, together with the damages equivalent to the loss sustained by the want of his evidence to the party aggrieved. Lord Ellenborough ruled that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself, 10 Dec. 1802. New act relating to the examination of witnesses passed 13 Geo. III. 1778. Act to enable courts of law to order the examination of witnesses upon interrogations and otherwise, 1 Will. IV. 30 March, 1831.

Wives, see Marriage. By the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes act, passed in 1857, the condition of married women have been much benefited. When ill-used they can obtain a divorce or judicial separation; and while in the latter state any property they may acquire is secured to them personally, as if unmarried. By another act passed in 1857, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary interests in personal property or estates. An act to amend the law relating to the property of married women was passed 9 Aug. 1870. By it the separate earnings of a wife were secured to her own use, as well as personal and freehold property bequeathed to her. She may maintain an action at law, and acquires other rights. The husband is declared not liable for debts contracted by his wife prior to marriage, and she may be sued for them. This act was amended in 1874. Husband and wife may be jointly sued for her debts before marriage. By the Matrimonial Causes act, 1878, a magistrate can grant judicial separation, with maintenance, to a wife suffering from her husband's ill-usage.

House of lords decide that the husband is not responsible for his wife's debts if he allow sufficient for dress, etc. (*Drabkam v. Mellon*).....27 Nov. 1880

Wives' Poison, or WATER TOFANA, see Poisoning.

Wizard of the North, a name given to sir Walter Scott, on account of his romances; also to Mr. Anderson, the conjuror, who died 8 Feb. 1874; see *Covent Garden*.

Woerth sur Sauer, a town in the department of

the Lower Rhine, N.E. France. After storming Wissembourg (*which see*) on 4 Aug. 1870, the crown-prince of Prussia, with the 3d army (about 150,000), marched rapidly forward and surprised part of the French army under marshal MacMahon, including the corps of Canrobert and part of that of Faily (about 47,000), and defeated it in a long, desperate, and sanguinary engagement near this place, 6 Aug. The battle lasted from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M. The chief struggles occurred in the country round Reichshoffen and in the village of Frœschweiler; the French are said to have charged the German line eleven times, each time breaking it, but always finding a fresh mass behind. The ridge on which Wuerth stands was not captured until the French were taken in flank by the Bavarians and Wurtembergers. Nearly all MacMahon's staff were killed, and the marshal himself, unhorsed, fell fainting into a ditch, from which he was rescued by a soldier. He then, on foot, directed the retreat towards Saverne, to cover the passes of the Vosges. The victory is attributed to the very great numerical superiority of the Germans as well as to their excellent strategy. The French loss has been estimated at 5000 killed and wounded, and 55,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 6 mitrailleuses, 35 cannon, and much baggage. The Germans are stated to have had above 8000 men put *hors de combat*. It was admitted that MacMahon had acted as an able and brave commander.

Wolverhampton (Staffordshire), an old town formerly named Hamton, owes its present name to the foundation of a college here by Wulfrana, sister of king Edgar, and widow of Aldhelm, duke of Northampton, 996. The queen was present at the inauguration of the prince-consort's statue here, 30 Nov. 1866; and the church congress was opened here, 1 Oct. 1867. Wolverhampton is eminent for its manufactures in metal. Statue of C. P. Villiers (its M.P., 1835-7) was uncovered, 6 June, 1879.

Wolves were once very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, 961, by which step they were falsely said to be totally destroyed.—*Carte*. Edward I. issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England; for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 8384 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828-9. They were troublesome in the Vosges, Oct. 1875.

Women. The employment of women is regulated by the *Factory and Workshop Regulation acts* (*which see*).

(*See Degrees, Female Medical School, Marriage, and Wives.*)
 Female medical society and obstetrical college founded, about 1864
 Female suffrage for members of parliament was proposed by J. S. Mill, and negatived by 196 against 73, 20 May, 1867
 Lily Maxwell, a shopkeeper at Manchester, voted for Jacob Bright, 26 Nov. "
 First annual meeting of the Manchester national society for women's suffrage, 30 Oct. 1868
 Female suffrage decided to be illegal by the court of common pleas, 7, 9 Nov. "
 Women's Club and Institute, Newman street, London, W., opened, Jan. 1869
 Women's Disabilities Removal bill rejected by the commons (220 to 94), 12 May, 1870; (222-143) 1 May, 1872; (223-155) 30 April, 1873; withdrawn, 1874; (187-152) 7 April, 1875; (239-152) 26 April, 1876; hustled out, 6 June, 1877; (219-140) 19 June, 1878; (217-103) 7 March, 1879
 Miss Garrett and Miss Davies elected members of the metropolitan school-board, 29 Nov. 1873
 Women's hospitals founded: Soho, 1842; Marylebone, 1871
 Medical school for women opened (*see Physic*), 1 Oct. 1874
 M ss Merington elected guardian of the poor for Kensington (the first case in London), April, 1876
 Women's whiskey war; *see United States*, 1874.
 Women permitted to be registered under "Medical act" by 39 & 40 Vict. c. 41, 11 Aug. "
 Women's Education Union, president the princess

Louise, founded at the Society of Arts, in 1871, to promote the better education of women; said to be languishing in, Oct. 1877
 University of London; senate vote for granting degrees to women, 28 Feb.; convocation vote against it, 8 May, and July, 1877; vote for a supplemental charter granting it (242-132), 15 Jan.; charter granted, 28 March, 1878
 Great meeting for female suffrage; St. James's Hall, 6 May, 1880

Wonders of the World. 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemisia, his queen. 3. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus. 4. The walls and hanging gardens of the city of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus. 6. The ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7. The pharos or watch-tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt; *see separate articles*.

Wood Pavement was laid down at Whitehall in 1839; and in Oxford street, the Strand, and other streets. The principal part was soon taken up. In Nov. 1872, the Improved Wood-pavement Company put forth a prospectus; and in May, 1876, wood had been largely laid down, and was said to be the best pavement in London.

Oxford street was paved by Henson's Street-paving Company with a compound of wood, asphalt, felt, and Portland cement in 1876; with wood, 1878
 Bond street and many other streets paved with wood, 1879-81

Wood-cuts, *see Engraving on Wood*.

Woods, Forests, etc., *see Forests*. The board of woods, forests, and land revenues was constituted in 1810. The oversight of works and public buildings was added to its duties in 1832, but transferred to a separate board of commissioners in 1851. In 1874 the annual revenue of the crown woods and forests was 487,695*l*; expenditure, 35,875*l*.

Wood's Half-pence, for circulation in Ireland and America, were coined by virtue of a patent, passed 1722-3. Against them, Dr. Jonathan Swift, by his "Drapier's Letters," raised such a spirit that Wood was virtually banished the kingdom. The half-pence were assayed in England by sir Isaac Newton, and proved to be genuine, in 1724.

Woodstock (Oxfordshire). In Woodstock, now Blenheim Park, originally stood a royal palace, in which king Ethelred held a parliament, and Alfred the Great translated "Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ," 888. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II., 1154. In it were born Edmund, second son of Edward I., 1301, and Edward, eldest son of Edward III., 1330; and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, 1554. A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation for the duke of Marlborough, was erected here to commemorate his victory at Blenheim in 1704. At that time every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site; *see Blenheim*. Scott's romance, "Woodstock," was published June, 1826. Marshall's "History of Woodstock," 1873.

Wool. From the earliest times to the reign of queen Elizabeth the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and even in the times of the Romans a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors.—*Anderson*. In later times wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned 1185, but not in any quantity until 1381, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of our now unrivalled manufacture, 6 Edw. III. 1331.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.

Duties on exported wool were levied by Edward I. 1275
 The exportation prohibited, 1337
 Staples of wool established in Ireland, at Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, 18 Edw. III. 1343
 Sheep were first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture (*Stow*) 1467
 First legislative prohibition of the export of wool from Ireland, 1621

The exportation of English wool and the importation of Irish wool into England prohibited. 1696
 The export forbidden by act passed. 1718
 Bill to prevent the running of wool from Ireland to France. 1738
 The duty on wool imported from Ireland taken off. 1739
 Woolcombers' act, 35 Geo. III. 1794
 The non-exportation law was repealed, 5 Geo. IV. 1824
 In 1851 we imported 83,311,975 lbs. of wool and alpaca; in 1856, 116,211,392 lbs.; in 1859, 133,284,634 lbs.; in 1861, 147,172,841 lbs.; in 1864, 206,473,645 lbs.; in 1866, 239,358,689 lbs.; in 1871, 323,036,299 lbs.; in 1875, 365,063,578 lbs.; in 1877, 409,949,198 lbs.; in 1879, 417,110,099 lbs.
 We imported from Australia, in 1842, 12,970,856 lbs.; in 1856, 56,052,139 lbs.; in 1861, 69,508,222 lbs.; in 1860, 113,773,694 lbs.; in 1871, 182,710,657 lbs.; in 1875, 238,631,924 lbs.; in 1877, 281,247,100 lbs.; in 1879, 287,831,804 lbs.

Wool-combers in several parts of England have a procession on 3 Feb., in commemoration of bishop Blaise, who is reported to have discovered their art. He is said to have visited England, and to have landed at St. Blazy, in Cornwall. He was bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, and is said to have suffered martyrdom in the Diocletian persecution, 289.

Woollen Cloth. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Caesar, and are familiarly alluded to by him; see *Wearing*.

The Jews were forbidden to wear garments of woollen and linen together. B.C. 1451
 70 families of cloth-workers (from the Netherlands) settled in England by Edward III. (*Rymer*) 1331
 Worsteds manufacture in Norfolk 1340
 A kind of blankets were first made in England (*C Camden*), about "

Woollens made at Kendal. 1390
 No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England. 1463
 Medleys, or mixed broadcloth, first made. 1614
 Manufacture of fine cloth began at Sevan, in France, under the patronage of cardinal Mazarin. 1646
 Broadcloth first dressed and dyed in England, by Brewer, from the Low Countries. 1667
 British and Irish woollens prohibited in France. 1677
 All persons obliged to be buried in woollens, and the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit 5*l.*, 29 Charles II. 1678
 The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers. 1688
 Injudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 Will. III. 1698
 The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England. 1701
 English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, 1712, and 2 Geo. I. 1715
 Greater in Yorkshire in 1785 than in all England at the revolution.—*Chalmers*.
 Value of woollen manufactures of all kinds exported in 1847, 6,896,082*l.*; in 1854, 9,120,759*l.*; in 1861, 11,118,082*l.*; in 1864, 18,593,082*l.*; in 1871, 27,182,385*l.*; in 1875, 21,659,325*l.*; in 1877, 17,303,303*l.*; in 1879, 15,761,166*l.*

International Woollen Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened by the duke of Connaught, 2 June, 1881

Woolsack, the seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the house of lords, so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III., when the woolsack first came into use.

Woolwich (Kent), the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England. Its royal dockyard, where men-of-war were built in the reign of Henry VIII., was closed 1 Oct. 1869. Here *Harry Grace de Dieu* was built, 1512; and here she was burned in 1552. The royal arsenal was formed about 1720, on the site of a rabbit-warren; it contains vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry, with many furnaces, for casting ordnance; and a great laboratory, where fireworks, cartridges, grenades, etc., are made for the public service. The Royal Military Academy was erected in the royal arsenal, but the institution was not completely formed until 19 Geo. II. 1745.

The arsenal, storehouses, etc., burned (loss, 200,000*l.*). 20 May, 1802
 Another great fire. 30 June, 1805
 Fatal explosion of gunpowder. 20 Jan. 1813
 The hemp store burned down. 14 July, " "
 Another explosion by gunpowder. 10 June, 1814

The Royal Military Academy nearly destroyed by fire; loss about 100,000*l.* 1 Feb. 1873
 Visited by the shah of Persia. 21 June, "
 Subway beneath the Thames between North and South Woolwich, begun. 23 Aug. 1876

Woolwich Infant, see *Cannon*, 1872.

Worcester, successively an important British, Roman, and Saxon town, was burned by the Danes (1041) for resisting the tribute called Danegelt. William I. built a castle, 1090. The city was frequently taken and retaken during the civil wars of the middle ages, and by Cromwell in 1651.—The Bishopric was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, 680, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part. The married priests of the cathedral were displaced, and monks settled in their stead, 964. The church was rebuilt by Wolstan, 25th bishop, 1030. The see has yielded to the church of Rome four saints, and to the English nation five lord-chancellors and three lord-treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 1049*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

The renovated cathedral opened. 8 April, 1874
 Much excitement through the refusal of the dean and chapter to permit the cathedral to be used as a concert-room for the three choirs festival Oct.-Nov. "
 The festival held as strictly religious services, 22, 23 Sept. 1875

RECENT BISHOPS.

1781. Richard Hurd, died 28 May, 1808.
 1808. Fulliott H. Cornwall, died 5 Sept. 1831.
 1831. Robert James Carr, died 24 April, 1841.
 1841. Henry Pepys, died 16 Nov. 1860.
 1860. Henry Philipott (PRESENT bishop).

Worcester, BATTLE OF, 8 Sept. 1651, when the Scots army which came to England to reinstate Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, who called it his *crooning mercy*. Charles with difficulty escaped to France. More than 2000 of the royalists were slain, and of 8000 prisoners most were sold as slaves to the American colonists; see *Buscobel*.

Wordsworth Society, formed "as a bond of union among those who are in sympathy with the general teaching and spirit of Wordsworth," and "to promote and extend the study of the poet's works," etc., was inaugurated at Grasmere, Westmoreland, 30 Sept. 1880. President, Dr. Charles Wordsworth, bishop of St. Andrews.

Workhouses, see under *Poor*.

Working-men. Since the great exhibition of 1851, much has been done to benefit the laboring classes by organization; see *Artisan*.

Working-men's clubs considered to have begun with the Working-men's Mutual Improvement and Recreation Society, established in Lancaster by the instrumentality of the rev. H. Solly, in. 1860
 The Westminster Working men's Club, in Duck lane, originated with Miss Adeline Cooper; opened in. Dec. " "
 The Working-men's Club and Institute Union, established by lord Brougham and others. 4 June, 1862
 The Working-men's Club and Lodging-house, Old Pye street, Westminster, was opened. 20 April, 1866
Working-men's Colleges, etc. The first, established in Sheffield, by working-men. The second, in London, by the rev. prof. Frederick D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct. 1854 (died 1 April, 1872); a third in Cambridge; and, in 1855, a fourth at Oxford; all wholly for the working classes, and undertaking to impart such knowledge as each man feels he is most in want of. The colleges engage to find a teacher wherever 10 or 12 members agree to form a class, and also to have lectures given. There were eleven classes at the one in Bloomsbury, London, in 1856; Mr. Ruskin gave lessons in drawing. Some of these colleges have been found to be self-supporting.
 A Working-women's College, begun at Queen's square, Bloomsbury. 1864
 The two colleges amalgamated as the "New College for Men and Women;" inaugural meeting. 12 Oct. 1874
 Working women's College, Fitzroy street; inaugurated, 16 Oct. "
 Act to establish councils of conciliation, to adjust differences between masters and workmen, passed, 20 Aug. 1867
 The Arbitration (Masters and Workmen) act passed, 6 Aug. 1879
 Working-men's College, for South London, opened with a lecture by prof. Huxley. 4 Jan. 1883
 Workmen's International Exhibition proposed by the

duke of Argyll, lord Elcho, and others, March, 1868; meeting for arrangements, 10 Jan. 1870, held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington (16 classes and a fine arts department); opened by the prince of Wales, 16 July; closed by Mr. Gladstone, 31 Oct. 1870
National trades' societies congress meet at Manchester, 1868; at Birmingham, Aug. 1869
Demonstration of working-men in Hyde Park against certain clauses relating to masters and servants in the Criminal Law Amendment act, 2 June 1873
International Working-men's Association (termed the *International*) owes its origin to some German socialists in London, 1847, and was much promoted by the foreign visitors to the great exhibition in 1862. It was definitely organized, 28 Sept. 1864, George Odger first president. Its professed object is the complete emancipation of labor from the tyranny of capitalists. It has held congresses at Geneva, Sept. 1866; Lausanne, Sept. 1867; Brussels, 6-13 Sept. 1868; Basel, 6-11 Sept. 1869; Barcelona, June, 1870; at the Hague, when great discussions arose between the "authoritarians," who consider a government needful, and the "anarchists," who deny it. One party, including the council, seceded from the trade portion, and adjourned to New York, 3-10 Sept. 1872
Four of its members were elected into the French national assembly, Feb. 1871
The association took part in the communist insurrection at Paris, Dec. " 1871
It made a demonstration at New York, 18 March 1872
(It is said to have about 2,500,000 members in all countries, and to be allied with several secret societies, such as Fenians, the Mary Anne, etc.)
A proposal from Spain that European governments should combine for its suppression, 9 Feb., was declined by Great Britain, 6 March; it was proscribed in France by the national assembly, 14 March 1872
The British section met at McQueen's club-house, Parliament street, 21 July, "
One party took the name of International Association, and held annual congresses: Geneva, Sept. 1873; Brussels, 7 Sept. 1874; Berne, 1876; Verviers, 7 Sept. 1877.
A congress of socialists met at Ghent (partly under the two divisions), Sept. 1878
International congress, Paris, assembled, 2-12 Sept. "
Report of an alliance between Conservative peers and the working men for the improvement of the condition of the latter, about 15 Oct.; explained by Mr. Scott-Russell (*Times*, 14 Nov. 1871), who issued a programme, Jan. 1872
Workmen's Peace Association held its first annual meeting in London, 20 Sept. 1871
A "workman's city," Shaftesbury Park, Clapham, was inaugurated by the earl of Shaftesbury, 3 Nov. 1873
Annual trade congress at Sheffield, 12-17 Jan. 1874
Alexander Macdonald and Thomas Burt, working-men, elected M. P.'s for Stafford and Morpeth, Feb. "
Royal commission on labor-laws appointed (chief justice Cockburn, lord Winmarleigh, Messrs. Roebeck, T. Hughes, Alexander Macdonald, and others), March 1874
Dwellings of working classes protected from railway bills by new standing orders, 30 July 1874
Trades' Union Congress opened at Liverpool, 18 Jan. 1875, 1876; at Leicester, 17 Sept. 1877; at Bristol, 9 Sept. 1878; at Edinburgh, 15 Sept. 1879; at Dublin, 13 Sept. 1880
Employers and Workmen act passed, 13 Aug. 1875
Annual trade congress at Glasgow, 11-16 Oct. "
Church of England Working-men's Society, founded at St. Alban's, Holborn, 5 Aug. 1876
Working-lads' institutes, London: meeting at the Mansion House to found them, 27 Oct.; first institute opened at Whitechapel, 14 Nov. 1876
Workmen's Social Education League, founded June, 1879; prof J. R. Seeley, president, announced, 10 June, 1879
Employers' Liability act (to compensate workmen for injuries) passed, 7 Sept. 1880
(See *Co-operative Societies*, and *Employers*.)

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, see Woods.

Workshop Regulation Act, supplement to Factory acts, passed 21 Aug. 1867; amended, 1871.

Workshops, see *Ateliers and Factories*.

World, see *Creation and Globe*. *World* weekly newspaper began 8 July, 1874.

Worms, a city on the Rhine, in Hesse-Darmstadt. The Roman city, Borbetomagus, was plundered by the Alemanni, 354, and by Attila, 451; rebuilt by Clovis I. about 475. Here Charlemagne resided in 806 B.C. Here was held the imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, 4 April, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. When Spalatini sent to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I

would go on." He appeared before the emperor, the archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, 17 April, acknowledged his writings and opinions, and left Worms, in fact, a conqueror. Yet, to save his life, he had to remain in seclusion under the protection of the elector of Saxony for about a year. The edict putting him under the ban of the empire was issued 26 May, 1521. Worms was burned, by order of Louis XIV., 1689, the cathedral excepted; and was taken by the French, under Custine, 4 Oct. 1792. A memorial statue of Luther at Worms was uncovered, 25 June, 1868, in the presence of the king of Prussia and other sovereigns.

Worship. The first worship mentioned is that of Abel, 3872 B.C. (Gen. iv.). "Men began to call on the name of the Lord," 3769 B.C. (Gen. iv.). The Jewish order of worship was set up by Moses, 1490 B.C. Solomon consecrated the temple, 1004 B.C. To the corruptions of the simple worship of the patriarchs all the Egyptian and Greek idolatries owed their origin. Athotex, son of Menes, king of Upper Egypt, is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Toth*, or *Hermes*, of the Greeks, the *Mercury* of the Latins, and the *Teutates* of the Celts or Gauls, 2112 B.C.—*Usher*.

Worship IN ENGLAND. The Druids were the priests here, at the invasion of the Romans (55 B.C.), who eventually introduced Christianity, which was almost extirpated by the victorious Saxons (455), who were pagans. The Roman Catholic form of Christianity was introduced by Augustine, 596, and continued till the Reformation (*which see*). See *Hymns, Liturgies, Prayers, Public Worship, Ritualists*.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1851.

Places of Worship. <i>Sittings.</i>		
Church of England.	14,077	5,317,915
Wesleyan Methodists.	6,579	2,194,298
Independents.	3,244	1,067,760
Baptists.	2,789	752,343
Roman Catholics.	570	186,111
Society of Friends.	371	91,569
Unitarians.	229	68,554
Scottish Presbyterians.	160	86,692
Latter-day Saints (<i>Mormonites</i>).	222	30,788
Brethren (Plymouth).	132 (?)	18,529
Jews.	53	8,438
New Church (Swedenborgians).	50	12,107
Moravians.	32	9,305
Catholic and Apostolic Church (Irvingites).	32	7,437
Greek Church.	3	291
Countess of Huntingdon's Connection.	109	35,210
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.	828	198,242
Various small bodies, some without names.	546	105,557

(See *Wesleyan Methodists*, note.)

116 sects, having 20,330 places of worship, Oct. 1871.

Places of worship, 1877—consecrated, 15,468; unconsecrated, 20,490.

Worsted, spun wool, obtained its name from having been first spun at a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edw. III. 1340.—*Aulerson*. "A worsted-stocking knave" is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakespeare.

Worth, see *Warth*.

Worthies, Nine, a term long ago given to the following eminent men:

<i>Jews.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Joshua.	B.C. 1426
David.	1015
Judas Maccabæus.	161
<i>Heathens.</i>	
Hector of Troy.	1184
Alexander the Great.	393
Julius Cæsar.	44
<i>Christians.</i>	
King Arthur of Britain.	A.D. 542
Charlemagne of France.	814
Godfrey of Bouillon.	1100

In some lists, Gideon and Samson are given, instead of Hector and Arthur. In Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," act v. sc. 2, Hercules and Pompey appear as worthies.

Wothlëtype, see under *Photography*.

Wounded in Battle, see *Geneva Convention*, and *Aid to Sick and Wounded*.

Wounding. Malicious wounding of another was adjudged death by the English statutes. The Coventry act was passed in 1671; see *Coventry Act*. By lord Ellenborough's act, persons who stab or cut with intent to murder, maim, or disfigure another were declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Those guilty of maliciously shooting at another, in any dwelling-house or other place, are also punishable under the same statute in the same degree, 43 Geo. III. 1802. This offence is met by some later statutes, particularly the act for consolidating and amending the acts relating to offences against the person, 9 Geo. IV., June, 1828. This last act is extended to Ireland by 10 Geo. IV. 1829. An act for the prevention of malicious shooting, stabbing, etc., in Scotland, 6 Geo. IV. 1825; amended by 10 Geo. IV., 4 June, 1829, for the prevention and punishment of assaults on women and children.

Wreck Commission, a new court established to inquire into the causes of shipwrecks; first sat, 30 Oct. 1876, Mr. H. C. Rothery president.

Wrecks. The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 365 ships a year. In 1830, it appeared by Lloyd's Lists that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year. The laws respecting wrecks were consolidated in 1846 and 1851; see *Seamen* (commission of inquiry.)

British vessels wrecked in 1848 were, sailing vessels, 501; steamers, 13; tonnage, 96,920.

In 1851, there were wrecked 611 vessels, of which number 11 were steamers; the tonnage of the whole being 111,976. The year 1852-3, particularly the winter months (Dec. and Jan.), was very remarkable for the number of dreadful shipwrecks and fires at sea; but a few of them are recorded.

Wrecks in 25 years (1854-79), 49,322; lives lost, 18,319. Many vessels were lost in the great storms, 25, 26 Oct. 1859; 28 May, 1861; 19, 20 Oct. 1861; and 13, 14 Nov. 1862; by a cyclone, India, 5 Oct. 1864; in the West Indies, Oct. 1867.

From the establishment of the Royal National Life Boat Institution, in 1824, to the end of 1867, 16,987 lives had been saved by its life-boats; to 1890, 27,663; 577 in 1890.

Lives saved, principally by the life-boats, in 1867, 5445; in 1869, 5121; in 1871, 4336; in year 1875-6, 4358; in 1878-9, 3302.

WRECKS OF VESSELS ON BRITISH COASTS.

	Vessels.	Lives lost.
1852.....	1115	920
1853.....	832	689
1854.....	967	1549
1855.....	1141	409

	Vessels wrecked, or suffering other casualties.	Vessels totally wrecked.	Lives lost.
1856.....	1153	.....	521
1857.....	1143	384	512
1858.....	1170	354	540
1859.....	1416	.....	1645
1860.....	1379	541	536
1861.....	1494	.....	884
1862.....	1488	458	680
1863.....	1664	603	620
1864.....	1390	467	516
1865.....	1656	.....	698
1866.....	1890	.....	896
1867.....	3080	656	1333
1868.....	1747	.....	824
1869.....	2114	.....	833
1870.....	1542	411	774
1871.....	1575	398	626
1872.....	1958	439	590
1873.....	967 (6 months)	.....	505
1873-4.....	1861	346	535
1874-5.....	3590	472	926*
1875-6.....	3757	542	718
1876-7.....	4164	511	775
1877-8.....	3641	422	892†
1878-9.....	3022	397	491
1879-80.....	2971	446	215‡

REMARKABLE CASES OF VESSELS WRECKED OR BURNED.

Mary Rose, 60 guns, going from Portsmouth to Spithead, upset in a gull, all on board perished, 20 July, 1545.
Caracation, 20 guns, foundered off the Rhine; crew saved.
Harwich, 70 guns, wrecked on Mount Edgecumbe, crew perished, 1 Sept. 1691.

Royal Sovereign, 100 guns, burned in the Medway, 29 Jan. 1696.
Stirling Castle, 70 guns; *Mary*, 70 guns; *Northumberland*, 70 guns, lost on the Goodwin. *Vanguard*, 70 guns, sunk at Chatham. *Fork*, 70 guns, lost near Harwich; all lost but four men. *Resolution*, 60 guns, coast of Sussex. *Newcastle*, 60 guns, at Spithead; 193 drowned. *Revenge*, 61 guns, at Yarmouth; 173 perished; in the night of..... 26 Nov. 1703.
Association, 70 guns, and other vessels, lost with admiral sir C. Shovel, off the Scilly Isles (which see)..... 22 Oct. 1707.
Solebay, 32 guns, lost near Boston neck; crew perished, 25 Dec. 1719.
Edgar, 70 guns, blew up at Spithead; all on board perished..... 15 Oct. 1711.
Wager: part of commodore Anson's South Sea expedition; wrecked on desolate island, lat. 47° S..... 14 May, 1741.
Victory, 100 guns, near the Isle of Alderney; all perished..... 5 Oct. 1744.
Colchester, 50 guns, lost on Kentish Knock; 50 men perished..... 21 Sept. "
Namur, 74 guns, foundered near Fort St. David, East Indies; all perished except 26 persons; *Pembroke*, 60 guns, near Porto Nuovo; 330 of her crew perished, 13 April, 1749.

Prince George, 80 guns, burned in lat. 48° N., on way to Gibraltar; about 400 perished..... 13 April, 1758.
Lichfield, 50 guns, lost on the coast of Barbary; 130 of the crew perished..... 29 Nov. "
Tilbury, 60 guns, lost off Louisburg; most of the crew perished..... 25 Sept. 1759.
Ramilles, 90 guns, lost on the Bolt-head; only 26 persons saved; *Conqueror*, lost on St. Nicholas's Island, Plymouth..... 13 Feb. 1760.
Dur d'Aquitaine, 64 guns, and *Sunderland*, 60 guns, lost off Pondicherry; all perished..... 1 Jan. 1761.
Raisable, 64 guns, lost at the attack of Martinique, 3 Feb. 1762.

Republic, 32 guns, foundered off Bermuda; crew perished..... 1775.
Thunderer, 74 guns; *Stirling Castle*, 64; *Defiance*, 64; *Phoenix*, 44; *La Blanche*, 32; *Laurel*, 28; *Shark*, 28; *Autromeda*, 28; *Iron Castle*, 24; *Penelope*, 24; *Scarborough*, 20; *Barbadoes*, 14; *Chamelon*, 14; *Endeavour*, 14; and *Victor*, 10 guns—all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in..... Oct. 1780.

Gen. Barker, Indianman, off Scheveling..... 17 Feb. 1781.
Grosvenor, Indianman, coast of Caffraria..... 4 Aug. 1782.
Susan, sloop of war, off Waterford; 130 drowned..... 4 Aug. "
Royal George: above 600 perished..... 29 Aug. "
Centaur, 74 guns, foundered on her passage from Jamaica; capt. Ingfield and 11 of the crew saved, 21 Sept. "
Ville de Paris, of 104 guns, one of admiral Rodney's prizes; the *Glorieux*, of 74 guns, lost in the West Indies..... 5 Oct. "
Superb, 74 guns, wrecked in Tellicherry roads, East Indies..... 5 Nov. 1788.
Cato, 60 guns, admiral sir Hyde Parker, on the Malabar coast; crew perished..... "
Count Belisario, Indianman, off Dublin bay; 147 souls perished..... 13 March. "
Menai, ferry boat, in the Strait; 60 drowned..... 5 Dec. 1786.
Halsewell, E. Indianman; 386 persons perished..... 6 Jan. 1786.
Hartwell, Indianman, with immense wealth on board, 24 May, 1787.

Charlemont Packet, from Holyhead to Dublin; 104 drowned..... 22 Dec. 1790.
Pandora, frigate on a reef; 100 perished..... 28 Aug. 1791.
Union, packet of Dover, lost off the port of Valais; a similar occurrence had not happened for 105 years before..... 28 Jan. 1792.

Winterion, E. Indianman; many perished..... 20 Aug. "
Impetueux, 28 guns, burned at Portsmouth..... 24 Aug. "
Scorpion, 74 guns, burned at Leghorn..... 20 Nov. 1793.
Arctur, 64 guns, burned off Corsica..... April, 1794.
Boyne, by fire, at Spithead (see *Boyne*)..... 4 May, 1795.
Courageux, 74 guns, capt. R. Halliwell, near Gibraltar; crew, except 124, perished..... 18 Dec. 1796.
La Tribune, 36 guns, off Halifax; 300 souls perished, 16 Nov. 1797.

Proserpine frigate, in the Elbe; 15 lost..... 1 Feb. 1798.
Resistance, blown up in the straits of Banca..... 26 July, "
Royal Charlotte, E. Indianman, blown up at Culepe, 1 Aug. "
H.M.S. Lutine, 32 guns, was wrecked at Vlieland, coast of Holland; only one saved, who died before reaching England..... 9-10 Oct. 1799.
Impregnable, 68 guns, wrecked between Langstone and Chichester..... 19 Oct. "
Nassau, 64 guns, on the Haak Bank; 100 perished, 26 Oct. "

La Lutine was a French ship captured by admiral Duncan. She contained much bullion and money belonging to merchants; a great loss to the underwriters at Lloyd's. The Dutch government claimed the wreck, and granted one third of the salvage in 1801 to the bullion bankers. After much discussion and occasional recoveries, the king of the Netherlands ceded to Great Britain (for Lloyd's) half the remainder of the wreck. A Dutch salvage company began operations in Aug. 1857. At the end of 1859, Lloyd's had received 22,122, 6s. 7d. About 99,833s. recovered; about 1,175,000s. remaining. A chair and table at Lloyd's were made of the rudder, recovered in 1859.—*Martin's History of Lloyd's*.

* 331 in *Schiller*. † 318 in *Eurydice*. ‡ 281 in *Atalanta*.

<i>Scorpion</i> , 64 guns, wrecked in Table bay, cape of Good Hope; 291 of the crew perished. 5 Nov.	1790	200 of the 82d regiment, with wives and children, lost near Kinsale; almost all perished. 31 Jan.	1816
<i>Ethiopia</i> , frigate, 38 guns, on the Penmarka. 24 Dec.	"	<i>Harpooner</i> , transport, near Newfoundland; 200 persons drowned. 10 Nov.	"
<i>Queen</i> , transport, on Trefusis point; 369 lives perished, 14 Jan.	1800	<i>William and Mary</i> , packet, struck on the Willeys rocks, near the Holmes light-house, Bristol Channel; nearly 60 persons perished. 23 Oct.	1817
<i>Massiff</i> , gun-brig, on the Cockle Sands. 19 Jan.	"	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> , E. Indiaman, at Madras; all on board perished. 24 Oct.	1818
<i>Repulse</i> , 64 guns, off Ushant. 10 March.	"	<i>Ariel</i> , in the Persian Gulf; 79 perished. 18 March.	1820
<i>Queen Charlotte (which see)</i> , burned; 673 perished, 17 March.	"	<i>Blendon Hall</i> , on Inaccessible Island; many perished, 23 July.	1821
<i>Queen W. Indiaman</i> , by fire, off Brazil. 9 July.	"	<i>Earl of Moira</i> , on the Burbo Bank, near Liverpool; 40 drowned. 8 Aug.	"
<i>Brazen</i> , sloop of war, off Newhaven; all lost except one man. 10 Jan.	"	<i>Juliana</i> , E. Indiaman, on the Kentish Knock; 40 drowned. 26 Dec.	"
<i>Invincible</i> , 74 guns, near Yarmouth; capt. John Rennie and the crew, except 126, perished. 16 March.	1801	<i>Thames</i> , Indiaman, off Beachey Head; several drowned, 3 Feb.	1822
<i>Margate</i> , Margate-boy, near Reculver; 23 persons perished. 10 Feb.	1802	<i>Drake</i> , 10 guns, near Halifax; several drowned, 20 June.	"
<i>Bangalore</i> , E. Indiaman, Indian sea. 12 April.	"	<i>Ellesmere</i> , steamer; 11 persons lost. 14 Dec.	"
<i>Active</i> , W. Indiaman, in Margate Roads. 10 Jan.	1803	<i>Alert</i> , Dublin and Liverpool packet; 70 persons perished, 26 March.	1823
<i>Hindustan</i> , E. Indiaman, went to pieces on the Culvers, 11 Jan.	"	<i>Robert</i> , from Dublin to Liverpool; 60 persons perished, 16 May.	"
<i>La Déterminée</i> , 24 guns, in Jersey Roads; many drowned, 26 March.	"	<i>Kent (which see)</i> , E. Indiaman; burned. March.	1825
<i>Resistance</i> , 36 guns, off cape St. Vincent. 31 May.	"	<i>Fanny</i> , in Jersey Roads; lord Harley and many drowned, 1 Jan.	1826
<i>Lady Hobart</i> , packet, on an island of ice. 28 June.	"	<i>Venus</i> , packet, from Waterford to Dublin, near Gorey; 9 persons drowned. 19 March.	"
<i>Seine</i> , frigate, 44 guns, off Schelling. 31 July.	"	<i>Neowy</i> , from Newry to Quebec, with 380 passengers; cast away near Barley; about 40 persons were drowned, 16 April.	1830
<i>Antelope</i> , capt. Wilson, off Fallow Islands. 9 Aug.	"	<i>Lady Sherbrooke</i> , from Londonderry to Quebec; lost near Cape Ray; 273 persons perished; 32 only were saved, 19 Aug.	1831
<i>Victory</i> , Liverpool ship, at Liverpool; 27 drowned, 30 Sept.	"	<i>Experiment</i> , from Hull to Quebec; wrecked near Calais, 15 April.	1832
<i>Circus</i> , frigate, 32 guns, off Yarmouth. 16 Nov.	"	<i>Hibernia</i> , burned in W. long. 22°; S. lat. 4°; 150 persons (out of 232) perished. 15 Feb.	1833
<i>Nautilus</i> , E. Indiaman, on Ladrones. 18 Nov.	"	<i>Earl of Wexley</i> , near Wells, Norfolk; the cabin filled, and 11 ladies and children were drowned; all on deck escaped. 13 July.	"
<i>Fanny</i> , in Chinese Sea; 46 perished. 29 Nov.	"	<i>Amphitrite</i> , ship with female convicts to New South Wales; lost on Boulogne Sands; out of 131 persons, 3 only were saved. 30 Aug.	"
<i>Suffrante</i> , sloop, 16 guns, off Cork. 25 Dec.	"	<i>United Kingdom</i> , W. Indiaman, with rich cargo; run down by the <i>Queen of Scotland</i> steamer off Northfleet, near Gravesend. 15 Oct.	"
<i>Apollon</i> , frigate, on coast of Portugal. 1 April.	1804	<i>Waterwich</i> , steamer, on the coast of Wexford; 4 drowned. 18 Dec.	"
<i>Cumberland Packet</i> , on Antigua coast. 4 Sept.	"	<i>Lady Munro</i> , from Calcutta to Sydney; of 80 persons on board, not more than 20 were saved. 9 Jan.	1834
<i>Romney</i> , 60 guns, on Haak Bank, Texel. 18 Nov.	"	<i>Chameleon</i> , cutter, run down off Dover by the <i>Castor</i> , frigate; 13 persons drowned. 27 Aug.	"
<i>Venerable</i> , 74 guns, at Torbay; lost 8 men. 24 Nov.	"	<i>Earl of Eldon</i> , E. Indiaman; burned. 27 Sept.	"
<i>Svecon</i> , on a rock, near Grouville. 21 Dec.	"	<i>Killarney</i> , steamer, off Cork; 29 persons perished, 26 Jan.	1836
<i>Doris</i> , frigate, on the Diamond rock, Quiberon Bay, 12 Jan.	1805	<i>Forfarshire</i> , steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved (see <i>Forfarshire</i>), 6 Sept.	"
<i>Abergavenny</i> , E. Indiaman, on the Bill of Portland; more than 300 persons perished. 6 Feb.	"	<i>Protector</i> , E. Indiaman, at Bengal; of 178 persons on board, 170 perished. 31 Nov.	"
<i>Nevas</i> , transport, on Newfoundland coast. 23 Oct.	"	<i>William Huskisson</i> , steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool; 93 passengers saved by capt. Clegg of the <i>Huddersfield</i> 11 Jan.	1840
<i>Aneas</i> , transport, off Newfoundland; 340 perished, 23 Oct.	"	<i>Lord William Bentinck</i> , off Bombay; 69 recruits, 20 officers, and 7 passengers perished; the <i>Lord Castlereagh</i> also wrecked, most of her crew and passengers lost, 17 June.	"
<i>Aurora</i> , transport, on the Goodwin Sands; 300 perished, 21 Dec.	"	H.M.S. <i>Fairy</i> , capt. Hewitt; sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day in a violent gale off the coast of Norfolk. 13 Nov.	"
<i>King George</i> , packet, from Park-gate to Dublin, lost on the Hoyle Bank; 125 persons, passengers and crew, drowned. 21 Sept.	1806	<i>City of Bristol</i> , steam-packet; 36 perished. 18 Nov.	"
<i>Athenia</i> , 64 guns, near Tunis; 347 perished. 27 Oct.	"	<i>Thames</i> , steamer, capt. Gray, from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; the captain and 66 persons perished. 4 Jan.	1841
<i>Glasgow</i> , packet, off Farm Island; several drowned, 17 Nov.	"	<i>Governor Fenner</i> , from Liverpool for America; run down off Holyhead by the <i>Nottingham</i> , steamer, out of Dublin; 122 persons perished. 19 Feb.	"
<i>Felix</i> , 12 guns, near Santander; 79 lives lost. 22 Jan.	1807	<i>Amelia</i> , from London to Liverpool; lost on the Herne Sand. 26 Feb.	"
<i>Blenheim</i> , 74 guns, admiral sir T. Troubridge, and <i>Java</i> , 23 guns, foundered near island of Rodriguez, East Indies. 1 Feb.	"	<i>President</i> , steamer, from New York to Liverpool, with many passengers on board; sailed on 11 March, encountered a terrific storm two days afterwards, and has never since been heard of. 13 March.	"
<i>Ajax</i> , 74 guns, by fire, off the island of Tenedos; 250 perished. 14 Feb.	"	[In this vessel were Mr. Tyrone Power, the comedian, a son of the duke of Richmond, etc.]	"
<i>Blanche</i> , frigate, on the French coast; 45 men perished, 14 Feb.	"	<i>William Breeze</i> , by striking on the ice; 16 passengers who had been received into the long-boat were thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her. 19 April.	"
<i>Ganges</i> , E. Indiaman, off the cape of Good Hope, 29 May.	"	<i>Isabella</i> , from London to Quebec; struck by an iceberg, 9 May.	"
<i>Prince of Wales</i> , Park-gate packet, and <i>Rockdale</i> , transport, on Dunleary point, near Dublin; nearly 800 perished. 19 Nov.	"	<i>Solway</i> , steamer, on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle; crew saved. 26 Aug.	"
<i>Borras</i> , man of war, upon the Hannois rock in the Channel. 26 Nov.	"	<i>Amanda</i> , off Melis; 29 passengers and 12 of the crew lost, 26 Sept.	"
<i>Anson</i> , 44 guns, wrecked in Mount's bay; 60 lives lost, 29 Dec.	"	<i>James Cobb</i> , of Limerick, coming from Sligo to Glasgow, 21 Nov.	"
<i>Agatha</i> , near Memel; lord Royston and others drowned, 7 April.	1808	<i>Abercrombie R binson</i> and <i>Waterloo</i> , transports, in Table bay, cape of Good Hope; of 290 persons on board	"
<i>Astrea</i> , frigate, on Anagada coast. 23 May.	"		
<i>Frith</i> , passage-boat, in the Frith of Dornoch; 40 persons drowned. 13 Aug.	1809		
<i>Foxhound</i> , 18 guns, foundered on passage from Halifax; crew perished. 31 Aug.	"		
<i>Sirius</i> , 36 guns, and <i>Magicienne</i> , 36 guns, wrecked when advancing to attack the French, off Isle of France, 23 Aug.	1810		
<i>Satellite</i> , sloop of war, 16 guns, upset, and all on board perished. 14 Dec.	"		
<i>Mindaur</i> , of 74 guns, wrecked on the Haak Bank; 360 persons perished. 22 Dec.	"		
<i>Pandora</i> , sloop of war, off Jutland; 30 persons perished, 13 Feb.	1811		
<i>Saltunha</i> , frigate, on the Irish coast; 300 persons perished. 4 Dec.	"		
<i>St. George</i> , of 98, and <i>Defence</i> , of 74 guns, and the <i>Hero</i> , stranded on the coast of Jutland; admiral Reynolds and all the crews (about 2000 persons) perished, except 18 seamen. 24 Dec.	"		
<i>Manilla</i> , frigate, on the Haak Sand; 12 persons perished, 28 Jan.	1812		
<i>Atalante</i> , H. M. frigate, off Nova Scotia. 10 Nov.	1813		
<i>British Queen</i> , packet, from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished, 17 Dec.	1814		
<i>Duchess of Wellington</i> , at Calcutta, by fire. 21 Jan.	1816		
<i>Seahorse</i> , transport, near Tromore bay; 365 persons, chiefly soldiers of the 69th regiment, and most of the crew, drowned. 30 Jan.	"		
<i>Lord Melville</i> and <i>Boadicea</i> , transports, with upwards of	"		

- the latter vessel, 189, principally convicts, perished, 24 Aug. 1842
- Spitfire*, war-steamer, off Jamaica, 10 Sept. "
- Reliance*, E. Indianman, from China to London, off Merionmont, near Boulogne; of 116 persons on board, 7 only were saved, 13 Nov. "
- Hamilton*, on the Gundfleet Sands, near Harwich; 11 of the crew perished, 15 Nov. "
- Conqueror*, E. Indianman, homeward bound, near Boulogne; crew and passengers lost, 13 Jan. 1843
- Jessie Logan*, E. Indianman, on the Cornish coast; many lives lost, 16 Jan. "
- Solway*, royal mail steamer, near Corunna; 28 lives lost, and the mail, 7 April. "
- Catherine*, trader, blown up off the Isle of Pines; most of the crew were massacred by the natives, or afterwards drowned, 12 April. "
- Amelia Thompson*, near Madras, part of crew saved, 23 May, "
- Albert*, troop ship, from Halifax, with the 64th regiment on board, which was miraculously saved, 13 July, "
- Pegasus*, steam-packet, from Leith, off the Fern Islands; of 59 persons (including Mr. Elton, the actor), 7 only were saved, 19 July, "
- Phœnix*, in a terrific snow-storm, off the coast of Newfoundland; many lives were lost, 26 Nov. 1844
- Elberfeldt*, iron steamship, from Brielle, 22 Feb. "
- Manchester*, steamer, from Hull to Hamburg, off the Fehmarn, near Cuxhaven; about 30 lives lost, 16 June, "
- John Lloyd*, by collision in the Irish sea; several lives lost, 25 Sept. 1845
- Margaret*, Hull and Hamburg steamer; many lives lost, 22 Oct. "
- Tweed*, steamer, off Yucatan, 12 Feb. 1846
- Great Britain*, iron steamship, grounded in Dundrum bay (see *Great Britain*), 22 Sept. "
- [Recovered by Brunel, etc., 27 Aug. 1847.]
- Tweed*, W. India mail packet; 72 persons perished, 19 Feb. 1847
- Ermouth*, emigrant ship, from Londonderry to Quebec; of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned, 28 April, "
- Carrick*, brig; a gale in the St. Lawrence; 170 emigrants perished, 19 May, "
- Argyle*, H.M. steam-frigate, off north coast of Africa; officers and crew (nearly 200) lost, 20 Dec. "
- Ocean Monarch* (which see), 24 Aug. 1848
- Forth*, steamer, off Capeachy, 13 Jan. 1849
- Cuthb. Grimsham*, emigrant-ship, fire; 400 persons miraculously escaped, 12 Nov. "
- Royal Adelaide*, steamer, wrecked on the Tongue Sands, off Margate; above 400 lives lost, 30 March, 1850
- Orion*, steamship, off Portpatrick (see *Orion*), 18 June, "
- Rosalind*, from Quebec; a number of the crew drowned, 9 Sept. "
- Edmund*, emigrant ship, with nearly 200 passengers from Limerick to New York (of whom more than one half perished), wrecked off the western coast of Ireland, 12 Nov. "
- Amazon*, W. India mail steamer (see *Amazon*), 14 Jan. 1852
- Birkenhead*, troop-ship, iron paddle-wheeled, and of 556 horse power, sailed from Queenstown, 7 Jan. 1852, for the Cape, having on board detachments of the 12th, 14th, 24th, 43d, 45th, and 60th rifles, 73d, 74th, and 91st regiments. It struck upon a pointed pinnacle rock off Simon's bay, South Africa, and of 638 persons only 184 were saved by the boats; 454 of the crew and soldiers perished, 26 Feb. "
- Victoria*, steam-packet, wrecked near Wings beacon off Gottenburg; many lives lost, 8, 9 Nov. "
- Lily*, stranded and blown up by gunpowder, on the Cliff of Man, by which more than 30 persons lost their lives, 24 Dec. "
- St. George*, steamship, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 121 emigrant passengers (chiefly Irish), and a crew consisting of 29 seamen (the captain inclusive), was destroyed by fire at sea. The crew and 79 of the passengers were saved by the American ship *Orlando*, and conveyed to Havre, in France; 51 supposed to have perished, 24 Dec. "
- Queen Victoria*, steamship, bound from Liverpool, was wrecked off the Banley light-house, near Dublin; mistook her course in a snow storm; 67 lost out of 120, 15 Feb. 1853
- Independence*, on the coast of Lower California, and which afterwards took fire; 110 persons were drowned or burned to death, a few escaping, who underwent the most dreadful additional sufferings on a barren shore, 16 Feb. "
- Duke of Sutherland*, steamer, from London to Aberdeen, struck on the pier at Aberdeen, and the captain (Edward Howling) and 16 of the crew and passengers perished, 1 April, "
- Rebecca*, on west coast of Van Diemen's Land, capt. Shephard and many lives lost, 29 April, "
- William and Mary*, an American emigrant ship, near the Bahamas. She struck on a sunken rock, about 150 persons perished, 23 May, "
- Aurora*, of Hull, sailed from New York, 26 April and foundered, about 25 lives lost, 29 May, "
- Bourneuf*, Australian emigrant vessel, struck on a reef near Torres Straits; the captain (Bibby) and 6 lives lost, 3 Aug. 1853
- Annie Jane*, of Liverpool, an emigrant vessel, driven on shore on the Barra Islands, on west coast of Scotland; about 348 lives lost, 29 Sept. "
- Harwood*, brig, by collision with the *Trident* steamer, near the Mouse light near the Nore; foundered; 6 of the crew perished, 5 Oct. "
- Dalhousie*, foundered off Beachey Head; the captain (Butterworth), the passengers, and all the crew (excepting one), about 60 persons in all, perished; the cargo was valued at above 100,000, 19 Oct. "
- Marshall*, screw-steamer, in the North sea, ran into the bark *Woodhouse*; about 48 persons supposed to have perished, 28 Nov. "
- Taylor*, emigrant-ship, driven on the rocks off Lamlay Island, north of Howth; about 380 lives lost, 20 Jan. 1854
- Favorite*, in the Channel, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore, came into violent contact with the American bark *Hesper*, off the Start, and immediately went down; 201 persons were drowned, 25 April, "
- Lady Nugent*, troop-ship, sailed from Madras, 10 April, 1854; foundered in a hurricane; 350 rank and file of the Madras light infantry, officers, and crew, in all 400 souls, perished, 1 May, "
- Arctic*, U. S. mail steamer, by collision in a fog with the *Vesta*, French steamer, off Newfoundland; over 300 lives lost, 27 Sept. "
- Forerunner*, African mail steamer, struck on a sunken rock off St. Lorenzo, Madeira, and went down directly afterwards, with the total loss of ship and mails, and 14 lives, 25 Oct. "
- Nile*, iron screw-steamer, struck on the Godrevy rock, St. Ives' bay, and all perished, 30 Nov. "
- City of Glasgow*, a Glasgow steamer, with 400 persons on board, disappeared in, 1854
- In the storm which raged in the Black sea, 13-16 Nov. 1854, eleven transports were wrecked and six disabled. The new steamship *Prince* was lost with 144 lives, and a cargo worth 500,000, indispensable to the army in the Crimea. The loss of life in the other vessels is estimated at 340, 25 Oct. "
- George Canning*, Hamburg and New York packet, near the mouth of the Elbe; 96 lives lost; and *Stately*, English schooner, near Newwick, in a great storm, 1 Jan. 1855
- Mercury*, screw-steamer, by collision with a French ship; passengers saved, 11 Jan. "
- Janet Boyd*, bark, in a storm off Margate Sands; 28 lives lost, 20 Jan. "
- Will o' the Wisp*, screw-steamer, on the Burn rock, off Lambay; 18 lives lost, 9 Feb. "
- Morna*, steamer, on rocks near the Isle of Man; 21 lives lost, 25 Feb. "
- John*, emigrant vessel, on the Muncles rocks, off Falmouth; 200 lives lost, 1 May, "
- Pacific*, Collins steamer, left Liverpool for New York, with 186 persons on board; never since heard of (supposed to have struck on an iceberg), 23 Jan. 1856
- Josephine Willis*, packet ship, lost by collision with the screw-steamer *Mangerton*, in the Channel; about 70 lives lost, 3 Feb. "
- John Rutledge*, from Liverpool to New York, ran on an iceberg, and was wrecked; many lives lost, 20 Feb. "
- Many vessels and their crews totally lost, 1-8 Jan. 1857
- Violet*, royal mail steamer, lost on the Goodwin; many persons perished, 5 Jan. "
- Northern Belle*, American vessel, wrecked near Broadstairs. American government sent 21 silver medals and 270l. to be distributed among the heroic boatmen who saved the crew, 6, 6 Jan. "
- Tyne*, royal steamer, stranded on her way to Southampton from the Brazils, 13 Jan. "
- Brig Emmeline*, of Penobscot, Me., wrecked off the Highlands of New Jersey; crew so benumbed with cold that they could not haul lines on board which were thrown them by mortars; all hands perished, 18 Jan. "
- St. Andrew*, screw steamer, totally wrecked near Latakia; loss about 140,000, 20 Jan. "
- Charlemaque*, iron clipper, wrecked by the coast of Canton; passengers saved; loss about 110,000, 20 March, "
- H.M.S. Raleigh*, 50 guns, wrecked on southeast coast of Macao, 14 April, "
- Catherine Adamson*, Australian vessel, wrecked 25 miles from Sydney; 20 lives lost, about 3 June, "
- H.M.S. Transit*, wrecked on a reef in the Straits of Banca, 10 July, "
- Steamer J. W. Harris* sunk in collision with steamer *Metropolis*, in Long Island Sound; 14 lives lost, 8 Aug. "
- Dunbar*, clipper, wrecked on the rocks near Sydney; 121 persons, and cargo valued at 22,000, lost; one person only saved, who was on the rocks 30 hours, 20 Aug. "
- Central American*, American steamer, from Havana to New York, foundered at sea; had on board 579 persons, of whom only 152 were saved; also \$2,000,000 in gold, which was lost, 12 Sept. "
- Sarah Sands*, an iron screw steamer, sailed from Portsmouth to Calcutta, in Aug. 1857; 300 soldiers on board. On 11 Nov. the cargo (government stores) took fire. By the exertions of major Brett and capt. Castle, the master of the vessel, who directed the soldiers and the crew, the flames were subdued, although a barrel of

- gunpowder exploded during the conflagration. A new danger then arose—the prevalence of a strong gale; water was shipped heavily where the port quarter had been blown out. Nevertheless, after a fearful struggle, the vessel arrived at the Mauritius, 21 Nov., without losing a single life. . . . 11–21 Nov. 1857
- Windsor*, emigrant ship, struck on a reef near the Cape Verd Islands. . . . 1 Dec. “
- Ara*, Indian mail-steamer, with ladies and others from Lucknow on board, wrecked near Ceylon. . . . 16 Feb. 1858
- Eastern City*, burned about the equator on her way to Melbourne; by great exertions all on board were saved. . . . 23, 24 Aug. “
- Austria*, steam emigrant ship, burned in the middle of the Atlantic; of 538 persons on board, only 67 were saved; the disaster due to carelessness. . . . 13 Sept. “
- St. Paul*, capt. Pennard, from Hong Kong to Sydney, with 327 Chinese emigrants, wrecked on the island of Rossel, 30 Sept. 1858. The captain and 8 of the crew left the island in search of assistance, and were picked up by the *Prince of Denmark*, schooner. The French steamer *Star* was despatched to the island, and brought away one Chinese, 25 Jan. 1859. All the rest had been massacred and devoured by the natives. . . . “
- Czar*, steamer, wrecked off the Lizard; 14 lives lost. . . . 23 Jan. 1859
- Pomona*, an American ship, capt. Merrihew, 419 persons on board, from Liverpool to New York, was wrecked on Blackwater bank, through the master mistaking the Blackwater for the Tuskar light; only 24 persons saved. . . . night of 27–28 April. “
- Eastern Monarch*, burned at Spithead; out of 500, 8 lives lost. The vessel contained invalid soldiers from India, who, with the crew, behaved admirably. . . . 2 June “
- Alma*, steamer, grounded on a reef near Aden, Red Sea, about 35 miles from Mocha; all persons saved; after 31 days' exposure to the sun, without water, they were rescued by H.M.S. *Cyclops*; sir John Bowring, who was on board, lost valuable papers. . . . 12 June “
- Admella*, steamer, running between Melbourne and Adelaide, struck on a reef; of about 72 persons, only 23 were saved; many perished through exposure to cold. . . . 6 Aug. “
- Royal Charter*, screw steamer, capt. Taylor, totally wrecked off Moelfra on the Anglesea coast; 446 lives lost. The vessel contained gold amounting in value to between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.*; much of this has been recovered. . . . night of 25–26 Oct. “
- Indian*, mail-steamer, wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland; out of 116, 27 lives lost. . . . 21 Nov. “
- Blewie Castle*, sailed from London docks for Adelaide; lost in the Channel and all on board, 57 persons; last seen on . . . 25 Dec. “
- Northerner*, steamer, wrecked on a rock near cape Mendocino, between San Francisco and Oregon; 38 lives lost. . . . 6 Jan. 1860
- Endymion*, sailing vessel, burned in the Mersey; loss about 20,000*l.*. . . . 31 Jan. “
- Dreadful gales, and many wrecks on the coast, 15–19 Feb. “
- Outline*, steamer, lost through collision with the *Heroine*, of Bideford, abreast of Beachey Head; the captain and about 50 persons perished. . . . 19 Feb. “
- Luna*, American emigrant vessel, wrecked on rocks off Barleur; about 100 lives lost. . . . 19 Feb. “
- Hungarian*, new mail-steamer, wrecked off coast of Nova Scotia; all on board (203) lost on the night of 19–20 Feb. “
- Nimrod*, steamer, wrecked on rocks near St. David's Head; 40 lives lost. . . . 28 Feb. “
- Malabar*, iron ship, on her way to China, with lord Elgin and baron Gros, wrecked off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The ambassadors displayed much heroism; no lives lost; of much specie sunk, a good deal was recovered. . . . 22 May, “
- Lady Egin*, an American steamer, sunk through collision with schooner *Augusta* on Lake Michigan; of 385 persons on board, 287 were lost, including Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder of the *Illustrated London News*, and his son. . . . morning of 8 Sept. “
- Artie*, hull steamer, wrecked off Jutland; many persons saved by Mr. Earle, who lost his own life while endeavoring to save others. . . . 5 Oct. “
- Conninghams*, steamer, burned; crew saved through the gallantry of the crew of an American brig. . . . 7 Oct. “
- Juanita*, wrecked through collision with an American vessel, *Joseph Fish*; 13 lives lost. . . . 15 March. 1861
- Canadian*, steamer, struck on a field of ice in the Straits of Belle Isle, and foundered in half an hour; 35 lives lost. . . . 4 June. “
- H.M.S. *Comptrol* stranded on Rum Cay, near Bahamas, and lost (the captain and master were censured for neglect of duty). . . . 29 Dec. “
- Harmony*, lost, with all hands, off Plymouth. . . . 27 Feb. 1862
- Ocean Monarch*, 2195 tons, sailed from New York, 5 March, laden with provisions; foundered in a gale. . . . 9 March, “
- Upwards of 60 merchantmen lost during gales in March. “
- Mars*, Waterford steamer, struck on a rock near Milford Haven; about 50 lives lost. . . . April, “
- Benenden*, East Indianman, 1400 tons, struck on sands near Bude Haven, Cornwall; about 26 lives lost. 19 Oct. “
- Lotus*, merchantman, off Chale bay, in the great storm; crew all lost except 2. . . . 19 Oct. 1862
- Many vessels lost during storm. . . . 19 Oct. “
- Colombo*, East India mail steamer, in thick weather, wrecked on Minicoy Island, 440 miles from Point de Galle, Ceylon; no lives lost (the crew and passengers taken off by the *Ottawa* from Bombay, 30 Nov.) . . . 19 Nov. “
- Lifeguard*, steamer, left Newcastle with about 41 passengers; never since heard of; supposed to have foundered off Flamborough Head. . . . 20 Dec. “
- Orpheus*, H.M. steamer, new vessel, 1700 tons, commander Burnett, wrecked on Manakau bar, west coast of New Zealand; 70 persons saved; about 190 perished. . . . 7 Feb. 1863
- Anglo-Saxon*, mail-steamer, capt. Burgess, in dense fog, wrecked on reef off cape Race, Newfoundland; about 237, out of 446, lives lost. . . . 27 April, “
- All Serene*, Australian ship; gale in the Pacific; above 30 lives lost (the survivors suffered much till they reached the Fiji Isles in a punt). . . . 21 Feb. 1864
- Many shipwrecks in consequence of the cyclone at Calcutta. . . . 5 Oct. “
- H.M.S. *Racehorse*, off Chefoo cape, Chinese coast; 99 lives lost. . . . 4 Nov. “
- The *Stanley*, *Friendship*, etc., in a gale off Tynemouth; and the *Dalhousie*, screw steamer, mouth of the Tay, same gale; 34 lives lost. . . . 24 Nov. “
- H.M.S. *Bombay*, burned off Flores Island, near Montendes; 91 lives lost. . . . 14 Dec. “
- Lelia*, cutter, off Great Orme's Head, during a gale; several lives lost; 7 persons drowned by upsetting of the life-boat. . . . 14 Jan. 1865
- Eagle Speed*, emigrant vessel, foundered near Calcutta; 265 coolies drowned; great cruelty and neglect imputed. . . . 24 Aug. “
- Duncan Dunbar*, wrecked on a reef at Las Rocas, South America; no lives lost. . . . 7 Oct. “
- Samphire*, mail-steamer; collision with an American bark; several lives lost. . . . 13 Dec. “
- Ibis*, steamer, machinery damaged, off Ballycreegan bay; 15 lives lost; sailed from Cork. . . . 18 Dec. “
- Steamer *Constitution*, wrecked on cape Lookout shoals; 40 lives lost. . . . 25 Dec. “
- London*, steamer, on her way to Melbourne, foundered in Bay of Biscay; about 220 persons perished (including capt. Martin, Dr. Woolley, principal of the university of Sydney, G.V. Brooke, the tragedian); about the same time the *Amalia*, steamer, went down with a cargo worth 200,000*l.*; no lives lost. . . . 11 Jan. 1866
- Many wrecks and much loss of life during gales, especially off Torbay. . . . 6–11 Jan. “
- Steamer *Miami*, exploded boilers, burned, and sunk in Mississippi river; 150 lives lost. . . . 30 Jan. “
- Steamer *Missouri*, exploded her boilers on Ohio river; 100 lives lost. . . . 30 Jan. “
- Spirit of the Ocean*, steamer, wrecked on a rock near Dartmouth; all lost except 4. . . . 23 March. “
- General Grant*, on voyage from Melbourne to London, wrecked off Auckland Isles; only 13 out of about 100 saved. . . . May. “
- Amazon*, H.M. screw sloop, and screw steamer *Osprey*, sunk by collision near Plymouth; several passengers and sailors drowned. . . . 10 July. “
- Bruiser*, steamer, sunk by collision with the *Hawell*, off Aldborough; about 15 lives lost. . . . 19 Aug. “
- Bhima*, Indian steamer; foundered through collision with *Nana*, steamer, between Bombay and Suez; 19 lives lost. . . . 11 Sept. “
- Evening Star*, steamer, from New York to New Orleans, foundered at sea; about 250 lives lost. . . . 3 Oct. “
- H.M.S. *Berenice*, burned in Persian gulf; none perished. . . . 13 Oct. “
- Ceres*, near Carnsoe, Ireland; about 36 lives lost [capt. Pascoe censured for neglecting to sound]. . . . 10 Nov. “
- Many wrecks in the Channel. . . . 5, 6 Jan. 1867
- James Crockett*, iron ship; wrecked off Langness, Isle of Man; all on board lost. . . . 5 Jan. “
- Singapore*, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, struck on a sunken rock, and went down; no lives lost. . . . 20 Aug. “
- Rhone* and *Wye*, royal mail steamers, totally lost, and about 50 other vessels driven ashore; great loss of life by a hurricane, off St. Thomas (see *Virgin Islands*). . . . 29 Oct. “
- Hibernia*, screw steamer; the shaft of screw propeller broke, 600 miles off coast of Ireland; many lives lost. . . . 24 or 25 Oct. or Nov. 1868
- Magnolia*, steamer, exploded boilers on Ohio river; 80 lives lost. . . . 18 March. “
- Sea-bird*, steamer, burned on Lake Michigan; 100 lives lost. . . . 9 April. “
- Henry Troubridge*, bark, wrecked off Neversink, N. J.; 4 lives lost. . . . 5 Aug. “
- Hippocampus*, steamer, wrecked in Lake Michigan; many lives lost. . . . 8 Sept. “
- United States* and *America*, steamers, in Ohio river, near Warsaw, Ky.; in collision and burned, heavy loss of life. . . . 4 Dec. “
- Many wrecks on the Cornish coast during a gale. . . . 19, 20 March, 1869

Italian, merchant steamer, struck on a rock near Finia-
terre; about 26 lives lost..... about 21 March, 1869
Carmatic, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, wrecked off
Shadwan in the gulf of Suez; about 25 lives lost.....
13 Sept. "
Oncida, American vessel, run down by collision with P.
& O. steamer *Bombay* off Yokohama; about 115 lives
lost (captain of *Bombay* suspended for six months).....
24 Jan. 1870
City of Boston, sailed from New York, long missing; a
board stating that she was sinking found in Cornwall;
11 Feb. "
Normandy, S. W. company's steamer, by collision with
the steamer *Mary*, off the Isle of Wight, sunk; the
captain, C. B. Harvey, and 33 others perish. 17 March, "
H. M. S. *Staney*, wrecked by a typhoon near Hong Kong;
about 42 lives lost..... 9 May, "
H. M. S. *Captain*, ironclad, sank in a squall off Finisterre
(see *Nary of England*)..... 7 Sept. "
Cambria, iron screw-steamer, lost in a storm off Inish-
traulish island, N. W. Ireland; about 170 lives lost. 19 Oct. "
Varuna, steamer, from New York for Galveston, found-
ered on Florida coast; all the passengers (36 in num-
ber) and all the officers and crew, except mate and 4
men, perished..... 20 Oct. "
Naginae, U. S. steamer; wrecked on Ocean Island. 29 Oct. "
T. L. *McGill*, steamer, burned on Mississippi river; 38
lives lost..... 14 Jan. 1871
H. R. *Arthur*, steamer, exploded on Mississippi river; 87
lives lost..... 28 Jan. "
Kensington, steamer, and bark *Templar*, in collision off
Cape Hatteras; both wrecked and many lives lost.....
27 Jan. "
Queen of the Thames, magnificent vessel, sailed from
London to Sydney by the Cape in 58 days; returning, was
lost by striking on sands off Cape Agulhas, Africa; 4
lives and valuable cargo lost; the captain was censured,
18 March, "
Cornwall, wrecked by collision with the *Himantya*
steamer off Hartlepool..... 19 March, "
Megeira, government iron screw-steamer, sailed with
about 400 on board for Australia, Feb. 1871; sprang a
leak, 8 June, when it was discovered that her bottom
was nearly worn away by corrosion; she was beached
on St. Paul's Isle, in the Indian ocean, 16 June; huts
were erected, and the crew settled, and stores landed;
Lieut. Jones was taken on board a Dutch vessel, 16
July; the *Oboron* brought provisions, 26 Aug.; the
crew were carried off during a storm, the stores being
left behind, by the *Malacca*..... 3 Sept. "
[The vessel was reported unfit for service in 1867;
capt. Thrupp was tried and acquitted of blame, 17
Nov.; sir Spencer Robinson and various admiralty
officials were censured by a government commission,
6 March, 1872.]
Rangoon, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, valued at
78,000, wrecked on Kadir rock, off Point de Galle;
cargo lost; no lives..... 1 Nov. "
City of New London, steamer, burned near New London,
Conn.; 12 lives lost..... 22 Nov. "
Norfolk Hero, fishing lugger, lost off Norfolk coast. 2 Dec.
Delaware, large steamer, wrecked off Scilly rocks; only
2 out of 47 saved..... 20 Dec. "
America, steamer, from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo,
burned; 60 lives lost..... 23 Dec. "
Severe gales; many wrecks, and lives lost.
Oceanus, steamer, Mississippi river, boiler explosion; 40
lives lost..... 11 April, 1872
Bienville, steamer, of Pacific Mail line, burned at sea;
127 persons on board, many lives lost..... 15 Aug. "
America, steamer, of same line, burned in port, in Japan,
several lives lost..... 24 Aug. "
Melis, steamer, sunk in collision, on Long Island Sound;
50 lives lost..... 30 Aug. "
Missouri, steamer, New York to Havana, burned at sea;
32 lives lost..... 22 Oct. "
Kinsale, steamer, off Waterford; *Albion*, schooner, off
Laoe; *Dee*, schooner, etc..... 22, 23 Nov. "
Royal Adelaide, emigrant vessel; went ashore on Chesil
beach, between Weymouth and Portland; 6 lost. 25 Nov. "
Germania, mail packet, wrecked off La Rochelle; about
24 perished..... 21 Dec. "
Northfleet, vessel laden with railway iron for Van Die-
men's Land, and railway navigators, run into by foreign
steamer (probably the *Murillo*, a Spanish vessel) off
Dungeness, about 10.30 P. M.; about 300 lost..... 22 Jan. 1873
Charabuco, iron ship, sunk in the Channel, 15 miles from
Orme's head, by collision with the *Torch*, steamer; 24
lost..... 1 March, "
Boyne, bark, wrecked off Mohilo bay, Cornwall; about
20 lost..... 1 March, "
Atlantic, steamer, of White Star Company, struck on
Meagher rock, west of Sambre; said to have fallen
short of coals steaming for Halifax; 442 (including
capt. Williams) saved; about 560 lost, 1 April, 1873;
many on the rigging perished through cold and want.

* This vessel was captured near Dover, 22 Sept., and con-
demned by the court of admiralty to be sold (the officers
severely censured), 4 Nov. 1873.

The case was investigated, and the captain was sus-
pended for two years..... 18 April, 1873
Wauaset, steamer, burned in Potomac river; 78 lives
lost..... 8 Aug. "
George Wolfe, steamer, explosion in Mississippi river; 30
lives lost..... 23 Aug. "
Eden, ship, with 180 tons of gunpowder, sailing for Val-
paraiso; set on fire by her mad captain, and blew up;
the crew in the boat were rescued by the *Juanita*.....
7, 8 Nov. "
Nagpore, from Calcutta, took fire and ran into King-
stown harbor, doing much damage till it went to pieces;
the captain of the *Echo* and some sailors were drowned,
9 Nov. "
Lockearn, lost through collision with the *Ville de Harre*
(which see), 22 Nov.; quitted by her crew..... 28 Nov. "
Etta, London and Hamburg steamer; crew, 32; left
Thames 14 Dec.; supposed to have foundered in a gale,
16 Dec. "
Queen Elizabeth, Glasgow steamer, from India; went
ashore near Tarifa; about 20 perished; middle of
March, 1874
Tuena, steamer, from Valparaiso, foundered; about 19
lost (see *Chili*)..... March, "
Liberia, British and African Steamship Co., wrecked
by collision with *Barlow* steamer, off Scilly Isles; prob-
ably all lost on board both vessels..... about 13 April, "
British Admiral, emigrant ship, wrecked on King's
island, Bass's strait; about 80 out of 89 lost..... 23 May, "
Pat Rogers, steamer, burned on Ohio river; 50 lives lost,
26 July, "
Milbank, iron steamer, laden with zinc from Cartha-
gena; sunk through collision with *Hankow* steamer
off Dungeness; 14 perish; 1.30 A. M..... 28 July, "
Calcutta, ship, from Shields to Aden, took fire; nearly all
lost..... about 11 Sept. "
Malvern, bark, from Sunderland, foundered off Singa-
pore; all hands lost..... 23 Sept. "
Kingsbridge, iron ship, sunk off the Lizard, by collision
with the *Candahar*, iron ship; the master, his wife
and daughter, and 8 of the crew perish..... 14 Oct. "
Mayu, iron ship, of London, new clipper; wrecked off the
Hebrides in a gale; crew, about 24, lost..... 20 Oct. "
Chusan, from Glasgow for Shanghai, sunk in a gale off
Ardrossan; about 7 lost..... 20 Oct. "
Cutter of H. M. S. *Aurora* swamped in the Clyde; 15 lost,
19 Nov. "
La Plata, steamer (capt. Dudden), 1600 tons, sailed from
Gravesend with telegraph cable for Brazil, 26 Nov.;
foundered in a gale in the Bay of Biscay; 17 escape
out of 85..... 29 Nov. "
Cospatrik, emigrant vessel (capt. Emalie), on her way to
Auckland, New Zealand; took fire, midnight, 17-18
Nov.; only 5 or 6 (out of 476) escaped; picked up, 27
Nov.; arrived at St. Helena..... 6 Dec. "
Japan, Pacific Mail steamer, from Yokohama; took fire
off Hong Kong; many lost..... 17 Dec. "
Delaine, steamer, struck on sunken rock, west coast
of Africa; nearly all lost..... "
Scorpio, steamer, from Cardiff to Charente; not heard of
30 Dec..... 4 Dec. "
Cortes, of London, foundered in Bay of Biscay; laden
with coal for Aden; capt. E. King; about 25 lost,
16 Dec. "
Hong Kong, steamer, wrecked on sunken rock near
Aden; about 12 lost..... 22 Feb. 1875
Stuart Hohenmann, sailed from Bombay, 4 April; cap-
sized; about 40 drowned (some rescued by *Blandina*,
Austrian barque, 27 April)..... 14 April, "
Schiller, Hamburg mail-steamer, wrecked in a fog, on
rocks off the Scilly Isles; about 331 drowned..... 7 May, "
Cudiz, London steamer; wrecked on Wizard rock, Brest;
about 62 lost..... 8 May, "
Virkshurg, steamer, left Quebec, 27 May; struck on ice,
30 May; sank, 1 June; between 40 and 50 lost,
1 June, "
Strathmore, emigrant vessel, wrecked in a fog near the
Crozet Isles, South Indian ocean, on way to New Zea-
land; 45 out of 80 lost..... 1 July, "
Boyne, mail-steamer, from Brazil, ran on a rock during
a fog, 15 miles off Cahant; 2 lives lost..... 13 Aug. "
Mittelen, Mr. Heywood's pleasure-yacht; sunk by col-
lision with H. M. S. steamer *Alberta* (the queen on
board); in the Solent, near Isle of Wight; Miss Annie
Peel and two others drowned..... 18 Aug. "
[Coroner's inquest on Nathaniel Turner; verdict,
accidental death, with a note alleging error of navigat-
ing officers, 10 Sept.; another inquest closed, without
verdict, 7 Dec. 1875; capt. Welch of the *Alberta*, was
reprimanded; 3000, paid to Mr. Heywood, and others
compensated; announced, April, 1876.]
(See under *Nary of England*.)
H. M. S. *Vanguard*, double-screw ironclad, 3774 tons, cost
about 350,000, (capt. Dawkins), struck by ram of the
Iron Duke, during a fog off the coast of Wicklow; crew
(about 400) saved; 50 min. past noon..... 1 Sept. "
Equinox, steamer, foundered on Lake Michigan; 26 lives
lost..... 9 Sept. "
Pacific, steamer, from Victoria, British Columbia, to Cal-
ifornia; foundered off Cape Flattery; above 150 lost,
about 4 Nov. "

City of Woon, steamer, burned off Galveston bar; about 70 lives lost. 5 Nov.

Deutschland, fast Atlantic steamer, from Bremen to New York, during a gale, went on mud bank, the Kootick Knock, at mouth of the Thames, about 70 lives (many drowned). 8 Dec.

[The *Leopard*, tug steamer, saved a great many lives, on investigation it was shown that there had been no delay in helping, and no robbery. 31 Dec. The captain censured for error in navigation, and want of judgment.]

Gobash, old man of war, fitted up as a training ship for poor boys, burned through a lamp falling on the dirty floor of the lamp room, about a dozen lives lost out of about 300, the boys were highly commended for their courage and discipline under the command of captain Bourchier. 22 Dec.

Many wrecks autumn and winter 1878.

Warrior, old training ship of the Marine Society's boys, on the Thames between Woolwich and Charlton, burned, no loss of life, good discipline shown. 3 Jan.

Stratford, Glasgow steamer sunk by collision with Hamburg ship *Francesca*, in Dover bay, in daylight, about 17 lives. [Verdict of manslaughter against Kuhn, captain of *Francesca*.] 17 Feb.

M. Clair, steamer, burned on lake Superior, 27 lives lost, 10 July.

Mohawk yacht, captured in New York harbor. 20 July.

Edith, steamer sunk by collision with the *Duchess of Sutherland* (both owned by the London and North Western Railway Company) off St. John's Point, Ireland, 7 lives lost. 20 Sept.

Albatross, mail steamer, struck on a shoal, 20 miles S. & W. of Port Royal, Jamaica, no lives lost. 3 Sept.

Western Empire, in Gulf of Mexico, a leak sprung, 10 Sept., vessel left (10 lives). 18 Sept.

Great Queensland, with impure patent gunpowder, and ordinary gunpowder, 300 persons on board, sailed for Melbourne, 6 Aug., supposed to have exploded (pieces of wreck found), near *Victoria*. after 15 Aug.

[Verdict of wreck commission against officers, 31 July 1877.]

Loss of 13 American whaling ships to Arctic ice, reported by whaling bark *Albatross*, immense loss of life, 13 Oct.

M. Lawrence troop ship (capt. Hyde), ran aground in St. Helena's bay, Africa, no loss of life. 8 Nov.

Amshamster steamer sunk by collision with an American ship, *George Monson*, returning from Colombia, lat. 30° 5' N., long. 73° 37' E., 20 miles (crew 43). 20 Dec.

Cairo iron ship, bound for Australia, carried much gunpowder (said to have been wrecked off Tristan or Gough island) disappeared about middle of Jan.

Sydney and *Montgomery*, steamers, in collision off Cape May, N. J., striking the latter with loss of 15 lives. 7 Jan.

Nova received at Gloucester, Mass., of the loss of fourteen Gloucester fishing schooners, with 60 lives. 11 Jan.

George Washington, steamer, stranded off Cape Race; 20 lives lost. 5 Feb.

George Cromwell steamer, lost off Cape Race, 20 lives lost, news received. 10 Feb.

Cashmere steamer (British India Steam Navigation Company), wrecked off Guadalupe, 7 drowned. 19 July.

Eva, steamship (English Pacific Steam Navigation Company), wrecked about 70 miles north of Valparaiso; about 100 (of 100) lost, many rescued by H. M. S. *Albatross*. 15 July.

Andalucia emigrant iron vessel, from London to New Zealand, above 100 on board, struck by *Forest* (off Windsor Nova Scotia), 21 crew, both sunk, about 15 lives saved, in Channel, 15 miles S. by W. of Portland, 9 15 p. m. 11 Sept.

Many losses by severe gale. 14, 15 Oct.

Kanpin Hall, steamer, sunk through collision with *Leifsgaard*, to whom assistance she was coming, 9 perished. 18 Oct.

Mormon, L. A. ship of war, wrecked on coast of North Carolina, about 100 lives lost. 34 Nov.

Abrams steamer wrecked 22 miles south of Caldera, near *Guapaca*, about 104 lives. end of Nov.

Micah steamer sunk by collision with unknown vessel, 15 miles S. W. of Beachy Head, above 12 lost, early. 8 Dec.

European, Clyde steamer, from Alga Bay, wrecked off Ushant, dysentery, etc., lost, no lives. 8 Dec.

Metropolis steamer wrecked on North Carolina coast, about 100 lives lost. 31 Jan.

C. M. Palmer steamer, of Newcastle, lost by collision with *Ladmiral*, steamer, near Harwich, about 14 lives lost, fog, 10 a. m. 17 Feb.

Surprise H. M. S. frigate training ship, returning from Bermuda founders off Puenos headland, near Ventnor Isle of W. ght, through a squall, capt. A. B. Hare, lost 240 men and about 300 men perished. 30 March.

Rained with much skill and labor, and taken into Portsmouth. Aug.

• Verdict quashed on appeal, 7 judges (against 3) decide against British jurisdiction, 13 Nov. 1878.

Childwall Hall, full steamer, wrecked near Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, about 14 lost. 11 April, 1878

The *Gormet* (French), *Gormet* (French), sunk by collision with *Elmyr* (French), about 200 lives. 21 May, "

Princess Alice (which was), ran into by the screw steamer *Synott* (which was), in the Thames, near Woolwich, and sank, between 300 and 400 lost, about 1 a. m. 3 Sept. "

Fanny, emigrant steamer, run down by National steamer *Helene*, off Tishier, Irish channel, 17 lost, 31 Oct. "

Much damage and loss of life by gale. 5-10 Nov. "

Funeraria, Hamburg American mail-steamer, sunk off Folkestone, by *Steel* (which was), iron bark, of Carnarvon; 143 saved by boats, about 45 minutes, a little after midnight. 10 Nov. "

Ready S. Steamer, steamer, two days out, from New York for San Domingo, stranded; 9 lives lost. 10 Dec. "

Montezuma, steamer, ran ashore at Peniche, coast of Portugal, 3 perished. 18 Dec. "

Bygonie, French steamer, sunk (lying above 200 fathoms) by collision with English steamer *Albatross*, in Dartmouth, during a fearful gale. 18 Dec. "

Arrogant, French ironclad battery, sunk off Harwich, 47 drowned. 19 March, 1879

Don, British India Navigation Steam Company steamer, sunk by collision with sailing ship *Brachidra*, in the bay of Bengal, capt. Dickenson and about 70 perished. 24 April, "

City of London, Aberdeen steamer, ran down and sunk by the *Festa*, in the Thames, neararking Beach; no lives lost. 12 Aug. "

Champion, steamer, in collision with ship *Lady* (which was), off Delaware capes, sank, 20 lives lost. 7 Nov. "

Borealis, a Dominion steamer, left Liverpool, 20 Nov.; sprung a leak in the Atlantic after leaving Cape Horn, 1 Dec., went down, about 100 lost, 10 out of 124 saved by the boats. 3 Dec. "

Valentine, stranded in a gale near Falmouth, about 16 lost. 3 Feb. 1880

Many wrecks in the North Atlantic during terrific gales (see *Atlantic*). 13-16 Feb. "

Strathmore, of Dundee, collision with *Edith* (which was), steamer, off Ushant, all lost. 13 Feb. "

Windsor, steamer, from New York; loaded with grain, which shifted, abandoned, three officers lost and much cattle. 20 Feb. "

Vigilant, steamer, sprung a leak 70 miles north of Bon Bay, captain and 65 persons perished; announced. 1 March, "

Berlin, British steamer, sunk in a fog by collision with an Australian mail-steamer near Guis, 30 perished. 9 April, "

American, steamer (Union Steamship Company), capt. Melrose, wrecked off Cape Palmas, all passengers and crew cramped (except about 6) in boats (pitched up by waves, and carried to Madeira, the Canaries, etc.). 20 April, "

Marquand and *Sturges*, steamers, in collision on Long Island Sound, *Marquand* sunk, 30 lives lost, 11 June, "

Samuelson, steamer, burned in East river, New York harbor, 20 lives lost. 20 June, "

Albatross, sailing ship, sunk by collision with *Camden*, screw steamer, off Longport, in a fog, both stranded; no lives lost. 17 July, "

Albatross, steam yacht, cut in two by steamer *Garland* on Detroit river, 15 lives lost. 20 July, "

Marion City, steamer, burned on lake Huron, 10 lives lost, 20 Aug. "

City of Fern, steamer, stranded off Florida coast; 45 lives lost. 20 Aug. "

Fern, U. S. steamer, stranded through barriera in North Atlantic, 20 miles from shore, 11 out of 22 saved. 4 Sept. "

Onit Joseph, French steamer, sunk by collision with *Geigia*, Italian steamer, off Spanish, about 60 out of 300 saved. 24 Nov. "

James Harris, steamer, loaded with iron, sunk by collision with the *Andalucia*, steamer, off the Feroe Isles, 14 April, 1881

H. M. S. *Deed* destroyed by explosion in the straits of Magellan (see *Navy*). 20 April, "

Victoria, steamer, on the Thames, Canada, overturned, upset, several hundred drowned; between 600 and 700 on board. 26 May, "

Ten fishing boats sunk off the Shetland Isles in a storm, about 60 lives lost. 30 July, "

Fisher, Union Company's mail screw steamer, struck on a rock near Cape Agulhas, Cape of Good Hope, and stranded a few hours after; of above 100 persons, not many saved, capt. E. Manning and most of the officers lost. 30 Aug. "

Salt City, steamer, from Bristol for New York, loaded with iron and steel, stranded at sea; 10 lives lost, Dec. "

Wrexham (S.E. Denbighshire), the *James Wrightson*, given to Earl Warren by Edward I.; made a borough by the Reform act, 1832. An exhibition of antiquities of North Wales and the border counties was opened here by the Duke of Westminster, 22 July, 1870.

lowing, being 309 days out of 355; so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn are together only fifty-six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

(See *New Style*, *Phonetic Year*, *Sabbatical Year*, *French Revolutionary Calendar*.)

YEAR OF OUR LORD; see *Anno Domini*.

YEAR OF THE REIGN. From the time of William the Conqueror, 1066, the year of the sovereign's reign has been given to all public instruments. The king's patents, charters, proclamations, and all acts of parliament have since then been generally so dated. The same manner of dating is used in most of the European states for all similar documents and records; see *List of Kings under England*.

YEAR AND A DAY. A space of time in law, and in many cases establishes and fixes a right; as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the time, it is forfeited. The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

Year-books contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the courts of common-law. The printed volumes extend from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. to nearly the end of the reign of Henry VIII., a period of about 220 years; but in this series there are many omissions. These books are the first in the long line of legal reports in which England is so rich, and may be considered as, to a great extent, the foundation of our unwritten law, "*Lex non scripta*." In 1863 et seq., various year-books of Edward I. (1292-1304), edited by Mr. A. J. Horwood, for the series of the *Chronicles and Memorials*, were published at the expense of the British government.

Yeast, a substance causing fermentation, was discovered by Cagniard de la Tour and Schwann, independently, in 1836, to be a vegetable cell or fungus.

Yellow-fever, an American pestilence, made its appearance at Philadelphia, where it committed great ravages, 1699. It appeared in several islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745. It raged with unparalleled violence at Philadelphia in Oct. 1762; and most awfully at New York in the beginning of Aug. 1791. This fever again spread great devastation at Philadelphia in July, 1793; carrying off several thousand persons.—*Hardie*. It again appeared in Oct. 1797; and spread its ravages over the northern coast of America, Sept. 1798. It reappeared at Philadelphia in the summer of 1802; and broke out in Spain, in Sept. 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, July, 1815; at Antigua, in Sept. 1816; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819. A malignant fever raged at Gibraltar in Sept. 1828, and did not terminate until the following year. Yellow fever ravaged Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., in 1855; Wilmington, N. C., in 1862; and Savannah, Ga., in 1876. It has been epidemic at New Orleans many times.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

Year.	No. of deaths.
1847	2350
1853	7448
1855	2670
1858	4445
1867	3107
1878	3977

Memphis was almost depopulated by this scourge in 1878-9. During 1878 there were 5160 deaths there from the fever; and during 1879, although the population was reduced to 18,500, there were 1532 cases and 485 deaths. The fever appeared as an epidemic in New Orleans, 12 July, 1878, and spread rapidly to interior towns, some of which were depopulated. The total number of cases in the United States during 1878 was 65,976, with 14,809 deaths. The first case in 1879 was reported 5 July; first case in Memphis, 8 July.

Yellowstone National Park, about 3000 square miles, in territory of Wyoming.

It includes Yellowstone lake, about 350 square miles, with numerous geysers, and rugged mountains, forests, meadows, rivers, and other beautiful scenery. Its formation was authorized by congress in March, 1872.

Yelverton Case, see *Trials*, 1861.

Yenikale, see *Azoff*.

Yeomanry, see under *Volunteers*.

Yeomen of the Guard, a peculiar body of foot-guards to the king's person, instituted at the coronation of Henry VII., 30 Oct. 1485, which originally consisted of fifty men under a captain. They were called buffet-eaters, a corruption of *buffetiers*, being attendants on the king's buffet or sideboard; see *Battle-axe*. They were of a larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and were armed with arquebuses and other arms. The band was increased by Henry's successors to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries; and, when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy. They were clad after the manner of king Henry VIII.—*Aschmole's Instit.* This is said to have been the first permanent military band instituted in England. John, earl of Oxford, was the first captain in 1486.—*Beaton's Pol. Index*.

Yermuk (Syria). Near here the emperor Heraclius was totally defeated by the Saracens, after a fierce engagement, Nov. 636. Damascus was taken, and his army expelled from Syria.

Yew-tree (*Taxus*). The origin of planting yew-trees in church-yards was (these latter being fenced) to secure the trees from cattle, and in this manner preserve them for the encouragement of archery. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Richard III., 1483.—*Stow's Chron.* Near Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, were seven yew-trees, called the Seven Sisters, supposed to have been planted before 1088; the circumference of the largest thirty-four feet seven inches round the trunk. In 1851 a yew-tree was said to be growing in the church-yard of Gresford, North Wales, whose circumference was nine yards nine inches, being the largest and oldest yew-tree in the British dominions; but tradition states that there are some yews in England older than the introduction of Christianity. The old yew-tree mentioned in the survey taken of Richmond palace, in 1649, is said to be still existing.

Yezdegird, or **PERSIAN ERA**, was formerly universally adopted in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs, in certain computations. This era began on 26 June, 632, when Yezdegird was elected king of Persia. The year consisted of 365 days only, and therefore its commencement, like that of the old Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipated the Julian year by one day in every four years. This difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1075, when it was reformed by Jelaledin, who ordered that in future the Persian year should receive an additional day whenever it should appear necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, that it might occur on the day of the sun's passing the same degree of the ecliptic.

Yezidis, an Eastern tribe, living near the Euphrates, visited by Mr. Layard in 1841; see *Devil Worship*.

Ynglings (youths, or offshoots), descendant; of the Scandinavian hero Odin, ruled Sweden till 830, when the last of the pontiff kings, Olaf Trætella, being expelled, led to the foundation of the Norwegian monarchy.

Yoke is spoken of as a type of servitude. The ceremony of making prisoners pass under it was practised by the Samnites towards the Romans, 321 a.c.; see *Caudine Forks*. This disgrace was afterwards inflicted by the Romans upon their vanquished enemies.—*Infresnoy*.

Yokohama, see *Japan*.

York (North of England), a town of the Brigantes, named Eborac, settled by the Romans during the second campaign of Agricola, about 79, and named *Eboracum* or *Eburacum*, and became the metropolis of the north.

The emperor Severus died here 4 Feb. 211
Here Constantius Chlorus died, and his son Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor 25 July, 306
Abbey of St. Mary's founded by Seward the Dane 1000

York burned by the Danes, allies of Edgar Atheling, and all the Normans slain . . . 1009
 The city and many churches destroyed by fire . . . 3 June, 1137
 Massacre and suicide of many Jews . . . 1190
 York received its charter from Richard I., and the mayor was made a lord . . . 1190
 The Guildhall erected . . . 1448
 Richard III. crowned again here . . . 6 Sept. 1483
 At a parliament held here Charles I. professed his intention to govern legally . . . 12 June, 1649
 York taken for the parliament, after the battle of Marston Moor . . . 16 July, 1644
 Injured during the civil war by Fairfax . . . April, 1759
 The corporation built a mansion house for the lord-mayor . . . 1760
 The castle was built by Richard III., 1484, and was rebuilt as a jail . . . 1741
 The York petition to parliament, to reduce the expenditure and redress grievances . . . Dec. 1779
 Yorkshire Philosophical Society established . . . 1823
 First meeting of the British Association held here . . . 27 Sept. 1833
 British Association (2d time) . . . 1864
 Population, 63,305 . . . 1891
 Fall of the iron bridge over the Ouse, five persons killed . . . 27 Sept. 1891
 Social Science Association met here . . . 21 Sept. 1894
 Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition opened . . . 24 July, 1900
 Visit of prince and princess of Wales . . . 9-11 Aug. 1900
 Meeting of the church congress . . . 9 Oct. 1900
 The provincial mayors gave a festival to the lord mayor of London etc., at York . . . 26 Sept. 1878
 Permanent Fine Arts Exhibition opened by the archbishop . . . 7 May, 1878
 British Association jubilee meeting . . . 31 Aug.-3 Sept. 1883
 Population, 50,761, 3 April, 1871; 50,609, 4 April, 1881.

DECEASED

1188. Edmund Plantagenet (5th son of king Edward III.) created duke, 6 Aug., died 1402.
 1483. Edward (his son) was degraded by Henry IV. in 1399, but restored in 1416, killed at Agincourt, 1415, succeeded by his nephew.
 1615. Richard (son of Richard, earl of Cambridge, who was beheaded for treason in 1415), became regent of France in 1635, quelled the rebellion in Ireland in 1649, claimed the throne, and was appointed protector in 1644; his office was annulled, and he began the civil war in 1646, and was slain after his defeat at Wakefield in 1649.
 1600. Edward (his son), afterwards king Edward IV.
 1474. Richard (his second son), said to have been murdered in the Tower, 1483.
 1494. Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VIII.
 1653. Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles I.

DECEASED OF YORK AND ALBANY

1663. James Stuart (his second son), afterwards James II.
 1716. Ernest (brother of George I.), died 1726.
 1760. Edward (brother of George III.), died 1767.
 1764. Frederick (son of George III.), born . . . 16 Aug. 1760
 Married princess Frederick of Prussia . . . 29 Sept. 1761
 Commands the British forces at Ostrow . . . 6 April, 1760
 Present at the siege of Valenciennes . . . 26 May, 1760
 Defeated at Dunkirk . . . 7 Sept. 1760
 At Bala in Dec. 14 Sept.; and at Dorking, 17 Sept. 1760
 Appointed commander-in-chief . . . 1760
 Defeated near Alkmaar . . . 19 Sept. and 6 Oct. 1760
 Accused by col. Wardle of abuse of his patronage, he resigns . . . 27 Jan. 1800
 Becomes again commander-in-chief . . . 1811
 Strongly opposes the Catholic claims . . . 1805
 Dies . . . 3 Jan. 1817
 (See Albany.)

York (Upper Canada), founded in 1794; since 1804 named Toronto. In the war between America and Great Britain, the United States forces made several attacks upon the province of Upper Canada, and succeeded in taking York, the seat of the government, 27 April, 1813; but it was soon afterwards again retaken by the British.

York and Lancaster, WARS OF, see ROSES.

York, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. The most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius about 180, when Christianity was first partly established in England. The bishop Eborac was present at the council of Arles, 314. The see was overturned by the Saxons, and was revived by pope Gregory on their conversion, and Paulinus is said to have been consecrated archbishop, 21 July, 625. York and Durham were long the only two sees in the north of England, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle, and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of arch-

bishop Nevil, 1404, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedence, as by pope Gregory's institutions it was thought he meant that whichever of them was first confirmed should be superior; appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favor of Canterbury. The archbishop of York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while the archbishop of Canterbury styles himself primate of all England. The province of York now contains the dioceses of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Eborac and Man, Manchester, and Ripon (which see). York has yielded to the Church of Rome eight saints and three cardinals, and to England twelve lord-chancellors, two lord-treasurers, and two lord-presidents of the north. It is rated in the king's books, 30 Hen. VIII., 1546, at 1400*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* per annum.—*Baltimore*. Present income, 10,000*l.*

ARCHBISHOPS

1501. Thomas Savage; died 3 Sept. 1507.
 1508. Christopher Dalebrigg, poisoned at Rome, 14 July, 1514.
 1514. Thomas Wolsey, died 29 Nov. 1530.
 1531. Edward Lee; died 15 Sept. 1544.
 1544. Robert Holgate, deprived 20 March, 1554.
 1544. Nicholas Heath, deprived.
 1561. Thomas Young, died 26 June, 1598.
 1570. Edmund Grindal; translated to Canterbury, 19 Jan. 1574.
 1577. Edwin Sande or Sandys; died 20 July, 1599.
 1580. John Piers, died 26 Sept. 1594.
 1580. Matthew Hutton, died 10 Jan. 1606.
 1580. Tobias Matthew, died 20 March, 1598.
 1580. George Montaigne, died 24 Oct. 1598.
 " Samuel Harsnet, died 25 May, 1601.
 1583. Richard Neyle, died 21 Oct. 1640.
 1584. John Williams; died 25 March, 1609.
 [See account *see postea*.]
 1589. Accepted Frowen; died 26 March, 1604.
 1594. Richard Sterne, died 18 June, 1608.
 1598. John Dolben, died 11 April, 1608.
 [See account *see postea*.]
 1598. Thomas Lamplugh, died 5 May, 1611.
 1591. John Sharp, died 3 Feb. 1714.
 1714. Sir William Dawes, died 20 April, 1724.
 1724. Laurenceot Blackburn, died 20 March, 1748.
 1743. Thomas Horring, translated to Canterbury, Oct. 1761.
 1747. Matthew Hutton, translated to Canterbury, March, 1767.
 1767. John Gilbert; died 1761.
 1761. Robert Hay Drummond, died 10 Dec. 1776.
 1777. William Warham; died 8 Nov. 1807.
 1808. Edward Venables Vernon, died 8 Nov. 1847.
 1847. Thomas Musgrave, died 4 May, 1863.
 1868. Charles T. Longley, translated to Canterbury (from Durham), 1863.
 1868. William Thomson, translated from Gloucester.

York Minster (dedicated to St. Peter). The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, of wood, about 625, and of stone about 656. It was damaged by fire in 741, and was rebuilt by archbishop Albert about 780. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1069, and rebuilt by archbishop Thomas, of Bayeux. It was once more burned down in 1127, with St. Mary's abbey, and 20 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger built the choir, 1164-81; Walter Gray added the south transept in 1227; John de Romayne, the treasurer of the cathedral, built the north transept in 1260. His son, archbishop Emonnus, laid the foundation of the nave in 1281. In 1300, William de Malton built the two western towers, which were finished by John de Birmingham in 1342. Arch-bishop Thoraby, in 1361, began to rebuild the choir in accordance with the magnificence of the nave, and he also rebuilt the lantern-tower. The minster was set on fire by Jonathan Martia, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, 3 Feb. 1279; the damage, estimated at 60,000*l.*, was repaired in 1283 under sir Robert Smirke. An accidental fire broke out, and in one hour reduced the belfry to a shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and much damaged the edifice, 20 May, 1840. This was restored by Sidney Smirke, at a cost of 25,000*l.*, 1841.

Yorkshire Exhibition of Arts and Manu-

factures, opened at Leeds, by the duke of Edinburgh, 13 May, 1875.

Yorktown (Virginia, U. S.). Lord Cornwallis had taken possession of Yorktown in Aug. 1781; but, after sustaining a disastrous siege, he was obliged to surrender his army, consisting of about 7000 men, to the allied armies of France and America, under the command of gen. Washington and count Rochambeau, 19 Oct. 1781. This mischance was attributed to sir Henry Clinton, who had not given the garrison the necessary succor they expected; and it mainly led to the close of the war. The town was strongly fortified by the confederates in the American civil war, but surrendered to McClellan, May, 1862. Celebration of the centenary of the British surrender, Oct. 1881; British flag saluted.

Young Ireland, see *Ireland, Young*.

Young Men's Christian Association, for

improvement of young men by means of classes, meetings, etc., founded 1844. Exeter-hall, Strand, was bought for the association about July, 1880. It met there 29 March, 1881.

Yttrium, a rare metal. The earth yttria was discovered by prof. Gadolin in a mineral at Ytterby, in Sweden, 1794. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1828. It is of a dark-gray color, and brittle.

Yucatan, discovered by Francis Fernandez Cordova, 1517; conquered by Bernal Diaz, 1522; declared for independence, 1813. Its ancient cities are described in works by the American traveller Stephens, 1838 and 1842.

Yvres (now IVRY, N.W. France), where a battle was fought, 14 March, 1590, between Henry IV. of France, aided by his chief nobility, and the generals of the Catholic League, over whom the king obtained a complete victory.

Z.

Zagrab (Hungary). Here Andrew II. defeated the invader Charles Martel, to whom the pope had assigned his crown, 1292.

Zähringen (Baden), the seat of dukes, ancestors of the grand-dukes of Baden, descended from Herman I., margrave, 1074; see *Baden*.

Zama (near Carthage, N. Africa), the scene of the battle between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. The victory was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage; it led to an ignominious peace the year after, which closed the second Punic war. The Romans lost about 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost in killed and prisoners more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; 202 B.C.

Zambesi, river of E. Africa, explored by Livingstone 1851-6, 1858-64. His book published Nov. 1865.

Zamora (Spain). Here Alphonso the Great defeated the Moors in 901.

Zante. One of the Ionian Islands (*which see*).

Zanzaleens. This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, 535; he taught that water baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptized by fire, with the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.

Zanzibar, or ZANGUEBAR, an island (E. Africa), metropolis of the possessions of the imaum of Muscat, and chief market for ivory, gum, coral, and cloves, and also for slaves. At the death of the seyyid (or lord), misnamed "imaum" and "sultan," of Muscat, 1856, his dominions were divided between his sons; see *Muscat*. Majid obtained Zanzibar, after a contest with his brother, Barghash Seyyid, who, however, succeeded at his death, 7 Oct. 1870. An expedition for the purpose of suppressing the slave-trade was sent to Zanzibar, under the command of sir Bartle Frere, 20 Nov. 1872; arrived about 12 Jan. 1873. After some delay and negotiation by Dr. Kirke, a treaty was signed abolishing the trade, 5 June, 1873. The contract for the mail to Zanzibar was censured as too expensive in July, 1873, and altered. The seyyid Barghash visited England in 1875; arrived, 9 June; received by the queen, 21 June; received freedom of London, 12 July; sailed for France, 15 July. He decreed confiscation of slaves brought to Zanzibar, 18 April, 1876.

Zara, capital of Dalmatia, a Roman colony under Augustus. It revolted from Venice, and was recaptured 18 Nov. 1202; unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks, 1572, 1577; given up to Austria, 1791.

Ze, Zow, Zieres, for *ye, you, and yours*. The let-

ter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written for the letter *y* so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, 1543.

Zealand, one of the thirteen provinces which formed the League of Utrecht, 1579; see *Holland and New Zealand*.

Zela (N.E. Asia Minor), where Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar, in announcing his victory, sent his famous despatch to the senate of Rome in these words: *Veni, vidi, vici*—"I came, I saw, I conquered" (perhaps the shortest despatch on record). This battle ended the war; Pharnaces escaped into Bosphorus, where he was slain by his lieutenant, Asander; Pontus was made a Roman province, and Bosphorus given to Mithridates of Pergamus, 47 B.C.

Zell (Hanover), see *Denmark*, 1772.

Zend-avesta, ancient sacred books of the Parsees, of which three out of twenty-one are extant. The age of these books is much disputed. Prof. Max Müller says that the MSS. had been preserved by the Parsee priests at Bomlay, where a colony of fire-worshippers had fled in the tenth century. Anquetil Duperron's French translation, from a modern Persian version, was published in 1771; edition by Eugene Burnouf, 1829-43.

Zeno, or ZENON, see *Stoics*.

Zenobia, Queen of the East, see *Palmyra*.

Zenta (in Hungary), the scene of a battle where the Germans, under prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, 11 Sept. 1697. This victory led to the peace of Carlowitz, ratified Jan. 1699.

Zetetical Society, established in 1878, to afford opportunities for the unrestricted discussion of a variety of questions, held its fourth session in Oct. 1881.

Zetunium. After defeating Samuel, king of Bulgaria, here, 29 July, 1014, the emperor Basil II. blinded his 15,000 prisoners, except one in a hundred, to whom he left one eye. The king died of grief.

Zidon, see *Sidon*.

Zinc. The ore of zinc, calamine or spelter, known to the Greeks, who used it in the manufacture of brass. It is said to have been known in China also, and is noticed by European writers as early as 1281; though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly 500 years after. The metal zinc is mentioned by Paracelsus (died 1541). A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribblesdale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1808. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after lithography became known in England, in 1817; see

Lithography. Zinc is much used in voltaic batteries, and its application in manufactures has greatly increased of late years; see *Photocynography*.

Zirconium, the metallic base of the earth zirconia, which was discovered by Klaproth in 1789; from this Berzelius obtained the metal in 1824. Zirconia is found in the sand of the rivers of Ceylon. The metal exists in the form of a black powder.

Zizyphus vulgaris. A shrub brought from the south of Europe about 1640. The *Zizyphus Pakiurus* shrub (Christ's Thorn), was brought from Africa about 1596; see *Flowers*.

Zodiac. Its obliquity was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them by Anaximander, about 560 B.C. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos.—*Sir W. Jones*. The zodiacal light was observed by Tycho Brahe, Descartes, and others, and named by Cassini, 1683.

Zollverein (*Customs Union*), the name given to the German commercial union, projected by Prussia 1818, and gradually joined by nearly all the German states except Austria. On 19 Feb. 1853, an important treaty of commerce and navigation between Austria and Prussia, to last from Jan. 1854 to Dec. 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave in their adhesion on 5 April, 1853. In Nov. 1861, Prussia threatened to withdraw unless certain changes were made. By the treaty of 8 July, 1867, between the North German confederation and the southern states (Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse), various changes were made, and by other treaties signed in Oct. these states agreed to send delegates to a customs parliament to be held at Berlin. A session of this parliament was opened by the king of Prussia, 27 April, and closed 23 May, 1868. Federal chancellor, the count von Bismarck. Imports, 1876, valued at 191,000,000*l.*; exports, 1874, 120,500,000*l.*

Zoology (from *Zōon*, Greek for animal) is the division of biology which treats of animals; Aristotle 322–284 B.C., the founder of the science. Systems of classification have been made by John Ray (1628–1705), Charles Linne (1707–78), G. Buffon (1707–88), and George Cuvier (1769–1832).

Linnaeus divided the animal kingdom into six classes—*Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young; *Aves*, birds; *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals; *Pisces*, fishes; *Insecta*, insects; *Vermes*, worms; 1741.

Cuvier (died in Paris, 13 May, 1832) in his great work, "Règne Animal," published in 1816, distributed the animals into four great divisions—the *Vertebrata* (back-boned); the *Mollusca* (soft-bodied); the *Articulata* (jointed); and the *Radiata* (the organs disposed round a centre).

In 1859, prof. Owen made known a system of arranging the class *Mammalia* according to the nature of their brains.

The Zoological Society of London (originally the Zoological Club) was founded in 1826, and its gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in April, 1827; the society was chartered 27 March, 1829. 2072 animals in the gardens, 31 Dec. 1871; about 500 animals from India given by the prince of Wales, May, 1876.

Dr. James Murie was appointed by the society to be their first "anatomical prospector," 3 May, 1865.

On the demolition of Exeter Change, in 1829, the menagerie of Mr. Cross was temporarily lodged in the King's Mews, whence it was removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1832.

The Zoological Gardens of Dublin were opened, 1832.

Zoological station for study, open to the public, established at Naples by prof. Anton Dohrn; opened 1 Oct. 1873.

(See *Aquarium*, *Hippopotamus*, *Giraffe*, and *Acclimatization*, etc.)

Zorndorff (Prussia), where a battle was fought between the Prussian and Russian armies; the former, commanded by the king of Prussia, obtained a victory over the forces of the czarina, whose loss amounted to 21,529 men, while that of the Prussians was about 11,000; 25, 26 Aug. 1758.

Zouaves and **Foot-chasseurs**. When the French established a regency at Algiers in 1830, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected the *Zouaouas*, a congregation of daring Arab tribes. In time numbers of red republicans and other enthusiastic Frenchmen joined the regiments, adopting

the costume, etc.; eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added. Among their colonels were Lamoricière and Cavaignac. The French Zouaves formed an important part of the army in the Crimean war, 1854–5.*

Zug, the smallest canton of Switzerland, joined the confederation 1852, and the Sonderbund 1846.

Zuider Zee, or **SOUTH SEA**, a gulf in the Netherlands, formerly a lake, united with the North Sea by inundations in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In 1875 the Dutch chamber voted 9,500,000*l.* to reclaim the submerged land by drainage, and to erect a dike 26 feet high above the water, and 25 miles long; thus adding 759 square miles to the country. The Dutch Texel fleet here surrendered to admiral Mitchell, 30 Aug. 1799.

Zuinglians, the followers of the reformer Ulric Zuingli, who at Zurich declaimed against the church of Rome, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion which Luther did for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called: by the first he was authorized to proceed, by the second the ceremonies of the Romish church were abolished 1519. Zuingli died in arms, being slain in a skirmish against his popish opponents, 11 Oct. 1531. The Zuinglians were also called *Sacramentarians*.

Zullichau (Prussia). Here the Russians, under Soltikow, severely defeated the Prussians under Wedel, 23 July, 1759.

Zulpich, see *Tolbiac*.

Zulu Celibate Military System, founded by Godongwana, confirmed by Chaka and Durgan; completed by Cetwayo.

Zululand (Southeast Africa), near the British colony Natal. In the last century the Zulus were a peaceful, pastoral people.

Godongwana, a chief (termed Dingiswayo, "the Wanderer," from his early life), began a military organization by forming a celibate army; killed in battle and succeeded by his vigorous and merciless ally, Chaka, styled king, by whom Zulu supremacy was mainly established over the Fingoes and other tribes. . . . about 1812 Chaka assassinated; succeeded by his brother Durgan, crafty, treacherous, and cruel; at first friendly with the British at Natal (which see); made treaty with capt. Allen Gardiner. . . . 6 May, 1835 Massacres, Retief, 70 Boers, and their servants (who had recovered his stolen cattle), 2 Feb., and about 600 afterwards; defeats the British and Dutch in several encounters; but is severely beaten by Andries Pretorius, Dec. 1838

Durgan again defeated; killed by one of his chiefs; succeeded by his brother Umpana, peaceful and crafty, who keeps peace with the English and Dutch. . . 1840 et seq.

Cetwayo (pronounced Ketchwayo), his eldest son, kills his brothers; succeeds at his father's death; organizes still further his army, named by Frere "the celibate man-slaying war-machine". . . . Oct. 1872

Recognized on behalf of the British by Mr. Shepstone; crowned. . . . 1 Sept. 1873

Opposes missionaries; organizes armed resistance to the British; when remonstrated with for outrages, defies them. . . . 1876

Sir Bartle Frere, governor of the Cape, requests help from England; 90th regiment and a battery sent. Jan. 1878

Cetwayo refuses to give up leaders of a raid on British territory (in July), and tenders a fine; sir Bartle Frere demands as an ultimatum their surrender within 30 days. . . . Dec. "

The time (extended) having elapsed, 11 Jan., the British, under lord Chelmsford, cross the Tugela and enter Zululand. . . . 12 Jan. 1879

Col. Pearson defeats the Zulus and advances to Eshowe (which he fortifies). . . . 21 Jan. "

British camp at Isandula, or Isandlwana, about 10 miles from Rorke's Drift (on the Tugela), surprised and attacked by about 18,000 Zulus; 5 companies of the 24th regiment and many natives killed, with col.

Durnford and Pulleine, and other officers; total loss about 837; 2000 Zulus said to have been killed (Lieut. Melville and Coghill said to have perished while preserving the colors). . . . 22 Jan. "

* The Zouave organization and drill were introduced into the federal army in the great civil war in America by Ephraim E. Ellsworth, early in 1861. He was killed on 24 May, same year, at Alexandria, just after taking down a secession flag.

ADDENDA.

- PAGE
10. AFGHANISTAN.—Gholam Hyder holding Kelat-i-Ghilzai, 6 Aug.; receives reinforcements from Cabul, 21 Aug. 1881.
25. ALGIERS.—Bou Amema defeated by the French, 13 July; said to be preparing for a fresh revolt; three French columns advancing against him, Aug.; indecisive skirmishes, Aug. 1881.
70. BANK OF ENGLAND.—Discount raised to 3 per cent. Aug. 3; to 4, Aug. 25, 1881.
96. BILLINGSGATE MARKET was declared to be insufficient for the fish supply of the metropolis in the report of the commission appointed by the city corporation, presented to the common council, 11 Aug. 1881.
130. CANADA.—The marquess of Lorne's progress through the Dominion, 21 July et seq. 1881.
Population by census of 1871, 3,686,596; of 1881, 4,352,080.
155. CHINA.—Treaty with China ratified, 19 Aug. 1881.
220. ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, formed in 1839, was originally the Cambridge Camden Society, mainly established by the second earl of Gainsborough (Charles George Noel) for the, proper restoration of ancient churches.
232. EDINBURGH.—New dock at Leith opened by the duke of Edinburgh, 26 July, 1881.
About 40,000 Scottish volunteers reviewed in the Queen's park by the queen, 25 Aug. 1881.
235. EGYPT.—Ministerial crisis; the khedive requiring more personal influence; British pacific interference about 11 Aug. 1881.
260. EXECUTIONS.—Thomas Brown, murder of Elizabeth Caldwell, Nottingham, 15 Aug.; George Durling, murder of Fanny Musson, Maldstone, 23 Aug. 1881.
263. FAIR TRADE LEAGUE, NATIONAL, founded by Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Mr. David MacIver, and others, agriculturists and merchants, who issued a circular in Aug. 1881.
293. FRANCE.—Election addresses. M. Rouher retires from political life (virtual end of Bonapartism) about 31 July, 1881; prince Napoleon Jerome advocates progress—"everything for and by the people"—about 31 July; speeches of M. Gambetta at Tours, Belleville, 12 Aug.; advocating revision of the constitution, Aug.; M. Jules Ferry, at Nancy, deprecates division, about 11 Aug. Negotiations for treaty of commerce broken off; announced 16 Aug.
Elections; triumph of Gambetta and moderate republicans; gain of about 44 members; hopeless minority of extremists of both kinds, 21 Aug.
330. GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.—Mr. William Henry Christie appointed astronomer royal on the resignation of sir G. B. Airy, Aug. 1881.
350. HOSPITAL SUNDAY, 19 June, 1881; report of meeting 5 Aug. 1881:
- Distributed.*
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 94 hospitals | £27,402 |
| 50 dispensaries | 2,513 |
| For surgical appliances | 12,610 |
| Total | £42,525 |
365. INDIA.—Budget introduced by the marquess of Hartington; revenue, 68,484,666*l.*; expenditure, 69,667,618*l.*; deficit, 1,182,949*l.*, 22 Aug. 1881.
369. INTERNATIONAL LAW.—The Association met at Cologne, 16-19 Aug. 1881.

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375. IRISH LAND ACT (see *Ireland*, April-Aug. 1881).—It settles the rights of landlords and tenants; establishes a court of commission to try differences between them, and determines the conditions by which tenants may become proprietors; it affirms the virtual ownership of tenants with the power of selling their rights, securing the payment of a just rent to the landlords to be settled by the court, and restricting evictions. First court of commission, sergeant O'Hagan, Edward Falconer Litton, and John Edward Vernon. Royal assent, 22 Aug. 1881.
440. MARY-ANNE.—Secret republican associations, especially in France. The name was given to the republic of 1793, to the guillotine, and to little statuettes of Liberty.
444. MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' INSTITUTION.—See under *Engineers*, 1847.
482. NEW RUGBY.—Reported failure of crops and prevalence of fever, Aug. 1881.
512. PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Bradlaugh's attempt to enter the house of commons forcibly resisted by the police. Mr. Labouchere's motion to rescind the resolution of 10 May, 1881, negatived (191 to 7), 3 Aug.
526. PHARMACY.—An international pharmaceutical congress (with an exhibition) was opened in London, 1 Aug. 1881.
539. POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION announced to be closed on 27 Aug. 1881; affairs wound up.
544. POPULATION. (According to census of April 4, 1881).
- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| London (greater) . . . | 3,452,350 | Dundee | 140,054 |
| Liverpool | 552,425 | Brighton | 128,407 |
| Glasgow, etc. | 487,948 | Portsmouth | 127,983 |
| Birmingham | 400,757 | Leicester | 122,351 |
| Manchester, etc. | 393,676 | Nottingham | 111,631 |
| Leeds, etc. | 309,126 | Aberdeen | 105,003 |
| Sheffield | 284,410 | Preston | 98,707 |
| Dublin | 273,064 | Norwich | 87,943 |
| Edinburgh, etc. | 228,100 | Cardiff | 82,573 |
| Belfast | 207,671 | Plymouth | 77,401 |
| Bristol, etc. | 206,603 | York | 59,596 |
| Bradford | 180,459 | Paisley | 55,642 |
| Wolverhampton | 164,303 | Bath | 53,761 |
| Hull | 161,519 | Cambridge | 40,892 |
| Oldham | 152,511 | Oxford | 40,892 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 145,228 | | |
548. PORTUGAL.—Elections; majority in favor of the ministry, 21 Aug. 1881.
573. RAILWAY Accident.—Blackburn (Lancashire and Yorkshire); collision; 5 deaths; about 40 injured: 8 Aug. 1881.
640. SPAIN.—Elections; majority for the ministry, 21 Aug. 1881.
669. TEMPERANCE.—International exhibition of objects connected with temperance opened at the Agricultural hall, Islington, 22 Aug. 1881.
697. TRIALS.—*Notting Hill Fire*. William Nash and Maria Wright for murder of Elizabeth Jane Clark and others by fire, 30 May; he sentenced to death (reprieved), she acquitted, 3, 4 Aug. 1881.
704. TURKEY.—Midhat Pacha and others; punishment commuted to exile on intercession of the British government; announced 31 July, 1881.
731. VIVISECTION.—Resolution in its favor passed by the International Medical Congress, London, 9 Aug. 1881.

I N D E X.

[The references are to *articles* in the body of the work; the *italics* refer to articles in this Index. The year given is A.D. when B.C. is not mentioned; two dates, thus, 1304-82, signify the year of the person's birth and death; *b.*, born; *d.*, died; *f.*, flourished; *m.*, murdered; *k.*, killed. The year of the birth and death is given of many eminent persons who are not mentioned in the body of the work.]

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 Bavaria, elector of; Hamites, 1703.
 Baxter, Langley; trials, 1868.
 Baxter, G.; printing in colors, 1836.
 Baxter, Richard, theologian, 1615-91.
 Baxter, sir D.; Dundee, 1863; d. 1872.
 Bayard, chevalier, c. 1524.
 Bayard, N.; trials in U. S.
 Bayle, P., d. 1705; dictionary, 1697.
 Bayley, bent; duels, 1818.
 Baynard, Geoffrey; combat.
 Baza, lieut. marshal, Mexico, 1863-6; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1; Metz, France, 1873-74.
 Bazdette, J. W., b. 1819; sewers, Thames.
 Bech, sir M. H.; Disraeli admin., 1878.
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 Beadon, bishop; Bath, 1802.
 Beadish, capt.; trials, navy, 1871.
 Beadams at the queen; trials, 1846.
 Beaton, cardinal; assassinations, 1546.
 Beattie, James; poet, 1735-1803.
 Beate Nash; Bath, ceremonies.
 Beauchamp, Henry de; Wight.
 Beauchamp, John de; barons.
 Beauchere, lord Charles; drowned while assisting at a wreck, 1861.
 Beaufort, cardinal, d. 1447.
 Beaulharnais, Eugene, 1781-1824; Italy, 1805; Möckern.—Hortense; "Partant pour la Syrie."
 Beaulieu, gen.; Lodi, 1796.
 Beaumont, Mr.; duel, 1821-1826.
 Beaumont, sir G., painter, 1753-1827; National Gallery.
 Beaumont, viscount, 1440.
 Beauregard, P. G., b. 1818; United States, 1861.
 Beaurepaire, gen.; Verdun, 1794.
 Beauvoir, sir J. de; trials, 1835.
 Beck, T.; volunteers, 1881.
 Becket (Denison), sir E.; bells, locks, trials, 1881.
 Beckett, T. m. 1170; Becket.
 Beckford, W.; Fonthill abbey.
 Beckwith, Agnes; swimming, 1876.
 Bedborough, A.; aquarium, 1876.
 Bede, Venerable, d. 735.
 Bedford, duke of; duel, 1822; Ireland, lord-lieutenants, 1490-1757; France, 1422; admiralty, 1744; nobility, 1470.
 Beddingfield, Ann; trials, 1763.
 Beeby, William; longevity.
 Beecher, rev. H. W.; United States, 1874-5; trials in United States.
 Beeching, J.; life-boat, 1851.
 Beechoven, L.; music comp., 1770-1827.
 Begum charge; Chunar, 1781.
 Behem, Martin; Azores.
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 Belmes, William; sculptor, 1800-64.
 Behring, d. 1741; Behring's strait.
 Bela; Hungary, kings.
 Belaysse, lord L.; administration, 1687.
 Belcher, sir E., 1799-1877; circumnavigation, 1836; Franklin.
 Belcredi, count Richard, b. 1823; Austria, 1865.
 Belisarius, d. 565; Africa, eastern empire.
 Belknap, gen.; United States, 1876; administration United States, 1839.
 Bell, A. Graham; telephone, 1877; photophone.
 Bell, A. Melville; visible speech.
 Bell, Andrew, 1752-1832; Lancastrian schools.
 Bell, Henry; steam, 1812.
 Bell, John; administrations United States, 1841.
 Bell, Mr.; cattle, 1873.
 Bell, rev. Patrick; reaping machine, 1826.
 Bell, sir C., 1774-1842; nerves.
 Bellamont, lord; duel, 1773.
 Bellamy; trials, 1844.
 Bellarmine, cardinal, 1542-1621.
 Bellingham, Perceval; administrations, 1813.
 Bellingham, sir Daniel; mayor (of Dublin), 1665.
 Bellini, Italian musician, 1802-35.
 Bellot, lieut., d. 1853; Franklin.
 Belochus; Assyria, 1446 a.c.
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 Belzoni, J. B., traveller, d. 1823.
 Ben, gen. Joseph, d. 1850; Hungary.
 Benbow, admiral; naval battles, 1702.
 Benedek, L., 1804-78; Königgrätz.
 Benedict, Benedictines; popes, 574-1758.
 Bennett, James G.; Africa, 1872.
 Bennett, sir John; alderman, 1877; London, 1877.
 Bennett, sir William Sterndale; music, 1816-75.
 Benson and others; trials, 1877.
 Benson, bishop; Truro, 1877.
 Bentham, Jeremy (1748-1832); savings banks; deontology; panopticon; utilitarianism.
 Bentinck, G. A. F. C.; judge advocate, 1875.
 Bentinck, lord G., d. 1848; protectionists.
 Bentinck, lord W.; Assam, India, 1827.
 Bentley, Richard, scholar, 1662-1742.
 Benton, Thomas; duel, 1813.
 Béranger, J. P. de, poet, 1780-1857.
 Berengaria, queen (of Richard I.), d. 1230.
 Berengarius; fête de Dieu.
 Berenger, Butt, lord Cochrane, and others; trials, 1814.
 Beresford, lord; Albuera, 1811.
 Beresford, lord J.; suicide, 1841.
 Beresford, William; Derby administration, 1852.
 Berg, gen.; Poland, 1863.
 Bergeret, gen.; France, 1871.
 Bergh, Henry; animals, cruelty to.
 Beriot, Ch. A. de; music, 1802-70.
 Berkeley; trials, 1811, 1858.
 Berkeley, G.; Antigua, Leeward Isles, 1874.
 Berkeley, hon. C.; duel, 1812.
 Berkeley, lord; admiralty, 1717.
 Berkeley, lord; America, North, 1644; Brest, 1694; Carolina; Bacon's rebellion.
 Bernadotte, 1764-1844; Deunewitz, Sweden (king).
 Bernard, Claude, French physiologist, 1813-78.
 Bernard, St., 1091-1153.
 Bernard, S.; trials, 1858.
 Bernard, sir Thomas; British Institution, 1805; Royal Institution, 1799.
 Bernini, G. L., Italian artist, 1598-1670.
 Berri, duke and duchess of; France, 1820 and 1833, assassinations.
 Berrien, J. M.; administrations United States, 1829.
 Berrington, rev. J.; trials, 1873.
 Berry, G.; Victoria, 1875.
 Berry, lieut.; trials, 1807.
 Berryer, P. A.; French advocate, 1790-1868.
 Berthelot, P. M., b. 1827; acetylene, olefant gas, 1862.
 Berthier, gen.; marshal, 1753-1815.
 Berthollet, C. L., French chemist, 1748-1822; chlorine.
 Bertie, lady G. C.; lord great chamberlain.
 Berwick, duke of, d. 1734; Landen, Almazza, Newry.
 Berzelius, James, 1779-1848; chemistry, silicium.
 Besant, Mrs. A.; trials, 1877.
 Bessel, F.; stars.
 Bessemer, H.; iron, steel, steam, steam-gun.
 Bessus; Persia, 331 a.c.
 Best, capt., d. 1804; Surat, 1611.
 Bewick, F.; trials, 1869.
 Bethell, bishop; Gloucester, 1824.
 Bethell, sir R.; solicitor-gen., 1852, attorney-gen., 1859 (see *Westbury*).
 Bethencourt; Canaries, 1400.
 Betty, master; theatres, 1804; Roscius, Bouffé, France, 1874.
 Boust, F. F. von, b. 1809; Austria, 1866.
 Bover, prince; Breslau, 1757.
 Bewick, T., 1753-1828; wood-engraving.
 Bexley, Vansittart, lord; Liverpool administration, 1812.
 Beza, Theodore, theologian, 1519-1605.
 Bialobzeski, archbishop; Poland, 1861.
 Bibbioni, C., d. 1875; carriages.
 Bibb, G. M.; administrations United States, 1844.
 Bickersteth, bishop; Ripon, 1856.
 Bidwell, S.; telephotography.
 Bidwells and others; trials, 1863.
 Biela, W. von; comets, 1826.
 Big Sam; giants, 1809.
 Billings, J., Jr.; trials in U. S.
 Bingley, lord; Oxford administration, 1711.
 Binney, rev. Thomas, 1798-1874.
 Birch, J. W.; straits, 1876.
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 Bird, the boy; trials, 1831.
 Birde, W.; canon.
 Birckbeck, Dr., d. 1841; mechanics' institutes.
 Birney, gen.; Grant's Virginia campaign.
 Biscoe, capt.; southern continent, 1832.
 Bishop, A.; derrick, 1857.
 Bishop; burking, 1831.
 Bishop, J. F.; Italy, 1862.
 Bishop, N. H.; canoe.
 Bishop, sir H., 1786-1855; music, ancient concerts.
 Bishop, col.; Black Rock.
 Bismarck, O. von, b. 1813; Prussia, 1862-76; France, 1870-3; Franco-Prussian war, Germany.
 Black, Dr.; duel, 1835.
 Black, Joseph, chemist, 1728-99; magnesia, air, balloon.
 Black, J. S.; administrations United States, 1860.
 Blackall, Mr.; Queensland, 1868.
 Blackburn, archbishop; York, 1724.
 Blackstone, sir W., 1723-80; law.
 Blackwood, S. A.; post-office secretary.
 Blaine, J. G.; administrations United States, 1881.
 Blair, Hugh, 1717-1800; rhetoric, verse.
 Blair, John, chronologist, d. 1797.
 Bla r, F. P.; Hampton Roads conference.

- Brutus and Cassius; Philippi, 42 a.c.
 Bryan (or Brian) Boromhe; harp, Clontarf, Ireland, 1014.
 Bryant, William C., American poet, 1784-1878; English language.
 Bryce, James; Ararat.
 Bubby; opera-house, 1821.
 Buchan, capt.; N.W. passage, 1819-22.
 Buchan, M.; Buchanites, 1779.
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 Buchanan, James, 1791-1868; president United States, 1856.
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 Buckhurst; ceagee; trials, 1876.
 Buckhurst, Thomas, lord; administrations, 1599.
 Buckingham, duke of; cabal ministry, 1679; Peel administrations, 1841; duels, 1822;—(b. 1823); Disraeli administration, 1868; Madras, 1875.
 Buckingham, G. Villiers, duke of, k. 1628; administrations, 1615, 1621; dress.
 Buckingham, marquess of; Ireland, lord-lieutenant, 1787.
 Buckingham, Stafford, duke of; con-
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 Buckinghamshire, earl of; Liverpool ad-
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 Buckland, F.; fisheries, 1863.
 Buckland, rev. W., geologist, 1784-1856.
 Buckle, capt.; Amosful, 1874.
 Buckle, H. T., historian, 1822-62.
 Buckner, gen.; Knoxville.
 Buell, gen. D. C.; Perryville, 1862.
 Bufalmaco; caricatures, 1330.
 Bulliet; France, 1873-76.
 Bullion, G., 1707-88; geology, zoology,
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 Bugeaud, marshal, 1784-1849; Morocco,
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 Bulkeley, bishop; Bangor, 1553.
 Bull, G., bishop, 1634-1710.
 Bull, J.; "God save the King," 1603.
 Bulwer; see *Lyttel, lord*.
 Bulwer, sir H. E.; Natal, 1875.
 Bunbury, E. H.; geography.
 Bunting, J. H.; coal exchange, 1849.
 Bunsen, baron C. J., German historian
 and philosopher, 1791-1830.
 Bunsen, R.; voltaic pile, 1842; spectrum,
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 Bunyan, J., 1628-88; Bedford, allegory,
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 Buonarroti, Michael Angelo, 1474-1564.
 Burbage, James; plays, drama.
 Burdett, sir F., 1770-1844; duels, 1807;
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 Burdock, Mary Anne; trials, 1835.
 Burdon, Mr.; trials, 1841.
 Burdwan, rajah of; Calcutta, 1878.
 Bürger, G., German poet, 1748-94.
 Burgers, T. F.; Transvaal, 1872.
 Burgess, bishop; David's, St., 1825; Salis-
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 Burgh, Hubert de; Whitehall.
 Burgoyne, gen.; Saratoga, 1777; sir
 J. F., 1782-1871; capt. H., 1870.
 Burke and Wills; Australia, 1860-63.
 Burke, Edmund, 1729-97; Rockingham
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 R.; Fenians, 1867-69.
 Burke, sir J. B., b. 1815; armorial bear-
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 Burleigh, lord; administrations, 1558.
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 Burlington, Richard, earl of, 1695-1753.
 Burnaby, P.; thesaurus.
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 Burnes, sir A., m.; India, 1841.
 Burnet, bishop Gilbert, 1643-1715.
 Burnet, Dr.; antediluvians.
 Burnett, Mr., d. 1784; Burnett prizes.
 Burns, Anthony; trials in U. S.
 Burns, Robert, Scottish poet, 1759-96.
 Burnsides, gen. A.; United States, 1862.
 Burr, col. A.; duels, 1804; trials in U. S.
 Burrows, gen. J.; Afghanistan, 1880;
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 Burt, S. W.; civil service reform.
 Burton, F. W.; national gallery, 1874.
 Burton, Richard F.; Mid an.
 Burton, Robert ("Anatomy of Melan-
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 Bury, Richard de; libraries, 1341.
 Bute, earl of, 1713-92; Bute admin.
 Butcher, bishop J.; 1692-1752.
 Butler, bishop S.; Lichfield, 1840.
 Butler, capt.; Salatra, 1854.
 Butler, gen. B. F.; New Orleans, 1832;
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 Butler, Samuel ("Hudibras"), about
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 Butt, I., d. 1878; Ireland, home-rule, 1871-
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 Butt, Mr.; trials, 1871.
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 Button, sir Thomas; N.W. passage, 1612.
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 Byng, admiral J., executed 1757; Gibrat-
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 Byrne, Miss; riot, 1819.
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 Byron, George, lord, poet, 1788-1824;
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 Byssie, Dr.; music (festivals).
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- Cabot, George; administrations United
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 Cabrera, gen.; Ramon, 1810-77; Spain,
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 Cade, Jack; Cade's insurrection, 1450.
 Cadell, capt.; Australia, 1867.
 Cadmus, 1453 a.c.; alphabet, Bœotia.
 Cadogan, capt.; duels, 1809.
 Cadwallader; Britain, 678.
 Cæcilius Isidorus; slavery in Rome, 12 b.c.
 Cædmon; Anglo-Saxons, 680.
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 Cæsar, Julius, 100-44 a.c.; Rome, Brit-
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 Cæsar, Octavius, 63 b.c.-14 a.d.; Rome,
 Actium, massacres, triumvirate, Phil-
 lippi, emperor.
 Cagliostro, d. 1795; diamond necklace.
 Calletet; air, gases, 1877; hydrogen.
 Cairns, Hugh, earl, b. 1819; attorney-gen-
 eral, 1866; lord-chancellor, 1868-74.
 Cairns, W. W.; Queensland, South Austra-
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 Cairol ministry; Italy, 1878, 1879-91.
 Calithness, earl of; steam-carriage, 1860.
 Calais, J., judicially murdered, 1761.
 Calaphus; wandering Jew.
 Calder, sir Robert; naval battles, 1805.
 Calderon, P., Spanish dramatist, 1601-87.
 Calderon; Peru, 1881.
 Calépine; dictionaries, 1500.
 Calhoun, col.; duels, 1862.
 Calhoun, J. C.; administrations United
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 Callcott, J. W., musician, 1766-1821; glee-
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 Callender, J. S.; trials in U. S.
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 Callimachus; abacus, architecture, Co-
 rinthian, 540 a.c.
 Callinicus; Greek fire, wildfire.
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 Calonne; notables, 1788.
 Calverley, lord; Birmingham, 1857.
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 Calvert & Co.; porter, 1760.
 Calvert, F. Crace, d. 1873; carbolic acid.
 Calvin, John, 1509-64; Calvinism.
 Cambacères; directory, 1799.
 Cambridge, dukes of, Cambridge.
 Cambridge, George, duke of, b. 1819;
 commander-in-chief, 1866; army, 1872.
 Cambyces; Egypt, Persia, 526 a.c.
 Camden, lord; chancellor, Perceval adm.,
 1809; exchequer, Ireland (lord-lieut.).
 Camden, W., antiquary, 1551-1623.
 Camelford, lord; duels, 1804.
 Cameron, consul; Abyssinia, 1863.
 Cameron, H. I.; trials, 1858.
 Cameron, S.; admin. U. S., 1821, etc.
 Cameron, V. L.; Africa, 1872.
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 Camoens, Portuguese poet, 1524-79.
 Campbell, bishop; Bangor, 1859.
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 Campbell, J. A.; Hampton Roads confer-
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 Campbell, James; admin. U. S., 1863.
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 Campbell, major; duels, trials, 1803.
- Campbell, J. W.; admin. U. S., 1814.
 Campbell, John, lord, 1781(9)-1861; attor-
 ney-general, King's Bench, chancellor,
 Palmerston.
 Campbell, rev. J.; trials, 1863; Camp-
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 Campbell, Thomas, poet, 1777-1844.
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 Camper, Peter, 1722-89; facial angle.
 Campion; trials, 1857.
 Campos, M. Carthagena, 1873; Spain,
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 Canaletti, Venetian painter, 1697-1768.
 Canaris; Greece, 1863-64-77.
 Canby, gen.; k. Modoc, 1873.
 Canning, Geo., 1770-1827; Canning, duel,
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 Canning, viscount, 1812-62; India, 1855.
 Canova, A., sculptor, 1757-1822.
 Canovas del Castillo, A.; Spain, 1874-76.
 Cantillon; wills (Napoleon's), 1821.
 Canton, J., d. 1772; phosphorus, phos-
 phorescence, magnetism.
 Cantor, Theol.; Cantor lectures, 1863.
 Canute; England, 1017; Alney.
 Cape Town, Gray, b.ishop of; Afr.ca,
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 Capel, H.; admiralty, 1679.
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 Caracalla; Rome, emp., 211; Alemani.
 Caracci, Carlo, painter, 1555-1619; Ann-
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 Caraccioli, adm.; executed, Naples, 1799.
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 Cardwell, Edward, viscount, b. 1813; Pil-
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 Carey, bishop; St. Asaph, 1830.
 Carleton, sir Guy; United States, 1782.
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 Carlile, R.; atheist; trials, 1819, 1831.
 Carlisle, earl of; Ireland, lord-lieut., 1869.
 Carlos, don; Spain, 1833-73.
 Carlyle, Thomas, philosopher and histo-
 rian, 1795-1881.
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 Carnot, L., French mathematician, 1768-
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 Carpenter, gen.; Preston, 1716.
 Carpenter, W. B., b. 1813; deep sea.
 Carr, bishop; Worcester, 1831.
 Carr, Howell; national gallery, 1824.
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 Carroll; balloons, 1878.
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 Carstares, rev. W.; thumbscrew.
 Carteret, circumnavigator, 1766.
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 Cartier; America, 1534.
 Cartier, Richard; alchemy, 1476.
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 Cashin, Miss; quackery, 1830.
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 Caus, Solomon de; steam-engine, 1615.
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 Cavagnari, L.; Afghanistan, 1878-79.
 Cavaignac, gen.; France, 1848.
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 Cave, S., judge-advocate, 1874; Egypt, 1875-76.
 Cavendish, circumnavigator, 1586; "Whist."
 Cavendish, H., 1731-1810; balloons, electricity, chemistry, nitrogen, hydrogen, water.
 Cavendish, John de; judges, 1382.
 Cavendish, lord John; Portland administration, 1783.
 Cavendish, W.; Devonshire, 1618.
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 Cavour, Camille de, 1800-61; Sardinia, Austria, Italy.
 Caxton, Wm., about 1412-91; printing.
 Cayley, sir G.; heat.
 Caylus, count; eucastic painting, 1763.
 Cecil, William; administrations, 1572.
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 Cetywayo (Zulu chief); Transvaal, Zululand, 1872-81; Ulundi.
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 Chailoner, T.; alum, 1608.
 Chalmers, Dr T., 1780-1847.
 Chamberlain, J.; Gladstone administration; bankrupts.
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 Chambers; encyclopædia, 1728, 1859. — R., 1802-71.
 Chambers, bishop; Peterborough, 1541.
 Chambers, sir T.; recorder, 1878.
 Chambers, sir William; Somerset house, 1776.
 Chambord, comte de, b. 1820; France, 1870-76; flag.
 Champney, B., painter.
 Chancellor, R.; northeast passage.
 Chandler, sir; Stony Creek.
 Chandler, Zachary; administrations United States, 1875.
 Changarnier, gen., 1793-1877; France, 1851, 1873.
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 Chantrelle, E. M.; trials, 1878.
 Chantrey, F., sculptor, 1782-1841; Royal Academy.
 Chanzy, gen.; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71; Algiers, 1878.
 Chapman, gen.; Winchester.
 Chapman, Mr.; Armada, sermon.
 Chappe, M.; telegraphs, 1793.
 Chard and Broadhead, lieuts.; Zululand, 1879.
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 Charles Albert; Sardinia, 1631; Novara, 1849.
 Charles, archduke, 1771-1847; Asperne, Eckmühl, Essling.
 Charles V., emperor, 1500-58; Spain, Austria, Germany, Spain.
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 Charles XII., 1682-1718; Sweden, Fredrickshald.
 Charles of Anjou; Naples, 1266.
 Charles of Hohenzollern, prince of Romania, b. 1839; Danubian principality; Russo-Turkish war II., 1877.
 Charles of Lorraine; Lissa, 1757.
 Charles Stuart, prince; pretender, Culloden, 1746.
 Charles the Bald; Fontenaille.
 Charles the Bold; Burgundy, 1468; Nancy, Liege.
 Charlesworth, J. C.; trials, 1861.
 Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs.; convalescent, 1846.
 Charlotte, princess of Wales, 1796-1817; Claremont.
 Charlotte, queen, England (George III.).
 Charlton, e. Hay and others; trials, 1875.
 Charleris, col.; trials, 1730.
 Chase, S.; trials in U. S.
 Chase, S. P.; administrations U. S., 1861; judge United States; chief justice, supreme court United States.
 Chase, gen.; Antwerp, 1832.
 Chateaubriand, viscount, French writer, 1769-1848.
 Chatham, earl of, 1708-78; Newcastle administration, 1757; Chatham administration, 1766; Walcheren, 1800.
 Chatterton, T., poet, 1752-70.
 Chaucer, G., 1328-1400; Canterbury Tales.
 Chaves, marquess of; Portugal, 1826.
 Chelmsford, lord; Derby administration, 1838; Zululand, 1879; Ulundi.
 Cheltenham Chronicle; trials, 1873.
 Cherubini, musical composer, 1760-1842.
 Chesham, Sarah; trials, 1851.
 Cheshire rioters; trials, 1842.
 Chesney, col.; Assyria, 1835; Euphrates, 1850.
 Chevallier, M., 1806-79; Albert medal, 1875; Liverpool, 1875.
 Chevreul, E., chemist, etc., b. 1786; candles, glycerine, Albert medal, 1873.
 Chicheley, archbp.; Canterbury, 1414-43.
 Child, H. L.; dissolving views.
 Childers; France (kings).
 Childers, H. C.; admiralty; Gladstone, 1869; Greenwich schools, 1870.
 Chillingworth, W., theologian, 1602-44.
 Ching Nung; China, wine, 1908 a.c.
 Chisholm, H. W.; weights, 1877.
 Chivington, Col.; Indians.
 Chladni, F., 1756-1827; acoustics.
 Choiseul, E., due de, 1719-93.
 Cholmeley, sir R.; Highgate.
 Choldoncle, gen.; horseguards, 1693.
 Choroos I.; Persia, 531.
 Christian; Denmark, Sweden, 1448.
 Christian IV.; Christiania, 1624.
 Christian VII.; Denmark, 1775; Oldenburg.
 Christie; life raft, etc., 1875.
 Christina; Sweden, 1633; Spain, 1833.
 Christophe; Hayti, 1811.
 Christopher; Denmark (kings), 1252, 1320.
 Christopher, Robert Adam; Derby administration, 1852.
 Chrysostom; fathers, 354-407.
 Chubb, Mr., locks (*addenda*).
 Church, dean, Church of England, 1881.
 Churchill, C.; satires, 1731-64.
 Churchill, lord R.; fourth party, 1880.
 Cialdini, gen.; Italy, 1860; Castel Fidar, Gacta.
 Cibber, C., 1671-1757; poet laureate.
 Cicero, 106-43 a.c.; Athens, Rome, Catinæ, Philippiæ.
 Cid (Spanish hero), d. 1099.
 Cimaube, painter, 1240-1300.
 Cimarosa, musician, 1754-1801.
 Cinion; Eurymedon, 466 a.c.
 Cincinnatus, dictator, 480 a.c.
 Cinna, consul, killed, 84 a.c.
 Clanny, Dr. Reid; safety-lamp, 1817.
 Clanciarde, marquess of; postmaster, 1846; Russell administration, 1851; Palmerston administration, 1855.
 Clapperton, Hugh, traveller, 1788-1827.
 Clare, earl of; duels, 1820.
 Clare, John, poet, 1793-1864.
 Clarence, duke of; Anjou, Clarenceux; rebellion, 1478; admiralty, 1827.
 Clarendon, earl of (Hyde), 1608-74; administrations, 1660, 1683. — Earl of G. F. Villiers, 1800-70; Ireland, lord-lieutenant; Aberdeen, Palmerston.
 Clark, sir James, physician, 1788-1870.
 Clarke, Adam, theologian, 1760-1832. — Samuel, theologian, 1775-1729. — Edw. D., traveller, 1768-1822.
 Clarke, gen.; rape, 1735.
 Clarke, J. A.; automaton.
 Clarke, M. A.; trials, 1814.
 Clarke, M. C. b. 1809; Shakespeare concordance, 1847.
 Clarke, sir Andrew; straits, 1874.
 Clarkson, Thomas, 1760-1846; slave-trade, slavery.
 Claude Lorraine, painter, 1600-82.
 Claudian, Latin poet, d. about 408; archery.
 Claudius; Rome, emperor, 41. — II.; Gotha, 269; Nalonus.
 Claudius, Appius; decemviri, 451 a.c.
 Claughton, bishop; Rochester, Albans, St. Clauel, marshal; Algiers, 1836.
 Clausen, chevalier; Ilax, 1851.
 Claverhouse; Bothwell, 1679.
 Clay, Henry; slavery, United States, 1820; Liberia, whilst administrations United States, 1825; duels, 1826.
 Clayton, Dr.; gas, 1739.
 Clayton, J. M.; administrations United States, 1849.
 Clayton, Mr.; duels, 1830.
 Cleaver, bp.; Bangor, St. Asaph, 1806-15.
 Cleburne, gen. P.; Atlanta campaign.
 Cleisthenes; ostracism, 510 a.c.
 Clemens Romanus; popes, 662. — Alexandrinus, d. about 213.
 Clemens, S. I.; English language.
 Clement; popes, 91. — IV.; couclaye, 1728. — VII.; pontiff, benefices, Clementines, 1378. — VIII.; index. — XIV. (Ganganelli), 1779; Jesuits.
 Clement, Jacques; France, 1589.
 Clement, Joseph; planing machine, 1825.
 Clement, Julian; midwifery, 1683.
 Clementi, M., musician, d. 1832.
 Cleombrotus; Sparta, 380 a.c.
 Cleomenes; Sparta, 520 a.c.
 Cleon, Athenian demagogue, killed 422 a.c.; Amphipolis.
 Cleopatra; Egypt, 69-30 a.c.; rose.
 Clifford, C.; life-boat, 1856.
 Clifford, J.; trials, 1870.
 Clifford, lord; Roman Catholics, 1829.
 Clifford, Nathan; administrations United States, 1846.
 Clifford, sir Thomas; cabal, 1670.
 Clinton, De W.; duel, 1802.
 Clinton, Geoffrey de; Kenilworth, 1120.
 Clinton, George; administrations United States, 1805.
 Clinton, H. Fynes, 1781-1839; chronology.
 Clinton, sir H.; Yorktown, 1781.
 Clive, Robert, lord, 1725-74; Arcot, India, Plassey.
 Cloncurry, lord, v. Piers; trials, 1807.
 Cloots, Anacharsis, executed 1794.
 Close, Mr.; duels, 1836.
 Clotaire; France (kings), 658.
 Clouet; gas.
 Clovis (Chlodowig, Ludwig, Ludovicus, Louis); France, 481; Normandy, Par a. Clovis, Salique, fleur-de-lis, Alemanni.
 Clune, etc.; trials, 1830.
 Clusset, gen.; Lyons, 1870; France, 1871; Fenians, 1872.
 Clyde, lord, 1792-1863; India, 1857.
 Clymer; printing, press, 1814.
 Cobb, Howell; admin. United States, 1857.
 Cobbett, William, 1762-1835; trials, 1850, 1811, 1831.
 Cobden, Richard, 1804-65; anti-corn-law league, free-trade, French treaty, peace congress.
 Cobham, lord; Lollard, 1418.
 Coburg, prince of; Fleurus, 1794 (see *Saxe-Coburg*).
 Cochrane, lord (afterwards Dundonald), d. 1850; Basque roads, stocks, trials, 1814.
 Cockburn, sir A. b. 1802; solicitor-general, 1858; attorney-general, king's bench, chief justice, Alabama.
 Cockrell, J.; Searing.
 Cocking, Mr.; balloons, 1837.
 Codrington, admiral sir E.; Navarino, 1827.
 Codrus; Athens, 1002 a.c.
 Coe; trials, 1876.
 Coffee, gen.; Tallahasatchee.
 Coggia; comets, 1874; planets, 1868, 1878.
 Colburn, B. van, military engineer, 1641-1704.
 Coke, sir Edward, 1580-1634; parliaments, 1592.
 Colbert, J. B., 1619-83; tapestry.
 Colborne, sir John; Canada, 1858.
 Colclough, Mr.; duels, 1807.
 Cole, Thomas, painter, 1801-48.
 Coleman, Mrs., actress, 1850.
 Coleman, St.; Cloyne, sixteenth century.
 Colenso, bishop, d. 1814; church of England, 1865; trials, 1865; Natal.

- Coleridge, sir J., sol. citor-general; attorney general, 1871; common pleas, 1873; king's bench, 1880.
- Coleridge, Samuel T., poet, etc., 1772-1834; method.
- Coles, capt. Cowper, 1831-70; navy of England, 1855-70; captain.
- Collet, J.; Paul's school, 1512.
- Colfax, S.; admin. United States, 1869.
- Coligny, admiral, killed, 1572.
- Collamer, J.; admin. United States, 1849.
- Collard, dwarf, 1873.
- Collard, rear-admiral; suicides, 1846.
- Colley, sir G. P.; Transvaal, Natal, Majuba.
- Collier, Alexander; London, 1875.
- Collier, J. P.; Shakespeare, 1849.
- Collier, Jeremy, eccles. hist., 1650-1726.
- Collier, sir R. P.; attorney-general, 1868.
- Collingwood, lord, 1748-1810; Trafalgar, 1805; naval battles, 1809.
- Collins, governor; Hobart Town, 1804.
- Collinson, capt.; Franklin, 1850.
- Colucci, V.; trials, 1861.
- Colman, G. D. 1794.—G., jun., 1762-1836; theatres, 1777.
- Colonna family flourish, 1288-1555.
- Colonna, V., poetess, 1490-1547.
- Colpoys, admiral; mutinies, 1797.
- Colt, col.; pistols, 1853.
- Columbia, St., 521-597; isles.
- Columbanus, d. 614 or 615.
- Columbiere; armorial bearings, 1639.
- Columbus, Christopher, 1436 or 1442-1506; America, Bahama, Caraccas, Christopher's, Salvador, Domingo.
- Columbus, Bartholomew; maps, 1489.
- Columella, medical writer, about 46.
- Colville, sir C.; Cambray, 1815.
- Colvin, prof. S.; ancient buildings.
- Combe, G., 1788-1858; craniology.
- Combermere, lord; Bhurtpore, 1826.
- Commines, Ph. de, French hist., 1445-1509.
- Commerell, comm.; Ashantees, 1873.
- Commodus; Rome, emperor, 180.
- Commen; Eastern emperors, 1057; Pontus, Trebizond, 1204.
- Comte, A., 1793-1857; calendar, positive philosophy.
- Comyn, M.; trials, 1830.
- Concha, gen.; Spain, 1868, 1874; Estella.
- Condé, Louis; Jarnac, 1569.
- Condlans; Quiberon, 1759.
- Confucius, d. 497 B.C.; China.
- Congleton, lord; suicide, 1842.
- Congreve, W., dramatist, 1670-1729.
- Congrove, sir William, 1772-1828; fire-works, 1814.
- Conolly, J., 1795-1866; lunatics, 1839.
- Conon; Sparta, 394 B.C.; Arginusæ.
- Conrad; Germany, emperor, 911.
- Conrad, C. M., admin. United States, 1850.
- Conrad II.; Germany, 1024; Burgundy.
- Conradin; Naples, Germany, 1268.
- Constans; Aquileia, 340.
- Constantine; Rome, emperor, 323; Adrianople, aruspices, banner, Britain, Eastern empire, Rome, York, Scotland.
- Constantine II.; Aquileia, 340.
- Constantine IV.; monasteries.
- Constantius; Rome, emperors, 305.
- Contarini (doges at Venice), 1041-1694.
- Conway, gen.; Chatham admin., 1766.
- Conway, sir Edw.; administrations, 1621.
- Cook, capt. James, 1728-79; Australia.
- Cook's voyages, Behring's Straits, Botany Bay, Flattery Cape, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Otaheite, Owhyhee, Port Jackson, Society isles.
- Cook, Mrs., murdered; trials, 1841.
- Cook, J. P., murdered; trials, 1856.
- Cooke, E. W., R. A., b. 1810.
- Cooke, Elizabeth, trials, 1832.
- Cooke, sir George; Chatham, 1766.
- Cooke, George Fred., actor, 1755-1812.
- Cooke, W. F., electric telegraph, 1837.
- Cooper, M.; slave-trade, 1787.
- Cooper; trials, 1805, 1842.
- Cooper, Astley, surgeon, 1768-1841.
- Cooper, J. Fenimore, American novelist, 1769-1851; English language.
- Cooper, Peter; electricity, railways.
- Cooper, Thos.; trials in U. S.
- Cooté, sir Eyre; India, Arcot, 1760; Carnatic, Cuddalore, Porto Novo.
- Cope, sir John; Prestonsans, 1745.
- Copernicus, Nic., 1473-1543; astronomy, attraction, solar system.
- Copleston, bishop; Llandaff, 1827.
- Copley, J., painter, 1738-1815.
- Coram, capt. Thomas, d. 1751; foundling hospital, 1739.
- Corbett, M.; trials in U. S.
- Corbett, W.; trials in U. S.
- Corday, Charlotte; France, 1793.
- Corder, William; trials, 1828.
- Cordova, gen. de; Granada, 1492.
- Correll, A., musician, b. 1653.
- Corin; libertines, 1525.
- Coriolanus; Rome, Volsci, 490 B.C.
- Cornac; Cashel, 901.
- Cornelle, P.; tragedy, 1606-84.
- Cornelia, Maximiliana; vestals, 92.
- Cornelius; Spitzbergen, 1595.
- Cornelius, P. von; German painter, 1787-1867.
- Cornell, E.; Cornell university, 1868.
- Coruhill, Henry; sheriff, 1189.
- Cornwall, bishop; Worcester, 1808.
- Cornwallis, archbishop; Canterbury, 1768; Lichfield, 1781.
- Cornwallis, marquess, 1738-1805; admiralty, India, America, Bangalore, Ireland (lord-leutenant), Serangapatam.
- Cornebuc; Olympiads, 776 B.C.
- Correggio, A., painter, 1494-1534.
- Corry; duels, 1800.
- Corry, H. T. L., b. 1803; admiralty, 1867.
- Corse, gen. J. M.; Allatoona Pass.
- Cort, H.; Iron, 1781.
- Corte Real; America, northwest passage, 1500.
- Cortez, F., 1485-1554, Mexico, 1521.
- Corwin, Thomas; admin. U. S., 1850.
- Cosyate, Thomas; forks, 1608.
- Cosmo I.; Port Ferrajo, 1548.
- Costa, M., musician, b. 1810.
- Coster, L.; printing.
- Cotteneham, lord; chancellor, lord high, 1836.
- Cottenot, planets, 1878.
- Cottington, lord; administrations, 1635.
- Cotton, M. A.; poisoning, 1873.
- Cotton, R.; Cottonian library, 1600.
- Cotton, sir Stapleton; Villa Franca, 1812.
- Cotton, W. J. K.; mayor, lord, 1875.
- Coulomb, C., 1736-1806; electricity, 1753.
- Courier, P. L.; pamphlets.
- Courtauxvaux; ether, 1759.
- Courtenay, archbishop; Canterbury, 1381.
- Courtenay; Thomites, 1838.
- Courtenay, sir William; Exeter, 1469.
- Courtois, M. de; iodine, 1812.
- Courvoisier; trials, 1840.
- Cousin, V., French philosopher, 1792-1867.
- Coutts, baroness A. Burdett, b. 1814; trials, 1847; Columbia, 1869; Chichester, 1874; Edinburgh, 1873; flower-girl brigade, 1880.
- Coventry, sir John; Coventry act, 1670.
- Coventry; administrations, 1628-72.
- Coverdale, Miles, b. 1487; Bible, 1535.
- Cowan, Mr. Kookas, 1872.
- Cowen, J.; Newcastle, 1871; democratic federals.
- Cowley, Abraham, poet, 1618-67.
- Cowper, lord; Burford, Halifax, 1714.
- Cowper, E.; printing-machine, 1815.
- Cowper, E. A., electric telegraph, 1879.
- Cowper, William, poet, 1731-1800.
- Cox, J. D.; admin. United States, 1869.
- Cox, Walter; trials, 1811.
- Coxwell, Mr.; balloons, 1862-73.
- Coyle, Mr. Bernard; duels, 1802.
- Crabbe, George, poet, 1754-1832.
- Cranbree, W.; Venus.
- Craggs, Mr.; Sunderland admin., 1718.
- Crampton, Mr.; United States, 1856.
- Cranbrook, lord; see *Hardy, G.*
- Cranfield, Lionel, lord; admin., 1621.
- Crammer, archbishop, 1489-1556; Canterbury, administrations, 1529; homilies, martyrdom.
- Cranworth, lord; chancellor, 1852.
- Crassus, Marcus, slain; ovation 53 B.C.
- Craterus; Cranon, 322.
- Crawford, G. W., administration United States, 1849.
- Crawford, W. H.; administration United States, 1815.
- Crawford, earl of; Brechin, 1452.
- Crawley; trials, 1802-63; steel.
- Crellin, Miss; trials, 1842.
- Cressigny, Mr.; duels, 1828.
- Cresswell, W. Walrod; trials, 1877.
- Cresswell, sir C., 1794-1863; probate, 1857.
- Cresswell, J. A. J.; administration United States, 1869.
- Creswick, T., painter, 1811-69.
- Crew, bishop; Bamfrough, 1778.
- Crichton, James (the admirable), w. about 1560.
- Crillon, due de; Gibraltar, 1732.
- Cristofalli; pianoforte.
- Crittenden, col.; Lopez expeditions.
- Crittenden, J. J.; admin. U. S., 1841.
- Crockett, v. Dick; trials, 1818.
- Crookatt, Messrs.; leather-cloth.
- Crœsus; Lydia, 660 B.C.
- Croft; impostors, 1553.
- Croft, sir Richard; suicide, 1818.
- Crofts, Mr.; dwarfs, 1653.
- Crœlius; calomel, 1608.
- Croly, George; poet, 1780-1860.
- Crompton, Samuel, 1753-1827; cotton; mule, 1779.
- Cromwell, Oliver, 1599-1658; administrations, 1653; Amboyna, agitators, commonwealth, England, Drogheda, Dundalk, mare, Ireland, Marston Moor, Naseby, Worcester, Manchester, 1875.
- Cromwell, Richard; administrations, 1658; England.
- Cromwell, T., lord Essex; administration, 1532; registers.
- Crookes, William; thallium, 1861; spiritualism, radiometer, light, otheoscope.
- Crosbie, sir Edward; trials, 1798.
- Cross, E.; Surrey Gardens, 1831.
- Cross, R. A.; Israeli admin., 1874.
- Crossley, F.; Halifax, 1857.
- Crouch; trials, 1844.
- Crownshield, J.; administration United States, 1805.
- Crowse, E.; needles.
- Crowthier, lieut.; duel, 1829.
- Crozier, capt.; northwest passage, 1845.
- Cruden, Alexander; concordance, 1737.
- Cruikshank, G., 1792-1878; wood-engraving.
- Ctesias; historian, 398 B.C.
- Ctesibius, 140 B.C.; clock, organ, pump.
- Cubitt, Mr.; treadmill, 1817.—J., Blackfriars, 1867.
- Cullen, Paul, cardinal; 1803-78.
- Cullen, W., physician, 1712-90.
- Cumberland, duke of; Closterseven, Culoden, Fontenoy, 1745.
- Cumberland, R.; comedies, 1732-1811.
- Cunningham, lord de Roos v.; trials, 1837.
- Cunningham, Gordon; lion.
- Cunningham, rev. Dr. John, 1810-81.
- Cummings, Dr.; reformed Episc. church.
- Cunard, Samuel, 1787-1865; steam.
- Cunningham, Emma A.; trials in U. S.
- Curci, father; Italy, 1877; Jesuita.
- Curio; amphitheatres, about 50 B.C.
- Curran, John Philpot, Irish orator, 1750-1817; duels, 1790.
- Cursor, Papius; dials, 293 B.C.
- Curtis, G. W.; English language.
- Curtius, prof. E.; Olympium, 1875; philology.
- Curtius, Quintus; earthquakes, 364 B.C.
- Cushing, C., United States, 1878; administration United States, 1853.
- Cushing, W.; judges in United States.
- Custer, gen.; Indians, 1876.
- Cuthbert, St. d. 686; Canterbury.
- Cuthbert v. Browne; trials, 1829.
- Cuvier, G., naturalist, 1769-1832; zoology.
- Cuyper, A., painter, 1806-67.
- Cyprian, father, m. 258.
- Cyriacus; Abrahamites.
- Cyril, father, d. 386.
- Cyrus the Great, killed, 529 B.C.; Bactriana, Cyprus, Jerusalem, Media, Persia.
- Cyrus the younger; Canaxa, 401 B.C.
- Czermak, Dr.; laryngoscope, 1861.

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- Daboll, C.; air-whistle.
- Dacier, Mme., 1654-1720; Delphin.
- Dacro, lady Anne; Emmanuel hospital, 1594.
- Dædalus; labyrinth, axe, 1240 B.C.
- Dagobert; Denis, St., 673.
- Daguerre, M., d. 1851; photography.
- Dahl, professor; dahlias.
- Dahlgren, admiral; United States, 1809-70; Charleston, artillery.
- Dale, rev. T. P.; public worship, 1877-1891.
- D'Alembert, French philosopher, 1717-83; acoustics.
- Dalhousie, marquess of, 1812-60; India (governor-general), 1848.
- Dallas, A. J.; administration, U. S., 1814.
- Dallas, G. M.; admin. U. S., 1845.
- Dalling, H. Bulwer, lord, 1805-72.
- Dallinger, W. H.; animalcules, spontaneous generation.

- Dalmatians, A.; trials, 1844.
Dalmatia; see *Sault*.
Dalrymple, sir Hew; Cintra, 1803.
Dalton, John, chemist, 1766-1844; atom c theory, 1808.
Damasus, pope, 366; pontiff, crown, pope, tiara.
Daman; accordion.
Damiens; Damiens's attempt, 1757.
Dampier, bishop; Ely, 1808.
Dampier, circumnavigator, 1689.
Darmenont, marshal; Algiers, Constantia, 1837.
Dana, C. A.; encyclopedia.
Dana, R. H.; United States, 1876.
Danaus; Greece, 1485 B.C.
Danby, earl of; administrations, 1673; physic garden.
Dangerfield; meal-tub plot, 1679.
Dancan; chess, concerts.
Daniel prophesies, 606 B.C.
Daniel, Samuel, poet laureate, 1619.
Danneker, J., sculptor, 1758-1841.
Dannenberg, gen.; Oltenitz, 1854.
Dante, Alighieri, Italian poet, 1265-1321.
Danton, G., exec. 1794; clubs, French.
D'Arbly, madame (Burney), novelist, 1752-1840.
Darbon e. Rosser; trials, 1841.
Darby, archbishop of Paris; killed, France, 1871.
D'Arcon, M.; Gibraltar.
Dardanus; Ilium, 148 B.C.
Dargan, W., d. 1867; Ireland, Dublin exhibition, 1863.
Darius; Persia, 521 B.C.; Greece.
Darling, sir C.; Jamaica, 1837; Victoria, 1863.
Darling, Grace; Forfarshire, 1838.
Darnes; France, 1840.
Darnley, lord; Scotland, 1563.
Dartmouth, earl of, Oxford administration, 1711; Rockingham admin., 1766.
Darwin, Charles, naturalist, b. 1809; species, development.
Darwin, Erasmus, naturalist, 1731-1802; Lunar Society.
Dartwood, sir Francis; Bute administration, 1762.
D'Aubigné, Merle, ecclesiastical historian, 1794-1872.
Daubeny, C., 1795-1817; atomic theory, 1850.
D'Audiffret Pasquier; France, 1875-6.
Daughish, Dr.; bread, 1866.
Dau, count, d. 1766; Hochkirchen, Torgau.
Davenant, William; drama, opera, 1684.
Davenport, Miss; theatres, 1844.
David; Jews, 1903 B.C.
David, George; impostors, 1556.
David I.; Scotland, 1124; Carlisle.
David, J., painter, 1748-1825.
Davila, E. C., Italian historian, 1576-1631.
Davis; northwest passage, 1885; quadrants, China.
Davis, Jefferson, b. 1808; admin. U.S., 1863; confederate states, United States, 1861.
Davis, gen. J. C.; Atlanta campaign.
Davis, N.; Carthage, 1861, 1876.
Dayitt and Wilson; trials, 1870; Fenian, 1870, 1881.
Dayton, marshal; Krasnoi, Molulow, Jena, Eckmühl, 1809.
Day, sir Humphry, chemist, etc., 1778-1829; Penzance, Royal Institution, barium, electricity, calcium, magnesium, potassium sodium safety lamp, strontium.
Days, bishop; Peterborough, 1839.
Dawes, archbishop; York, 1714.
Dawkins, capt.; navy of England, 1875.
Dawkins, W. B.; caves.
Dawson, Leut.; Africa, 1872.
Dawson, J. W.; cozoon.
Day (Kossuth's notes case); trials, 1860.
Day, Mr.; Farlop fair.
Daza, H., Bolivia, A. 1876.
Deacle, R. B.; Baring, trials, 1831.
Deak, F.; Hungary, 1845-75.
Deane, admiral; naval battles, 1653.
Deane, archbishop; Canterbury, 1591.
Deane, Silas; ambassadors.
Deathorn, gen.; Fort George.
Deathorn, H.; administration U.S., 1801.
Deban; Lanthornum.
De Balton; duels, 1811.
De Bignieres, M.; Egypt, 1879.
De Breghe; France, 1879.
De Burgh, Hubert; Whitehall.
De Caudolle, A., botanist, 1778-1841.
Deaurat; duels, 1820.
Decazes, ducl.; France, 1873-6.
Decius Mus sacrifices himself, 295 B.C.
De Courcy, baron; peers, 1181.
Dee, Dr. J., d. 1604; astrology.
Deerfoot; pedestrianism, 1861.
De Foe, Daniel, 1663-1731; Robinson Crusoe, Juan, plague.
De Foix, Guston; Ravenna, 1512.
De Gasparis, A.; planets, 1849.
De Genlis, Mme., 1746-1830.
De Grasse, admiral; Chesapeake, naval battles, Tobago, 1781.
De Grey, earl; Ireland, lord-leutenant, 1427.
De Grey, Gladstone administration, 1868.
De Groof, V.; balloons, 1874.
De Haven, lieut.; Franklin, 1850.
De Horsey, admiral; Peru, 1877.
Delabre, H., 1796-1855; geology.
De la Clue, admiral; Lagos, 1759.
De la Fontaine, M.; deripum.
Delambre, J., French mathematician, 1749-1822.
Delano, C.; administration, U.S., 1870.
De la Rive, Swiss natural philosopher, d. 1873.
De la Roche, Paul, French painter, 1797-1856.
De la Roncière le Noury, admiral; France, 1875.
De la Rue; trials, 1845.
De la Rue, Warren, b. 1815; envelopes; electric battery; photography, 1857; eclipse, 1869.
De la Vigne, C.; Far-sienne.
De l'Épée, abbe, 1712-89; deaf.
De Lesseps, M.; Suez, 1857.
Deville, J., French poet, 1738-1813.
Delisle; Venus.
De Long, lieut.; northeast and northwest passages.
De Loundres, Henry; Dublin, 1205.
De Meritens; electric light, 1879.
Demetrius; Athens, Macedon, impostors, Poland.
Democritus, about 400 B.C.; atoms.
De Moivre; annuities, 1724.
De Morgan, A., mathematician, 1803-71; almanacs, 1851; paradoxes, 1872.
Demosthenes, about 382-332 B.C.; philippics.
Denayrouze, M.; aerophore, 1875.
Denison, archdeacon; trials, 1856; an irregular confession, 1873; Church of England, 1873.
Denison, bishop; Salisbury, 1801.
Denison, E. B.; bells, 1856.
Denison, J. E.; speaker, 1857.
Dennan, lord, 1759-1854; attorney-general, king's bench.
Denmark; prince George, admiralty, 1702; queen (Anne).
Denner, J., clarinet, about 1690.
Dennis, W.; fire engine.
Dennison, William; administration U.S.
Denny, J.; trials, 1851.
Depretis, A.; Italy, 1876.
De Quincy, Thomas, essayist, 1785-1859.
Derby, countess of; Latham house, 1644.
Derby, earl of; races, 1779.
Derby, earl of, 1799-1869; Derby administration, 1852, 1858, 1866.
Derby, earl of; Man, Wigan, Derby.
Derby, earl of, b. 1826; see Disraeli administration (Stanley), 1869, 1874; Edinburgh, 1874; Brussels conference, 1874; Turkey, 1876; Berlin, 1876; Russo-Turkish war, II, 1877; Turkey, 1876-7.
De Roos, lord, R. Cunningham; trials, 1837.
De Roess; catacombs.
De Ruyter, admiral; Sheerness, 1667; Chatham, Texel.
Dervish pasha; Albania, Duleigno, Derwentwater, earl of; executions, 1716; Greenwich.
Des Cartes, René, 1596-1650; Cartesian, rainbow.
Desmoulins, Camille, executed 1794; clubs, 1782.
Desnoyers, L.; charivari.
Dessau, gen.; Marengo, 1800.
Desadunes; Hayti, 1803.
De Stael, Mme., 1765-1817.
D'Esterre, count; Savannah, Yorktown.
D'Esterre, M.; duels, 1815.
D'Estrees, admiral; Texel, 1673.
Deucalion; deluge, 1503 B.C.
Devens, C.; administration U.S., 1877.
De Veres, earls of Oxford; lord great chamberlain, marquess, duke.
Devigne, Henry; billiards, 1671.
Devile, H. St. C.; aluminium, 1856; Latium, 1859.
Devon, W. R., earl of, b. 1807; D. Israeli, 1868.
Devonshire, duke of; Devonshire administration, 1756; Cavendish college.
Dewar, prof. J.; gases; Royal Institution, 1877; elements, 1850-1.
De Wimpfen, gen.; Sedan, 1870.
De Winter, admiral; Camperdown, 1797.
De Witt; chain-shot, 1866;—(pens. onary; murdered, 1672; Hague.
Dexter, Samuel; admin. U.S., 1800.
Dhuleep Singh; India, 1849; Punjab.
Diaz, B.; discovers Cape of Good Hope, 1487.
Diaz, P.; Mexico, 1867-77.
Di Bardi, Donato; sculpture, 1383.
Dibdin, C., 1745-1814; ballads.
Dibutades; models.
Dicey, W. T., steam, 1875.
Dick, Mr.; trials, 1818.
Dickens, Charles; novelist, 1812-70.
Dickenson, capt.; trials, 1829.
Dickerson, M.; admin. U.S., 1834.
Dickson, col.; trials, 1859, 1863.
Diderot, D., philosopher, 1713-84.
Didius Julianus; Rome, emperor, 193.
Dido; Carthage, 1849, B.C.
Didot, M.; paper-making, stereotype.
Diebitch, gen.; Balkan, 1829.
Diefenbach, L.; philology.
Diesbach; prussic acid, 1709.
Digby, E.; gunpowder plot, 1605.
Dugges, L.; optics, 1671.
Dilke, lady; burning dead, 1874.
Dillon, Mr.; Ireland, 1900-1.
Dillon, Mr. Luke; trials, 1831.
Dimside and others; trials, 1874.
Diocletian; Rome, emperor, 284; Dalmatia.
Diocletian, J., theologian, 1576-1649.
Diodorus Siculus, 50 B.C.—13 A.D.; Etna.
Diogenes, cynic, d. 323 B.C.
Dionysius; Portugal, anno domini, catapultae.
Dionysius; Syracuse, 406 B.C.
Dionysus Halicarnassus, Greek poet, 30 B.C.
Diophantus; algebra, 370.
Dipertus; sculpture, marble.
Dircks, H.; ghosts, 1868.
Disraeli, I., 1767-1848.—Benjamin (earl of Beaconsfield, 1876), 1803-81; Derby admin., 1852, 1858; Disraeli admin., 1868, 1874; cottage; people's tribute.
Dittmar, C.; duellin, 1870.
Diver, Jenny; trials, 1740.
Dix, J. A.; administration U.S., 1861.
Dixhams, M.; trials, 1872.
Dixon, capt.; Apollo.
Dixon, Hopworth, 1821-79; Ebeliana, Mormons.
Dixon v. Smith (*Full Mail Gazette*); trials, 1872.
Dixon, J.; obelisks (Cleopatra's needle), 1877-8; education, 1874, 1876.
Dobbin, J. C.; administration on U.S., 1863.
Dobell, Sydney, poet, 1824-74.
Döbereiner, J. W., natural philosopher, 1780-1849; diffusion, philosophical lamp.
Dockwa, Mr.; penny post, 1663.
Dodd, Dr.; trials (executed for forgery), 1777; Magdalena, forgery.
Dodd, H. P.; epigrams.
Dodd, Mr.; steamer, 1818.
Doddridge, Philip, theologian, 1702-51.
Dodsley, R.; annual register, 1758.
Dodson, sir John; admiralty court, 1867.
Dodson, J. G.; Gladstone administration, 1890.
Dodwell, rev. H. J.; trials, 1878.
Doddett, Thomas; Doggett prize, 1718.
Dolben, archbishop; York, 1683.
Dolce, gen.; Spain, 1868-9.
Dole, Carlo, painter, 1616-86.
Dollinger, Dr.; papal infallibility, Old Catholics, 1871.
Dollond, John, 1706-61; achromatic telescopes, 1753; optics.
Domenichino, Z., painter, 1581-1641.
Domineque, M.; Hayti, 1874.
Dominguez, L.; Carthage, Spain, 1873-4.
Dominic, St.; Dominicans, 1218.
Domitian; Rome, emperor, 81.

- Donald of the Isles; Harlaw, 1411.
 Donaldson, W. J.; balloons, 1875.
 Donatus, grammarian, *A.* 355.
 Donders; phenophthalmoscope, 1870.
 Donizetti, G.; music, 1798-1848.
 Donkin, sir R.; suicides, 1841.
 Donne, W. B., examiner (of plays), 1857.
 Donovan; duels, 1779.
 Doré, Gustave, artist, *b.* 1833.
 Doria, Andrew, Genoese admiral, 1468-1560.
 Dormer, lord; Roman Catholics, 1829.
 Dorr, T. W.; rebellion, Dorr's.
 Dorregaray, gen. A.; Spain, 1874-5.
 Dorset, duke of; administrations, 1689; Pelham administration, 1744.
 D'Orvilliers; Ushant, 1778.
 Dost Mahomed; Afghanistan, 1829-42.
 Douay, gen. A.; Wissembourg, 1870.
 Douglas, earl of; Homildon, 1402.
 Douglas, James; British Columbia, 1858.
 Douglas, William; Otterburn, 1388.
 Douglass, James; Eddystone.
 Douglass, sir John; delicate investigation, 1806.
 Doulton; strikes, 1876.
 Douw, Gerard, Dutch painter, 1613-74.
 Dove, H., *b.* 1803; dichroscope, 1860.
 Dove, W.; trials, 1856.
 Dowdeswell, William; Rockingham administration, 1765.
 Doyle, J.; caricatures.
 Doyle, sir John; Portugal, 1829.
 Doyle, E. Wright; trials, 1851.
 Draco, Athens, 621 *B.C.*; laws, Draco.
 Drake, Francis, 1545-96; Armada, Cadiz, California, Chatham, circumnavigators, Drake's circumnavigation, Deptford, New Albion.
 Drake, J. R.; English language.
 Draper, Dr.; astronomy, photography, comet.
 Drayton, M., poet, 1563-1631.
 Drebbel; optics, 1621; microscope, thermometer.
 Dred Scott case; slavery, United States.
 Dretelen, Russia, 1878.
 Drew, Alex.; trials in U. S.
 Dreyse, J. N., 1788-1867; needle gun.
 Druet; varicenes, 1791.
 Druitt, G.; trials, 1867.
 Drummond, archbishop; York, 1761.
 Drummond, gen.; Chippewa, 1814.
 Drummond, lieut.; lime light, about 1826.
 Drummond, Mr. *m.*; trials, 1840.
 Bruscovitch, N.; and others (police); trials, 1877.
 Dryden, John, poet, 1631-1701; poet-laureate.
 Drysdale, Dr.; animalcules.
 Duane, W. J.; administration U.S., 1833.
 Dubois, cardinal, 1656-1723.
 Duboscq, M.; electric lamp, 1855.
 Dubritius, St.; Caerleon, Llandaff, 612.
 Duchesne; Belgium, 1875.
 Duchesne, Pere, see *Hebert*.
 Duckworth, sir J.; Dartanelles, 1807.
 Ducrot, gen.; France, 1878; Franco-German war, 1871.
 Ducrow; theatres, Astley's, 1825.
 Dudley, earl of Leicester; administrations, 1558.
 Dudley, lord; administrations, 1651.
 Dudley, W.; Birmingham, 1876.
 Duell, William; trials, 1740.
 Dufrane, d. 1881; France, 1876-9.
 Dufty; electricity, 1733.
 Duff, capt.; trials, 1841.
 Dufferin, lord; Gladstone, 1868; Canada, 1872.
 Duff, E. G.; Ireland (Young).
 Dufour Arles, J. B.; France, 1870-2.
 Dugdale, W., antiquary, 1605-86.
 Duggan, William; trials, 1882.
 Du Guensin, B.; Montiel, 1369.
 Dullius defeats Carthaginians, 260 *B.C.*
 Dulong, P. L., 1785-1838; acids.
 Dunas, A. D., French novelist, 1803-70.
 Dunas, J. B., French chemist; Faraday medal, 1869; Albert medal, 1877.
 Dumouriez, gen., 1739-1823; Jemmapes, 1792.
 Dun, John; balliff.
 Dunant, H.; Geneva convention.
 Duncan; Burnham, 1875.
 Duncan L.; Scotland, 1033.
 Duncan, admiral lord; Camperdown, 1797; Texel.
 Duncan, Dr.; ichnology, 1828.
 Duncan, H.; savings banks, 1810.
 Duncannon, viscount; Melbourne administration, 1834-5.
 Duncombe, F.; sedan-chairs, 1634.
 Dundas, sir D.; com.-in-chief, 1809.
 Dundas, sir David; solicitor-general, 1846.
 Dundas, Henry; Pitt administration, 1804.
 Dundas, gen.; Kilcullen, 1798.
 Dundas, lieut.-col.; Prescott, 1838.
 Dundas, major; trials, 1831.
 Dundas, sir R.; Baltic, 1865.
 Dundee, viscount; Killiecrankie, 1689.
 Dundonald, earl, 1775-1860 (see *Cochrane*).
 Dunn, sir David, vice-admiral, 1786-1859.
 Dunn, John; Zululand, 1879.
 Dunn, Richard; trials, 1847.
 Duns Scotus, d. 1308; burying alive, Scotists.
 Dunstan, archbishop, *d.* 988; Canterbury, 959; coronation.
 Dupanloup, F. A. P., bishop of Orleans, 1802-78.
 Dupetit-Thouars; Otaheite, 1843.
 Dupont, gen.; Baylen, 1808.
 Dupont, S. F.; Port Royal expedition, 1862; Charleston.
 Durand, sir H.; India, 1871.
 Durazzo, Charles of, *m.* 1386; Naples, kings, 1381.
 Diirer, A., 1471-1528; engraving.
 Durham, earl of, 1792-1840; Grey administration, 1830; Canada, 1838.
 Durham, Joseph; sculptor, 1813-77.
 Duroc, marshal; Bautzen, 1813.
 Durouf; balloons, 1870-74.
 Dutrochet, R. J. H., 1776-1847; endosmosis.
 Du Val, Claude; robbers, 1670.
 Duvernois, C.; France, 1874.
 Dwyer; trials, 1843.
 Dyce, William, painter, 1806-54.
 Dymocke family; championship.
 Dysart peerage; trials, 1881.
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- Eadbold; convents, 630.
 Eadmer, d. about 1124.
 Early, Jubal, gen.; Gen. Grant's Virginia campaign.
 Eastlake, sir C., 1793-1865; Royal Academy; National Gallery, 1850.
 Eastlake, C.; National Gallery, 1878.
 Eaton, Daniel; trials, 1790, 1812.
 Eaton, J. H.; administration U.S., 1829.
 Eddy, v. McGowan; trials, 1870.
 Eckart, mystic, 1251-1329.
 Eden, bishop; Man, 1847.
 Edgar; England, kings, 968.
 Edgar, rev. Mr.; temperance, 1829.
 Edgely, T.; trials, 1808.
 Edgeworth, Maria; novels, 1767-1849.
 Edinburgh, duke of, see *Alfred*; Eddystone.
 Edison, T. A.; electric pen, etc., microphone, micro-tasimeter, phonograph, telephone.
 Edmund; England, 940, 1016.
 Edmunds, Christiana; poisoning, trials, 1872.
 Edmunds, Mr.; patents.
 Edward the Confessor; England, kings, 1042; Danegeld.
 Edward I.; England, kings, 1272; Lewes, Scotland, Wales.
 Edward III.; England, kings, 1327; Cressy, Sluys, garter.
 Edward IV.; England, kings, 1461; Barntewkesbury, Towton.
 Edward VI.; England, kings, 1547; Christ's hospital.
 Edward, Black Prince, 1330-76; duke, Cressy, Poitiers.
 Edwardes, lieut.; India, 1848.
 Edwards, Monroe; trials in U. S.
 Edwards, rev. T.; public worship.
 Edwy; England, 955.
 Egan, Mr.; trials, 1843.
 Egbert; England, kings, 828.
 Egerton, sir Thomas; chancellor, lord high, 1696.
 Egerton, Mr.; burned, Dublin, 1880.
 Egg, Augustus, painter, 1816-63.
 Eggleston, E.; English language.
 Eglington, earl of; Ireland, lord-leutenant, 1852; tournament.
 Egmont, lord; administrations, 1763.
 Egremont, earl of; Grenville administration, 1762.
 Ehrenberg, C., naturalist, 1798-1876.
 Eick, H.; trials, 1859.
 Eirinus, Dr.; asphalt, 1712.
 Ekenhead, lieut.; swimming.
 Elcho, lord, *b.* 1818; Adullam, 1866; cabs, volunteers.
 Eldon, lord, 1781-1838; chancellor, 1801.
 Eleanor; queens (Edward I., Henry II. and III.).
 Elgin, lord; Elgin marbles; *d.* 1841.
 Elgin, James, lord, 1811-63; Canada, 1846; China, 1857; Japan, Palmerston, India, 1861; governor-general, 1861.
 Elgin, lord, v. Ferguson; trials, 1807.
 Elijah prophecies, about 910 *B.C.*
 Elliott, gen.; Gibraltar, 1781.
 Elliott, sir Gilbert; North administration, 1770.
 Elisha prophecies, 896 *B.C.*
 Elizabeth, queen, 1533-1603; England, 1558; goose, poor-laws, Richmond, Whitehall.
 Elizabeth; England, queens (Edward IV. and Henry VII.).
 Elizabeth; France, trials, 1794.
 Elkington; gilding, electrotype.
 Ellenborough, lord; attorney-gen., 1801; King's Bench, delicate investigation; lord (son), 1790-1872; Wellington administration, 1828; India, gov.-gen., 1842, 1858, *note*; Derby administration, 1858.
 Ellesmere, lord; administrations, 1615; chancellors, lord, 1603.
 Ellice, E.; Mell oarve admin., 1834.
 Elliot, capt.; China, 1840.
 Eliotson, Dr. J., 1785-1868.
 Ellis, Agar; trials, 1878.
 Ellis, A. J.; musical pitch.
 Ellis, sir H., librarian British Museum, 1777-1869.
 Ellis, Wellbore; Grenville administration, 1770.
 Ellsworth, O., chief-justice, *b.* 1745; judges in United States; Supreme Court United States.
 Elphinstone, lord; electric light, 1879.
 Elphinstone, admiral; cape of Good Hope, 1793; Saldanha.
 Elyng, William; Sion college, 1340.
 Elyot, sir T.; "governour."
 Elzevir family, printers, 1583-1680.
 Emerson, R. W.; essayist, *b.* 1803; English language.
 Emmet, Robert; rebellions, conspiracies, trials, 1803; press.
 Emory, gen.; Red-river campaign.
 Empedocles; suicide.
 Encke, J. F., 1791-1865; comets, 1818.
 Enderby, Messrs.; southern continent, 1838.
 Engels, prof.; lithofracteur, 1869.
 Englien, duc d', executed, 1804.
 Ennius, 239-169 *B.C.*; stenography.
 Enraght, rev. R.; public worship, 1880.
 Eötvös, Joseph, Hungarian nov., 1813-71.
 Epaminondas, 371 *B.C.*; Leuctra, Mantinea.
 Epictetus, philosopher, *A.* 118.
 Epicurus, 342-270 *B.C.*; atoms, philosophy.
 Epiphanius, St.; abstinence, heresy.
 Erasistratus; anatomy, about 300 *B.C.*
 Erasmus, D., 1467-1536; Greek language, Rotterdam.
 Eratosthenes; degree, 250 *B.C.*; armillary sphere.
 Eratosthenes (or Herostratus) fires Diana's temple, 356 *B.C.*
 Erechtheus; Athens, 1383 *B.C.*
 Eric; Denmark.
 Erichthonius; Troy, 1449 *B.C.*; car.
 Ericsson, capt.; heat, 1853; Hampton Roads; screw.
 Erie, sir W.; common pleas, 1859.
 Erneland, bishop of; Prussia, 1871.
 Erney, sir John; administrations, 1685.
 Erroll, earls of; constable of Scotland, lord-high.
 Erskine, gen.; India, 1795.
 Erskine, lord; chancellor, lord; Grenville administration, 1806.
 Esdaile, E.; trials, 1858.
 Esponde case; trials, 1658.
 Espartero, marshal, Spain, 1841-75; Bilbao, 1830; *d.* 1879.
 Esquilrol, E.; lunatics, 1810.
 Essex, earl of; administrations, 1832, 1879; Newbury, 1643.
 Este, sir Augustus d'; Marriage act, royal, 1844.
 Ethelbert, 560; Canterbury.
 Etheldreda; Ely, 673.
 Ethelred, 979; coronation, Danegeld.

- Ethersey, commodore; suicides, 1837.
 Eitz, W., painter, 1781-1849.
 Euclidas; pedoelectrism.
 Euclid; geometry, 300 B.C.
 Eugene, prince, 1663-1736; Belgrade, Turin, Zenta.
 Eugenie, empress; France, 1853.
 Eugenius; popes, Aquileia.
 Eulenbourg, count, Prussia, 1873.
 Eulenstein; Jew's harp.
 Euler, L., 1707-83; acoustics.
 Eumenides; parchment, 190 B.C.
 Eumolpus; Eleusian mysteries.
 Eupion gas company; trials, 1876.
 Euripides, 480-406 B.C.; tragedy.
 Eurythones; barchy, 1102 B.C.
 Eurythous; Myrene, 1280 B.C.
 Eusebius, L.; poet laureate, d. 1730.
 Eusebius, of Casarea, about 275-340.
 Eustachius; thoracic duct, 1563.
 Eustis, W.; admin. United States, 1809.
 Euthalios; agents, 458.
 Eutyphes, *cf.* 447.
 Evander; Cretan games.
 Evans, gen. de Lacy; British legion, 1835; Spain, 1835; Iran, Sebastian.
 Evans; trials, 1858.
 Evans, J.; man, 1873.
 Evans, M. (Geo. Eliot), novelist, 1820-80.
 Evans, W. E.; harmonium, 1841.
 Everts, William M.; admin. U.S., 1877.
 Evelyn, J., 1620-1706; horticulture, lime-tree, trees.
 Everett, E.; administration U.S., 1852.
 Ewing, Thos.; administration U.S., 1841.
Examiner, the; trials, 1812.
 Exmouth, lord; Algiers, 1816.
 Eyre, capt.; United States, 1870.
 Eyre, E. J.; Jamaica, 1804-7.
 Eyre, John; transportation, 1771.
 Ezekiel prophesies, about 593 B.C.
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- Faber, F.; Oratorians, 1818.
 Fabi, k. Cremera, 477 B.C.; Fabii.
 Fabius, Quintus; painting, 311 B.C.
 Fabius Maximus; Allobroges, 121 B.C.
 Fahrenheit, G. D., 1686-1736; thermometer, about 1726.
 Faidherbe, gen.; Franco-Prussian war, 1871; St. Quentin, 1871.
 Fair, Laura D.; trials, United States.
 Fairbairn, Mr.; tubular bridge, 1849.
 Fairfax, T.; Naseby, 1645.
 Fairland, Miss; trials, 1874.
 Falk, Dr.; steam engine, 1779.
 Falconbridge; London, 1453.
 Falconer, H.; geologist, d. 1865.
 Faliero, Marino; Venice, 1335.
 Falk; Prussia, 1873; Germany, 1879.
 Falkland, viscount; Newbury, 1643.
 Falstaff, sir John; taverns.
 Fancourt, Samuel; circulating libraries, 1740.
 Faraday, Michael, 1791-1867; Royal Institution, chemistry, electricity, gas, magnetism, magneto-electricity, ice, Albert medal, Faraday.
 Farwell, lieut.; Natal, 1823.
 Farmer and Wallace; electric light, 1879.
 Farquhar, Mr.; boys Fonthill abbey, 1822.
 Farr, Dr.; annuities, 1864.
 Farragut, D. G., 1861-79, admiral, 1866; United States, 1864.
 Farrar, F. A.; trials, 1869.
 Farrell e. Goudons; trials, 1873.
 Farren, Miss, actress, retires, 1797.
 Farrer; trials, 1859.
 Fatima; Mahometanism, *note*.
 Faulkner, G.; newspapers, 1728.
 Fauntleroy, H.; forgery, 1824.
 Faure, M.; electric battery, 1851.
 Faust, John; printing, 1442.
 Faustin I.; Hayti, 1849.
 Faustulus; Alba, 750 B.C.
 Faux, Guy; gunpowder plot, 1605.
 Favre, Jules; France, 1870-2, d. 1880.
 Fawcett, col.; duel, 1843.
 Fazy, M.; Switzerland, 1878.
 Felix, popes, 289 et seq.
 Fellows, C.; Lycia, 1840.
 Felton assassinations Buckingham at Portsmouth, 1628.
 Fell Jesse; anthracite coal.
 Fenelon, archb.-shop, 1651-1715; Cambray.
 Fenning, Eliza; executions, 1815.
 Fenwick, J.; executions, 1697.
 Feranoo; Afghan stn, 1871.
 Ferdinand; Austria, Naples, Portugal, Sicily, Spain, Tuscany, Castile, Cordova.
 Ferdinand of Brunswick; Minden, 1759.
 Fergus; Scotland, coronation.
 Ferguson, J.; planets, 1854.
 Ferguson, Major P.; King's mountain.
 Ferguson, James; architecture, 1874-76.
 Fergusson, sir J.; Bombay, 1850.
 Ferinat; probability.
 Ferrand; France, 1874.
 Ferré; France, 1871.
 Ferrers, earl; trials, 1860.
 Ferry, Jules; France, 1879.
 Fessel; gyroscope, 1852.
 Fessenenden, W. P.; administration United States, 1844.
 Festing, col.; Ashantee, 1873.
 Fichte, J. G.; German philosopher, 1762-1814; Immanuel H., son, 1797-1879.
 Field, Cyrus; electric telegraph, 1868.
 Field, J.; nocturne.
 Fielding, H., novelist, 1703-54; magistrates.
 Fieschi; France, 1836.
 Figneras; Spain, 1873.
 Figueira; Spain, 1869.
 Fillmore, M.; United States, president, 1850; d. 1874.
 Finch, D.; admiralty, 1880.
 Finch, sir John; chancellor, lord; administrations, 1640; Henegau, chancellor, 1673.
 Fingueria; engraving, 1460.
 Finerty, Peter; trials, 1808, 1811.
 Finis, col.; India, 1857, *note*.
 Finnis, T.; lord mayor, 1864.
 Firth, M.; Sheffield, 1879.
 Fish, H.; administration United States, 1869.
 Fish, W.; trials, executions, 1876.
 Fisher, bishop; administrations, 1509; Salisbury; executed, 1535.
 Fisher; duels, 1806.
 Fisk, James; New York, 1871.
 Fitzgerald, H.; life-boat, 1856.
 Fitzgerald, lord; attainder, 1798.
 Fitzgerald, lord, e. Mrs. Clarke; trials, 1814.
 Fitzgerald, lord; Wellington administration, 1830.
 Fitz Osborn; Justiciars, 1067.
 Fitzpatrick, Greenville admin., 1806.
 Fitzpatrick, Hugh; trials, 1813.
 Fitz Roy, R., 1805-65; circumnavigation, 1826; New Zealand, 1843; meteorology, 1857.
 Fitzwalter, Robert de; Dunmow, 1244.
 Fitzwilliam, earl; Grenville administration, 1806; Ireland (lord-lieut.); strikes, 1875.
 Flad, Mr.; Abyssinia, 1866.
 Flammius; Thrasymene, 217 B.C.
 Flamm, A. L.; cryptography, 1875.
 Flammstedt; rebellions, 1497.
 Flamsteed, J.; Greenwich, 1745.
 Flavius Titus Lartius; dictators, 498 B.C.
 Flaxman, J., sculptor, 1754-1826.
 Fleuse; diving.
 Fletcher of Saltoun, *fl.* 1700; ballads.
 Fletcher, S. W.; trials, 1891.
 Fletcher, will forger; trials, 1844.
 Flight and Robson; apollonicon, 1817.
 Fluiders, capt.; explores New Holland, 1801.
 Flood, Mr.; absentees, 1773.
 Florence, Elizabeth; trials, 1822.
 Flores, gen.; Uruguay, 1863-8.
 Florus, Roman historian, *fl.* 106.
 Florens, Gustave; France, 1870-1.
 Florens, M. J. P., philosopher, 1794-1867.
 Floyd, J. B.; administration United States, 1857; Carnifex Ferry.
 Foh; China, 2240 B.C.
 Foix, Gaston de; Ravenna, 1512.
 Folengo, Theodorus; macaroni.
 Foley, J. H., sculptor; Albert memorial, Faraday memorial.
 Folger, C. J.; administration United States, 1881.
 Folkestone, lord; Arts. Society of, 1754.
 Folkestone e. Ridsdale; trials, 1876.
 Follett, sir William; solicitor general, attorney general, 1844.
 Folliott, bishop; Hereford, 1803.
 Fontaine, M.; electric light, 1877.
 Fontana; Mars, 1636.
 Foote, commodore; Fort Henry.
 Foote, Samuel, 1721-77; theatres.
 Foote e. Hayne; trials, 1824.
 Forbes, Edward, naturalist, 1816-64.
 Forbes, J. D., natural philosopher, 1809-68.
 Forbes, lord; horse guards, 1702.
 Forrest, Edwin; Astor place riots; trials in United States.
 Forrest, gen. N. B.; Fort Donelson.
 Forster, John; South Kensington Museum, 1876.
 Forster, Mr.; Preston, 1715.
 Förster, archbishop; Prussia, 1875.
 Förster, M.; planets, 1850.
 Forsyth, sir D.; Burma, 1875.
 Forsyth, rev. Mr.; fire-arms, 1807.
 Fortescue, C. S.; Gladstone, 1868.
 Fortescue, lord; Ireland, lord lieutenant, 1839.
 Forward, W.; admin. U.S., 1841.
 Forwood, S. (Southery); executions, 1866.
 Foscaro, doge; Venice, 1457.
 Foster, John, essayist, 1770-1843.
 Foster, W.; trials in United States.
 Fottrell, capt.; duels, 1817.
 Foucault, J. B. L., 1819-68; pendulum, siderostat.
 Fouché, J., duc d'Ortonto, 1763-1820.
 Fould, Achille, 1800-67; France, 1861.
 Foulis, R. A., printer, 1740-76.
 Fourdrinier, M.; paper, 1807.
 Fourier, C. d. 1837; Fourierism.
 Fournet, M. de; France, 1877.
 Fowke, capt.; exhibition, 1862; Albert hall.
 Fowler, Mr.; canoe, 1878.
 Fox & Henderson; Crystal Palace, 1861.
 Fox, bishop of Winchester; administrations, 1609; privy seal.
 Fox, Charles James, 1749-1806; duel, 1779; Portland administration, 1783; India bill, people.
 Fox, George, 1624-90; Quakers.
 Fox, Henry; Newcastle administration, 1787.
 Fox, sir Stephen; Chelsea, 1628.
 Fox, St. G. Lane; electric fly (lamp-lighting) fly, gas.
 Foxe, John; martyrologist, 1517-87.
 Francis, Dr., 1755-1840; Paraguay.
 Francis; trials, 1842.
 Francis I., emperor; Germany, 1745; Austria, 1804.
 Francis I.; France, 1816; duelling, cloth of gold, Marignan, Pavia, Sicily.
 Francis Joseph; Austria, 1848; assassinations, Hungary, 1848.
 Francis, sir Philip, 1740-1818; Junia.
 Francis, St., 1182-1226; Cordellera.
 Francis de Sales, St., 1567-1622; "Devout Life."
 Francisco d'Assisi; Spain, 1846.
 Francke, A.; orphan-houses, 1698.
 Frankfort, lord, e. Alice Lowe; trials, 1842, 1852.
 Frankland, Edward; amyl, ethyl, methyl, 1849.
 Franklin, Benjamin, 1706-90; electricity, 1752; lightning, abolitionists, ambassadors.
 Franklin, sir John; northwest passage, 1825; Franklin.
 Franklin, gen. W. B.; South Mountain, 1862; Fredericksburgh, 1863; Red-river campaign, 1864.
 Franke; suicide, trials, 1825.
 Fraser e. Hagley; trials, 1844.
 Frederick; trials, 1874.
 Frederick; Germany, Prussia, Hesse, Nuremberg, Palatinate, Prague, Hochkirchen, Torgau.
 Frederick, duke of York, 1762-1827; York.
 Frederick II.; Corte Navia, 1297.
 Frederick Augustus; Poland, 1687.
 Frederick Charles, prince of Prussia; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71; Metz, 1870.
 Frederick Lewis, prince; Wales, 1729.
 Frederick William I.-IV.; Prussia; assassinations.
 Freeling, S.; Grenada, 1871.
 Freeman, E. A.; conquest, 1870-6.
 Frelinghuysen, F. T.; administration United States, 1861.
 Fremantle, rev. W. H.; dissenters, 1878.
 Fremont, J. C., d. 1813; United States, 1856.
 Frémy, M.; steel, 1861.
 French, col.; trials, 1820.
 Freney; trials, 1749.
 Frere, sir Bartle; slave trade; Zanzibar, 1872; cape, 1876; Kaffria, 1875; embassy.

- Frère Orban; Belgium, 1863, 1878.
 Frewen, archbishop; York, 1660.
 Fréycinet, M. de; France, 1879.
 Frichot; opheleide.
 Frith, W. P.; painter, b. 1819.
 Frivell, William; post office, 1631.
 Froisher, sir Martin, d. 1594; north-west passage, 1576.
 Froggatt, E.; trials, 1877-9.
 Froussart, historian, 1337-1410.
 Frost, John, Chartist; Newport, 1839.
 Frost, W. E.; Royal Acad., 1810-77.
 Frothingham, D.; trials in U. S.
 Froude, J. A., historian, b. 1818; South African confederation, 1875.
 Frumentius; Abyssinia, 329.
 Fnuad Pasha, 1814-69; Damascus, Turkey, 1830-9.
 Fuller, J.; Royal Institution, 1833.
 Fuller case; India, 1876.
 Fulton, R., 1765-1815; steam-engine, 1803.
 Furley, Mary; trials, 1844.
 Furzeaux, capt.; Adventure Bay, New Holland, returns, 1774.
 Furness, Mrs. H.; concordance, 1876.
 Fusch, H., painter, 1741-1825.
- G.
- Gabelentz, H. C. von der; language, 1874.
 Gage, gen.; America, 1775.
 Gakwar.
 Gaine, W.; parchment-paper, 1837.
 Gainsborough, Thomas, painter, 1727-88.
 Galba; Rome, emperor, 68.
 Gale; balloons, gunpowder, 1865.
 Gale, Sarah, and Greenacre; trials, 1857.
 Galen, 130-200; physic.
 Galgaens, 84; Grampians.
 Galileo di Galilei, 1564-1642; acoustics, astronomy, falling bodies, harmonic curve, ice, inquisition, pendulum, planets, sun, telescopes.
 Gall, J., 1758-1828; cranology.
 Gallatin, Albert; administration United States, 1802; coast survey.
 Gallaudet, T. H.; deaf and dumb.
 Galles, 1846.
 Gallien; balloons, 1735.
 Gallienus; Rome, emperor, 260.
 Galton, F.; composite portraits, 1877.
 Galvani, Louis, 1737-98; electricity, 1791; voltaic pile.
 Galway, earl of; Almanza, 1707.
 Gama, Vasco de, d. 1525.
 Gambetta, L., b. 1838; France, 1870-81; opportunists, scrutin.
 Gamber, earl; Basque Roads, 1809; Copenhagen.
 Gambier and Rumble; trials, 1869.
 Gambrell; trials, 1879.
 Gamgee, J.; glacierium, 1876.
 Gamond, Thomé de; tunnels, 1867.
 Ganganello, Clement XIV., popes, 1769.
 Gangeland; apothecary.
 Gardiner, A.; Natal, 1835.
 Gardner, bishop; administrations, 1529.
 Gardner, lieut. Alan; missions, 1850.
 Gardner, gen. F.; Port Hudson, 1863.
 Garfield, gen.; United States, prest., 1880.
 Garibaldi, Joseph, b. 1807; Italy, 1859-76; Solferino, Sicily, Naples, Volturno; Franco-Prussian war, 1870.
 Garnerin, M.; balloons, 1802.
 Garnet; gunpowder plot, 1605.
 Garnet, Dr. Thos.; Royal Institution, 1891.
 Garrett Anderson, Mrs.; physic, 1865.
 Garrick, David, 1716-79; theatres, Drury Lane, jubilees.
 Garrison, W. L.; slavery in United States, 1831.
 Garrod, A. H.; Royal Institution, 1875.
 Garrow, William; attorney-general, 1813.
 Garth, Dr.; Kit-cat club, 1703.
 Garvey, A. J.; United States, 1872; trials in U. S.
 Gaskell, Mrs. E. C., novelist, 1811-65.
 Gassendi, 1592-1655; atoms, sun, sound.
 Gaston de Foix; Ravenna, 1512.
 Gates, gen.; Saratoga, 1777; Camden, 1780; Bemis's heights.
 Gauden, bishop; Eikon Basilike, 1649.
 Gauden, M.; sapphire, 1857.
 Gaunt, John of, b. 1340; Ghent, roses, wars.
 Gausius, 335 B.C.; caustic.
 Gavarni, French caricaturist, 1801-66.
 Gavestons, beheaded, 1312; rebellions.
 Gay, John, 1688-1732; fables, operas.
 Gay-Lussac, J., 1778-1850; balloons.
- Gayer, J.; lion-sermon.
 Ged, William; stereotype, 1730.
 Geoffard, gen. Fabre; Hayti, 1858.
 Gelasius I.; popes, 492; breviary, pall, Candelmas.
 Gellert, C. F., German fabulist, 1715-69.
 Gellius, Aulus, Latin miscellany, *A.* 117-180.
 Gelon; Syracuse, 485 B.C.; Himera.
 Genghis Khan; see *Jenghis Khan*.
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 George, David, d. 1536; family of love.
 George, St.; garter.
 George I.-IV.; England, kings, assassinations.
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 George I.; accession, 1714.
 George II.; Dettingen, 1743.
 George, king, Bonny.
 Georgi; dahlia, 1815.
 Geramb, baron; aliens, 1812.
 Gerard, J.; physic garden, 1567.
 Gerbert, d. 1003; arithmetic.
 Germaine, lord George Sackville; Minden, 1759.
 Germanus; Sodor, 447.
 Gerry, Elbridge; admin. U. S., 1813.
 Gerstenzweig, gen., m. 1861; Poland.
 Gervinus, G. G., German historian, 1805-71.
 Gesler; Switzerland, 1305.
 Geta; Rome, emperor, 211.
 Ghulam Hussein; Afghanistan, 1878; India, 1881.
 Gibbins, Mr., k.; riots, 1831.
 Gibbon, Edward, historian, 1737-94.
 Gibbons, Grinling, sculptor, 1648-1721.
 Gibbons, Orlando, music, 1583-1625.
 Gibbs, J., architect, 1674-1754.
 Gibbs, sir V.; attorney-general, 1807; common pleas, 1814.
 Gibbs, W.; Keble college, Christ's hospital, 1877.
 Gibbs, W. A.; corn, 1868; hay, 1875.
 Gibson, J., sculptor, 1791-1836; Royal Academy.
 Gibson, T.; concordance, 1535.
 Gibson, T. M.; Palmerston admin., 1859.
 Giesmar, gen.; Praga, 1831.
 Giffard, sir Harding; solicitor-general, 1875.
 Gifford, lieut.; Kildare, 1798.
 Gifford, R.; attorney-general, 1819.
 Gifford, S. R., painter, b. 1823.
 Gifford, William, 1787-1826; *Quarterly Review*, 1809.
 Gilbert E. Enoch (*Pall Mall Gazette*); trials, 1873.
 Gilbert, archbishop; York, 1757.
 Gilbert, Dr., 1540-1603; electricity, 1600; magnetism.
 Gilbert, gen.; Ferozeshah, 1845.
 Gilbert, G.; executions, 1862.
 Gilbert, sir Humphry, 1539-84; Newfoundland.
 Gilchrist, earl (of Angus), 1037.
 Gilchrist; steel.
 Gildas, historian, 516-70.
 Gilliam, Richard; trials, 1828.
 Gillespie, col.; Vellore, 1806.
 Gillespie, gen.; Kalunga, duels, 1788.
 Gilmore, gen. J. Q. A.; Charleston.
 Gillott, J.; steel pens.
 Gillray, J., 1785-1815; caricatures.
 Gilmer, T. W.; admin. United States, 1844.
 Gilpin, H. D.; admin. United States, 1840.
 Ginckel, gen.; Aughrim, 1691.
 Gintl, Dr.; electric telegraph (duplex), 1853.
 Gioberti, Italian writer, 1801-52.
 Gioja, F.; compass, 1302.
 Giotto, painter, 1276-1336.
 Gindetti, passion-music.
 Gladstone, rev. Mr.; trials, 1852.
 Gladstone, J. H.; copper-zinc couple, 1872; physical society, 1874; education society.
 Gladstone v. Gladstone; trials, 1875.
 Gladstone, W. E., b. 1809; Gladstone, 1868-80; suspensory act; England, 1877-8; Dublin, 1878; parliament, 1881.
 Glaisher, J.; meteorology, 1850; balloons, 1862.
 Glanville, R. de; chief-justice, 1180.
 Glas, capt., murdered; trials, 1766.
 Glas, John, 1698-1773; Glasites, 1727.
 Gleichen, count; England, 1877.
 Glenower, Owen; Wales, 1400.
 Glenelg, lord (Charles Grant), d. 1866; Wellington administration, 1828.
- Glenawley, lord, v. Burn; trials, 1820.
 Gloucester, duke of; marriage act, 1772.
 Glover, col.; Ashantee, 1874.
 Glover, E. A.; trials, 1858.
 Gluck, C., music composer, 1741-87.
 Gobelin, G.; tapestry, Gobelins.
 Goderich, lord, d. 1859; Goderich.
 Godfrey, M.; bank of England, 1694.
 Godfrey of Bouillon; Jerusalem, 1099.
 Godolphin, earl; Godolphin admin., 1684.
 Godoy, M., prince of peace; Spain, 1806; d. 1851.
 Godwin, sir G.; Pegu, 1852.
 Godwin, William, 1756-1836; politics, novels.
 Goethe, or Göthe; German miscel., 1749-1832.
 Goff, N.; admin. United States, 1881.
 Gog and Magog; Guildhall.
 Gold, F. I., 1881; railways, 1881; trials.
 Goldoni, Ch., Italian dramatist, 1707-93.
 Goldsborough, L. M., commander; Roanoke island.
 Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind), b. 1821; Nightingale fund.
 Goldschmidt, H., 1802-66; planets, 1852.
 Goldsmids; trials, 1873.
 Goldsmith, Oliver, poet, miscel., 1728-74.
 Goncourt; naturalism.
 Gonsalvo de Cordova, gen., d. 1515; Garigliano.
 Gonzales, F. O.; Spain, 1879; Mexico, 1830.
 Gooch, lady; trials, 1858.
 Good, Daniel; trials, 1842.
 Goodenough, lieut.; massacres, 1875.
 Goodrich, bishop; administrations, 1551.
 Goodwin, bishop H.; Carlisle, 1870.
 Goodyear, C.; caoutchouc.
 Gordian; Rome, emperors.
 Gordon, sir A. H.; Fiji, 1875; New Zealand, 1880.
 Gordon, col.; duels, 1783; China, 1863; Egypt, 1874; Abyssinia, Soudan.
 Gordon, gen.; Winchester.
 Gordon, Nathaniel; trials in U. S.
 Gordon, lord G., d. 1793; riots, libel, trials, 1781, 1788.
 Gordons, L. and L.; trials, 1804.
 Gore; anthracite coal.
 Gorgey, gen.; Hungary, 1849.
 Gorham e. bishop of Exeter; trials, 1849.
 Gorringe, lieut.-commander; obelisk.
 Gortschakoff, gen.; Kalafat, 1854; Silistria, Tchernaya.
 Gortschakoff, prince; Vienna conference, 1853; Poland, 1861; Russo-Turkish war, II., 1877-8.
 Götschen, J. G., b. 1831; Gladstone administration, 1859; Egypt, 1870; Turkey, 1880-1.
 Gosnold, B.; fisheries.
 Goss v. Whitlake; trials, 1870.
 Gossett, sir W.; trials, 1842.
 Gough, sir Hugh, 1772-1869; China, 1841; India, 1846; Goojerat, Sobraon, Ferozeshah.
 Goulard; France, 1874.
 Goulburn, H.; Wellington admin., 1828.
 Gould, J., b. 1804; birds, works on, 1832-78; humming-birds, 1862.
 Gould, Jay, New York, 1872.
 Gould, Miss; trials, 1822.
 Gould, murderer; trials, 1840.
 Gourko, gen.; Russo-Turkish war, II., 1878; Schipka.
 Gourlay, capt.; duels, 1824.
 Gower, earl; Wilmington administration, 1742; North administration, 1770.
 Gower, F. A.; telephone.
 Gower, J., poet, d. 1402.
 Gracchus, Tiberius, slain, 133; Caius slain, 121 B.C.
 Grady, Mr.; duels, 1827.
 Græbe and Liebermann; alizarine.
 Grævius, J. G. and G.; thesaurus.
 Grafton, duke of, Rockingham admin., 1766; Grafton admin., 1767.
 Graham, A.; planets, 1848.
 Graham, bishop; Chester, 1848.
 Graham, C. C.; Grenada.
 Graham, gen.; Barossa, 1811; Sebastian, Bergen op Zoom.
 Graham of Claverhouse, 1650-89; Killiecrankie.
 Graham, Mr.; duels, 1791.
 Graham, Mr.; pendulum, 1715; magnetism, 1722.
 Graham, sir James, 1792-1861; Grey, Peel.
 Graham, Thomas, 1806-69; mint, diffusion, dialysis, atmolytia.

- Graham, W. A.; admin. U. S., 1850.
Grammont, duc de; Dettingen, 1743.
Grandard, Arthur, earl of; Kilmaunham, 1675.
Granby, marquess of; Chatham administration, 1766.
Granger, F.; admin. United States, 1841.
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Grant, Albert; Leicester square, 1874; trials, 1875-6; painting, 1877.
Grant, sir Colquhoun; duels, 1835.
Grant, sir F., 1803-78; Royal Academy, 1806-78.
Grant, G. B.; calculating machine, 1874.
Grant, capt. John; cookery, 1857; cottage's stove.
Grant, gen. Ulysses S., b. 1828; United States, 1863-73; Pittsburgh, 1862.
Grant, Lieut.; trials, 1816, 1844; Central Africa, 1843.
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Grantham, lord; Shelburne admin., 1872.
Grantley, F. Norton, lord; attorney-general, 1763.
Granville, earl; Russell, Palmerston administrations, 1851.
Gratian; canons, 1140.
Gratian; Rome, emperor, 367-83.
Grattan, Henry, orator, 1750-1820; duelling, 1800, 1820.
Grattan, T. Colley, novelist, 1796-1864.
Gratton; Alps (tunnel).
Graves, admiral sir T.; Basseterre, 1782.
Gray, bp.; Bristol, 1827 (see *Capetown*).
Gray, E.; telephone, 1873.
Gray, Thomas, poet, 1716-71.
Greathed, Mr.; life boats, 1789.
Grevatrix, Val.; impostors, 1666.
Greaves, lord; suicide, 1830.
Greech, prof.; fire detector.
Greeley, Horace, 1811-72; United States, 1872.
Green, Charles, 1786-1870; balloons, 1828.
Green, H. G.; trials in U. S.
Green, rev. S.; public worship, 1880.
Greenacre, J.; trials, 1837.
Greene, gen.; Camden, 1781.
Greenwood, T.; file, 1860.
Gregg, Dr.; reformed Episcopal church.
Gregoire, M.; national convention, 1792.
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Gregory I.-XVI.; popes, 590 et seq.
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Gregory XIII.; calendar, 1582.
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Grenville, F.; British Museum, 1846.
Grenville, George; Newcastle admin., 1754; Grenville admin., 1763.
Grenville, lord; Grenville administration, 1806; delicate investigation.
Gresham, sir T., d. 1579; Gresham.
Grévy, Jules; France, 1871-81.
Grévy, A.; France, 1877.
Grey, bishop; Hereford, 1832.
Grey, earl, 1761-1845; Grey, reform.
Grey, sir George; Russell admin., 1846; Palmerston admin., 1855; Cape, 1856.
Grey, Henry, earl; Russell admin., 1845.
Grey, lady Jane, executed 1554; England, queens.
Grey, lord; Pomfret castle, 1183.
Grey, Stephen; electricity, 1750.
Griesbach, J., critic, 1745-1812.
Griffith, sir R.; Griffith's valuation.
Grimaldi, Joseph, clown; retires, 1828.
Grimm, Jacob, 1753-1836; Wilhelm, 1766-1859; dictionary (German), Grimm's law.
Grindall, archbishop; York, 1570; Canterbury, 1599.
Grindell, gen.; Demarara, 1803; Tobago.
Grinnell, Mr.; Franklin expedition, 1850.
Grinstead, capt.; "Princess Alice."
Grist, madame, d. 1869.
Grissell, C. E., parliament, 1871-80.
Griswold, R.; admin. U. S., 1801.
Grocy, William; Greek, 1480.
Grogan, col.; captured; United States, 1841.
Gronovius, J., thesaurus, 1657-1702.
Gros, baron; China, 1858.
Grote, G., historian, 1794-1861.
Grotius, H., 1583-1645; philosophy.
Grove, G.; Crystal Palace, 1874; music, d. 1875.
Grove, sir W. R., natural philosopher and judge, b. 1811; voltaic battery, 1839; correlation 1842; continuity, 1896.
Groves, W.; electric balance, 1879.
Growse, Elias; needles.
Grundy, F.; administration U. S., 1838.
Guelp; Buvaria, Brunswick.
Guericke, Otto von, d. 1686; air, electricity, 1647; Magdeburg.
Guérin Méneville; silk (santone), 1858.
Guernsey, W. H.; trials, 1858.
Guesclin, B. Du, d. 1380.
Guibert, archbishop; France, 1876.
Guibord, J.; Montreal, 1875.
Guicciardini, F., historian, 1482-1540.
Guido, Aretino, fl. 1030.
Guido, Reni, painter, 1575-1642.
Guifford, earl of; trials, 1853.
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Guinnett, J. E.; trials in U. S.
Guinness, sir B., 1798-1864; Patrick, St., 1863.
Guiscard; Naples, 1059; conspiracies, 1710.
Guise, dukes of; Guise.
Guiteau, C. J., assassin; United States, 1881.
Guizot, F., 1787-1874; France, 1840-8-70.
Gunter, E.; Gunter's chain, 1606.
Gurney, G.; Bude light, 1841.
Gurney, Messrs.; trials, 1869.
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Gurwood, col.; suicide, 1845.
Güssfeldt, Dr.; Africa, 1873.
Gustavus Adolphus, k. Lutzen, 1632; Sweden, Munich.
Gustavus Vasa; Sweden, 1521.
Gustavus I.-IV.; Sweden.
Gutenberg, J., d. 1467; printing.
Guter, of Nuremberg; air, 1659.
Guthrie, James; admin. U. S., 1853.
Guthrie, Samuel; chloroform, 1831.
Gutierrez, T. Peru, 1872.
Guy Faux; gunpowder plot, 1606.
Guy, Thomas; Guy's hospital, 1721.
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Guzman, Domine de; beads, 1292.
Gwynne, Nell; bell-ringing, 1687.
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- Habakkuk, prophet, about 326 a.c.
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Hachette, Jeanne de la; Beauvais, 1472.
Hacker, L.; Sabbath schools, 1740.
Hacker, Matilda; trials, 1879.
Hackett, William; impostors, 1591.
Hackman, Mr.; trials, 1770.
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Haden, Seymour; burials, 1875.
Hadley; quadrant, 1731.
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Hædel, prof.; development.
Hæcker; magnetism, 1851.
Hahz, Persian poet, fl. fourteenth century.
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Haggart, David; trials, 1821.
Haggerty and Holloway; trials, 1807.
Hahnemann, Samuel, 1753-1843; homoeopathy.
Hakluyt, R., geographer, 1533-1616.
Hakon; Iceland.
Hale, sir Matthew, judge, 1609-76.
Hales, Stephen, philosopher, 1677-1761.
Halévy, J. E. F., music composer, 1799-1862.
Halifax, earl of; Halifax administration, 1714; trimmer; see *Wood*.
Hall; steam, 1840.
Hall, A.; Mars, 1877; astronomy.
Hall, A. O.; United States, 1872; trials in U. S.
Hall, sir B.; health, Palmerston administration, 1855.
Hall, sir C., vice-chancellor, 1873.
Hall, Marshall, physiology, 1790-1857.
Hall, N. K.; admin. U. S., 1859.
Hall, rev. Robert, 1764-1841.
Hall, Samuel, d. 1862; lace.
Hall & Scople; trials, 1862.
Hallam, Henry, historian, 1778-1850.
Hallock, F. G.; English language.
Hallock, gen.; peninsular campaign.
Haller, A. von, physiologist, 1708-77.
Halle, Edmund, astronomer; Greenwich, 1719; Venus.
Halloran, Dr., transported for forging a bank, 1818.
- Hamdi Pacha; Turkey, 1878.
Hamel, J.; Mont Blanc, 1820.
Hamilcar; Carthage, 237 a.c.
Hamilton, A.; duels, 1748, 1804; abolitionists; administration U. S., 1789.
Hamilton and Douglas cause; trials, 1709.
Hamilton, bishop; Salisbury, 1854.
Hamilton, duke of; duelling, 1712; trials, 1813.
Hamilton, F. W.; guards.
Hamilton, James, marquess of; admin. administrations, 1640.
Hamilton, J.; court of honor.
Hamilton, Mary; trials, 1736.
Hamilton, Paul; admin. U. S., 1800.
Hamilton, sir W.; Hercules, quartermasters.
Hamilton, W. R.; Elgin marbles.
Hamlin, H.; administration U. S., 1861.
Hammond, Mr.; ambassadors, 1791.
Hampden, John, killed, 1643; ship-money, Chalgrove.
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Hampton, H.; free church, 1839.
Hancock, J.; Declaration of Independence, 1776.
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Handel, G. F., 1684-1759; Handel, opera, oratorios, Judas, Joshua, Messiah, Rule Britannia.
Hansen, sir James; divorce court, 1872.
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Hans Sachs, 1494-1578; minnesingers.
Hanson, capt.; duels, 1776.
Hanway, Jonas, d. 1786; marine society; umbrella.
Harcourt, lady; fête de vertu.
Harcourt, lord; Oxford admin., 1711.
Harcourt, sir W. V., solicitor-general, 1873; Gladstone admin., 1880.
Hardee, gen.; Sherman's march.
Hardicanute; England, 1039.
Harding, prof.; planets, 1804.
Hardinge, sir Henry (afterwards lord), 1846; India.
Hardinge, Mr.; journals, 1752.
Hardwicke, earl of; Pelham admin., 1744; Derby admin., 1852; Ireland (lord lieutenant), 1801.
Hardy, Gathorne, b. 1814; Disraeli administration, 1868 and 1874.
Hare, R.; blowpipe, 1802.
Hargraves, E.; Australia, 1851.
Hargraves, J.; cotton, 1767.
Harlan, T.; administration, U. S., 1865.
Harley, Robert; Godolphin admin., 1702; Harleian library (see *Oxford*).
Harley, R. W.; Tobago, 1875.
Harmer, gen.; Indians.
Harmodius kills Hipparchus, 514 a.c.
Harney, gen.; United States, 1835.
Harold II.; Hastings, 1066.
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Harper & Brothers; copyright, free.
Harper, W.; Bedford, 1561.
Harrington, J.; Oceana, 1656; trials, 1875.
Harrington, earl of; Pelham admin., 1744.
Harrist, T.; algebra, 1631.
Harris, Mr.; organs, 1682; clocks, apples, fluxions, pendulum.
Harris, sir W. S., 1792-1867; lightning conductors, 1820-54.
Harrison, gen.; United States, president, 1841.
Harrison, J.; pneumatic loom, 1834; Harrison, 1714.
Harrison, Mr.; congelation, 1857, 1873.
Harrold, D. E.; trials, United States.
Harrowby, earl of; Pitt administration, 1804 et seq.
Harsnet, archbishop; York, 1628.
Harte, Bret; English language.
Hartinger, Mr.; duels, 1820.
Hartington, marquess of; Gladstone administration, 1868 and 1880.
Hartland, sir R.; Madras, 1771.
Hartmann; Russia, 1890.
Harvard, J., Cambridge; Harvard college.
Harvey, H. Bagenal; trials, 1768.
Harvey, Dr. William, 1578-1667; blood anatomy, midwifery, generation.
Harwood; porter, 1730.
Hasdrubal; Carthage, Spain; Metaurus, 207 a.c.

- Hasewell, Anthony; trials in U.S.
 Hasokka; emperor's hymn, 1797.
 Hassall, A. H.; food.
 Hassan and Hussan; drama.
 Hassler, Mr.; coast survey, U. S.
 Hastings, marquess of; India, governor-general, 1813.
 Hastings, Warren, 1733-1818; India, 1772; Chunar, Hastings.
 Hatchell, Mr.; duels, 1814.
 Hatfield fires at George III.; trials, 1800.
 Hatfield; executions, 1803.
 Hattherley, lord chancellor, 1838.
 Hatton, sir Christopher, d. 1591; chancellor (lord high), master in chancery.
 Hauser, J.; trials in U. S.
 Hausmann; Paris, France, 1869.
 Haüy, R., 1743-1822; crystallography.
 Haüy, V.; blind school, 1804.
 Hawelock, gen.; India, 1857; Cawnpore.
 Hawke, admiral; naval battles, 1747.
 Hawkesbury, lord; administrations, 1837; Amiens.
 Hawkey, lieut.; duels, trials, 1846.
 Hawkins, J.; piano.
 Hawkins, sir John, d. 1595; Guinea, slave-trade, 1562; potatoes, tobacco, Chatham.
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel, American novelist, 1804-64; English language.
 Hay, lord John; British legion, 1835; St. Sebastian's.
 Haydn, Joseph (first compiler of this book), d. 1856.
 Haydn, Joseph, music composer, 1732-1820; Creation, Emperor's hymn.
 Haydon, Benjamin, painter, 1786-1846.
 Hayes, Mr.; duels, 1728, 1806; trials, 1802.
 Hayes, sir H. B.; trials, 1800.
 Hayes, R. B.; prest. United States, 1876.
 Hayman, Dr. H.; Rugby; trials, 1874.
 Hayman, G.; Hungary, 1849.
 Hayter, sir G.; painter, 1792-1871.
 Hayter, sir William; whips.
 Hayward; trials, 1821.
 Haywood, W.; Holborn, 1869.
 H. B.; caricatures.
 Head, sir Francis; Canada, 1836.
 Headfort, marquess of; trials, 1805.
 Hearn; northwest passage, 1769.
 Heath, archbishop; York, 1555.
 Heberden, Dr.; Humane Society, 1774.
 Hebert, J. R. (pere Duchesne), executed, 1794.
 Hector of Troy, slain, 1183 a.c.
 Heenan, J.; boxing, 1890.
 Hegel, G., philosopher, 1770-1831.
 Hehl; animal magnetism, 1774.
 Heine, H., German poet, 1799-1856.
 Heintzelman, gen.; peninsular campaign.
 Helena, St.; cross, 328; Bethlehem.
 Heliodorus, A. 398; romances.
 Heliodorus; Rome, emperor, 218; silk.
 Helmholtz, H., b. 1821; ophthalmoscope, 1851; acoustics.
 Heloise, d. 1164; Abbeard.
 Helps, sir Arthur, history and miscellaneous, b. 1811-75.
 Helsham, capt.; duels, 1829.
 Helman, Felicia, poet, 1794-1835.
 Heucke; planets, 1845.
 Henderson, A.; proverbs.
 Henderson, sir E.; police.
 Henfield, G.; trials in U. S.
 Hengst, octarch, Salisbury.
 Henley, col. D.; trials in U. S.
 Henley, lord; Grenville admin., 1763.
 Henley, Joseph; Derby admin., 1852.
 Henley, orator, d. 1756.
 Hennessy, J. P.; Bahama, 1874; Barbadoes, 1875-6.
 Hennis, Dr.; duels, 1833.
 Henrietta; queens (Charles I.).
 Henry; England, France, Germany, Spain (kings).
 Henry I.; Tachebray, 1106.
 Henry II.; France; tournaments, 1559.
 Henry III.; France; assassinations.
 Henry IV.; France, 1589; Nantes, Ra-Auillac, Yvres, assassination.
 Henry V.; Agincourt, 1415; Cherbourg.
 Henry VIII.; Bosworth, 1485.
 Henry VIII.; England, 1509; age, defender, field, monasteries, spurs.
 Henry, J. W.; administration U. S., 1796.
 Henry, Joseph, American natural philosopher, 1797-1878.
 Henry, Paul and Prosper; planets, 1872-8.
 Henry the Lion; Brunswick, 1139.
 Henshaw, Mr.; duels, 1820.
 Henty, Mr.; Victoria, 1834.
 Heppburn, ensign; trials, 1811.
 Heraclitus, philosopher, *d.* 500 a.c.
 Heraclius; cross, 615.
 Herbert, admiral; Bantry Bay, 1689.
 Herbert, George, ch. poet, 1593-1633.
 Herbert of Chisbury, lord, 1581-1648, deism.
 Herbert, Sidney (afterwards lord), 1810-61; Peel, Palmerston administrations.
 Herbert, W.; trials, 1840.
 Hercules Tyrius; purple.
 Herder, J. G. von, philosopher, 1744-1803.
 Hermann (Arminius); Germany, 9.
 Hero of Alexandria, *d.* 284-221 a.c.
 Herod; Jews, 42 a.c.
 Herodian, history, *d.* 173.
 Herodotus, b. 484 a.c.; history.
 Herophilus; anatomy, 302 a.c.
 Herostatus fires the temple at Ephesus, 356 a.c.
 Herries, J. C.; Peel administration, 1834.
 Herring, archbishop; Canterbury, 1747.
 Herring, Mrs.; trials, 1773.
 Hermann, R.; Ilmenium.
 Herschel, J. F., 1792-1871; actinometer, photography.
 Herschel, W., 1738-1822; Saturn, astronomy, telescope, sun, Uranus, nebular hypothesis.
 Hertford, earl of; administrations, 1547; Pinkey.
 Hertford, marquess of; his executors v. Suisse, trials, 1842.
 Hertz, James; check bank, 1873.
 Hervie, H.; doctors' commons, 1560.
 Hesiod, Greek poet, *d.* 850 a.c.
 Hess, gen.; Solferino, 1859.
 Hewett, commodore; Congo, 1875.
 Heytesbury, lord; Ireland (lord lieutenant), 1844.
 Heywood, Mrs.; Manchester, 1875.
 Hibbert, R.; Hibbert fund.
 Hicks; life-boat, etc., 1874.
 Hicks, A. W.; trials in U. S.
 Hiero; Syracuse, 478-275 a.c.
 Hieronymus, see *Jerome*.
 Hilary; hymns, 431.
 Hildreth, R.; English language.
 Hilgard, J. E.; Coast Survey, U. S.
 Hill, gen. A. P.; Gettysburg.
 Hill, gen. D. H.; South Mountain.
 Hill, lord; commander in chief, 1828.
 Hill, rev. R.; Surrey chapel.
 Hill, bishop R.; Man.
 Hill, Rowland, b. 1796-1879; post-office.
 Hillsborough, lord; North admin. 1770.
 Hind, J. R., b. 1823; planets, 1847; comets.
 Hinde, lieut.; duel, 1817.
 Hinds, bishop; Norwich, 1849.
 Hinrichs, prof.; atomic theory, 1855.
 Hipparchus, *d.* 162 a.c.; astronomy, Canary, constellation, degrees, latitude, longitude.
 Hippasus; ostracism, 510 a.c.
 Hippocrates, d. 357 a.c.; anatomy, surgery, lodestone.
 Hoadley, B., bishop, *d.* 1761; Bangorian.
 Hoar, E. R.; administration U. S., 1869.
 Hobart, lord; Addington admin., 1801.
 Hobbema, painter, *d.* 1681.
 Hobbes, T., 1588-1679; academies.
 Hobhouse, sir J. C. (afterwards lord Broughton), 1869; Melbourne administration, 1834.
 Hoche, gen.; Dunkirk, 1793.
 Hochstade, C. von, Cologne, 1248.
 Hocker, murderer; trials, 1845.
 Hodel; Germany, Prussia, 1878.
 Hodge, col.; United States, 1871.
 Hodgson, gen.; Belleisle, 1761.
 Hodgson & Greene; trials, 1832.
 Hofer, Andrew; Tyrol, 1809-10.
 Hoffmann, A.; Kladderadatsch.
 Hofmann, Dr. A. W., b. 1818; chemistry, ammonia, aniline, crith, Faraday.
 Hogarth, W., painter, 1697-1764.
 Hogg, James, Scotch poet, 1772-1835.
 Holbein, Hans, German painter, d. 1543.
 Holcombe, lieut.; India, 1875.
 Holcroft, T., 1745-1809; melodrama, 1793.
 Holmnesse, earl of; Devonshire administration, 1766.
 Holgate, archbishop; York, 1545.
 Holmshed, Ralph, *d.* about 1580.
 Holkar; India, 1804.
 Holker, sir J.; solicitor general, 1871; attorney general, 1875.
 Holland, J. G.; English language.
 Holland, lord; Melbourne administration, 1835 et seq.; trials, 1797.
 Holland, sir H., 1788-1873; president Royal Institute, 1865-73.
 Hollest murderers; trials, 1851.
 Holloway, T.; Holloway hospitals, 1873.
 Holmes, admiral; Cape Coast, 1663.
 Holmes, O. W.; English language.
 Holt, sir John, King's Bench, 1689.
 Holt; trials, 1844.
 Holt, Joseph; administration U. S., 1850.
 Holtz, electricity, 1865.
 Holwell, Mr.; suttees, 1743.
 Holyoake; secularism.
 Home or Hume, D.; spiritualism; trials, 1868.
 Home, lieut.; Delhi, 1857.
 Home, *d.* 962 a.c. (*Clinton*); poetry.
 Hompesch, baron; duels, 1806.
 Hone, William, 1779-1842; trials, 1817; almanacs.
 Honey and Francis; riots, 1821.
 Honorius; Western empire, 395.
 Hood, admiral; Madeira, 1807; Toulon.
 Hood, gen. J. B.; Atlanta campaign; Atlanta Pass.
 Hood, Thomas, comic writer, 1798-1845; Tom, son, 1835-74.
 Hook, Theodore, novelist, 1788-1841.
 Hook, W. F. J. D., dean, historian, 1798-1875.
 Hooke, Robert, 1635-1702; air, boiling, camera, clocks, geology, mechanics, microscope, telegraphs.
 Hooker, J. D., b. 1816; Kew, 1865.
 Hooker, gen. J., United States, 1862-3; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville.
 Hooker, Richard, theologian, 1553-1600.
 Hooker, W., botanist, 1785-1865.
 Hopkins, commodore; Bahama Isles.
 Hopkins, Matthew; witches, 1645.
 Hopley, T.; trials, 1860.
 Horace, 65-8 a.c., Latin poet; Athens, satires.
 Horler, H.; trials, 1853.
 Hormisdas; Persia, 272.
 Horn, count; Nordlingen, 1634.
 Horne, G., bishop; Norwich, 1790.
 Horne, rev. T. H., biblical critic, 1780-1862.
 Horne Tooke, John, d. 1812; Horne Tooke, etc.
 Horner, Francis; bullion, 1810.
 Hornor, Mr.; Colosseum, 1824.
 Hornsby, Dr.; Radcliffe, observatory, 1771.
 Hornsby, Messrs.; washing-machine, 1862.
 Horrebow; astronomy, 1659.
 Horrocks or Horrox, Jeremiah, d. 1641; astronomy, Venus.
 Horsfall, Mr.; trials, 1813.
 Horsfall, Messrs.; cannon, 1856.
 Horsley, bishop; St. Asaph, 1802.
 Horsman, Edward, 1807-76 (secretary for Ireland, 1855-7); Adullam, 1866.
 Hosea prophecies, about 785 a.c.
 Hoste, capt. William; Lissa, 1811.
 Hotham, admiral; naval battles, 1795.
 Hotsper; Otterburn, 1388.
 Houlton, sir J.; bank of England, 1695.
 Houdin, R. J. E., conjuror, 1815-71.
 Houghton, John, executed, 1535; Charterhouse.
 Houghton, lord; ancient buildings.
 Howard, C.; trials, 1876.
 Howard, admiral, sir Edward; naval battles, 1513.
 Howard, Dr.; United States, 1872.
 Howard, John, 1726-90; prisons, potatoes.
 Howard, Luke, d. 1864; clouds.
 Howard, gen. O. O.; Chancellorsville, Atlanta campaign, Indians.
 Howard of Effingham, lord; armada, 1588.
 Howard & Gossett; trials, 1812.
 Howards; ploughs.
 Howe, T. O.; administration U. S., 1881.
 Howe, gen. W.; Bunker Hill, 1775.
 Howe, sir William; Long Island, 1776.
 Howe, lord, 1784; Pitt, 1783; Brewster, Ushant.
 Howe, Dr.; blind.
 Howel Dha; Wales, 920.
 Howells, W. D.; English language.
 Howitt, William, author, d. 1879.
 Howley, Dr., archbishop; Canterbury, 18-8; Lambeth.
 Hoyle, W.; drink bill.

Hubbard, S. D.; admin. U.S., 1832.
 Huber, F., 1770-1811; bee.
 Hudson, H.; Hudson's Bay.
 Hudson, Jeffrey, 1626; dwarf.
 Hugelmann, G.; France, 1874.
 Huggins, William; spectrum.
 Hughes, D. E.; microphone.
 Hughes, Sir E.; Trincomalee, 1782.
 Hughes, G. W.; Panama.
 Hughes, J.; bishop; Asaph, 1870.
 Hughes, Mr.; audiometer.
 Hughes, T.; socialism, Ashdown, New Rugby.
 Hugo, Victor, French poet and novelist, b. 1802; France, 1876; literary congress.
 Hull, gen. W.; Detroit, 1812.
 Hullah, J. B. 1812; music, 1810.
 Humbert, gen.; Kallak, 1798.
 Humboldt, A. de, German philosopher, 1769-1859; Andes.
 Humboldt, W. de, German literature, 1767-1835.
 Hume, David, historian, 1711-76.
 Hume, Joseph, politics, 1777-1855.
 Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, d. at Bury, 1447.
 Hungerford, sir T.; speaker, 1377.
 Hunyadi, John; Hungary, 1442; Turkey, Varna.
 Hunt, George Ward, 1825-77; Disraeli administrations, exchequer, 1858; admiralty, 1874-7.
 Hunt, Henry, reformer; trials, 1820; Clerkenwell, Manchester.
 Hunt, James, D. 1839, anthropology.
 Hunt, John and Leigh; trials, 1811-12.
 Hunt, William Holman, painter, b. 1827; pro-Raphaelite.
 Hunt, W. H.; admin. U.S., 1881.
 Hunt, William M., painter, 1821-1879.
 Hunt, W. T.; trials, 1875.
 Hunter, John, surgeon, 1728-93.
 Hunter, R. M. T.; Hampton Roads conference.
 Hunter, W., 1718-81.
 Huntington, countess of, 1707-91; Chesnut, Whitefields.
 Huntingford, b. shop; Hereford, 1802.
 Huntington, C. B.; trials in U. S.
 Huntly, earl of; Brechin, 1452.
 Hutton, Joseph; forgery; executions, 1828.
 Hurd, bishop; Worcester, 1781.
 Huskisson, William, 1770-1830; Wellington admin., 1828; Liverpool, 1830.
 Huss, John, burned, 1415; Hussites.
 Hutchinson, Amy; trials, 1750.
 Hutchinson, Anne; trials in U. S.
 Hutchinson, John, d. 1737; Hutchinsonians.
 Hutchinson, major; Alexandria, 1801.
 Hutchinson, J. H.; Lavalette's escape, 1815.
 Hutton, archbishop; Canterbury, 1757.
 Hutton, W. D. 1815; geology.
 Huxley, T. H. b. 1825; abiogenesis, bathybius, Birmingham, 1874; germ.
 Huyghens, d. 1695; astronomy, optics, pendulum.
 Hyacinthe (the Loysen) father; France, 1839.
 Hyde, capt.; Cluth, 1874.
 Hyde, sir Edward; chancellor, lord high, 1660.
 Hyde, Laurence; administrations, 1689 et seq.
 Hyder Ali, d. 1782; India, Arcot, Carnatic, Mysore.
 Hyginus, pope, 139; martyr.
 Hypatia, philosopher, *at*. 415 a.c.; hydrometer.
 Hyperides, Canon, 322 a.c.
 Hypocrite, John, d. 1904 a.c.; Samaritans.
 Hylop and Penham; trials, 1877.

I.

Ibrahim Pacha, 1789-1818; Antioch, Beyrout, Egypt, Greece, Syria, Turkey, Damascus, Wahabees.
 Iglesias, Mexico, 1876-7.
 Ignatius, St., martyr, 115; liturgies, 250.
 Ihlester, lord; Oxford university; Slavonia, 1876.
 Impey, major; trials, 1801.
 Inachius; Argos, 1856 a.c.
 Inchebon, C. d. 1826.
 Inez de Castro; Coimbra, 1355.
 Incham, sir J.; magistrate, 1870.
 Ingle, L.; trials, 1880.
 Incheb, capt.; Franklin, 1852.
 Ingle, col.; Albion, 1811.

Ingram, Herbert, d. 1860; Illustrated London News, 1842.
 Ingram, W. J.; printing-machine, 1877.
 Inman, W.; steain, 1850.
 Innocent I.-XII.; popes, 402 et seq.
 Innocent III., pope, 1198; transubstantiation.
 Irenaeus, martyr, 202.
 Irving, E., 1792-1834; Irvingites; trials, 1832; unknown tongues.
 Irving, H.; theatres (Lyceum, 1874-5).
 Irving, H. T.; Antigua, 1873; Leeward Isles, 1873.
 Irving, Washington, 1782-1859; English language.
 Isabella; Salique law; Spain, 1833.
 Isaiah prophecies, about 760 a.c.
 Isip, archbishop; Canterbury, 1349.
 Isocrates, Greek orator, 436-338 a.c.
 Isuride; Mexico, 1821-1865.
 Ivan; Russia, 1462; czars.

J.

Jablochhoff; electricity (electric candles).
 Jack, capt.; Modoc (Indians), 1873.
 Jackson, bishop; Oxford, 1812; Lincoln, 1852; London, 1869; auricular confession, 1873.
 Jackson, gen.; United States, 1829.
 Jackson, C. T.; ether, 1846.
 Jackson, J. B.; printing in colors, 1720.
 Jackson, T.; executions, 1861.
 Jackson, Thomas J., "Stone-wall," 1826-63; Manassas, United States, 1862; Chancellorsville, Richmond, 1875.
 Jacob, Dr.; Christ's hospital, 1854.
 Jacobi; Baltic, *note*; electrolyte.
 Jacobs, S.; abstinence.
 Jacquard loom, 1806.
 James; England, Scotland, Spain (kings); assassinations.
 James IV.; Flodden, 1513.
 James, sir H., 1808-77; photostereography, 1860; ordnance survey; solicitor-general, attorney-general, 1873, 1880.
 James, T. J.; admin. U.S., 1881.
 James, W. H.; companies, 1876.
 Jameson, G.; volunteers (18th meeting), 1877.
 Jane; England, queens, 1554; Sicily.
 Janisch, H. R.; Helena, 1873.
 Jansen, C., 1585-1638; Jansenism.
 Janssen, M.; eclipse, 1868.
 Janvier de la Motte; France, 1872.
 Jardine, sir William, naturalist, 1800-74.
 Jarnac; Jarnac; France, 1874-5.
 Jason, argonautic explorer, 1263 a.c.
 Jay, John; abolitionists; judges to United States supreme court; civil service reform.
 Jeans, J. S.; steel.
 Jebb, Joshua, prison reformer, 1793-1863.
 Jellicott, sir John W.; duels, 1833.
 Jefferson, Thomas, 1743-1826; United States, president, 1801-8.
 Jeffery, Robert; Sumbro, 1807.
 Jeffery, Francis, critic, 1773-1850.
 Jeffreys (George afterwards lord), d. 1689; administrations, 1685; King's Bench; chancellor, lord high; bloody assize.
 Jeffries, Dr. J.; color blindness.
 Jeejeebhoy; Bombay, 1859; Parsees.
 Jellakich; Hungary, Vienna, 1848.
 Jenghis Khan; Tartary, 1206; Hungary, India, Moguls, Afghanistan.
 Jenkins, R. Cook; trials, 1875-6.
 Jenkins, Henry; longevity, d. 1670.
 Jenkinson, bishop; David's, St., 1825.
 Jenner, E., 1749-1823; vaccination.
 Jennings, Mr.; tentures, 1798.
 Jeremiah prophecies, about 628 a.c.
 Jermyham, Mrs.; blue stockings, 1760.
 Jerome, St., Latin father, 345-420; ascension, liturgies.
 Jerome of Prague; burned, 1416.
 Jersey, countess of; debate investigation, 1806.
 Jervis, sir John, 1734-1823; Cape St. Vincent;—solicitor-general, attorney-general, common pleas, d. 1836.
 Jervois, sir W. E. P.; straits, and South Australia.
 Jessel, sir George; master of rolls, 1873.
 Jevons, W. S., d. 1882; abecedarium, 1874; method.
 Jewell, M.; administration U.S., 1874.
 Jean; queens Henry IV., Naples.
 Jean of Arc, burned, 1431; Jean.
 Jed prophecies, about 800 a.c.
 Jehan; Abyssinia, 1872.

John, St., d. 100; baptism, accusers, evangelists, gospels.
 John I.-XXIII.; popes, 523 et seq.
 John of Austria; Lepanto, 1571.
 John, king; Bohemia, Portugal, Spain, France, Poitiers.
 John, king; England (1199), charter of forests, magna charta, "We."
 John of Leyden; anabaptists, 1534.
 John the Fearless; Burgundy, 1404.
 Johnson, A.; boats.
 Johnson, Andrew, 1809-75; United States, 1865-8.
 Johnson, capt.; trials, 1846.
 Johnson, judge; trials, 1803.
 Johnson, Mr.; swimming.
 Johnson, Cave; admin. U.S., 1845.
 Johnson, Reverdy; admin. U.S., 1849.
 Johnson, R. M.; admin. U.S., 1837.
 Johnson, Samuel, 1709-84; dictionary, literary club, 1764.
 Johnson, sir W.; New York, 1755.
 Johnston, capt.; steam, 1825.
 Johnston, gen.; Ross, N., 1793.
 Johnston, Albert, K. Pittsburgh Landing, 1862.
 Johnston, Alexander E., geographer, 1801-71, Africa, 1878.
 Johnston, sir John; marriages, forced, 1690.
 Johnston, Joseph E., United States, 1853.
 Johnston, Robert; trials, 1818.
 Johnston, W.; Orangemen, 1868.
 Joinville, Jean de, French historian, 1224-1318.
 Joinville, prince de, b. 1818; "Ocean Monarch," 1848.
 Jomint, baron H., strategist, 1770-1869; Brussels conference, 1874.
 Jonah prophecies, about 862 a.c.
 Jones, col.; Dungun, 1647; Rathmines.
 Jones, Gale; trials, 1811.
 Jones, Horace; Billingsgate, foreign cattle-market, Guildhall.
 Jones, H. Renee, 1813-73; Royal Institution, 1890; fluorescence, spectrum.
 Jones, Inigo, architect, 1672-1662.
 Jones, J.; trials, 1870.
 Jones, J. W.; British Museum, 1866-78.
 Jones, Jane; trials, 1842.
 Jones, M.; book keeping, 1821.
 Jones, Mr.; riots, 1819.
 Jones, Owen, 1809-74; Alhambra, 1842; James's hall, St.
 Jones, Paul; flag.
 Jones, Mr. Todd; duels, 1802.
 Jones, William; admin. U.S., 1813.
 Jones, sir William, 1746-99; Asiatic, chess, Menu, Sanskrit.
 Jones, W. B. T.; Davids, St., 1874.
 Jones r. Staunard, trials, 1881.
 Jonson, Ben. 1574-1637; poet-laureate.
 Joqueim, M.; piquet, 1390.
 Jordan, J. B.; barometer, 1880.
 Jordan, Mrs., actress, d. 1816.
 Joseph; Germany, Namur, Portugal.
 Josephine, empress, 1763-1814; France, 1809.
 Josephus, Jewish historian, 38-100.
 Josiah; fables, 1200 a.c.
 Joubert, gen.; Novi, 1799; Transvaal, 1880.
 Jourdan, marshal; Cologne, Fleurus, Vittoria, 1813.
 Jovellar; Spain, 1874-5.
 Jovian; Rome, emperor, 363.
 Juarrez, B. d. 1872; Mexico, 1878-72.
 Judas Maccabaeus rules, 164-160 a.c.
 Judd, Sylvester; English language.
 Judith; Abyssinia, 960.
 Jugurtha, d. 104 a.c.; Numidia, Jugurthine war.
 Julian; Rome, emperor, 360; edicts, Paria, Julianus Salvius; edicts, 132.
 Julius, bishop of Oxford; trials, 1870.
 Julius Caesar; Caesar, Julius.
 Julius, Mr.; duels, 1791.
 Julius II.; popes, 1503; Rome, Bologna, Lucca, Cambray.
 Julien, M.; concerta.
 Jung Bahadur; Nepal, 1837-60.
 Junot, marshal, 1771-1813; Cintra, Vimiera, 1808.
 Jussea, A. L. de, French botanist, 1748-1836.
 Justin, emperor; Rome, 518 and 568.
 Justin Martyr, 164; millennium.
 Justin, St.; Rochester, 604.
 Justinian; Eastern empire, 527.
 Juvenal, 50-128; satires.
 Juvigny; flagpole.

Juxon, archbishop; administrations, 1640; Canterbury, 1660.

K.

Kabba Rega; Egypt, 1872.
Kalakaua, King; Sandwich Islands, 1874.
Kane, Dr.; Franklin, 1843.
Kant, Immanuel, 1724-1804; metaphysics.
Karaman, Joseph; Syria, 1866-7.
Karslake, sir J., b. 1821; attorney-general, 1867-74.
Kaspary; humanitarians.
Kassa; Abyssinia, 1871.
Kastenbein; printing, 1872.
Kastner, F.; pyrophone.
Katakazy; United States, 1871.
Kaufmann; harmonica.
Kaufmann, gen.; Samarcand, 1838; Khiva, 1873; Khokand, 1875.
Kamitz, prince W. A., Austrian statesman, 1711-94.
Kaye, bishop; Bristol, 1820; Lincoln.
Kean, Charles, 1811-68; theatres.
Keane, Edmund, actor, 1787-1833.
Keane, lord; Ghiznee, 1839.
Kearney, Denis; California, 1878.
Keats, John, poet, 1795-1821.
Keble, rev. John; poet, 1792-1866; Keble.
Keenan; trials, 1803.
Keet, E. Smith; reverend, trials, 1876.
Keith, George; earl marshal of Scotland, Aberdeen, 1593.
Keith, George; Quakers, 1646.
Keith Johnston v. Athenæum; trials, 1875; see *Johnston*.
Keller, Dr.; lake-dwellings, 1865.
Kellerman, gen.; Valmy, 1792.
Kellett, capt.; Franklin, 1848.
Kellogg, W. P.; United States, 1874; Louisiana.
Kelly; trials, 1869, 1871.
Kelly, Miss; theatres, trials, 1816.
Kelly, Ned; Victoria, 1889.
Kelly, sir Fitzroy, 1796-1880; solicitor-general, attorney-general, chief baron, 1866-80.
Kemble, Charles, actor, 1775-1854.
Kemble, Fanny, actress, b. 1811.
Kemble, John, actor, 1757-1823.
Kembles; examiners (of plays).
Kemp, archbishop; Canterbury, 1452.
Kemp, John; wool, 1331.
Kempfenfeld, admiral; "Royal George," 1782.
Kempis, Thomas A., 1380-1471; "Imitation," theology.
Kendall, A.; administration United States, 1835.
Kennedy, Dr.; Englishman; trials, 1874.
Kennedy, alderman; trials, 1858.
Kennedy, sir A. E.; Hong Kong, 1872.
Kennedy, C. R.; trials, 1858 *note*.
Kennedy, J. P.; English language.
Kennedy, Mr.; Franklin, 1851-3.
Kent, Edward, duke of, 1767-1820.
Kent, G.; knives (cleaner), 1844.
Kent, Odo, earl of; treasurer, 1056.
Kentigern, St.; abstinence, Glasgow, Asaph, 560-83.
Keydon, lord; attorney general, 1782; King's Bench.
Kepler, J., 1571-1630; optics, planetary motions, 1609; rainbow, tides, dyo-houses, Venus.
Keppel, admiral; Belleisle, Ushant, trials, 1759; coalition, naval battles.
Keppel, commodore; China, 1857.
Kerary, gen.; Franco-Prussian war, 1870.
Kerford, Mr.; Victoria, 1875.
Kern; dayum.
Ketel, E.; trials, 1872.
Keying; China, 1842-58.
Key, D. M.; admin. U. S., 1877.
Keys, gen.; Peninsular campaign.
Kilgrew, Thomas; drama, 1662.
Kilmarnock, lord; rebellious, trials, executions, 1746.
Kilwarby, archbishop; Canterbury, 1272.
Kilwarden, lord; King's Bench; trials, 1803.
Kimberley, see *Wodehouse*; Gladstone, 1868.
King, C.; trials, 1835; gems, 1860.
King, col.; suicide, 1850.
King, Dr.; Cesarean operation.
King, Horatio; admin. U. S., 1861.
King, Mr. Locke; administrations, 1851.
King, Thomas; ventriloquism, 1716.

King, W. R.; administration U. S., 1853.
Kingleake, A. W.; historian, b. 1802.
Kingleake, Dr.; trials, 1870.
Kingsley, rev. C.; novels, etc., 1819-57; socialism.
Kingsley, Henry; novelist, 1830-76.
Kingston, duchess of; trials, 1776.
Kingston, Evelyn, duke of; Walpole, 1721.
Kingzett, C. T.; sanitas.
Kinnaird, A.; cabmen's rest, 1875.
Kirby and Wade, captains; shot 1702; naval battles, *note*.
Kircher; Æolian harp, 1653; philosopher's stone, trumpet.
Kirkman; pianoforte.
Kirkwood, S. J.; admin. U. S., 1881.
Kirwan, Richard B.; trials, 1852.
Kiss, Karl, German sculptor, 1802-65.
Klaappa, gen. G., b. 1820.
Kleber, J. B., French general, 1754-1800; El Arisch.
Kleist; electricity, 1745; Leyden.
Klopstock, F. T., German poet, 1724-1803.
Kluber; cryptography.
Kmety, gen. (Ismail Pacha), d. 1865; Hungary, Kars.
Kuapp, C.; life-guard.
Knatchbull, sir E.; Peel administrations, 1834-5.
Kneller, sir Godfrey, painter, 1648-1723.
Knight, Charles, 1791-1873; historian, etc.; diffusion society, 1827; England.
Knight, G.; magnetism, 1766.
Knight, Mr.; northwest passage, 1602; South Sea bubble, bribery, free church.
Knight, E. Wolcott; trials, 1807.
Knowles, James; Nineteenth Century.
Knowles, J. S., dramatist, 1784-1862.
Knowlton, col.; Harlem Plains.
Knox, Henry; admin. U. S., 1789.
Knox, John, 1505-72; Presbyterians, congregation, queen, Scotland.
Knutzen, Matthias; atheism, 1674.
Kock, Charles Paul de, French novelist, 1794-1871.
Koffee Kalcalli; Ashantees, 1874.
Kohl, F.; execution, 1865.
König, F.; printing-machine, 1814.
König, M.; phonoscope, tonometer, 1862.
Körner, Thomas, German poet, 1791-1813.
Kortright, C.; Demerara.
Kosciusko; Poland, 1794; Cracow.
Kossuth, L. b. 1802; Hungary, 1849-68; Koster, Laurence; printing, 1438.
Kotzebue; northwest passage, 1815.
Kotzebue, Aug., dramatist; assassinations.
Kouli Khan; Moguls, India; Persia, 1730.
Krapotkin, prince; Russia, 1878.
Krelli; Kaffraria, 1877.
Kruger, P.; Transvaal, 1879-81.
Krugger, J.; attempt to kill Bismarck, Prussia, 1874.
Kunckel, J., 1630-1703; phosphorus, 1670.
Kutusoff, gen. M., 1745-1813; Russia, Borodino, Smolensko, 1812.
Kyhll, P.; nature-printing, 1833.

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Laborde, A. de; "Parlant pour la Syrie."
Labouchere, Henry, lord Taunton; Russell administration, 1846; Palmerston administration, 1855.
Labourdonnaire; Tournay, 1792.
La Bruyère, French essayist, 1630-96.
La Chaise, Père, 1624-1709; cemetery.
Lacou, W. S.; seas.
Lacordaire, Père H. D., 1802-61.
Lactantius, d. about 325; fathers.
Ladislas; Bohemia, Hungary.
Ladmirault; France, 1873.
Lacombe, R., physician, 1781-1826.
Lafarge, Madame; trials, 1840.
Lafayette, marquis de; 1757-1834.
Lafitte, d. 1844; wills (Napoleon's).
Lafitte, Jean; Barataria bay.
La Fontaine, J., French fabulist, 1621-95.
Lagava, etc.; execution, 1856.
Lagny; circle, 1719.
La Grange, J. L., 1736-1813; acoustics, astronomy, 1780.
Laing, Samuel; Crystal Palace, 1852; India, 1861-2.
Laird, Mr.; Birkenhead, Alabama, navy, 1870.
Lake, gen.; Bhurtpore, 1805; Delhi, Lincelles.

Lake, capt.; Sombroero, 1807.
Lalande, J., astronomer, 1732-1807.
Lalanne; abacus.
Lally, gen. Thomas de; beheaded, 1766.
Lamarck; species.
La Marmora, gen. A., 1804-78; Tchernaya, 1855; Italy, 1862.
Lamartine, A. de, miscellaneous writer, 1792-1869; France, 1848.
Lamb, C., 1775-1834; essays.
Lamb, Dr., k. 1628; riots.
Lamballe, princesses de; France, 1712.
Lamberg, count; Austria, 1848.
Lambert, Mr., d. 1809; corpulency.
Lambert (Latham), J.; trials, 1855.
Lambrecht, Mr.; duels, trials, 1830.
Lambton, Mr.; duels, 1826.
Lamennais, Père, F. R. de, 1782-1854.
Lamirade, M.; extradition, 1866.
Lamoricière, gen., 1806-65; France, 1851; Roine, 1860.
Lampugh, archbishop; York, 1688.
Lancaster, capt.; Bantam, 1603.
Lancaster, duke of; Lancaster.
Lancaster, Joseph, 1771-1838; Lancasterian schools, education.
Lander, Richard, 1804-34; Africa.
Lane, E. W., Orientalist, 1801-76.
Landseer, sir E., painter, 1803-73.
Lanfranc, archbishop, Canterbury, 1070.
Lanfrey, Pierre, French hist., 1828-77.
Langalibalele; Cape; Natal, 1873.
Langara, admiral; naval battles, 1780.
Langdale, lord; master of rolls, 1836.
Langdale, sir M.; Naseby, 1645.
Lange, sir D.; Suez, 1868.
Langham, archbishop; Canterbury, 1366.
Langiewicz, M.; Poland, 1863-5.
Langley, Dr. Baxter; recreative religionists, artisans; trials, 1877.
Langton, archbishop; Canterbury, 1205.
Langworthy, E. R.; Owens College, 1874.
Lankester, E. R.; spontaneous generation, 1876-7; spiritualism.
Lannes; marshals, Asperne, 1809.
Lansdowne, marquess of, 1780-1863; see *Petty, Sherburne*; Goderich admin. 1827; Russell admin. 1846, 1851; Aberdeen admin. 1852; Palmerston admin. 1855, et seq.
Lanyon, sir W. O.; Transvaal, 1879.
Laomedon; Troy, 1260 B.C.
Laplace, P. de; French mathematician, 1749-1827.
Latham, J.; birds.
Latimer, bishop, burned 1555; Protestants.
Latimer, viscount; administrations, 1672-3.
Latorre, col.; Uruguay, 1876.
Laud, William, archbishop, 1673-1645; Canterbury, administrations.
Lauderdale, duke of; cabal, 1670.
Laurie; Petrarch, 1327.
Laurent; catholic acid, 1846.
Lauree, French gen., d. 1628.
Lavalette's escape, 1815.
Lavater, J., 1741-1801; physiognomy.
Lavoisier, A., 1743-94; carbon, hydrogen, nitric acid, phlogiston, water.
Law, bishop; Chester; Bath, 1824.
Law's bubble, 1720.
Lawes, H., music composer, 1600-62.
Lawless, Mr.; riots, 1828.
Lawrence, capt.; Chesapeake.
Lawrence, gen. H., 1800-57; India, 1857.
Lawrence, sir J. (afterwards lord), 1811-79; India, 1863.
Lawrence, sir T., painter, 1769-1830.
Lawson, sir Wilfrid; Permissive bill.
Layard, sir A. Henry, b. 1817; Nineveh, Gladstone, 1868; Turkey, 1877.
Lazer's conspiracy, 1722; Lazer.
Lazareff; Russia, 1879.
Lazzaretti, David; Italy, 1878.
Leake, admiral, d. 1730; admiralty, Gibraltar, Mediterranean, Minorca.
Leatham, W. H.; trials, 1861.
Le Clerc; critics, 1696.
Lecky, R. J.; sunshine recorder.
Lecomte, gen.; France, 1871, 1876.
Lecoq de Boisbaudran; gallium, 1875.
Ledochowski, archbishop; Prussia, 1873-4.
Ledru Rollin, A. A., 1808-74; France, 1848, 1874.
Lee, archbishop; York, 1544.
Lee, Alexander; theatres, 1830.
Lee, Ann; Shakers.
Lee, Arthur; ambassadors.
Lee, bishop J. D.; massacres, 1858; Moronites.

- Macartney, earl; duels, 1783; China, 1793; India.
- Macaulay, T. B., lord, 1800-59; Melbourne administration, 1837.
- Macbeth; Scotland, 1057.
- MacCabe; robbers, 1691.
- Macdonald, capt.; Prussia, 1831.
- Macdonald, marshal; Parma, Trebia, 1799.
- Macdonald, Mr.; *Times*, printing.
- Macdonald, sir J.; Canada, 1874.
- Macclesfield, earl of; chancellor, lord high, 1718.
- Macdonalds massacred; Glencoe, 1692.
- Macdonnell; quotations.
- Macduff, Mr.; duels, 1790.
- Macfarland, D.; trials in U.S.
- Macfarlane, S.; trials, 1844.
- MacGrath; dogs.
- Macgregor, J.; bank, British, 1849; canoe, 1865.
- Macchiavelli, N., 1469-1527.
- Macchiwicz, abbé; Poland, 1838.
- Mack, gen.; Ulm, 1805.
- Mackay, gen.; Killiecrankie, 1689.
- Mackay and Vaughan; trials, 1816.
- Mackenzie, bishop C. F.; Africa, 1860.
- Mackenzie, rev. H.; Nottingham, 1870; d. 1878.
- Mackie, A.; printing, 1871.
- Mackintosh, sir James, 1765-1872.
- MacKlin; Bible, books.
- MacKlin, C., actor, d. 1797.
- MacKnochie, rev. Mr.; Church of England, 1837-76; trials, 1897; ritualists, public worship, holy cross.
- MacLachlan, Jessie; trials, 1832.
- MacLagan, bishop; Lichfield, 1878.
- MacLagan, Dr.; germ theory.
- Macleod, H. D.; trials, 1838.
- Macleod, Mr.; United States, 1841.
- Macleod, Norman, 1812-72.
- MacLise, D., painter, 1811-70.
- MacMahon, marshal, b. 1808; Magenta, 1859; Franco-Prussian, Sedan, Franco, 1871-3.
- MacNamara, capt.; duels, 1803.
- Macneary, W., actor, 1793-1873.
- Macneath, Mr.; trials, 1841.
- Macrobios, Latin writer, d. 415.
- MacVeach, Wayne; admin. U.S., 1881.
- McCabe; archbishop, Ireland, 1879-80.
- McCarthy, Justin; home rule.
- McCarthy, gen.; Enniskillen, 1689.
- McClellan, gen. George, b. 1826; United States, 1861-4.
- McClelland, R.; admin. U.S., 1853.
- McClelland, gen. J.; Vicksburg, 1833.
- McClintock, capt.; Franklin, 1859.
- McCormack; reaping-machine, 1831.
- McClure, capt.; Franklin, 1850; north-west passage.
- McCook, gen. A. M.; Chickamauga, Perryville.
- McCrary, G. W.; admin. U.S., 1877.
- McCulloch, Hugh; admin. U.S., 1865.
- McCulloch, sir James; Victoria, 1875-6.
- McCulloch, J. R., political economist, 1789-1843.
- McDowell, gen. Irwin; Manassas Junction, on, 1861.
- McEntee, Jervis, painter, b. 1828.
- McGill, Mr.; trials, 1842.
- McKenzie, Mr.; duels, 1788.
- McLane, Louis; admin. U.S., 1833.
- McLean, John; admin. U.S., 1823.
- McMillan, J.; trials, 1861.
- McNaghten, sir W., k. 1841.
- McNaughten, Mr.; trials, 1761, 1843.
- McNeill, sir J.; Sebastopol, 1855.
- McPherson, gen. J. B., at Decatur, 1834.
- McSwiney, Mr.; Ireland, 1875.
- Madam bishop; Peterborough, 1794.
- Madam, the; Tuscany, 1852.
- Madison, James; United States, president, 1792.
- Magennas, d. 8; dedications, baths.
- Maelzel, J.; metronome, 1815.
- Magoe, J.; trials, 1813; Guatemala, 1874.
- Magoe, W. C., bishop; Peterborough, 1838.
- Magellan, k. 1521; circumnavigation, Philippine.
- Magi; fire-worshippers, Epiphany.
- Magnan, C.; puppets, 1872.
- Magnus; king, Norway, Sweden.
- Magnuder, gen. J. B.; peninsular campaign, 1808.
- Maguire, capt.; Franklin, 1848.
- Magus, Simon; Simonians, heretics.
- Mahomet, 570-532; Hegira, 622; Mahometanism, Mecca, Medina, Beder, Turkey, Koran.
- Mahomet II., d. 1481; Eastern empire, Turkey, Adrianople, Constantinople, Albania.
- Mahony, F. (Prout), d. 1836.
- Maimonides (Maimoun), Moses, Jewish writer, d. 1208.
- Maitland, capt.; France, 1815.
- Maitland, sir Frederick; China, 1838.
- Majendie, bishop; Chester, 1800.
- Major; conchology, 1675.
- Majorian; coronation.
- Makomo; Kaffraria, 1873.
- Malachi prophecies, about 397 a.c.
- Malbone, painter, 1777-1807.
- Malcolm; Scotland, kings, clanships, Alnwick, Dunsinane.
- Malebranche, N., philosopher, 1638-1715.
- Malherbe, French poet, 1556-1628.
- Malibran, madame, musician, 1808-36.
- Mallet, Mr.; Egypt, 1881.
- Mallet, R.; earthquakes, seismometer, 1858.
- Mallory, W. H.; screw-propeller, 1878.
- Malmesbury, lord, b. 1807; Derby and Disraeli administrations, 1852, 1858, 1874.
- Malou; Belgium, 1871.
- Malpighi, M., anatomist, 1628-94.
- Maltby, bishop; Durham, 1836.
- Malthus, T.; political economist, 1766-1834.
- Manasseh, Ben Israel; Jews, 1657.
- Manby, capt.; life-preserver, 1809.
- Mance, H.; heliography.
- Manchester, earl of; administrations, 1820.
- Manchester will; trials, 1854.
- Mandeville, viscount; administrations, 1620.
- Manes, k. 274; Manicheans.
- Manfred, k. 1266; Naples.
- Manlius; Cimbri, 102 a.c.; Rome.
- Mann, William; air (compressing) 1829.
- Manners, lord John, b. 1818; Derby admin. 1852, 1858, 1866; Disraeli administrations, 1868, 1874.
- Manning, H., b. 1809; archbishop, 1865.
- Mannings; murderers, trials, 1849.
- Manny, sir W.; charter-house, 1371.
- Mansel, bishop; Bristol, 1806.
- Mansell, T.; executions, 1857.
- Mansfield, C. B.; benzole, 1849.
- Mansfield, lord; attorney-general, 1754; fictions in law, King's Bench.
- Mantegazza, marchese, Italy, 1870.
- Mantell, G. A.; world.
- Manteuffel, gen.; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1.
- Manuel; Eastern empire, Trebizond.
- Manutius; see *Aldus*.
- Manzoni, A., Italian novelist, 1784-1873.
- Marpleson, Mr.; national opera-house, 1875.
- Mar, earl of; Harlaw, 1411; Dumblain, 1715; trials, 1831.
- Marat, stabbed; France, 1793.
- Marbeck, J.; concordance, 1550; chanting.
- Marceau, gen.; k. Altenkirchen, 1796.
- Marcel, S.; communes, 1356.
- Marcellus; Rome, 212 a.c.
- March, H.; executions, 1877.
- March, R.; rope-making, 1784.
- March, Roger, earl of; rebellions, 1398.
- Marchmont; trials, 1838.
- Marchion; Marcionites, 140.
- Marcus Aurelius; Rome, emperor, 161.
- Marcus Curtius; Rome, 362 a.c.
- Marcy, W. L.; admin. U.S., 1845.
- Mardonius; Mycale, Plataea, 497 a.c.
- Margaret; England, queen of Edward I.
- Margaret (governess of the Netherlands, 1559); beard.
- Margaret of Anjou, England (queen of Henry VI.), d. 1481; Tewkesbury, Towton, Wakefield.
- Margaret of Norway; Calmar, 1393.
- Margary, Mr., k., China, 1875-77.
- Margraff; beet-root, 1747.
- Maria da Gloria; Portugal, 1826.
- Maria Louisa, d. 1847; France, 1810; wills (Napoleon's).
- Maria Theresa; Germany, 1711.
- Marie Antoinette; France, 1793; diamond necklace.
- Marino; Hayti, 1880.
- Marius, d. 86 a.c.; Ambrones, Cimbri.
- Marius; pianoforte.
- Markham, archbishop; York, 1776.
- Marks, L.; execution, 1877.
- Marlborough, duchess of; Ireland, 1830.
- Marlborough, duke of, 1650-1722; commander-in-chief, marshals, Blenheim, Douay, Liege, Lisle, Malplaquet, Oudenarde, Ramilies.
- Marlborough, earl of; admin., 1628.
- Marlborough, John, duke of, b. 1822; Derby admin. 1867; Disraeli admin. 1868, 1878; gems.
- Marlowe, Christian, dramatist, d. 1593.
- Marmont, marshal; Salamanca, 1812.
- Marmontel, J. F., French novelist, 1723-99.
- Marot, Clement, French poet, 1495-1544.
- Maroto, gen.; Spain, Vergara, 1839.
- Marsh, bishop; Llandaff, 1816.
- Marsh, Catherine; convalescent institution, 1864.
- Marsh, prof.; Indians.
- Marshall, T. R.; trials, 1859.
- Marshall, capt.; naval battles, 1778.
- Marshall, H.; Middle Creek.
- Marshall, John; admin. U.S., 1800; chief justice U.S.; justices in supreme court U.S.
- Marshall, J. W.; admin. U.S., 1874.
- Marshall, Mr.; California, 1847.
- Martel; France, 1879.
- Martel, Charles; France, 714.
- Marten, Maria; trials, 1828.
- Marth; planets, 1854.
- Martin; epigrams, *A.* 100.
- Martin; popes, 640 et seq.
- Martin, rev. G.; suicide, 1860.
- Martin, John, painter, 1790-1854.
- Martin, Jonathan; York minster, 1829.
- Martin, Richard; animals, 1822.
- Martin v. MacKnochie; Church of England, 1867-76.
- Martindale, gen.; peninsular campaign.
- Martineau, Harriet, historian, novelist, etc., 1802-76.
- Martyr, Peter, reformer, 1500-62.
- Marvell, Andrew, d. 1678; ballot.
- Marvin, C.; trials, 1878.
- Marx, C.; socialists.
- Mary I., 1516-58; England (queen), 1553; Calais.
- Mary II., 1662-94; England (queen), 1689.
- Mary, queen of Scots, 1542-87; Scotland, Carlisle, Edinburgh, sycamore, Langside, Lochleven castle, Fotheringay.
- Maryborough, lord; postmaster, 1835.
- Masanio, Naples, 1647.
- Masakelyne, J. N.; automaton, 1875.
- Maskelyne, N., astronomer, 1732-1811; Greenwich, 1765; almanacs, Schiehallien, Venus.
- Mason & Hamlin; American organ.
- Mason, Josiah; orphan-houses, Birmingham, 1869-75.
- Mason, Mr.; United States, 1861.
- Massena; Zurich, 1799; Almeida, Busaco.
- Massey v. Headfort; trials, 1804.
- Massey, W.; India, 1865.
- Massillon, J. B., French preacher, 1663-1742.
- Mathew, Theobald, d. 1856; temperance.
- Mathews, Charles; actor, 1776-1835.—(Son) C. J., 1803-78.
- Mathias; anabaptists, 1534.
- Matilda; England (queen of William I.); Bayeux tapestry, 1066.
- Matilda; England (queen of Stephen).
- Matilda (empress); England, 1135.
- Matilda; Denmark, 1772; Zell.
- Matikla, countess; Canossa, 1077; Italy.
- Matthew, T., archbishop; York, 1606.
- Matthew, admiral; Toulon, 1744.
- Maud; see *Matilda*.
- Maule, Fox (lord Panmure); Russell administration, 1846.
- Maule, J. B.; prosecutor.
- Maule, Thomas; trials in U.S.
- Mansell, bookseller; coal-tub plot, 1879.
- Mansell, capt. C. S.; trials, 1874.
- Maupeitua, P. L. de, 1698-1759; latitude.
- Maurer, J. and G. (German enthusiasts), k., Brazil, 1874.
- Maurice, rev. F. D., 1805-72; broad church, working men's college, 1854.
- Mauzy, lieut. M., 1806-73; sea.
- Mausoleus, 377 a.c.; mausoleum, wonders.
- Maximilian; emperors, Germany, 1493; Mexico, 1864-7.
- Maximin; Rome, emperor, 235; giants, persecutions.
- May, G. A. C.; King's (or Queen's) Bench, 1877.
- Maynard, H.; admin. U.S., 1880.
- Mayne, sir Richard, 1796-1868; police, 1829.

- Mayo, earl of, b. 1822; Disraeli admin. 1868; assassinated, 1872; India, Andaman.
- Mazarin, cardinal; France, 1643; ton-tines; printing, 1450.
- Mazzini, J., Italian patriot, 1808-72; Rome, 1831; triumvirate, 1849.
- Mazzuoli, F.; engraving, 1532.
- Mead, Dr. Richard, 1873-1874; inoculation.
- Meade, George, gen., 1816-72; United States, 1863; Gettysburg.
- Meagher; Ireland, 1848.
- Mecklenburg, grand-duke; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1.
- Medail, M.; Alps (tunnel), 1848.
- Medhurst, Frances H.; trials, 1839.
- Medici; Medici family.
- Medicea, Catherine de, d. 1589; Bartholomew, St.
- Medina-Sidonia, duke of; Armada.
- Megon; Athens, 1044 a.c.
- Mehemet Ali; Egypt, Syria.
- Mehemet Ali; Russo-Turkish war, II., 1877.
- Mehemet Ruchdi; Turkey, 1871-2.
- Meigs, R. J.; admin. U.S., 1817.
- Meikle, A.; threshing-machine, 1776.
- Medancthon, Philip, 1497-1500; adiphorists, Augsburg confession.
- Melas, gen.; Marzeno, 1800.
- Melbourne, viscount, 1779-1849; Melbourne; trials, 1830.
- Melikoff, L.; Alajda-Dagh, Russo-Turkish war, II., 1877; Russia, 1800-1.
- Mellon, Miss (afterwards duchess of St. Alban's), first appearance, 1795.
- Mellville, engineer; northeast and north-west passages.
- Melville, lord; impeachment, 1806.
- Mennon said to invent alphabet, 1822 a.c.
- Menabrea, count L. F.; Italy, 1867.
- Menander, d. 291 a.c.; drama.
- Mendelssohn, F. Bartholdy, 1809-47.
- Mendiri; Spain, 1874-5.
- Mendizabal; Spain, 1836.
- Meudoza, Pedro de; Buenos Ayres, 1530.
- Menier; balloons, 1874.
- Menou, gen.; Alexandria, 1800.
- Menschiokoff, prince; holy places, 1853; Russia, Alma, Russo-Turkish war.
- Mercator, German navigator, 1512-94; charts.
- Mercedes (queen); Spain, 1878.
- Mercier, C. H.; hospital Saturday, 1874.
- Meredith, W. M.; admin. U.S., 1849.
- Mérimee, Prosper, French historian, 1803-70.
- Mérovæus; Merovingians, France, 448.
- Mesentzoff, gen.; assassinated, Russia, 1878.
- Mesmer, Frederic Antony; mesmerism, 1766.
- Metastasio, P., Italian poet, 1698-1782.
- Metellus; Achua, 147 a.c.
- Metius; telescopes, 1590-1609.
- Meton; golden number, 432 a.c.
- Metternich, prince; Austrian statesman, 1773-1859.
- Metz, M. de; reformatory, 1839.
- Meux & Co.; porter.
- Meyer, H. von; archæopteryx, 1861.
- Meyer, Simon; Saturn, 1698-9-1750.
- Meyerbeer, J. M., German musician, 1794-1864.
- Meyerstein, E.; printing (in colors), 1876.
- Mezentius; induction, 312.
- Miall, E.; nonconformists.
- Micah prophecies, about 750 a.c.
- Michael Angelo Buonarroti, Italian artist, 1474-1564.
- Michael; Eastern empire, assassinations, Servia, 1860-8.
- Michael, grand-duke; Russo-Turkish war, 1877.
- Michaels, J. W.; biblical critic, 1717-91.
- Michael, abbe; Old Catholics, 1872.
- Michelot, J., French historian, b. 1798.
- Michler, lieut.; Panama.
- Middlesex, earl of; administrations, 1621.
- Middleton; northwest passage, 1742.
- Middleton, Con.; (*Cicero*), 1688-1750.
- Middleton (or Myddelton), sir Hugh, 1565-1631; New River.
- Middleton, John; giants, 1578.
- Middleton, rev. T.; Manchester, 1876.
- Midhat Pasha; Turkey, 1878-81, Syria.
- Mierislas; Poland, 962.
- Mieroslowski, L.; Poland, 1863.
- Miguel, dom, 1802-66; Portugal, 1821.
- Midmay, sir J. H.; trials, 1814.
- Mildmay, sir Walter; administrations, 1579.
- Mill, James; history of India, 1773-1836.
- Mill, John Stuart, d. 1873; logic.
- Millass, J. E., painter, b. 1829; pre-Raphaelites.
- Miller, Hugh; geology, suicide, 1856.
- Miller, E. Solomons; trials, 1852.
- Miller, W.; trials, 1870.
- Millie, Mr.; trials, 1839.
- Milman, H. H., 1791-1868; poet and historian.
- Milosch; Servia, 1815.
- Milroy, gen.; Gettysburg, Winchester.
- Miltiades; Marathon, 490 a.c.
- Milton, John, 1608-74; "Paradise Lost," "Cripplegate."
- Mim, gen., d. 1836; Spain, 1835.
- Minghetti ministry; Italy, 1873-6.
- Minos; Crete, 1015 a.c.
- Minto, earl of; India, governor-general, 1807.
- Minuit, Peter; New York, 1626.
- Miramón, gen.; Mexico, 1859; executed, 1867.
- Mires, M.; Mexico, 1861.
- Miskie, L.; Russia, 1879.
- Mister, Josiah; trials, 1841.
- Mitchell, admiral; Bantry bay, 1801-2.
- Mitchell, D.; aquarium, 1853.
- Mitchell, sir F.; monopolies, victuallers, 1621.
- Mitchell, J.; Ireland, 1848, 1874.
- Mitchell, S.; Glasgow, 1874.
- Mitford, sir John; attorney-general, 1800; speaker, 1801.
- Mitford, W., history of Greece, 1744-1827.
- Mithridates the Great, 131-63 a.c.; Pontus, comets, electuary, massacres, omens.
- Mitre, gen. B.; Buenos Ayres, 1859-75.
- Moffat, col.; wrecks, 1857.
- Mohun, lord; duels, 1712.
- Moir, capt.; trials, 1830.
- Moir, earl of; India, governor-general, 1813.
- Moirobo; Basuto Land.
- Molé, count, d. 1855.
- Molesworth, sir William; Aberdeen admin. 1852.
- Molière; French comic dramatist, 1622-73; Comédie Française.
- Mollinos, 1627-96; quietists.
- Moltene, Mr.; Cape, 1875.
- Molyneux, Mr.; absentee, 1738.
- Mompesson, Giles; monopolies, victuallers, 1621.
- Moncasi, J. O.; Spain, 1878.
- Monck, viscount C. S., b. 1819; Canada, 1861.
- Moncrieff, capt.; cannon, 1868, 1872.
- Mouge; gas.
- Mouk, bishop; Gloucester, 1830.
- Mouk, gen., d. 1670; administrations, 1660; guards.
- Monmouth, duke of, 1649-85; Monmouth, Bothwell, Sedgemoor, iron mask.
- Monroe, Mr.; United States, president, 1817-21.
- Monstrelet, E. de, French historian, d. 1453.
- Montacute, marquis of; Man, 1314-43.
- Montagu, lord; administrations, 1660-89.
- Montagu, lady M. W.; inoculation, 1718.
- Montague, Mrs., d. 1800; May-day.
- Montaigne, M. de; French essayist, 1533-92.
- Montalembert, comte de; 1810-70; France, 1858.
- Montanus; Montanists; polyglot, 1559.
- Montefiore, sir Moses; Jews, 1837.
- Montemolin, comte de; Spain, 1860-1.
- Montesquieu, C. de L., French philosopher, 1689-1755.
- Monteverde; opera, 1607.
- Montfort, Amauri de; Albigenes, 1268.
- Montfort, Simon de; barons' war, commons, Kenilworth, steward (lord high), speaker, Lewes; killed at Evesham, 1265.
- Montgolfier, M.; balloons, 1782.
- Montgomerie, comte de; tournaments, 1559.
- Montgomery, Mr.; suicide, duels, 1803; trials, 1873.
- Monthonon, comte de; will (Napoleon's), 1821.
- Monti, Italian poet, 1754-1828.
- Montpensier; France, Spanish marriage, 1846; Spain, 1868-72.
- Montrose, duke of; Pitt administration, 1804; Derby administration, 1869.
- Montrose, marquess of, executed, 1650; Corbiesdale, Scotland, Alford, Philiphaugh.
- Moody and Sankey; revivals, 1878.
- Moore, Anne; abstinence, 1808.
- Moore; almanac, 1698-1713.
- Moore, archbishop; Canterbury, 1783.
- Moore, capt.; Franklin, 1848.
- Moore, George; Mansion-house fund, 1871.
- Moore, sergeant; leases, 1535.
- Moore, W.; trials, 1853.
- Moore, sir John, k. at Corunna, 1809.
- Moore, sir Jonas; Greenwich.
- Moore, Thomas, poet, 1790-1852.
- Morales, H. A.; Bolivia, 1872.
- Mordaunt, Charles, viscount; administrations, 1689.
- Mordaunt divorce; trials, 1870, 1874-5.
- Morre, Hannah, 1746-1833.
- Morre, George; rebellion, 1651.
- Morre, sir Thomas, 1480-1535; administrations, 1529; chancellor, supremacy.
- Moreau, gen., 1763-1813; Alessandria, Augsburg, Würtemberg, Dresden.
- Morrell; tourniquet, 1674.
- Moretton, John, earl of; Ireland, 1177.
- Morgan; buccaners, 1668.
- Morgan, col.; Lincoln.
- Morgan, confederate gen. U.S., 1862.
- Morton, O. P.; United States, 1870.
- Morgan, gen. d.; Cowpens.
- Moriarty, bishop; Ireland, 1877.
- Moriones, gen.; Spain, 1873-5.
- Morland, George; animal painter, 1763-1804.
- Morland, Samuel, d. 1696; capstan, speaking trumpet.
- Morley, T.; music; d. 1604.
- Morning Chronicle; trials, 1810, 1830; France, 1862.
- Morning Herald; trials, 1809.
- Morning Post; libel, 1792.
- Morlington, lord; India, 1798.
- Morpeth, viscount (afterwards earl of Carlisle); Melbourne admin. 1835; Ireland, lord-lieutenant.
- Morphy, Paul; chess.
- Morrill, L. M.; admin. U.S., 1876.
- Morris, George; flowers, 1792.
- Morris, Mr.; theatres, 1808.
- Morris, Robert; banks, U.S.
- Morse, S. F. B., American electrician, 1791-1872.
- Mortara, E.; Jews, 1868.
- Mortier, marshal; Romainville, 1814.
- Mortimer, E. A.; trials, 1859.
- Mortimer, earl of March; Berkeley, 1327.
- Morton, trials, 1852.
- Morton, archbishop; Canterbury, 1486.
- Morton, earl of, regent of Scotland, 1673; Tulehan bishops.
- Morton, sir Albert; administrations, 1628.
- Morton, O. P.; United States, 1870.
- Morton, Thomas; ether, 1846.
- Moryson, Fynes; forks.
- Moscrop, E. H.; salmon ova.
- Moseley, Wolf, etc.; trials, 1819.
- Moses, 1572-1451 a.c.
- Moshesh; Cape of Good Hope, 1870.
- Mosquera, gen.; New Granada, 1861.
- Moss, bishop; Oxford, 1807.
- Mosse, Dr.; lying-in hospital, 1745.
- Most, J.; trials, 1881.
- Mothe-Guyon, madame de La; Quietists, 1697.
- Motley, J. L., American historian, 1814-77; English language.
- Mouchot, M.; sun, 1880.
- Moule, rev. H.; Kimberidge.
- Moultrie, gen.; Fort Sullivan.
- Montaigne, archbishop; York, 1628.
- Mount-Sandford, lord, k.; trials, 1828.
- Mouravieff; Kara, 1856.
- Mourzouff; Constantinople, Eastern empire, 1204.
- Mozart, W. A., musician, 1756-91.
- Mudd, S.; trials in U.S.
- Mudie, C.; circulating library, 1842.
- Muirhead, J. G.; trials, 1825.
- Mukhtar Pacha; Turkey, 1876; Russo-Turkish war, II., 1877-8.
- Mulgrave, earl; Liverpool admin. 1812; Ireland, lord-lieutenant.
- Mullens, J.; trials, 1860.
- Müller, F.; execution, 1864.
- Müller, F. Max, b. 1823; Vedas, Sanskrit, language, Hibbert fund.
- Müller, George, b. 1806; orphan-house, scripture knowledge.

- Mulligan, col.; Lexington.
 Mulot, M.; Artesian well, 1841.
 Mulready William, painter, 1786-1863.
 Mummus, L.; Corinth, 146 B.C.; painting.
 Mundy, R. M.; Honduras, 1874.
 Munich, marshal; Perekop, 1736.
 Muñoz, duke; Spain, 1833, 1873.
 Munro, H.; Buxar, 1764.
 Munster, earl of; suicide, 1842.
 Munzer, T.; Anabaptists, 1524-5; level-
 lers; Frankenhäusen.
 Murat, Joachim, 1771-1815; Erfurt, Nap-
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 Muratori, L., historian, 1672-1750.
 Murchison, sir Roderick I., 1792-1871;
 geology, British Association.
 Murdoch, Mr.; gas, 1792.
 Murillo, Bravo; Spain, 1865, 1868.
 Murillo, B. S., Spanish painter, 1618-82.
 Murray, B.; trials, 1841.
 Murray, bishop; David's, St., 1800.
 Murray, earl of; Scotland, 1567.
 Murray, James, earl of; Scotland, 1567;
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 Murray, lady Augusta; marriage act, 1793.
 Murray, sir George; Peel admin. 1834.
 Murray, sir James; Taragona, 1813.
 Murray, R.; post-office, 1881.
 Musa; Spain, 712.
 Muséum, *f.* 1413 B.C.
 Musgrave, archbishop; Hereford, 1837.
 Musgrave, A.; Jamaica, 1876.
 Musgrave, sir Richard; duels, 1802.
 Mushat, Mr.; steel, 1800.
 Myall; rhubarb.
 Myddelton, sir Hugh, 1565(?) - 1631; New
 River.
 Mylne, R., architect, 1734-1811; Black-
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 Myron, sculptor, *f.* 480 B.C.
 Mytton, gen.; Wales, 1645.
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 Nabis; Sparta, 206 B.C.
 Nabonassar, *f.* 747 B.C.; astronomy.
 Nachimoff, admiral; Sinope, 1853.
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 Nadir Shah; Persia, 1792; Delhi, Afghan-
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 Nagel, H.; trials, 1872.
 Nahum prophecies, about 713 B.C.
 Nana Sahib; Cawnpore, India, 1857.
 Napier, Mr.; coin, 1844.
 Napier of Merchiston; logarithms; Nap-
 ier's bones, 1614.
 Napier, admiral sir C.; Portugal, Sidon,
 Cape St. Vincent, Baltic, 1854.
 Napier, gen. sir C.; Meane, 1843.
 Napier, lord; China, Edinburgh; United
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 Napier, sir R. (afterwards lord of Mag-
 dala), b. 1810; Abyssinia, 1867; Aro-
 go, Magdala, Gibraltar, 1876.
 Napoleon I., 1769-1821; France, abattoirs,
 Bonaparte, confederation, Legion of
 Honor, models, notables, Cairo, Egypt,
 Elba, Fontainebleau, Malta, Mame-
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 Simpon, vaccination; *his battles* - Acre,
 Arcola, Aspern, Austerlitz, Austerlitz,
 Bautzen, Borodino, Castiglione, Char-
 lotte, Dresden, Eckmühl, Essling,
 Eylau, Friedland, Hanau, Italy, Jena,
 La Rothière, Leipzig, Ligny, Lodi, Lut-
 zen, Marengo, Montereau, Pultusk, St.
 Dizier, Simpon, Tilait, Troyes, Vienna,
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 Napoleon II., king of Rome; France.
 Napoleon III., 1804-73; France (sover-
 eign); Boulogne, Strasburg, Cher-
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 wills, assassinations.
 Napoleon, imperial prince, b. 1856; Bona-
 parte; France, 1873-8; Saarbrück.
 Napoleon, Jerome, 1784-1860, son, b.
 1822; France, 1861-76; Bonaparte.
 Nares, capt.; deep sea, 1872; northwest
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 Nares; Eastern empire, 552; Gotha, It-
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 Narvaez, gen. Ramon, 1800-68; Spain,
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 Nash, Beau, 1674-1761; Bath, cere-
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 Nash, Mr.; theatres, parks, 1818.
 Nash, Joseph; architect, 1812-78.
 Nasmyth, J.; steam-hammer, 1838;
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 Nasmyth, lieutenant; Silistria, 1854.
 Nasr-ed-Din; Persia, 1848-73.
- Nast, Thomas; caricature.
 Nearchus; sugar, 325 A.C.
 Neave and others; trials, 1875.
 Nebuchadnezzar; Jews, 605 B.C.; Tyre,
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 Necho; Egypt, 634 B.C.
 Neil, col.; India, 1857; Allahabad, Bena-
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 Neild; legacy to the queen, 1852.
 Neilson, J., 1792-1865; blowing-machine,
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 Neilson, Edmund; moon, 1876.
 Nelson, John; admin. U.S., 1844.
 Nelson, Horatio, admiral lord, 1758-1805;
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 Nero; Rome, emperor, 54.
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 Newcastle, marquess of; Marstonmoor,
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 Newcomen, T.; steam, 1712.
 Newenham, W. B.; trials, 1844.
 Newton, H. (Flora Davey); trials, 1871.
 Newman, rev. J., and Achilli; trials, 1852;
 Tractarians.
 Newport, sir John; exchequer, 1834.
 Newton, sir Isaac, 1642-1727; air, bi-
 nomial, coin, diamond, astronomy,
 Royal Society, hydrostatics, gravita-
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 Ney, marshal, 1769-1815; Dennewitz,
 France, Quatre-Bras, Ulm, Ney.
 Neyle, archbishop; York, 1632.
 Neze Percès; Indiana.
 Niccoli, Nicholas; libraries, 1486.
 Nicephori, emperors, Eastern empire,
 802-963.
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 Nicholas I.; Russia, 1825-55.
 Nicholas V.; popes, 1447-56; St. Peter's,
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 Nicholas, grand duke; Russo-Turkish
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 Nichols, col.; New York, 1664.
 Nichols, H.; Manchester, 1875.
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 Niebuhr, B. H., historian, 1776-1831.
 Niépce; photography, 1814; velocipedes,
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 Niger, P., & 127; Rome, emperor
 Nightingale, F., b. 1820; Scutari, Night-
 ingale.
 Nikita; Montenegro, 1860.
 Niles, J. N.; admin. U.S., 1840.
 Nilsson, Mr.; prehistoric archaeology.
 Ninus; Assyria, 2059 B.C.
 Nisbet, sir John; advocates, 1685.
 Noad, H. M.; electricity, 1855.
 Noah, 2347 B.C.; ark, Armenia.
 Noailles, marshal; Dettingen, 1743.
 Nobel, Alfred; nitro-glycerine, 1864; dy-
 namite, 1868; blasting gelatine.
 Nobiling, Dr.; Germany, 1878.
 Noble, Matthew, sculptor, 1820-78.
 Nordenskjöld, prof.; northeast, etc.,
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 Norfolk, duke of; administrations, 1540;
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 Norman, justice, *wa.*, India, 1871.
 Norman, sir J.; mayor, 1853.
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 Normanby and Buckingham, duke of;
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 Normanby, marquess of; Ireland (lord-
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 Normandy, Dr.; alterations.
 North, bishop; Winchester, 1781.
 North, lord; North admin. 1770.
 North, sir F.; king's counsel, 1663.
 Northampton, Henry, earl of; adminis-
 trations, 1609.
 Northbrook, lord; India, 1872; earl of,
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 Northcote, sir Stafford, b. 1818; Derby
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 1874; parliament, 1881.
 Northcott and others; trials, 1876.
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 Northumberland, Algernon, duke of;
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 Northumberland, Dudley, duke of; ad-
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 Northumberland, Hugh, duke of; Ire-
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 Northumberland, earl of; coaches, Man.
 Norton, sir Fletcher; atty.-gen., 1763.
- Norton, Jeffrey de; recorder, 1298.
 Norton, v. lord Melbourne; trials, 1836.
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 Nott, gen.; Gibraltar, 1842.
 Nottingham, earl of; admin., 1684.
 Novalichea, marquis de; Spain, 1868;
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 Nubar Pacha; Cairo, Egypt, 1876-9.
 Numa Pompilius; Rome, kings, 715 B.C.;
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 Numitor, Alba, 795 B.C.
 Nufiez, A.; Paraguay, 1535.
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 Oakley, sir Charles; Madras, 1792.
 Oakley, R. B.; trials, 1876.
 Oates, Titus; Oates's plot, 1678.
 Obadiah prophecies, about 587 B.C.
 Obeid-ullah; Kurdistan.
 O'Brien; giants, 1785.
 O'Brien, king; Limerick, 1200.
 O'Brien, W. S.; Ireland, 1846, 1848.
 Ochus; Persia, 359 B.C.
 O'Connell, Mr. Daniel, 1775-1847; duels,
 1815; agitators, emancipation, repeal,
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 O'Connell, Mr. Morgan; duels, 1835.
 O'Connor, Arthur; press, riots, trials, 1798.
 O'Connor, Fergus, d. 1855; chartists.
 O'Connor, Roger; trials, 1817.
 O'Connor, Charles; United States, 1872.
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 Odo, archbishop; Canterbury, 941-58.
 Odo, earl of Kent; treasurer.
 Odoacer; Italy, 476; Heruli.
 O'Donnell, marshal Leopold, 1808-67;
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 Oersted, H. C., 1777-1851; electricity,
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 Ofenheim (financier); Austria, 1875.
 Ogilvie, George; duels, 1802.
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 O'Hagan, lord-chancellor (Ireland), 1868;
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 O'Halloran, Dr.; trials, 1818.
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 Oken; German union, 1822.
 Okubo; Japan, 1878.
 Olbers, M.; planet, 1802.
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 O'Leary; pedestrianism, 1877.
 Oliphant, sir William, advocate.
 Olivarez governs Spain, 1621-43.
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 Ollendorff, H. G., linguist, 1803-65.
 Ollivant, bishop; Llandaff, 1849.
 Ollivier, E.; France, 1870.
 O'Loghlen, sir M.; Roman Catholics, 1836.
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 O'Mahony, Fenians, 1877.
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 Ommamney, capt.; Franklin, 1850.
 O'Moore, Rory; Carlow, 1577.
 Omdurdonk, bishop; trials in U. S.
 O'Neil, rebellion; massacre, Blackwater,
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 O'Neill, Miss (lady Beecher), appears at
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 Orestes; Mycenae, Sparta, 1175 B.C.
 Ord, M. J., physician, 1787-1853.
 Orford, earl of; admiralty, 1709.
 Orloff, count; diamonds, 1772.
 Ormond, James, duke of; Ireland, lord-
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 Ormond, earl of; combat, 1446.
 Ormond, marquess of; Rathmines, 1648.
 Orr, Isaac; air-tight stove.
 Orr, William; trials, 1797.
 Ortery, earl of; Ortery.
 Orsini, Felix, 1819-58; France, 1868.

- Ortega, gen.; Spain, 1860.
Osborn, Sherard; Franklin, 1854.
Osborne, sir Thomas; admin., 1672.
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Oscar; Sweden, 1844.
Osgodeby, Adam de; master of the rolls, 1235.
Osgood, Samuel; admin. U.S., 1789.
Osman Pacha; Plevna; Russo-Turkish war, II, 1877.
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Ossory, lord; tea, 1666.
Oymandiyas; Egypt, 2100 a.c.; observatories, painting.
Othman; Turkey, 1298.
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Oudry; cafeine.
Outram, sir James, 1803-63; Moham-mehab, India, 1857.
Ouvry, F.; antiquaries, 1876.
Overbury, sir T.; poisoned, 1613.
Overend, Gurney, & Co.; trials, 1867.
Ovid, poet, d. 18.
Owden, J. S.; mayor, 1877-9.
Owen, Robert; socialists, 1834.
Owen, Richard, b. 1804; odontology, paleontology, zoology.
Owen, W. D.; trials, 1858.
Owens, J.; Owens college.
Oxenden, sir George; Surat, 1664.
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Oxford, Edward; trials, 1840.
Oxford, John, earl of; yeomen, 1496.
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Paciolo; algebra, 1494.
Paddon, lieut., takes Cerbere, 1800.
Paderborn, bishop of; Prussia, 1874.
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Page, W. painter, b. 1811.
Paget, lord; ducks, trials, 1809.
Paget, sir A.; trials, 1908.
Paget, J.; paradoxes.
Paget, sir William; administrations, 1547.
Paget, lord William, v. Cardigan; trials, 1844.
Paine, Thomas; trials, 1792.
Pakington, sir John, b. 1799; Derby and Israeli admin.
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Palma, J.; planets.
Palladio, A.; architect, 1518-90.
Pallavicino, G.; Italy, 1878.
Palles, Christian; exchequer (Ireland), 1874.
Palliser, capt.; cannon, 1866.
Palliser, sir Hugh; Ushant, 1778.
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Palm, cardinal, shot, Rome, 1848.
Palmer; ducks, 1815; trials, 1856.
Palmer, J.; mail-coaches, 1784.
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Palmerston, Henry, viscount, 1784-1865.
Palmerston, lady, d. 1869.
Pamckoucke, C. J.; Monteur, 1789.
Pamizzi, s.r. Antonio; British Museum, 1859.
Pamure, lord; Russell admin. 1851.
Pani, Pascal; Corsica, 1753.
Pargach, n. admiral; flag, 1688.
Papien; steam-engine, 1851.
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Papirus Cursor; sun dial, 293 a.c.
Pappa, D.; trials, 1870.
Paracelsus, d. 1541; alchemy, physic, theosophists.
Pardo president; Peru, 1879.
Pareja, admiral; Chili, 1865.
Paretti, G. Giuseppe, Italian poet, 1729-99.
Paris, count of, b. 1838; Orleans.
Parke, gen.; Grant's Virginia campaign.
Parke, Mungo, d. 1805; Africa.
Parke, r. Lewis and others; trials, 1873.
Parker, admiral; Copenhagen, 1801.
Parker, Matthew, archbishop; Canterbury 1555; liturgy, Nag's Head.
Parker, capt.; Boulogne.
Parker, Dr.; temple.
Parker, Emily; swimming, 1875.
Parker, J. H.; Rome.
Parker (mutineer); trials, 1797.
Parker, sir Peter; Bellair, 1814.
Parker, Thomas, lord; chancellor, lord, 1718.
Parkes, consul; China, 1860.
Parkman, F.; English language.
Parma, duke of; Parma.
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Parnenio; Macedonia, 329 a.c.
Parnell, sir Henry; Melbourne admin. 1835.
Parnell, C. S., Biggar, and others; parliament (obstructives), 1877-81; home rule, 1880; trials, 1880-1.
Parr, Thomas, 1483-1635 (?); longevity.
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Parrot, Dr.; Ararat.
Parry, bishop; church of England.
Parry, E.; northwest passage, 1818.
Parsons, bishop; Peterborough, 1813.
Parsons, P. M.; brass, manganese, bronze.
Parsons family; Cock-lane ghost; impostors, 1762.
Parsons, Theophilus; admin. U.S., 1801.
Parton, James; caricature, English language.
Pascal, B., 1623-62; air, calculating-machine, barometers, probability, hydrostatics.
Paskiewitch; Silistria, 1854.
Passananti, G.; Italy, 1878.
Pasta, madame, vocalist, 1798-1865.
Pasteur, M.; fermentation, 1861.
Patch, Mr.; trials, 1806.
Pate, lieut.; trials, 1850.
Paterculus, Roman historian, d. 31.
Paterson, W.; bank, 1694; Darien.
Paton, Dr.; pyroleter.
Paton, Miss, at Haymarket, 1822.
Patrick, St., preaches 433; Ardlagh, Armagh, Dublin, isles, shamrock.
Patricio, nun; Spain, 1861, 1866.
Patten, col. John W., b. 1802; Israeli admin.
Patteson, J. C., m. 1871; Melanesia.
Patterson, prof. C. P.; coast-survey, U.S.
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Paul I.; Russia, 1796.
Paul II.; popes, 1464; purple.
Paul, sir J., etc.; trials, 1855; fraudulent trustees.
Paulding, G. K.; admiral, U.S., 1838; English language.
Paulinus; bells, 400.
Pauli, Mr.; ducks, 1807.
Paulullo, Anastasio; doge, 697.
Paulus; Abrahamites.
Paulus Aemilius; Canne, 216 a.c.
Paulus, Marcus; compass, 1260.
Pausanias; Sparta, 480 a.c.; Plataea, Macedonia, 336 a.c.
Pausias of Sicron, 360-330 a.c.; painting.
Pavry, G.; trials, 1880.
Pavia, gen.; Spain, 1873-4.
Paxton, sir Joseph, 1803-65; exhibition of 1851; Crystal Palace.
Payne, Mr. G.; ducks, 1810.
Payne, L.; trials in U.S.
Peabody, G., 1795-1869; Peabody fund.
Peace, C.; trials, 1878.
Peace, the prince of; Spain, 1806.
Peale, C. W., painter, 1741-1827.
Peale, Rembrandt, painter, 1778-1860.
Pearce, etc.; gold robbery, 1837.
Pearson, col.; Zululand, 1879.
Peaucillier; motion.
Peckham, archbishop; Canterbury, 1279.
Pedro; Portugal, Brazil, 1822.
Peck, r. Gurney; trials, 1871.
Peel, capt. sir F.; India, 1858.
Peel, col.; West Australia, 1828.
Peel, sir Robert, cotton manufacturer, b. 1750 — (S.M.) statesman, 1788-1850; Peel admin. (see *note*), 1834-1841; acts of parliament, conservative, corn bill; ducks, 1815; income-tax tariff — (Grandson), b. 1822.
Peole, James; book-keeping, 1509.
Peoche, Benjamin; coast survey, U.S.
Pelham, bishop; Bristol, 1803; Norwich, 1857.
Pelham, H.; Wilmington admin. 1742; Pelham admin. 1744.
Pelham, sir W.; engineers, 1622.
Pelisser, duc de Malakoff; 1794-1864; Algiers, Dahr.
Pel, Mr.; education, 1876.
Pelletier; quinine, 1820.
Pellow, sir Edw.; naval battles, 1795.
Pelouze, F. J., b. 1807; formic acid.
Peltier, M.; libel, trials, 1803.
Pemberton, sir Francis; King's Bench, 1681.
Pemberton, gen. J. C.; Vicksburg, 1868.
Pembroke, earl of; Godolphin admin. 1702; lord-lieutenant, Lincoln, protectorates, Salisbury, admiralty.
Pengelly, W.; Man.
Penn, admiral; Jamaica, 1655.
Penn, William, d. 1718; Pennsylvania, Quaker.
Penny, capt.; Franklin, 1850.
Penzance, lord (Wilke); arches, 1870; public worship.
Pepe, gen. F.; Naples, 1820.
Pepin; France, 752; Ferrara.
Pepper, prof.; Polytechnic, telephone.
Pepys, bishop; Worcester, 1841; Pepya.
Perceval, Spencer; Perceval.
Percy (Hotspur); Otterburn, 1388.
Percy, lord; Durham, 1346; Homildon.
Perdiccas; Macedonia, 454 a.c.
Perdita, Mrs. Robinson; theatres, 1779.
Pereire, M.; Credit Mobilier.
Pereyra; Uruguay, 1856.
Pericles; Athens, 469 a.c.
Périer, C.; France, 1874-6.
Perillus; brazen bull, 670 a.c.
Perkin Warbeck; Warbeck, 1492.
Perkin, W. H.; aniline, 1857.
Perkins; engraving, copper-plate printing, 1819.
Perroux; forgery, trials, 1776.
Perring, John; mayor, 1803.
Perrout; planets.
Perry, com. D. H.; Lake Erie, 1813.
Perry, lieut.; trials, 1864.
Perry, Mr.; trials, 1810.
Persano, admiral; Lima, Italy, 1860-7.
Perseus; Pydna, 168 a.c.
Pernigny, J. G., 1808-72; France, 1860.
Persius, 34-62; satires.
Perugino, Paolo, 1446-1524.
Peter the Cruel; Montiel, 1369.
Peter the Great; 1672-1725; Russia, Deptford, Petersburg, Narva, Pultowa, willa.
Peter the Hermit; crusades, 1094.
Peters, C. H.; planets, 1862.
Pétion; Port-au-Prince, 1806.
Peto, S. M., b. 1809; diorama, 1878.
Petrarch, 1304-74; Petrarch, sonnets, humanism.
Petre, sir William; administrations, 1547.
Petronius; Ethiopia, 22 a.c.
Petronius Arbiter, Latin satirist, d. 66.
Pottigrew, T.; epitaphs, 1867.
Potty, lord H.; Grenville admin. 1807.
Potty, William; Royal Society, 1660.
Pezet, J. A.; Peru, 1863-5.
Phaedrus writes fables, 8.
Phalaris; brazen bull, 699 a.c.
Pharamond; France, 418 (?).
Pharaos; Egypt, 1899 a.c.
Pharname; Pontus, Cappadocia, 746 a.c.
Phayre, col.; India, 1874.
Phayre, sir A. P.; Mauritius, 1874.
Pheidon, fl. 669 a.c.; coinage, silver, scales, weights.
PHELPS, Mr. S.; theatres (Sadler's Wells), 1844-1878.
Phepoce, Mrs.; trials, 1797.
Phidias, fl. 43 a.c.; statues.
Philidor; concerts, chess.
Philip; France, Macedonia, Spain, Rome, Orleans, 1640.
Philip Neri, St.; oratories, 1550.
Philip the Good; Burgundy, Holland, 1419-67.
Philip the Great, d. 336 a.c.; Macedonia, Etolia, Chersonesa, Locri, Thessaly.
Philip II.; Spain, 1556.
Philipina; England, queen (Edward III.); Durham, 1344.
Philipina, T.; Newport, 1830.
Phillimore, sir R. J.; admiralty, 1810.
Phillip, gov.; Australia, 1789.
Phillips, J.; British Association, 1831; fire-annihilator, 1849.
Phillips, John, geologist; Vesuvius, 1808.
Phillips, r. Eyre; trials, 1868-70.
Phillips, Wendell; abolition.
Philopomen; Achaea, 194 a.c.
Philpott, bishop; Worcester, 1861.
Philpotts r. Boyd; rerodos; trials, 1878.
Phipps, capt.; northwest passage, 1773.
Phocas; Eastern empire, 602.
Phocion, d. 317 a.c.

- Phoroneus; Argos, 1807 B.C.; sacrifice, laws.
- Photiades, C. J.; Samos.
- Photius, Gallus; rhetoric, 87 B.C.
- Ply Margall; Spain, 1873.
- Piastus; Poland, 842.
- Piazza, M.; planet, 1801.
- Picard, sir H.; lord mayor, 1357.
- Picchgru; Mannheim; suicide, 1804.
- Pickens, gen.; Kettle Creek.
- Pickering, Thomas; admin. U.S., 1795.
- Pictet, R.; air, gases, 1877; oxygen, hydrogen, distillation.
- Pictou, gen.; trials, 1806; Quatre-Bras, Waterloo, 1815.
- Pierce; United States, president, 1853.
- Pierce, gen.; Big Bethel.
- Pierola, N. de; Peru, 1876-81.
- Pierrepont, Mr.; United States, 1876; admin. U.S., 1875.
- Piers, archbishop; York, 1589.
- Pigot, David Richard; exchequer, 1846.
- Pigot, lord; India, Pigot diamond, 1802.
- Pigot, major-general; Malta, 1800; Quaker Hill.
- Pigott, Mr.; trials, 1871.
- Pike, Miss; Cork; trials, 1800.
- Pilkington, bishop; liturgy.
- Pillow, gen. G.; Belmont, 1851.
- Pilpay; Anvar, fables.
- Pinchbeck, C.; pinchbeck.
- Pinckney, W. C.; admin. U.S., 1811.
- Pindar, about 522-439 B.C.
- Pindar, Peter (Dr. Wolcott), 1738-1819; trials, 1807.
- Pino, sir B. C.; Natal, 1873.
- Pinel, M.; lunatics, 1792.
- Pinzon; South America, 1500; Peru, 1863.
- Pisander; naval battles, 394 B.C.
- Pisistratus; Athens, 527 B.C.
- Pitman, L.; photography, 1837.
- Pitt, diamond, 1720.
- Pitt, William; see *Chatham, earl of*.
- Pitt, William, 1759-1806; Pitt admin. 1783; East India company, reform; duels, 1798; income tax.
- Pius; popes, 142 et seq.
- Pius IV.; confession, 1504.
- Pius VII.; concordat, 1801.
- Pius IX., 1792-1878; popes, 1843-78; papal aggressions, conception.
- Pizzaro; America, 1524.
- Planché, J. R.; dress.
- Planté, G.; electric battery, 1860.
- Plato, Greek philosopher, 429-347 B.C.; academics, anatomy, antipodes, names, Sicily.
- Platts, John; executions, 1847.
- Plautus, Lat., b. 184 B.C.; drama.
- Plimpton; rink, 1875.
- Plimsoll, S.; parliament, seamen, 1873.
- Pliny the elder, 23-79; pearls, Vesuvius; —the younger, d. 100.
- Plowden, Mr.; Abyssinia, 1849.
- Plumer, sir Thomas; atty.-gen. 1812.
- Plummer, Eugenia; trials, 1860.
- Plunket, lord; chancellor, lord (Ireland), 1830.
- Plutarch, A. 80; biography.
- Pocock, admiral; Cuba, 1762.
- Poe, Edgar Allan; English language.
- Poerio, C.; Naples, 1850-9-60.
- Pogson, N.; planets, 1856.
- Poinsett, J. R.; admin. U.S., 1837.
- Poittevin, M.; balloons, 1852-8.
- Pottiers, Roger de; Liverpool, 1039.
- Pole, Wellesley; mint; trials, 1825.
- Pole, archbishop; Canterbury, 1556.
- Poignac, prince de; France, 1830.
- Polk, James K.; U.S. president, 1845.
- Polk, gen. K. 14 June, 1864; Atlanta campaign.
- Pollen, J. G.; furniture, 1874.
- Pollio, C.; slavery, 42 B.C.
- Pollock, gen. G.; Afghanistan, India, 1842; tower.
- Pollock, sir Frederick, 1783-1863; attorney-general, exchequer, 1834-44.
- Polo, Marco, writes about 1298.
- Polybus, 207-122 (?) B.C.; signals, telegraphs, Achaia, physics.
- Polyarp martyred, 166.
- Polydorus; Laocoon.
- Pomare; Otaheite, 1799.
- Pomeroy, Jesse; trials in U.S.
- Pompey, K. 48 B.C.; Rome, Spain, Pharsalia.
- Pond, J.; Greenwich, 1811.
- Ponti, G.; academics.
- Pontius, C.; Caudine Forks, 321 B.C.
- Pook, E.; trials, 1871.
- Poole, A.; auricular confession, 1858.
- Pope, Alexander, 1688-1744; Alexandrine verse, satire; Homer, 1714.
- Pope, gen. J.; Manassas, U.S., 1862.
- Popham, sir Home; Buenos Ayres, Cape; trials, 1807.
- Popoff, admiral; circular ironclads, 1875.
- Popp, V.; clocks, 1881.
- Poppea (wife of Nero); masks.
- Porcenna; labyrinth, 520 A.C.
- Porson, prof., 1759-1808; writing.
- Porter, sir Charles; Limerick.
- Porter, adm. D. D.; Red River campaign.
- Porter, gen. F. J.; balloons; Peninsular campaign.
- Porter, J. M.; admin. U.S., 1843.
- Porter, P. B.; admin. U.S., 1828; Black-rocks.
- Porteus, bishop; London, 1787.
- Portland, duke of; Portland admin. 1783; Ireland (lord-lieutenant), Junius.
- Portman, sir William; King's Bench, 1554.
- Portsmouth, earl of; trials, 1823.
- Porus, Hydaspes, 327 B.C.
- Posidonius, A. 86 B.C.; atmosphere, moon, tides, air.
- Potamon; eclectics, about 1.
- Potter, archbishop; Canterbury, 1737.
- Pottinger, sir H.; China, 1841.
- Poucher, M.; spontaneous generation, 1859.
- Pouillet, C. S. M., French natural philosopher, 1791-1868.
- Pourtales, count de; deep sea soundings.
- Poussin, N.; painters, 1594-1665.
- Poyer-Quertier; France, 1871.
- Powell, Laugharne, and Poyer, colonels; Wales, 1647.
- Power, Mr.; wrecks, 1841.
- Powers, H.; United States, 1873.
- Powys, bishop; Man, 1864.
- Poynter, E. J., R.A., b. 1836.
- Prado, M.; Peru, 1824-67.
- Praxinos murder, 1847.
- Praxiteles, A. 363 B.C.; mirrors.
- Premislaus; Poland, 1295.
- Prescott, col.; Bunker Hill.
- Prescott, William H., 1796-1869; English language.
- Preston, lord; conspiracy, 1691.
- Preston, William B.; admin. U.S., 1849.
- Pretender, old, 1688-1765; young, 1790-88; Pretender, Falkirk, Prestonpans, Culloden.
- Pretorius; Natal, 1838; Transvaal, 1890.
- Pretsch, P.; photo-galvanography, 1864.
- Prevost, sir George; Plattsburg, 1814.
- Priam; Ilium, Troy, 1224 A.C.
- Price, Mr.; duels, 1816; alchemy, annuities.
- Price, gen. S.; Lexington.
- Price, admiral; Petropaulovski, 1854.
- Pritchard, Dr., 1785-1848; ethnology.
- Pride, col.; Pride's purge, 1648.
- Priessnitz, V.; hydropathy, 1828.
- Priestly, Joseph, 1733-1804; earthquakes, eudiometer, Lunar Society, nitrous gas, oxygen, flourine, color-blindness.
- Prim, gen. Juan, 1814-70; Castellejos, Guadal-ras, 1860; Spain, 1866-70; assassinations, 1870.
- Prince, H. J.; Agapemone, 1845.
- Prior, M., poet, 1664-1721.
- Priestland; Gnostics, 384.
- Pritchard, Dr. E. W.; trials, executions, 1865.
- Probert; trials, 1824.
- Probus; Rome, emperor, 276; massacre.
- Procles; biarch, 1102 B.C.
- Procopius; Nacoles, 366.
- Procopius, Latin historian, 500-565; Husbites, 1431.
- Procter, poets; Bryan W. (Barry Cornwall), 1790-1874; Adelaide, daughter, 1835-64.
- Propertius, Latin poet, 26 A.C.
- Proudhon, P. de, socialist, 1809-68.
- Prynne, W., legal antiquary, 1600-69.
- Psalmanzar, G.; Formosa, 1704.
- Psammetichus, 650 B.C.; Egypt, labyrinth, languages, sieges.
- Pseusennes, 971 A.C.; Egypt.
- Psycho; automaton, 1875.
- Ptolemy (astronomer), d. 161.
- Ptolemy; Bible, Septuagint, Iphesus, pharos, arithmetic, academics.
- Ptolemy Epiphanes, 205 A.C.; Egypt, Rosetta.
- Puckerling, sir John; chancellor, lord high, 1592.
- Pugin, A. W., 1811-52; decorative art.
- Pugin, E. W.; trials, 1874.
- Pullian, R. P.; dilettanti, 1861-70; Priene, Pontus, capt.; Franklin, 1852.
- Pullingor, G.; Banks, joint-stock, 1860.
- Pulteney, Mr.; Halifax admin. 1714.
- Pulteney, sir James; Ferrol, 1800.
- Puncheon, R.; gunpowder, 1872.
- Purcell, Henry, musician, 1658-95.
- Purchas, Samuel, 1577-1628.
- Purdon, col.; Ashantee, 1826.
- Purefoy; duels, 1788; trials, 1794.
- Pusey, Dr. E., b. 1800; Puseyism.
- Putnam, gen. I., b. 1718; Bunker Hill, 1775.
- Putnam, A. D.; trials in U.S.
- Pyat, F.; France, 1880.
- Pye, Henry J.; poet-laureate, 1790.
- Pye, J.; engraver, d. 1874.
- Pym, J.; politician, d. 1843.
- Pyrrho; sceptics, 334 A.C.
- Pyrrhus; Macedonia, 287 A.C.; Epirus, 318-272 A.C.; Tarentum, Asculum, 279.
- Pythagoras, A. 555 A.C.; acoustics, astronomy, Copernicus, Egypt, the globe, harmonic strings, shoes, solar system, spheres.
- Q
- Queen v. Lords of Treasury; trials, 1872.
- Quekett, prof.; histology, 1867.
- Quentin, col.; duels, 1815; trials, 1814.
- Quesnay; economists.
- Quevedo, Spanish writer 1580-1645.
- Quint, Edgar, French philosopher, 1803-75.
- Quintilla; Quintiliana.
- Quintin; libertines, 525.
- Quintus Fabius, 291 B.C.; painting.
- Quiros; New Hebrides, 1606.
- R
- Rabelais, F.; satirist, 1483-1556.
- Rachel, madame; enamelling; trials, 1868, 1878.
- Rachel, mademoiselle, d. 1858.
- Racine, J., French dramatist, 1639-99.
- Radcliffe, Dr. John; Radcliffe library, 1737.
- Radetsky, gen.; Russo-Turkish war, II., 1878.
- Radetsky, marshal, 1766-1858; Austria, Custozza, Novara, Italy.
- Radnor, earl of; administrations, 1684.
- Rae, Dr.; Franklin, 1848.
- Raglan, lord; Russo-Turkish war, 1857.
- Ragotaki; Transylvania.
- Raikes, Mr., 1781; Sunday-schools, education, infanticide.
- Raleigh, sir W., 1552-1618; dress, Pennsylvania, Trinidad, Virginia, England.
- Ralston, W. C.; California, 1875.
- Ramees; Egypt, 1618.
- Ramirez II.; Semincas, 938 B.C.
- Ramsay, David; combat, 1631.
- Ramsay, sir George; duels, 1790.
- Ramsden, Jesse, 1735-1800; theodolite, 1787.
- Ramsey, A.; admin. U.S., 1879.
- Rancé; Trappist, 1662.
- Randall, A. W.; admin. U.S., 1866.
- Randolph, bishop; Bangor, London, 1809.
- Randolph, Edmund; admin. U.S., 1794.
- Randolph, T.; post-office, 1851.
- Rankin, J.; velocipedes, 1878.
- Ransome; Ransome, filiters, ploughs.
- Raphael, 1483-1520; cartoons.
- Raphael, Alexander; Roman Catholics, 1834.
- Rapier; electric light, 1878.
- Rarey, J. S.; horse, 1858.
- Rassam, H.; Abyssinia, 1864; Nineveh.
- Rathbone, William; Liverpool, 1877.
- Rattazzi, U., 1808-73; Italy, 1862.
- Rauch, C., sculptor, 1777-1857.
- Rauscher, cardinal; Austria, d. 1875.
- Ravallac kills Henry IV., 1610.
- Rawdon, lord; Camden, 1781.
- Rawlins, J. A.; admin. U.S., 1869.
- Rawlinson, col. sir H., b. 1810; Assyria, Babylon, Babelistan, 1844.
- Ray, John, naturalist, 1628-1705.
- Ray, Peter; volunteers (19th meeting), 1878.
- Rayher; Bartholomew's, 1100.
- Rayleigh, lords, 1879.
- Raymond, lord; attorney-general, 1725; King's Bench.
- Raynecker, L.; fuel.
- Reaumur, d. 1757; light, steel.
- Reyn, lord; combat, 1631.
- Rey, Miss, K.; trials, 1779.

- Rebecqaites; trials, 1843.
 Redanies, D.; execution, 1857.
 Rede, sir R.; Rede lecture.
 Redesdale, lord; attorney-general, 1800.
 Redpath, L.; trials, 1857.
 Redwood, T.; analyst, 1874.
 Reede, R.; bogs, 1849; congelation, 1868.
 Reed, Andrew, 1787-1862; orphan, idiots, incurables.
 Reed, sir C.; metropolitan school-board, 1873.
 Reed, sir E. J.; Japan.
 Reed, E. J.; navy, 1863-71.
 Reeves, Mr. John; levellers, 1792.
 Regnier, gen.; Kalitsch, Maida Ximera, 1811.
 Regulus, 250 a.c.; Carthage.
 Reich, P., and Richter, T.; indium, 1863.
 Reichardt; Wacht.
 Reichenbach, C., 1788-1869; paraffine, 1831; ody.
 Reichenstein; tellurium, 1782.
 Reichstadt, duke de; France.
 Reid, gen.; India, 1857.
 Reinbauer; trials, 1829.
 Reinkens, Old Catholic bp.; Prussia, 1873.
 Reis, P.; telephone, 1861.
 Rely, James; Universalists, 1760.
 Rembrandt, Paul, painter, 1609-69.
 Remigius de Fescamp; Lincoln, 1036.
 Remington; type-writers.
 Remusat, C. de; France, 1871-3.
 Remy, St.; Rheims.
 Renata, Maria; witchcraft, 1749.
 Renaudot, M.; newspapers, 1631.
 Rendel, J.; Holyhead, Portland.
 Reunie, J. (1761-1821), and sir J.; break-water, 1812; Waterloo bridge, London bridge.
 Repton, Humphry, landscape gardener, 1752-1818.
 Reschid Pacha; Turkey, 1853.
 Reschlin, J., reformer, d. 1522; Talmud.
 Reuss; engraving.
 Reuter, J. de; Persia, 1872.
 Reville, Mrs.; Slough.
 Reynere, Richard, sheriff, 1189.
 Reynolds, archbishop; Canterbury, 1313.
 Reynolds, capt.; trials, 1840.
 Reynolds, George; duels, 1788.
 Reynolds, sir Joshua, 1723-92; Royal Academy, 1768.
 Reynolds, O.; explosives.
 Rhett, major; duels, 1862.
 Rhodes, R. G.; audiphone.
 Rhodes, W. B.; free hospital, life-boat.
 Riail, gen.; Chippewa, 1814.
 Ricard; France, 1878.
 Ricasoli, B., d. about 1803; Italy, 1861-7.
 Rice, Spring (lord Montague); administrations, 1834.
 Rich, Richard, lord; chancellor, lord, 1847.
 Richard I., England, 1149; Acre, Ascalon, Cœur de Lion, Dieu et mon droit, laws, Oleron, navigation laws.
 Richard III., c. 1485; Bosworth.
 Richards, Miss; pedestriamism, 1874.
 Richardson, B. W.; Hygeiopolis, 1876.
 Richardson, H.; life boat, 1852.
 Richardson, sir John; naturalist, 1783-1865; Franklin.
 Richardson, Samuel; novels, 1639-1761.
 Richardson, W. A.; admin. U.S., 1873.
 Richelieu, cardinal, 1563-1642; France, 1624.
 Richelieu, duke of; Clontarreen, 1767.
 Richmond, duke of; Rockingham admin. 1782, etc.; Ireland, duels; Derby and Disraeli administrations.
 Richter, J. Paul, German novelist, 1763-1825.
 Ridel, Stephen, 1189; chancellor, lord, Ireland.
 Rider, William; silk hose.
 Ridgeway, C. de; abstinence.
 Ridley, bishop, burned, 1555.
 Riddale, rev. C. J.; Public Worship act, 1876.
 Riego put to death; Spain, 1823.
 Riel, L.; Hudson's bay.
 Rienzi, N. m. 1354; tribune, Ronfe.
 Rigg, rev. A.; technical education.
 Riguet, M.; tunnels.
 Rinuccini, Ottavio, b. 1621; opera.
 Ripley, George; encyclopaedia.
 Ripon, earl of, 1782-1859; Goderich admin. 1827.
 Ripon, marquess of; freemasonry; Gladstone admin. 1873.
 Risakoff; Russia, 1881.
 Risk Allah; trials, 1868.
 Ristacs; Serbia, 1880.
 Ritson, Joseph, critic, 1752-1803.
 Ritter, Karl, geographer, 1779-1859.
 Ritter, J. W.; electricity, 1812.
 Rivers, earl, m. 1483; Pomfret.
 Rivers, Mr.; Egypt, 1879.
 Rizzo, David, m. 1666; Scotland, France, Naples.
 Robert, duke of Normandy; Tinchebray, 1106; Scotland, 1306.
 Robert II.; pilgrimages, 1060.
 Roberts, D. R. A., 1796-1864.
 Roberts, sir F.; Afghanistan, 1878-80; Mazra.
 Roberts, J. R.; Liberia.
 Roberts, M. O.; electricity.
 Robertson, capt.; trials, 1862.
 Robertson, T. W., dramatist, 1829-71.
 Robertson, Dr. Wm., historian, 1721-93.
 Robertson, W.; trials, 1878.
 Robeson, G. M.; admin. U.S., 1869.
 Robespierre, F. M.; reign of terror, France, 1793-4.
 Robin Hood; robbers, archery, 1189.
 Robinson; see *Perdita*.
 Robinson, F.; Goderich, note.
 Robinson, H. G. B.; New Zealand, 1878.
 Robinson, J. K.; civil-service reform.
 Robinson, James; ether, 1818.
 Robinson, R., 1735-90; independents.
 Robinson, R. P.; trials in U.S.
 Robinson, sir Thomas; Newcastle admin. 1754.
 Robinson of York, m.; trials, 1853.
 Robinson, sir W. C. F.; straits, 1877.
 Robiquet and Colin; alizarine, 1831.
 Robson, W.; trials, 1856.
 Rochambeau; Yorktown, 1781.
 Rocheboubet, gen.; France, 1877.
 Rochefort, Henri; France, 1870-80.
 Rochefoucauld, F. de la, phil., 1630-80.
 Rochester, earl of; administrations, 1679.
 Rochfort, A. H.; cryptography, 1836.
 Rock, Daniel, 1779-1871; mass.
 Rockingham, marquess of; Rockingham admin. 1766.
 Roderick; Spain, 709; Wales, 843.
 Rodes, gen.; Winchester.
 Rodney, C. A.; admin. U.S., 1807.
 Rodney, G.; Eustatia, 781.
 Rodolph of Hapsburg; Austria, 1278.
 Rodolph of Nuremberg; wire, 1410.
 Rodolph of Suabia, k. Flandernheim, 1080.
 Roe, Henry, 1878.
 Roebuck, J.; duels, 1835; Sebastopol.
 Roemer; light, 1676.
 Roger; Sicily, Naples, 1130.
 Rogers, John; burned, 1555.
 Rogers, Samuel, poet, 1763-1855.
 Roget, P. M., M.D., philologist, 1799-1869.
 Roggewein, circumnavigator; Easter Island, 1722.
 Rohan, cardinal; diamond necklace, 1786.
 Rollin, Charles, French hist., 1661-1741.
 Rolt, sir J.; attorney-general, 1866; justice of appeal, 1867.
 Romain, M.; balloons, k. 1785.
 Romilly, sir J. (afterwards lord), 1802-74; solicitor-general, master of the rolls, 1851.
 Romilly, sir Samuel; criminal law; suicides, 1818.
 Romney, George, painter, 1734-1802.
 Romulus; Rome, 753 a.c.; calendar, Alba, aruspices.
 Romulus Augustulus; Western empire, 475.
 Ronalds, F., 1788-1873; electric telegraph, 1823.
 Ronge, J.; Kindergarten, 1851.
 Rooke, sir George; Gibraltar, 1704; snuff, Alderney, Cadix, Cape la Hogue, Cape St. Vincent, Vigo.
 Roper, col.; duels, 1788.
 Rosas; Buenos Ayres, 1852.
 Roscoe, H. E.; indigo.
 Roscoe, W., historian, 1753-1831.
 Rose, German chemists; Gurt, 1798-1873; Heine, 1795-64.
 Rose, sir Hugh; India, Calpee, 1858.
 Roseberry, countess of; trials, 1814.
 Rosecrans, sir; United States, 1862.
 Rosenzweig, I.; trials in United States.
 Ross, col.; duelling, 1817; British museum, 1876.
 Ross, gen.; Baltimore, Washington, 1814.
 Ross, sir J.; Franklin, northwest passage, 1848.
 Rosse, earl of, 1800-67; telescopes, 1828; Royal Society, 1848.
 Rossel; France, 1871.
 Rosser, Mr. and Miss Darbon; trials, 1841.
 Rossi, count, Rome, 1848; assassinations.
 Rossini, G., music composer, 1792-1868.
 Rostopchin; Moscow, 1812.
 Rothery, H. C.; Tay bridge.
 Rothsay; duke, Scotland, 1401.
 Rothschild, Anselm (the first), d. 1812; Rothschild, Evelina hospital.
 Rothschild; Jews, 1849; deaf and dumb, 1872.
 Roubillac, sculptor, 1695-1762.
 Roucher; France, 1863-76.
 Roupell, W., M.P.; trials, 1862.
 Rous, F.; psalms.
 Rousseau, gen.; Atlanta campaign.
 Rousseau, J. J., French phil., 1712-78.
 Roustam, M.; Tunis, 1881.
 Roudledge v. Lowe; copyright, 1858.
 Rowan, A. H.; trials, 1794, 1805.
 Rowe, Nicholas, 1673-1718; poet-laureate, d. 1715.
 Rowlandson, Thomas, caricaturist, 1768-1847.
 Rowley, admiral J.; Bourbon, 1810.
 Rowell, C. J.; graphoscope.
 Roxana; Macedon, 311 a.c.
 Roxburgh, duke of, 1812; Boccaaccio.
 Rozier, M.; balloons, 1783.
 Rubens, P. P., painter, 1577-1640.
 Rubenstein, P. S.; trials in U.S.
 Rubery v. Grant; trials, 1876.
 Ruchdi Pacha; Turkey, 1866-71 et seq.
 Rudbeck, Oliver; thoracic duct.
 Rudolph; Austria, Germany.
 Ruhmkorff; induction coil, 1851.
 Ruloff, E. H.; trials in United States.
 Runge; caffeine.
 Runjet Singh; Afghanistan, 1818; diamonds.
 Rupert, prince, 1619-82; engraving, Birmingham, Edgehill, Marston-moor, Naseby, Newark.
 Ruric; Russia, 862; Varangians.
 Rush, Bloomfield, murderer; trials, 1849.
 Rusli, Richard; admin. U.S., 1814.
 Rushworth, E. E.; Jamaica, 1877.
 Ruskin, John, art critic, b. 1819.
 Russell, col.; guards, 1660.
 Russell, C.; suicide, 1856.
 Russell, admiral Edw.; La Hogue, 1692.
 Russell, gen.; Winchester.
 Russell, J. Scott, engineer, b. 1806; steam navigation, Vienna, wars.
 Russell, lord John (afterwards earl), 1792-1878; Russell administration, note; Aberdeen, Germany, 1874; papal aggression, reform.
 Russell, lord W.; trials, 1840.
 Russell, bishop W. A.; China, 1872.
 Russell, W. H.; Times, 1834, 1867, 1861.
 Rutherford, J.; lectures.
 Ruthven, Mr.; duels, 1836.
 Rutland, duke of; Ireland (lord Neutnant), 1784.
 Rutledge, John; supreme court, U.S.
 Ruyter; see *De Ruyter*.
 Ryder, bishop; Gloucester, 1815.
 Ryder, sir Dudley; King's Bench, 1754.
 Kymer Jones, A. M.; temograph.
 Ryves, Mrs.; trials, 1868.

- St. John, William; chancellor, lord high, 1547.
- St. Leonards, lord, 1781-1875; chancellor, lord high, 1852.
- St. Mars, M. de; iron mask.
- St. Ruth, gen.; Aughrim, 1691.
- St. Vincent, earl; admiralty, 1801; Cape St. Vincent.
- Sakya Muni, Buddhism.
- Saladin, sultan, 1136-93; Ascalon, Damascus, Egypt, Syria, Aleppo.
- Salar Jung; Hyderabad.
- Sale, lady; Cabul, India, 1842.
- Sale, sir Robert; Moodkee, 1845.
- Salgar, E.; Colombia, 1871.
- Salisbury, bishop of; assay.
- Salisbury, countess of; garter.
- Salisbury, Robert, earl of; administrations, 1603.
- Salisbury, earl of, 1604; coronets, Orleans.
- Salisbury, marquess of; Derby administrations, 1852, 1858; Disraeli administration, 1874; Turkey, 1877; Berlin conference; conservatives, 1881.
- Salkeld; Delhi, 1857.
- Sallo, Denis de; critics, reviews, 1655.
- Sallust, Latin historian, d. 34 B.C.; Mauritania, Cutiline.
- Salmasius; anthology, 1606.
- Salmeron; Spain, 1873.
- Salnave, gen.; Hayti, 1865-70.
- Salomons, D.; Jews, 1835; mayor.
- Salt, Titus, 1803-75; alpaca, 1855; Bradford.
- Salvator Rosa, painter, 1615-73.
- Salviati, Dr.; mosaic, 1861.
- Salvino degli Armato; spectacles.
- Salvius Julianus; edicts, 132.
- Sampson, H.; advertisements, 1874.
- Samuel rules Israel, 1140 A.C.
- Samballat; Samaritan, 332 B.C.
- Sancho, king; Portugal, Spain, 970.
- Sancroft, archbishop; Canterbury, 1678; bishops, major.
- Sandeman, major; Beloochistan.
- Sandeman, Dr.; Glasites.
- Sanderson, Dr. J. B.; Brown Institute.
- Sanders, will-forger; trials, 1844.
- Sandilli; Kaffraria, 1877-8.
- Sandon, lord; Disraeli admin. 1874, 1878; elementary education, 1876.
- Sandwich, earl of; administrations, 1660; naval battles, Solebay, Aix-la-Chapelle.
- Sandys; administrations, 1742, 1767.
- Sandys, Edwin, archbishop; York, 1577.
- Santa Anna; Mexico, 1833-76.
- Sapor; Persia, 240.
- Sappho writes 611 A.C.; Sapphic.
- Sardanapalus; Assyria, 820 B.C.
- Sarmiento, col. D.; Argentine confederation, 1868.
- Sarpi, Paul, 1552-1623; thermometer, blood.
- Sassoon, sir A.; Bombay, 1879.
- Sassulitch, Vera; Russia, 1878.
- Saul; Jews, 1096 B.C.; Ammonites.
- Saumarez, sir James; Algiers, 1801.
- Saunders; trials, 1853.
- Saunders, com.; Franklin, 1849.
- Saunders, sir Charles; Chatham admin. 1766.
- Saussure, d. 1799; hygrometer.
- Saurin v. Star; trials, 1869.
- Savage, archbishop; York, 1501.
- Savage, John; Babyngton's conspiracy, 1586.
- Savage, Richard, poet, 1698 (?)-1743.
- Savage, W.; printing in colors, 1819-22.
- Savary; trials, 1825.
- Savary, capt.; steam-engine, 1698.
- Savas Pacha; Turkey, 1840-1.
- Savonarola, Jerome; burned, 1498.
- Saward, J.; trials, 1857.
- Sawtre, sir William; burning alive, 1401; Lollards.
- Sawyer; arithmetic, 1878.
- Save, count; Pouteuoy, 1745; Laffeldt, 1747.
- Say, Leon; France, 1873-7.
- Say, T.; Colorado beetle.
- Sayce, A. H.; Accadians, Assyria, 1875; Babylonia.
- Saye and Sele, lords; administrations, 1660.
- Saye, lord, beheaded, 1450; Cade.
- Sayers, T.; boxing, 1860.
- Scanderberg; Albania, 1443.
- Scanlan, Mr.; trials, 1820.
- Scarlatti, D.; spinet.
- Schamyl; Circassia, 1859.
- Scheele, 1742-86; nitrogen, oxygen, prussic acid, tartaric acid, photography, glycerine, chlorine.
- Scheffer, Ary, painter, 1795-1858.
- Scheibler, M.; tonometer, 1834.
- Scheiner, Christian; heliometer, 1625.
- Schenck, gen.; United States, 1870, 1876.
- Scheutz; calculating-machine, 1857.
- Schiaparelli; planets, 1861; comets, 1866.
- Schiff, Dr.; vivisection.
- Schillers, gen.; Silistria, 1854.
- Schiller, F., German poet, 1759-1805.
- Schimmelpenninck; Holland, 1805.
- Schlegel, F., 1773-1829.
- Schlegel, W., German writer, 1767-1845.
- Schlickmann, gen.; Transvaal, 1876.
- Schliemann, Dr.; Mycenae, Troy, 1872.
- Schmidt; organs, 1682; moon, 1874.
- Schmidt; shot; Spain, 1874.
- Schoeffer, Peter; printing, 1452.
- Schofield, gen.; Atlanta campaign.
- Schomberg, capt.; naval battles, 1811.
- Schomberg, duke of; Boyne, Ireland, Londonderry, Carrickfergus, 1689.
- Schomburgk, sir R.; Victoria regia, 1838.
- Schönbein, M., 1797-1868; gun-cotton, 1840; ozone, 1846.
- Schopenhauer, A.; pessimism.
- Schouten; Cape Horn, 1616.
- Schouvaloff, count; Russia, 1879.
- Schröter; pianoforte, 1717.
- Schröter; phosphorus, 1845.
- Schurz, Carl; admin. U.S., 1877.
- Schwabe; sun.
- Schwann; cell theory, 1839.
- Schwartz, C., missionary, d. 1798.
- Schwartz, M.; gunpowder, 1320.
- Schwarzenberg, prince of; Dresden, 1813.
- Schwatka, lieutenant; Franklin search, 1879-81.
- Schwerin, marshal; Prague, 1757.
- Scialoja, A.; Naples, 1877.
- Scipio Africanus; honor; Numantia, Rome, Zama, 202 B.C.
- Scott; duelling, 1821, 1836.
- Scott, Miss C. A.; Girton college.
- Scott, dred; United States, 1857.
- Scott, sir G. Gilbert, architect, 1811-1878; Alban's, Asaph's, midland.
- Scott, R. H.; meteorology, 1865.
- Scott, gen. Winfield, 1786-1866; Mexico, 1847; United States, 1861-2.
- Scott, Walter, 1771-1832; Waverley.
- Scribe, E., dramatist, d. 1861 (æt. 80).
- Scudamore, lord; apples.
- Seabury, Samuel; bishops, 1784.
- Seaforth, earl of; thistle, 1687.
- Neal, J.; trials, 1858.
- Searle; planets, 1858.
- Sebacon; Egypt, 737 B.C.
- Sebastiana, marshal; Talavera, 1809.
- Sebert; Westminster Abbey.
- Serchi, padre A., natural philosopher, 1818-78.
- Necker, archbishop; Canterbury, 1758.
- Secoceni; Transvaal, 1876-9.
- Sedgwick, gen., & 9 May, 1864; Grant's Virginia campaign.
- Sedgwick, Adam, d. 1873; geology.
- Sefton v. Hopwood; trials, 1865.
- Sejanus, d. 31.
- Selborne, lord chancellor, 1872-4; appeal.
- Selden, J., 1584-1654; seas, poet-laureate.
- Seleucus Nicator; Seleucides, Syria, omens; Ipsus, 311 A.C.
- Selfridge, com. T. O.; Panama.
- Sellin; Turkey, Syria, 1512.
- Selkirk, Alexander; Juan Fernandez, 1705.
- Sellis, the valet; suicides, 1810.
- Selwyn, sir C. J.; justice, lord, 1868.
- Semiramis, queen; Assyria, eunuchs, 2007 B.C.
- Semmes, capt.; Alabama, 1862.
- Sempole; trials, 1795, 1862.
- Sen, Baboo; deism, 1869.
- Seneca, put to death, 65; Cordova.
- Sennacherib; Assyria, 710 B.C.
- Sennefelder; lithography, 1796.
- Sorgius; popes, nativity, 690; purification, Koran.
- Serrano, marquess de, and duke de la Torre; Spain, 1868-76; Alcolea, 1868.
- Serrin; electric lamp.
- Serfurner; morphia, 1803.
- Servetus, Michael, burned, 1553; Unitarians, Arians, blood.
- Servius Tullius; coins, census, 566 B.C.
- Sesostrius; Egypt, 1618 B.C.
- Setalla; burning-glasses.
- Severus; Rome, emperor, 193; Britain, Roman walls, Memphis, 202.
- Seward, William H.; admin. U.S., 1861.
- Seymour, lady; tournament, 1839.
- Seymour, lord; duels, 1835.
- Seymour, Edward, duke of Somerset; administrations, 1547; protectors, admiralty.
- Seymour, sir Edw.; speaker, 1678.
- Seymour, sir M.; China, 1850.
- Seymour v. Butterworth; trials, 1862.
- Sextus Pompeius; Myla, 36 A.C.
- Sforza, cardinal; Naples, 1877.
- Shadwell, Thomas; poet-laureate, d. 1692.
- Shaftesbury, earl of; administrations, 1672-Present earl, b. 1801; Chichester; costermongers, Shaftesbury estate.
- Shakespeare, W., 1564-1616; Shakespeare, drama, mulberry-tree.
- Shalmaneser; Assyria, 730 B.C.
- Sharp, archbishop; Scotland, 1672.
- Sharp, A.; circle (squared), 1717.
- Sharp, Granville; slavery, 1772.
- Shaw, sir James; mayor, 1805.
- Shaw, sir John; Greenock.
- Shaw, W.; home-rule, 1879.
- Shays, D.; Rebellion, Shays's.
- Sheares, the Messra; trials, 1798.
- Shedden v. Patrick; trials, 1860.
- Sheepshanks, R.; astronomy, standard, 1855; Sheepshanks's donations, 1857-8.
- Shell, R. L.; mint, 1846.
- Shelburne, earl of; Shelburne administrations, 1782; duels, 1780.
- Sheldon, archbishop; Canterbury, 1663.
- Sheldon, William; tapestry.
- Shelley, Percy B., poet, 1792-1822.
- Shepherd v. Bennett; trials, 1870.
- Sheppard, Jack; execution, 1724.
- Shepstone, sir T.; Transvaal, 1876-7.
- Shere Ali; Afghanistan, 1863, 1879; Candahar; kills lord Mayo, 1873; Andaman, India.
- Sheridan, Dr.; trials, 1811.
- Sheridan, gen. Philip; Winchester, 1864; Grant's Virginia campaign.
- Shoridan, Richard Brinsley, 1751-1816; Grenville admin., comedy, theatre.
- Sherman, John; admin. U.S., 1879.
- Sherman, gen. W. T.; United States, 1861.
- Sherward, William; Norwich, 1869.
- Shields, gen.; Winchester.
- Shillibeer, G., 1807-66; omnibuses, 1829.
- Shipley; Arts, Society of, 1754.
- Shirley, bishop; Man, 1846.
- Short, bishop; Man, St. Asaph, 1841.
- Shovel, sir Cloudesley; Sicily, 1707.
- Shrapnel; bombs.
- Shrewsbury peerage cases; trials, 1858-9.
- Shrewsbury, duke of; admin. 1714.
- Shrewsbury, earl of; Patay, 1429; Castillon, 1453.
- Sibley, gen.; Indians.
- Sibour, archbishop; France, 1957.
- Sicard, abbé; deaf and dumb, 1742.
- Sickles, D. E.; trials in U.S.
- Siddons, Sarah, actress; retired, 1819.
- Simdouth, Henry Addington, viscount, d. 1844; Addington admin. 1800; green bag, speaker.
- Sidney, Algernon, 1617-83; Rye-house plot.
- Sidney, sir P., 1554-86.
- Siemens, C. William; heat, pyrometer, 1871; Albert medal, 1874; attraction, bathometer, electric telegraph, heat, light, lighthouses, 1878.
- Siemens, Werner; electricity, electric railway, 1881.
- Siéyès, abbé; directory, France, 1799.
- Sigel, gen. F.; Carthage, 1861.
- Sigismund; Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Nicopolis, Poland, Prussia.
- Silius Italicus, poet, about 25-99.
- Sillim, Mr.; trials, 1863.
- Simoon the Stylite; abstinence.
- Simmonds; flying, 1875.
- Simmons; trials, 1808.
- Simmel, Lambert; conspiracies, rebellions, 1486; Stoke.
- Simon, J.; France, 1876-7.
- Simon Magus; Simonians, 41.
- Simondeus; letters, mnemonics, 47 A.C.
- Simplicius, St.; collar of SS., 1407.
- Simpson, Dr.; chloroform, 1848.
- Simpson, traveller; suicide, 1840.
- Sindercomb; conspiracy, 1756.
- Singh, Runjoor; Aliwal, 1846.
- Sismond, C., historian, 1773-1842.
- Sisypheus; Corinth, 1326 B.C.
- Sixtus; popes, 119.

- Sixtus V., pope; interdict, 1588.
 Skene, Dr. A. T. C.; laparo-elytrotomy.
 Skene, J. H.; Hittites.
 Skelwith, Mr.; trials, 1872.
 Skolofeff, gen.; Russia, 18-0; Senova.
 Skrznecki, gen.; Praga, Wawz, 1811.
 Slade, Dr.; spiritualism, 1870-7.
 Slade F.; Slade.
 Slidell, Mr.; United States, 1861.
 Sligo, marquess of; trials, 1812.
 Sloane, sir Hans, 1660-1752; apothecary,
 Jesuit's bark, British Museum, Chelsea.
 Sloanes; trials, 1851.
 Smart; chinneys, 1805.
 Smart, A.; suicide, 1856.
 Smart, sir G. T., musician, 1776-1867.
 Smeaton, Mr.; Eddystone; canal, 1729.
 Smeaton, sir John; Wigau, 1643.
 Smee; trials, 1879.
 Smethurst, T.; trials, 1859.
 Smirke, K., 1780-1867; post-office, 1825.
 Smirke, S., Bethlehem, British Museum,
 d. 1877.
 Smith, capt.; duels, trials, 1830.
 Smith, Adam, 1723-90; political economy,
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 Smith, gen. A. J.; Red river campaign.
 Smith, Mr Beaumont; exchequer, trials,
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 Smith, Benjamin Leigh; northwest pas-
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 Smith, C. B.; admin. U.S., 1861.
 Smith, sir C. Eardley; evangelical alli-
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 Smith, F. P.; screw propeller, 1836.
 Smith, George, d. 1876; Assyria, 1860-75;
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 Smith, gen. G. W.; Peninsular campaign.
 Smith, sir Harry; India, Alwal, Kadra-
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 Smith, J.; bribery; trials, 1854.
 Smith, Joseph; Mormons, 1823.
 Smith, Joseph; savings bank.
 Smith, J. H.; trials in U. S.
 Smith, sir J. E., botanist, 1759-1828.—His
 widow; Pleasance; longevity, 1877.
 Smith, gen Kirby; Perryville, Red-river
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 Smith, Maleleine; trials, 1857.
 Smith, Robert; admin. U.S., 1805.
 Smith, Dr. R. Angus; air, 1858.
 Smith, rev. S.; trials, 1858.
 Smith, Samuel Lewis; trials, 1843.
 Smith, sir Sidney; Acre, 1799.
 Smith, Dr. Southwood, 1790-1861; sani-
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 Smith, rev. Sydney, 1769-1845.
 Smith, Thomas; lord mayor, 1809.
 Smith, Mr. Thomas; customs.
 Smith, William, d. 1840; geology.
 Smith, W. H.; admiralty, 1877.
 Smith, prof. W. Robertson; free church
 of Scotland.
 Smith, rev. Carl Brownlow; trials, 1860.
 Smith, Miss, rev. Carl Forsters; trials, 1846.
 Smith and Markham, captains; duels,
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 Smithsonian, J.; Smithsonian Institution,
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 Smollett, Tobias, novelist, 1721-71.
 Smyth (will case); trials, 1855.
 Smyth, W. H., astronomer, 1788-1865.
 Snellius; optics, 1624.
 Snider, Jacob, d. 1866; fire arms.
 Snorri, Sturluson, k. 1241; Iceland.
 Snow, Dr.; amylose, 1856.
 Soames; cocoanut-oil, 1829.
 Soane, sir J., arch. test, 1763-1837.
 Sohier-Ki, John; Poland, Cossacks, Hun-
 gary, Vienna.
 Solbory; nitro glycerine, 1847.
 Socinus, Laetus (d. 1562), and Faustus
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 Socrates, 483-399 B.C.; Athens, philos-
 ophy.
 Solari; saccharimeter.
 Solomon; Jerusalem, 1001 A.C.
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 Solovief, A.; Russia, 1879.
 Solymann; Turkey, Belgrade, Vienna, 1829.
 Solymann H.; Hungary, Buda, Mohatz,
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 Somers, lord; administrations, 1690; corn.
 Somers, sir George; Bermuda, 1691.
 Somerset, the black, declared free, 1772;
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 Somerville, Mary, mathematician, etc.,
 1780-1872.
 Sonzogno, R. m.; Rome, 1875.
 Sophia, princess; Hanover, 1669.
 Sophia Dorothea, d. 1796; England
 (queens, George I.).
 Sophocles, 495-405 A.C.; tragedy, drama.
 Sorel, Agnes; jewelry, 1434.
 Soro, Zuan; cipher, 1516.
 Sostratus; Pharos, 280 A.C.
 Soto, Ferdinand de; Louisiana, 1541.
 Sout, marshal, 1769-1851; Albuera,
 Oporto, Orthés, Pyrenees, Tarbes,
 Toulouse, Villa Franca, Douro.
 Southard, S. L.; admin. U.S., 1823.
 Southey, Robert, 1774-1843; poet-lau-
 reate.
 Southwell, W.; piano, 1807.
 Sover, A., cook, d. 1858.
 Spalding, Mr.; diving-bell, 1783.
 Spangler, E.; trials in U. S.
 Sparks, George; trials, 1853.
 Speed, James; admin. U.S., 1864.
 Speilman, sir John; paper-making;
 Hartford, 1590.
 Speke, capt., 1827-64; Africa, 1863-4.
 Speke, B.; London, 1868.
 Spencer, earl; Grenville admin. 1806;
 Roxburgh club; Gladstone admin.
 1868; Ireland, 1868-73.
 Spencer, Mr.; electrolyte, 1837.
 Spencer, J. C.; admin. U.S., 1841.
 Spener, Philip J., theologian, 1635-1705;
 Pietists.
 Spenser, E., 1553-98; allegory, Faerie
 Queene, poet-laureate, verse.
 Spert, sir Thomas; Trinity House, 1512.
 Spina, Alexander de; spectacles, 1285.
 Spinass, J.; trials, 1870.
 Spinoza, B. de, 1632-77; atheism.
 Spohr, L., music composer, 1783-1859.
 Spollen, James; trials, 1857.
 Spooner, B.; trials in U. S.
 Spottiswoode, William; optics, 1871.
 British Association, 1878; Royal Insti-
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 Sprengel, Dr.; air-pump, note.
 Sprigg, J. G.; Cape, 1878.
 Spurgeon, C. H., b. 1834; Baptists, Surrey
 Gardens, Crystal Palace, tabernacle.
 Spurheim, J. G.; craniology, 1800.
 Stackpole, capt.; duels, 1814.
 Stackpoles; trials, 1853.
 Staël, Mme. de, novelist, d. 1817.
 Stafford, archbishop; Canterbury, 1443.
 Stafford, lord; popish plot, 1690.
 Stafford, marquess of, d. 1803; Blooms-
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 Stahl, G. E., chemist, 1660-1723; phlo-
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 Staines, sir William; lord mayor, 1800.
 Stair, earl of; Glencoe, 1692; Dettingen,
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 Staite; electric light, 1848.
 Stalker, gen.; Bushire; suicides, 1857.
 Stanbery, H. F.; admin. U.S., 1853.
 Stanberry, John; Eton, 1448.
 Standen, T.; pedestrianism, 1811.
 Stanhope, earl; trials, 1816.
 Stanhope, earl; Halifax admin. 1714.
 Stanhope, hon. col.; suicides, 1825.
 Stanhope, lieutenant, gen.; Minorca, 1708.
 Stanhope, Charles, earl, 1753-1816; print-
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 ly lord Mahon, historian), 1805-75;
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 Stanislaus; Poland, 1704.
 Stanley, bishop; Norwich, 1837.
 Stanley, lord, of Alderley, b. 1802; Ab-
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 Stanley, dean A. P., 1815-81; Sunday, 1877.
 Stanley, Edw., lord, b. 1826; Derby, 1866;
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 Stanley, col. F. A.; Disraeli, 2d admin.,
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 Stanley, Henry M.; Africa, 1872-8.
 Stanley, sir John; Man, 1493.
 Stanley, sir W.; chamberlain, Bosworth,
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 Stanton, Mr.; velocipede, 1874.
 Stanton, Edw. M.; admin. U.S., 1860.
 Stapleton, J.; trials, 1858.
 Stapleton, Walter, bishop; Exeter, 1319.
 Stark; electric telegraph, 1858.
 Stark, gen. John; Bennington.
 Statius, Latin poet, *A.* 79.
 Staunton, L. and P. etc.; trials, 1877.
 Staunton, Mr.; China, 1840.
 Stormans; electric telegraph.
 Stouman, F. C.; English language.
 Steele, gen.; Red river campaign.
 Steele, Mr. m.; trials, 1807.
 Steele, sir J.; Scotland, 1576.
 Steele, sir R., 1671-1729; *Tatler*, *Specta-*
tor, clubs, Kit-Cat club.
 Steenheil, Magnus; Sweden, 1314.
 Stein, Germany, 1819.
 Steinmetz; chess, 1873.
 Steinhause, J.; dyes, charcoal, 1853.
 Stephen; popes, England, Hungary, 997;
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 Stephens, Miss; theatres, Covent Garden,
 1813.
 Stephens, rev. Mr.; trials, 1839.
 Stephens, A. H.; Hampton Roads con-
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 Stephens, Robert; Bible, 1551.
 Stephenson, George, 1781-1849; railways,
 Chatmoss; steam, 1814; Newcastle,
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 Stephenson, Robert, 1803-59; tubular
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 Sterne, Laurence, humorist, 1713-68.
 Sternhold, T.; Psalms, 1555.
 Stesichorus; chorones, 656 A.C.
 Stevens, A.; Wellington (monument),
 1858.
 Stewart, capt.; Franklin, 1850.
 Stewart, col.; Trincomalee, 1795.
 Stewart, gen.; Madras, 1783.
 Stewart, A. T.; admin. U.S., 1849.
 Stewart, sir D.; Afghanistan, 1840.
 Stewart, admiral Charles; U. S., 1859.
 Stewart, Dugald, philosopher, 1753-1828.
 Stewart, Duncan; Cæsarean.
 Stewarts; trials, 1829.
 Stiffelius; algebra, 1544.
 Stigand, archbishop; Canterbury, 1052.
 Stillmiedt, B.; blue stocking.
 Stirling, capt.; "Atalanta".
 Stirling, W.; Glasgow, 1791.
 Stock, Thomas; Sunday-schools.
 Stockdale; trials, 1826.
 Stoddard, R. H.; English language.
 Stoddard, Dr.; *Times*, 1812.
 Stoddert, Benjamin; admin. U.S., 1798.
 Stocklin; Boulogne, 1878.
 Stokes, G. S.; New York, 1872.
 Stokes, G. G.; sunshine recorder.
 Stone, gen. C. P.; Ball's Bluff.
 Stone, D. H.; mayor, lord, 1874.
 Stopford, admiral; Acre, Sidon, 1840.
 Stora, Mme. d. 1814.
 Storek; Anabaptists, 1524; levelers.
 Storck, sir H.; Ionian Isles, 1859; army,
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 Stormont, viscount; Portland admin.
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 Stowe, Harriet Beecher; English lan-
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 Strabo, geographer, writes, 14.
 Strachan, admiral sir Richard; Havre,
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 Straduarus; violin, 1700-22.
 Strafford, earl; admiralty, 1712.
 Strafford, lord; administrations, 1640;
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 Strahan, capt.; Gold Coast, 1874; Wind-
 ward Isles, 1876; Grenada, 1877.
 Strain, lieutenant; Panama.
 Strangford, lord; bribery, 1784.
 Stratford, archbishop; Canterbury, 1333.
 Stratford de Redcliffe, lord, diplomatist,
 1788-1840.
 Stevens, Mr.; trials, 1857.
 Stringham, H. S.; Hatteras expedition.
 Strickland, Hugh, natural hist., 1811-53.
 Stromeyer; club-foot, 1831.
 Strongbow; Ireland, 1176.
 Strousberg, Dr.; Russia, 1875-6.
 Struensee, count; Zell, 1772.
 Strutt, Edw.; Aberdeen admin. 1852.
 Struve, F., astronomer, 1793-1864.
 Strzelecki, count, d. 1873; Australia,
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 Stuart, confederate gen.; United States,
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 Stuart, gen.; Cuddalore, 1783.
 Stuart, Alexander; marquess.
 Stuart, A. H.; admin. U. S., 1850.
 Stuart, sir John; Malda, 1804.
 Stukeley, Dr.; earthquakes.
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 Sturt, capt.; South Australia, 1830.
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 Sue, Eugene, French novelist, 1801-57.
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 Sufferin, Thomas; Trincomalee, 1782.
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- Sugden, sir Edward (afterwards lord St. Leonards); chancellor, lord, 1852.
- Suisse, Nicholas; trials, 1842.
- Suleiman; Senova, Turkey, 1878.
- Suleiman Pacha, Russo-Turkish war, II., 1877-8; Turkey, 1877.
- Sullivan, gen.; Quaker Hill.
- Sullivan, Mr.; Lima, 1857.
- Sully, J.; pessimism.
- Sulpicius, Servius; civil law; codes, 53 a.c.
- Sumner, gen.; Peninsular campaign.
- Sumner, Charles; United States, 1856, 1874.
- Sumner, bishop C. R., 1790-1874; Llandaff, 1826; Winchester, 1827.
- Sumner, archbishop J. B., 1780-1862; Chester, 1828; Canterbury, 1848.
- Sumter, gen.; Blackstocks.
- Sunderland, earl of; admin., 1684.
- Surajah Dowlah; Black-hole, India, Plassey, 1757.
- Surratt, J. H. and Mrs.; trials in U.S.
- Surrey, earl of; Flodden, 1513; Roman Catholics, 1829.
- Susarion and Dolon; comedy, 562 a.c.
- Suso, H., mystic, 1300-65.
- Sussex, Aug. Frederick, duke of, 1773-1843; marriage, 1793; Royal Society.
- Suter, Mr.; Turkey, 1841.
- Sutter, capt.; California, 1847.
- Sutton; air-pipe, 1756.
- Sutton, archbishop; Canterbury, 1806.
- Sutton, C. M.; speaker, 1817.
- Sutton, Thomas; charter-house, 1611.
- Swallow, marshal, 1730-1800; Alessandria, Ismaël, Novi, Parma, Poland, Praga, Warsaw, Trebia, 1799.
- Swan, Mr. M. P.; comedy, 1819.
- Swan, A. W.; electric light, 1880.
- Sweet, H.; cottage hospitals.
- Swoyns; Denmark, 985; England.
- Swift, Dean J., 1657-1745; Drapier, Scribblers, Mars.
- Swindlehurst, C.; trials, 1877.
- Swynfen; trials, 1858.
- Sydenham, lord; Melbourne admin. 1834.
- Sydenham, Floyer, d. 1788; literary fund.
- Sydenham, Thomas, physician, 1624-89.
- Sydney; see *Sidney*.
- Sydney, Henry, viscount; Ireland, lord-lieutenant, 1690.
- Sykes and Rumbold, Messrs.; bribery, 1776.
- Sylla; Rome, Athens, 86 a.c.
- Sylvester, prof. J. J.; motion.
- Synington; steam-engine, 1789.
- Symonds, rev. Symon; Bray, 1533-58.
- Symons, G. J.; rainfall.
- Syngé, Mr. and Mrs.; Turkey, 1830.
- T.
- Tacitus, M. C., Latin historian, about 62-117; Rome, emperor, 275.
- Taft, A.; admin. U.S., 1876.
- Tainter, S.; photophone.
- Tait, bishop; London, 1856; archbishop, Canterbury, 1868.
- Talbot, Miss Augusta; trials, 1851.
- Talbot, H. F.; photography, calotype, etc., 1840.
- Talfourd, sir T. N., poet, judge, 1795-1854.
- Tallard, marshal; Blenheim, 1704.
- Talley, William; trials, 1875.
- Talleyrand, 1754-1838; Benevento.
- Tallis, Thomas, musician, d. 1585.
- Talma, French actor, d. 1826.
- Tamerlane, d. 1405; India, Damascus, Tamerlane.
- Tandemus; Adamite.
- Taney, R. B.; admin. U.S., 1833; chief-justice, judges in United States supreme court.
- Tankerville, Ford, earl of; admin. strations, 1699.
- Tanner, Dr.; abstinence.
- Tantia Topee; India, 1857.
- Tarleton, col.; Blackstocks.
- Tarquin; Rome, kings; Sibylline books.
- Tarquinius Priscus; Rome, kings, cloaca, 588 B.C.
- Tasman, Abel; circumnavigator, Australia, 1642; New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land.
- Tasso, Torquato, Italian poet, 1544-95; "Jerusalem Delivered."
- Tate, Nahum, d. 1715; poet laureate.
- Tatian, about 170; aquarians, encratites.
- Tatnall J.; Hampton Roads.
- Tattersall, R.; races, 1766.
- Tauler, J., mystic, 1290-1361.
- Tavernier; pearls, 1633.
- Tawell, John; trials, 1845.
- Taylor, Messrs.; oil-gas.
- Taylor Bayard; English language.
- Taylor, Dr. Brook; acoustics, 1714.
- Taylor, bishop, Jeremy, 1613-67.
- Taylor, gen. Richard; Mobile.
- Taylor, rev. Robert; atheism; trials, 1827, 1831.
- Taylor, col. T. E. (afterwards lord Ardglilan); Disraeli admin. 1874.
- Taylor, rev. W.; blind, bells, 1855-6.
- Taylor, gen. Zachary; presidents, United States, 1849.
- Tchernayeff; Turkey, 1876.
- Teba, countess; (empress) France, 1853.
- Teleki; Austria, 1860; Hungary, 1861.
- Telephorus; Lent, 130.
- Telford, T.; chain-bridges, 1819.
- Tell, William; Switzerland, 1307.
- Tempel; planets, 1861.
- Temple, earl; Newcastle admin. 1757.
- Temple, sir R.; India, 1869-72; Bengal, 1874.
- Teniers, D. (two), 1582-1694.
- Tenison, archbishop; Canterbury, 1694.
- Tennant, Mr.; bleaching, 1798.
- Tennent, sir J. E., 1864-69; Ceylon.
- Tenniel, John, b. 1820; *Punch*.
- Tennyson, Alfred, b. 1809; poet laureate.
- Tenterden, lord; King's Bench, 1818.
- Terence, 195-159 a.c.; drama.
- Terentius Varro; Cannæ, 216 a.c.
- Terry v. Brighton aquarium company; trials, 1875.
- Tertullian writes, 197; cross, Montanists.
- Teufel; Troy, 1502 a.c.
- Tewfik; Egypt, 1879.
- Textier, F.; drowning.
- Teynham, lord; trials, 1833.
- Thackeray, W. M., novelist, 1811-63.
- Thakombau; Fiji, 1859-74.
- Thales, Miletus; globe, 640 a.c.; Ionic sect, moon, water, world.
- Thalestris; queens.
- Thanet, earl of; riots, 1799.
- Thecla; Alexandrine codex.
- Themistocles; Marathon, Salamis, 490 a.c.
- Theobald; civil law, 1138.
- Theocritus; verse, 265 a.c.
- Theodor; Corsica, 1736; Samos, keys, lath.
- Theodore, emperor, 1818-68; Abyssinia, 1855-68; Magdala.
- Theodoric; Spain, Goths, 553.
- Theodosius; Eastern empire, 379; Aquileia, Ostrogoths, massacre, paganism.
- Theodosius the younger; academies, Bologna.
- Theophilus; Antioch, chronology.
- Theophrastus, natural philosopher, 370-287 a.c.
- Theopompus; Ephori, funeral orations, Sparta, 353 a.c.
- Theseus; Athens, 1235 a.c.
- Thesiger, gen.; Kaffraria, 1878.
- Thesiger, sir F., d. 1878; solicitor-general, 1844; attorney-general, chancellor (lord high), 1858; trials, 1850.
- Thespis; drama, 636 a.c.
- Thievenot, M.; coffee, 1662.
- Thiebaut; Burmah, 1879.
- Thiers, A., 1798-1877; France, 1836, 1871-8; Bordeaux.
- Thirleby; Westminster, 1541.
- Thirlwall, bishop, Connop, 1797-1835; St. David's, 1840-74.
- Thomas, col.; 1873.
- Thomas, Mrs.; Richmond.
- Thomas, Clement; France, 1871, 1876.
- Thomas, gen. George H.; Mill Spring, Chickamauga, Nashville, Chattanooga.
- Thomas, D.; trials in U.S.
- Thomas, P. F.; admin. U.S., 1860.
- Thomas, Dr. T. G.; laparo-elytrotomy.
- Thomas & Gilchrist; steel.
- Thomé de Gammond; tunnels, 1867.
- Thompson, capt.; deep sea, 1874.
- Thompson, major; suicides, 1832.
- Thompson, Miss; trials, 1821.
- Thompson, E.; life-raft, 1874.
- Thompson, sir H.; burning dead, 1873.
- Thompson, Jacob; admin. U.S., 1857.
- Thompson, R. W.; admin. U.S., 1877.
- Thompson, Smith; admin. U.S., 1818.
- Thompson, William; lord mayor, 1828.
- Thoms, W. J.; folk-lore, longevity, *Notes and Queries*, wills.
- Thomson or Thomas; dynamite, 1875.
- Thomson, sir C. Wyville; deep sea, 1868-76.
- Thomson, James, poet, 1700-48; the "Seasons," Richmond, "Rule Britannia."
- Thomson, Joseph; Africa, 1880.
- Thomson, Poulett; Melbourne admin. 1835; calico.
- Thomson, R.; road steamers, 1808.
- Thoreau, H. D.; English language.
- Thornburgh, major; Indians.
- Thornton, Abraham; appeal, 1817.
- Thornton, sir E.; copyright.
- Thornton, Dr. W.; deaf and dumb.
- Thorpe, John T.; lord mayor, 1820.
- Thorpe, William de; bribery, 1361.
- Thorwaldsen, Albert, sculptor, 1777-1844.
- Thoth; mythology, 152 a.c.
- Thouvenel, E. A., French statesman, 1818-68.
- Thrasylbulus; Athens, 403 a.c.
- Thrupp, G.; carriages, 1877.
- Thucydides, Greek historian, 470-404 a.c.
- Thurlow, lord; chancellor, lord high, 1778; great seal.
- Thurtell, J.; executions, 1824.
- Thwaites, sir John, 1815-70; metropolitan board of works.
- Thyra; Dannawerke.
- Tiberius, 903 a.c.; Capri, Rome, emperor, 14.
- Tiberius Gracchus; agrarian law, 132 a.c.
- Tibullus, Latin poet, 50-18 a.c.
- Tichborne; trials, 1871-3.
- Ticknor, George, American historian, 1791-1861; English language.
- Tieck, L., German poet, 1773-1863.
- Tierney, George; duels, 1798; Goderich.
- Tighe, Mr.; trials, 1800.
- Tigranes; Armenia, 93 a.c.; Pontus.
- Tilden, Samuel E.; United States, 1876.
- Tildesley, sir Thomas; Wigan, 1661.
- Tilghman, gen.; Fort Henry.
- Tilghman, B. C.; sand-blast, 1871.
- Tillich, Mr.; stereotype.
- Tillotson, archbishop; Canterbury, 1691; Universals.
- Tilly; Magdeburg, 1631; Palatinate, Lech.
- Tilton, Theodore; trials in U.S.
- Times newspaper; *Times*; trials, 1790.
- Timoleon; Syracuse, 343 a.c.
- Timour; see *Tamerlane*.
- Tindal and Coverdale; Bible, 1526.
- Tippoo Sahib; Arikera, Madras, Seringapatam, Mysore, 1792.
- Tirrell, A. J.; trials in U.S.
- Tissandier and others; balloons, 1875.
- Tizsa; Hungary, 1875-8.
- Titian, painter, 1477-1576.
- Titus; Rome, emperor, 79; Jerusalem, Tyre, arches.
- Todd v. Lyne; trials, 1873.
- Todhunter, I.; probability.
- Todleben, gen.; Plevna, 1877; Russo-Turkish war, II., etc., 1877-8.
- Tofts, Mary; impostors, 1726.
- Toler, Mr., m.; trials, 1853.
- Tolly, Barclay de; Smolensko, 1812.
- Tolmidas; Coronea, 447 B.C.
- Tom Thumb; dwarfs, 1846.
- Tomline, bishop; Lincoln, Winchester, 1820.
- Tompion, Thomas; clocks, 1695.
- Tone, Theobald W.; trials, 1798.
- Tonson, Jacob, bookseller, d. 1736.
- Tonti, Laurence; Tontines.
- Tooke, J. Horne, 1736-1812; "Diversions of Purley," 1786.
- Tooke, W.; prices.
- Tooth, rev. A.; public worship, 1876.
- Tope, admiral; Spain, 1868-73.
- Toro, M. M.; Colombia, 1872.
- Torrey; trials, 1870.
- Torrence, Mrs.; trials, 1821.
- Torrans, lieut.; duels, 1806.
- Torres; Australasia, 1606.
- Torriceili, d. 1647; air, microscopes.
- Torrington, Herbert, lord; Walpole admin. 1727.
- Toselli; diving, 1871.
- Totila; Italy, 541.
- Toucey, Isaac; admin. U.S., 1846.
- Toussaint; Hayti, St. Domingo, 1794.
- Tower, Mr.; volunteers, 1803, 1860.
- Townley, G. V.; trials, 1863.
- Townshend, lord; duels, 1773; Ireland.
- Townshends; Rockingham, Chatham, and Grafton administrations, 1765-7.
- Train, George Francis; street railways, 1860; Ireland, 1838.
- Trajan; Rome, emperor, 98; Trajan's pillar, Dacia.
- Traugott, R.; Poland, 1864.

Travers, Samuel; poor knights of Windsor.
 Trevis, col.; Alamo, 1836.
 Treby, George; Walpole, 1721.
 Trevelyan; King's Bench.
 Trevelyan, sir C.; Madras, 1859-60.
 Trevelyan, G. O.; household suffrage.
 Trevelyan, W. C.; photography.
 Trevethick; steam engine, 1802.
 Trevor, sir John; speaker, 1694.
 Tribe, A.; copper-zinc couple, 1872.
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 Trochu, gen.; France, 1870-1; defence.
 Trochan; France, 1839.
 Troubridge, sir T.; wrecks, 1807.
 True Sun, proprietor of; trials, 1834.
 Truman, Hanbury, & Co.; porter, 1815.
 Trumbull, Jonathan, painter, 1756-1843.
 Truro, lord; chancellor, lord, 1850.
 Ts'ing marquis; China, 1879-80.
 Tucker, E.; vine disease, 1845.
 Tuckett, capt. Harvey; duels, 1840.
 Tuffnell, E. C.; training schools.
 Tuite, murderer; trials, 1813.
 Tuke, W.; lunatics, 1792.
 Tull, William; posting.
 Tulloch, col.; Sebastopol, 1855.
 Tullus Hostilius; Alba, surnalla.
 Tunstall, bishop; administrations, 1529; arithmetic, privy seal.
 Turnen, marshal, 1611-75.
 Turnbull; Dahomey, 1876.
 Turnbull, W. B.; trials, 1801.
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 Turner, Miss; trials, 1817.
 Turner, J. W., painter, 1775-1851.
 Turner, Richard; teetotalism, 1831.
 Turner, rev. Sydney, 1814-79; reformatory schools, 1849.
 Turnerelli, T.; people's tribute.
 Turnure, L.; civil-service reform.
 Turpin, or Tilpin, bishop, writes 818.
 Turton, bishop; Ely, 1845.
 Tussier; agriculture, 1562.
 Tweed, W. M.; U. S., 1872; trials in U. S.
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 Tyce, John; taffety, 1598.
 Tycho Brahe, 1546-1601; astronomy, platonic year, globe.
 Tyler, John; United States, president, 1841.
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 Tyndal, William, martyred, 1536.
 Tyndall, J.; Royal Institute, 1853; magnetism, Mont Blanc, 1857; calorescence, sound, dust, Niagara; United States, 1872; spontaneous generation, germin theory.
 Tyndarus; Sparta, 1490 a.c.
 Tyner, J. N.; admin. U. S., 1876.
 Tyrconnel, earl of; Ireland, 1697.
 Tyrone; rebellion, 1599.
 Tysias, or Stesichorus; chorusea, epithalamium, 536 a.c.

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Uchatius, gen. von; cannon, 1875.
 Udderzook, W. E.; trials in U. S.
 Udine; stucco-work, 1530.
 Ufuzi; Afghanistan, 1863.
 Ugolins, B.; thesaurus.
 Ullrich, bishop; Bible, about 373.
 Ulla, Antonio; platinum, 1741.
 Ulpian, lawyer, slain 228.
 Ulysses; Trojan war.
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 Van Artevelde; Ghent, 1379-83.
 Vanbrugh, sir J., 1670-1726; Clarendon printing-office, opera.
 Van Buren; United States, president, 1837.
 Vance and Snee; trials, 1876.
 Vancouver; northwest passage, Vancouver, 1790.
 Van de Weyer, M.; Belgium, 1874.
 Van der Heyden; fire-engines, 1663.
 Van der Heydt; Prussia, 1862, 1874.
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 Van Dorn, gen. Earl; Corinth, 1862.
 Vandyck, painter, 1590-1641.
 Vane, sir Henry; administrations, 1640.
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 Van Eyck; painting, 1366.
 Van Horn; buccaneer, 1603.
 Van Leyden; engraving on wood, 1497.
 Van Marum; electricity, 1785.
 Van Mildert, bishop; Llandaff, Durham, 1826.
 Van Praagh, W.; deaf and dumb, 1871.
 Vansittart, Nicholas; Liverpool admin. 1812.
 Van Tromp; Holland, naval battles, Portland Isle, 1653.
 Varley, C.; telephone, 1870-7.
 Varole, M.; optic nerves, 1538.
 Varro writes "De Re Rustica," 37 a.c.; grammarians, illuminated books.
 Varus, Alfenus; civil law, 66 a.c.; code, digest.
 Vasali, or Basil; Russia, 1270.
 Vasco da Gama; Cape, 1497; India.
 Vattel, E. de, publicist, 1714-47.
 Vauban, S., 1633-1797; fortifications, Cherbourg.
 Vaughan, Mackay, etc.; trials, 1816.
 Vaughan, sir Thomas; Pomfret, 1483.
 Vauquelin; chromium, glucinum, 1798.
 Vaux, Mrs. Jane; Vauxhall, 1815.
 Vega, G. de, poet, 1503-36.
 Vega, Lope de, poet, 1562-1635.
 Velasquez, painter, 1599-1660; Cuba, 1511.
 Venables, William; lord mayor, 1825.
 Venn, J.; logic.
 Venner, T.; Anabaptists, 1661.
 Vergara, gen.; New Grenada.
 Vergennes, M. de; notables, 1788.
 Vermandois, count de; iron mask.
 Vermynden, Cornelius; levels, 1621.
 Vernet, C. J., 1714-89.—A. C. H., 1758-1836.—J. E. Horace, 1789-1863; painters.
 Vernon, admiral; grog; Portobello, 1739.
 Vernon, archbishop; York, 1808.
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 Vidal, Baron de; trials, 1861.
 Vieta, Francis; algebra, 1590.
 Villars, marshal; Malplaquet, 1709.
 Villato, F.; trials in U. S.
 Villeneuve, admiral; Trafalgar, 1805.
 Villeroi, marshal; Brussels, 1695; Ramilies, 1706.
 Villiers, bishop; Durham, 1860.
 Villiers, sir George; administrations, 1615.
 Vincent, gen.; Stony Creek.
 Vincent, B.; Royal Institute library catalogue, 1857; Bible index, 1848.
 Vincent, C. W.; electric light, 1879.
 Vincent de Paul, 1576-1660; sisters of charity.
 Vincent, H.; chartists.
 Vincent, Z. W.; Cassian Society.
 Vinoy, gen.; France and Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1.
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 Von Fuchs, Dr., d. 1856; water-glass, stereochromy.
 Von der Tann, gen.; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1; Coulmiers, Orleans.
 Von Goeben, gen.; Searbrück; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1.
 Von Groof; flying, 1874.
 Von Moltke, gen.; Franco-Prussian war, Sedan, 1870.
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 Wade, sir T.; China, 1875.
 Wadsworth, gen., & G. May, 1864; Grant's Virginia campaign.
 Wager, C.; admiralty, 1731.
 Waghorn, lieut., 1800-50; Waghorn.
 Wagner, R.; music (of the future).
 Wainwright, Whitechapel; trials, 1875.
 Waite, M. R.; judges in United States Supreme Court, United States.
 Waithman, Robert; lord mayor, 1823; obelisk, bank.
 Wake, archbishop; Canterbury, 1715.
 Wakefield, Edward Gibbon; marriages, South Australia, trials, 1827.
 Wakefield, Elizabeth; savings banks, 1804.
 Wakley, T.; Lancet, 1823.
 Waldegrave, bishop; Carlisle, 1880.
 Waldegrave, earl of; trials, 1841.
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 Walker, gen.; filibusters; Nicaragua, 1853; executed, 1800.
 Walker, Mr.; Vauxhall, congelation, ice, 1782.
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 Walker, R. J.; admin. U. S., 1845.
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 Wall, gov.; trials, 1802; Greece.
 Wall, Mr. Baring; trials, 1833.
 Wall, James; copying-machine.
 Wallace, A. R.; development, 1870.
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 Wallace, sir W.; executed, 1306; Falkirk, Cumbuskenneth, 1297.
 Wallaces; trials, 1841.
 Wallenstein, gen. Albert, 1563-1634; Mecklenburg.
 Waller, G.; velocipede.
 Waller, sir W.; Abingdon, 1644.
 Wallis, circumnavigator; Otaheta, Wallis, 1766.
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 Walpole, Horace, 1717-97; letters.
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